STATE OF NEW YORK

2234

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

January 19, 2023

Introduced by Sen. HOYLMAN-SIGAL -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Rules

AN ACT to amend the domestic relations law, in relation to designating lay individuals to solemnize marriages; and to repeal certain provisions of the executive law related thereto

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivisions 1, 2, 3-a and 3-b of section 11 of the domestic relations law, subdivisions 1, 2 and 3-a as amended and subdivision 3-b as added by a chapter of the laws of 2022 amending the domestic relations law and the executive law relating to designating lay individuals to solemnize marriages, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 739-A and A. 6300-A, are amended to read as follows:

1. A clergyman or minister of any religion, or by the senior leader, or any of the other leaders, of The Society for Ethical Culture in the city of New York, having its principal office in the borough of Manhattan, or by the leader of The Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, having its principal office in the borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York, or of the Westchester Ethical Society, having its principal office in Westchester county, or of the Ethical Culture Society of Long Island, having its principal office in Nassau county, or of the Riverdale-Yonkers Ethical Society having its principal office in Bronx county, or by the leader of any other Ethical Culture Society affiliated with the American Ethical Union; provided that no clergyman or minister as defined in section two of the religious corporations law, or Society for Ethical Culture leader shall be required to solemnize any marriage when acting in his or her capacity under this subdivision.

1-a. A refusal by a clergyman or minister as defined in section two of the religious corporations law, or Society for Ethical Culture leader to solemnize any marriage under this subdivision shall not create a civil claim or cause of action or result in any state or local government

EXPLANATION--Matter in *italics* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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action to penalize, withhold benefits or discriminate against such clergyman or minister[~~; or,~~].

2. The current or a former governor, a mayor of a village, a county executive of a county, or a mayor, recorder, city magistrate, police justice or police magistrate of a city, a former mayor or the city clerk of a city of the first class of over one million inhabitants or any of his or her deputies or not more than four regular clerks, designated by him or her for such purpose as provided in section eleven-a of this article, except that in cities which contain more than one hundred thousand and less than one million inhabitants, a marriage shall be solemnized by the mayor, or police justice, and by no other officer of such city, except as provided in subdivisions one and three of this section[~~; or,~~].

3-a. A judge or peacemaker judge of any Indian tribal court, a chief, a headman, or any member of any tribal council or other governing body of any nation, tribe or band of Indians in this state duly designated by such body for the purpose of officiating at marriages, or any other persons duly designated by such body, in keeping with the culture and traditions of any such nation, tribe or band of Indians in this state, to officiate at marriages[~~; or,~~].

3-b. A one-day marriage officiant, as designated by [~~the secretary of state pursuant to section one hundred ten of the executive law~~] a town or city clerk pursuant to section eleven-d of this article; or,

§ 2. Section 12 of the domestic relations law, as amended by a chapter of the laws of 2022 amending the domestic relations law and the executive law relating to designating lay individuals to solemnize marriages, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 739-A and A. 6300-A, is amended to read as follows:

§ 12. Marriage, how solemnized. No particular form or ceremony is required when a marriage is solemnized as herein provided by a clergyman[~~,~~] or magistrate, or one-day marriage officiant as designated by [~~the secretary of state pursuant to section one hundred ten of the executive law~~] a town or city clerk pursuant to section eleven-d of this article, but the parties must solemnly declare in the presence of a clergyman, magistrate, or such one-day marriage officiant and the attending witness or witnesses that they take each other as spouses. In every case, at least one witness beside the clergyman, magistrate, or such one-day marriage officiant must be present at the ceremony.

The preceding provisions of this chapter, so far as they relate to the manner of solemnizing marriages, shall not affect marriages among the people called friends or quakers; nor marriages among the people of any other denominations having as such any particular mode of solemnizing marriages; but such marriages must be solemnized in the manner heretofore used and practiced in their respective societies or denominations, and marriages so solemnized shall be as valid as if this article had not been enacted.

§ 3. Section 13 of the domestic relations law, as amended by a chapter of the laws of 2022 amending the domestic relations law and the executive law relating to designating lay individuals to solemnize marriages, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 739-A and A. 6300-A, is amended to read as follows:

§ 13. Marriage licenses. It shall be necessary for all persons intended to be married in New York state to obtain a marriage license from a town or city clerk in New York state and to deliver said license, within sixty days, to the clergyman, magistrate, or one-day marriage officiant as designated by [~~the secretary of state pursuant to section~~

~~one hundred ten of the executive law~~] a town or city clerk pursuant to section eleven-d of this article who is to officiate before the marriage ceremony may be performed. In case of a marriage contracted pursuant to subdivision four of section eleven of this chapter, such license shall be delivered to the judge of the court of record before whom the acknowledgment is to be taken. If either party to the marriage resides upon an island located not less than twenty-five miles from the office or residence of the town clerk of the town of which such island is a part, and if such office or residence is not on such island such license may be obtained from any justice of the peace residing on such island, and such justice, in respect to powers and duties relating to marriage licenses, shall be subject to the provisions of this article governing town clerks and shall file all statements or affidavits received by him while acting under the provisions of this section with the town clerk of such town. No application for a marriage license shall be denied on the ground that the parties are of the same, or a different, sex.

§ 4. Section 13-b of the domestic relations law, as amended by a chapter of the laws of 2022 amending the domestic relations law and the executive law relating to designating lay individuals to solemnize marriages, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 739-A and A. 6300-A, is amended to read as follows:

§ 13-b. Time within which marriage may be solemnized. A marriage shall not be solemnized within twenty-four hours after the issuance of the marriage license, unless authorized by an order of a court of record as hereinafter provided, nor shall it be solemnized after sixty days from the date of the issuance of the marriage license unless authorized pursuant to section three hundred fifty-four-d of the executive law. Every license to marry hereafter issued by a town or city clerk, in addition to other requirements specified by this chapter, must contain a statement of the day and the hour the license is issued and the period during which the marriage may be solemnized. It shall be the duty of the clergyman, magistrate, or one-day marriage officiant, as designated by [~~the secretary of state pursuant to section one hundred ten of the executive law~~] a town or city clerk pursuant to section eleven-d of this article, performing the marriage ceremony, or if the marriage is solemnized by written contract, of the judge before whom the contract is acknowledged, to annex to or endorse upon the marriage license the date and hour the marriage is solemnized. A judge or justice of the supreme court of this state or the county judge of the county in which either party to be married resides, or the judge of the family court of such county, if it shall appear from an examination of the license and any other proofs submitted by the parties that one of the parties is in danger of imminent death, or by reason of other emergency public interest will be promoted thereby, or that such delay will work irreparable injury or great hardship upon the contracting parties, or one of them, may, make an order authorizing the immediate solemnization of the marriage and upon filing such order with the clergyman, magistrate, or one-day marriage officiant performing the marriage ceremony, or if the marriage is to be solemnized by written contract, with the judge before whom the contract is acknowledged, such clergyman, magistrate or such one-day marriage officiant may solemnize such marriage, or such judge may take such acknowledgment as the case may be, without waiting for such three day period and twenty-four hour period to elapse. The clergyman, magistrate, judge, or such one-day marriage officiant, as designated by [~~the secretary of state pursuant to section one hundred ten of the executive law~~] a town or city clerk pursuant to section eleven-d of

this article, must file such order with the town or city clerk who issued the license within five days after the marriage is solemnized. Such town or city clerk must record and index the order in the book required to be kept by him or her for recording affidavits, statements, consents and licenses, and when so recorded the order shall become a public record and available in any prosecution under this section. A person who shall solemnize a marriage in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars for each offense, and in addition thereto, his or her right to solemnize a marriage shall be suspended for ninety days.

§ 5. Section 110 of the executive law, as added by a chapter of the laws of 2022 amending the domestic relations law and the executive law relating to designating lay individuals to solemnize marriages, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 739-A and A. 6300-A, is REPEALED.

§ 6. The domestic relations law is amended by adding a new section 11-d to read as follows:

§ 11-d. One-day marriage officiant license. 1. A town or city clerk shall issue a one-day marriage officiant license upon request. Such one-day marriage officiant shall have the authority to solemnize a marriage which marriage shall be valid if performed in accordance with other provisions of law. Nothing herein contained shall nullify the authority of other persons authorized to solemnize marriages.

2. Such one-day marriage officiant shall be eighteen years of age or over and need not be a resident of the town or city to which they apply or a resident of the state. A one-day marriage officiant shall have the authority to solemnize a marriage anywhere in the state.

3. An applicant for a one-day marriage officiant license must apply for such license in the same town or city clerk's office as the couple to be married. Such applicant shall not be required to personally appear.

4. A town or city clerk shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five dollars for issuing a one-day marriage officiant license. Such license shall be issued only after payment of such fee and submission of a completed application form.

5. The application form shall require the following information of the applicant: name, date of birth, address, email address and telephone number. The application form shall also require the following information of the parties to be married: names, dates of birth, and addresses as they appear on the application for a marriage license.

6. Such license shall only be valid for the parties to be married as stated on the application and shall expire upon the earlier of either completion of such solemnization or the expiration of the marriage license.

7. One-day marriage officiants shall be exempt from registration as required pursuant to section eleven-b of this article.

§ 7. This act shall take effect on the same date and in the same manner as a chapter of the laws of 2022 amending the domestic relations law and the executive law relating to designating lay individuals to solemnize marriages, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S. 739-A and A. 6300-A, takes effect.