TAHIRIH JUSTICE CENTER

Forced Marriage Initiative

Understanding State Statutes on Minimum Marriage Age and Exceptions

The chart below serves as a legal resource for understanding state statutes on minimum marriage age in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. It highlights the youngest age at which an individual may legally be married (the age "floor," if specified by statute) in each state and D.C., provides the text of key statutes on issuing marriage licenses to minors,[1] and hyperlinks to the statutory text.

Most states require the parties to be at least age 18 (the typical age of "majority," or legal adulthood) to marry without parental consent or judicial approval. Age 18 is therefore often referred to as a state's "statutory minimum marriage age." The term can be misleading, however, because statutory exceptions that apply if there is parental consent or if a judge approves of the marriage, and/or in case of pregnancy, can in effect drop the true minimum marriage age much lower. In fact, *many states actually set no bottom-line age "floor" by statute* (that is, a lower limit below which a child *cannot* be married, *even if* exceptions are met).

Lax statutory exceptions based on parental consent (which can hide parental coercion) or pregnancy (which can be evidence of rape) can actually *facilitate* forced marriages and often leave older minors especially unprotected. Most states allow parties between the ages of 16 and 18 to marry with parental consent alone. Many states also allow parties younger than age 16 to marry with judicial approval and/or if one party is pregnant or has had a child. Even when judicial approval is required, however, serious gaps in protection exist. Among many other shortcomings, judges are often given little to no guidance for their decision-making, and minors are seldom appointed counsel or afforded other rights in those proceedings. As a result, judges can serve to rubber-stamp parental consent rather than act as independent gatekeepers against the abuse and exploitation of children in the guise of marriage.[2]

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[1] This chart focuses on statutory requirements specifically for the issuance of marriage licenses to minors. Statutes that address whether marriages involving minors are "voidable," whether marriage automatically emancipates a minor, whether penalties apply to individuals (such as clerks or religious officiants) who do not follow statutory requirements for marriages involving minors, or other related provisions, are outside the scope of this chart. Also outside the scope of this chart are statutes of general application to all marriage license applicants. For more information about how a particular state's marriage-related laws may impact minors, or for comparisons across states, please contact the Tahirih Justice Center at policy@tahirih.org or 571-282-6161, or visit our website at www.tahirih.org.

[2] Child marriage statistics emerging from several states, for example, reveal that judges have approved marriages of young children to much older adults. See Fraidy Reiss, "America's Child Marriage Problem," Op-ed, New York Times (October 13, 2015).

Based on compilations of state laws on marriage age by the National Conference of State Legislatures, September 2015. Verified, expanded and updated by the Tahirih Justice Center (www.tahirih.org) with pro bono *assistance from Hogan Lovells US LLP, November 2016.*

At a Glance: Age "Floors" for Marriage

- **Over half (27) of states do not set an age "floor" by statute**, though some (e.g., Massachusetts) may set an age "floor" through case law.
- **Two states require parties to be at least age 17:** Nebraska and Oregon. Nebraska also requires parental consent until age 19, that state's age of majority.
- **One state requires parties to be legal adults (age 18 or older or age 16-17 and emancipated by court order):** Virginia.
- **Eleven other states** — Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin—**and the District of Columbia require parties to be at least age 16.**
- **Five states require parties to be at least age 15:** Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland and Utah.
- **Three states require parties to be at least age 14:** Alaska, New York and North Carolina.
- **One state requires males to be at least age 14 and females to be at least age 13:** New Hampshire. Case law in Massachusetts, but not statute, directs that males must be at least age 14 and females must be at least age 12.[3]

For more information about child marriage in the United States and additional legal analyses, please contact the Tahirih Justice Center at policy@tahirih.org or 571-282-6161 or visit our website at www.tahirih.org.

State	Age "Floor" Set by Statute?	State Code Provisions
Alabama	16	Ala. Code § 30-1-4 A person under the age of 16 years is incapable of contracting marriage. Ala. Code § 30-1-5 If the person intending to marry is at least 16 years of age and under 18 years of age[4] and has not had a former wife or husband, the judge of probate shall require the consent of the parents or guardians of the minor to the marriage, to be given either personally or in writing, and, if the latter, the execution thereof shall be proved. The judge of probate shall also require a bond to be executed in the penal sum of two hundred dollars ($200), payable to the State of Alabama, with condition to be void if there is no lawful cause why such marriage should not be celebrated.

[3] See *infra*, n. 6. Three other states – Arkansas, Mississippi, and Ohio – also statutorily set different conditions based on gender. Arkansas requires parental consent for males age 17 and females age 16-17, and judicial approval for younger parties. Mississippi requires parental consent for males age 17-21 and females age 15-21, and judicial approval for younger parties. Ohio requires parental consent and judicial approval for males age 17 and younger and for females under age 16, but parental consent only for females ages 16-17.

[4] Of note, while Alabama requires parental consent for 16-17 year olds, a minor does not actually reach the age of majority until age 19 (Ala. Code §26-1-1), presumably meaning that minors age 18 may consent to marry independent of parental consent or judicial approval.

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Alaska	14	Alaska Stat. § 25.05.011 (a) Marriage is a civil contract entered into by one man and one woman that requires both a license and solemnization. The man and the woman must each be at least one of the following: (1) 18 years of age or older and otherwise capable; (2) Qualified for a license under AS 25.05.171 [see below]; or (3) A member of the armed forces of the United States while on active duty. Alaska Stat. § 25.05.171 (a) A person who has reached the age of 16 but is under the age of 18 shall be issued a marriage license if the written consent of the parents, the parent having actual care, custody, and control, or a guardian of the under-aged person is filed with the licensing officer issuing the marriage license under AS 25.05.111 [general conditions for marriage license: identification of parties ("to the satisfaction of the licensing officer"), no legal objection to marriage, parties not intoxicated, officer provides information about fetal alcohol syndrome]. (b) A superior court judge may grant permission for a person who has reached the age of 14 but is under the age of 18 to marry and may order the licensing officer to issue the license if the judge finds, following a hearing at which the parents and minor are given the opportunity to appear and be heard, that the marriage is in the best interest of the minor and that either (1) The parents have given their consent; or (2) The parents are (A) Arbitrarily and capriciously withholding consent; (B) Absent or otherwise unaccountable; (C) In disagreement among themselves on the question; or (D) Unfit to decide the matter.
Arizona	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 25-102 A. Persons under eighteen years of age shall not marry without the consent of the parent or guardian having custody of such person. Persons under sixteen years of age shall not marry without the consent of the parent or guardian having custody of that person and the approval of any superior court judge in the state. When both parents are living the consent of either parent is sufficient. When the parents are living apart, the consent shall be given by the parent who has the custody of the minor. B. Before authorizing the marriage of a person who is under sixteen years of age, the court: 1. Shall require both parties to the marriage to complete premarital counseling. The court may waive this requirement if the court determines that premarital counseling is not reasonably available. 2. Must find that the minor is entering into the marriage voluntarily. 3. Must find that the marriage is in the best interests of the minor under the circumstances. 4. May require that the minor continue to attend school. 5. May require any other condition that the court determines is reasonable under the circumstances.

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		C. A marriage shall not take place under this section if it is prohibited by the law relating to prohibited and void marriages. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 25-122 The clerk of the superior court shall not issue a license to a person who is under eighteen years of age without the consent required pursuant to § 25-102 [see above].
Arkansas	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Ark. Code Ann. § 9-11-102 (a) Every male who has arrived at the full age of seventeen (17) years and every female who has arrived at the full age of sixteen (16) years shall be capable in law of contracting marriage. (b) (1) However, males and females under the age of eighteen (18) years shall furnish the clerk, before the marriage license can be issued, satisfactory evidence of the consent of the parent or parents or guardian to the marriage. (2) (A) The consent of both parents of each contracting party shall be necessary before the marriage license can be issued by the clerk unless the parents have been divorced and custody of the child has been awarded to one (1) of the parents exclusive of the other, or unless the custody of the child has been surrendered by one (1) of the parents through abandonment or desertion, in which cases the consent of the parent who has custody of the child shall be sufficient. (B) The consent of the parent may be voided by the order of a circuit court on a showing by clear and convincing evidence that: (i) The parent is not fit to make decisions concerning the child; and (ii) The marriage is not in the child's best interest (c) There shall be a waiting period of five (5) business days for any marriage license issued under subdivision (b)(2) of this section. (d) If a child has a pending case in the circuit court, a parent who files consent under subsection (b) of this section shall immediately notify the circuit court, all parties, and attorneys to the pending case. Ark. Code Ann. § 9-11-103 (a) (1) If an application for a marriage license is made where one (1) or both parties are under the minimum age prescribed in § 9-11-102 [above] and the female is pregnant, both parties may appear before a judge of the circuit court of the district where the application for a marriage license is being made. (2) Evidence shall be submitted as to: (A) The pregnancy of the female in the form of a certificate from a licensed and regularly practicing physician of the State of Arkansas; (B) The birth certificates of both parties; and (C) Parental consent of each party who may be under the minimum age. (3) Thereupon, after consideration of the evidence and other facts and circumstances, if the judge finds that it is to the best interest of the parties, the judge may enter an order authorizing and directing the

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		county clerk to issue a marriage license to the parties. (4) The county clerk shall retain a copy of the order on file in the clerk's office with the other papers. (b) However, if the female has given birth to the child, the court before whom the parties are to appear, if satisfied that it would be to the best interests of all the interested parties and if all the requirements of subsection (a) of this section are complied with, with the exception of the physician's certificate as to the pregnancy, may enter an order authorizing and directing the county clerk to issue a marriage license as provided in subsection (a) of this section. Ark. Code. Ann. § 9-11-209 . . . (b) In case either or both of the parties to the marriage are not of lawful age, it shall be the duty of the clerk, before issuing the license, to require the party applying therefor to produce satisfactory evidence of the consent and willingness of the parent or guardian of the party to the marriage, which shall consist of either verbal or written consent thereto. (c) If there are any doubts in the mind of the clerk as to the evidence of the consent and willingness of the parent or guardian of the party applying for the license or if the clerk is in doubt as to the true age of the party so making application, the clerk may require the applicants to furnish a copy of their birth certificates as proof of lawful age or may require the parties to make affidavit to the genuineness of the consent granted or to the correctness of the ages given. The affidavit so made shall be filed in the clerk's office for public inspection.
California	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Cal. Fam. Code § 301 Two unmarried persons 18 years of age or older, who are not otherwise disqualified, are capable of consenting to and consummating marriage. Cal. Fam. Code § 302 (a) An unmarried person under 18 years of age is capable of consenting to and consummating marriage upon obtaining a court order granting permission to the underage person or persons to marry. (b) The court order and written consent of the parents of each underage person, or of one of the parents or the guardian of each underage person shall be filed with the clerk of the court, and a certified copy of the order shall be presented to the county clerk at the time the marriage license is issued. Cal. Fam. Code § 303 If it appears to the satisfaction of the court by application of a minor that the minor requires a written consent to marry and that the minor has no parent or has no parent capable of consenting, the court may make an order consenting to the issuance of a marriage license and granting permission to the minor to marry. The order shall be filed with the clerk of the court and a certified copy of the order shall be presented to the county clerk at the time the marriage license is issued.

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		Cal. Fam. Code § 304 As part of the court order granting permission to marry under Section 302 or 303 [see above], the court shall require the parties to the prospective marriage of a minor to participate in premarital counseling concerning social, economic, and personal responsibilities incident to marriage, if the court considers the counseling to be necessary. The parties shall not be required, without their consent, to confer with counselors provided by religious organizations of any denomination. In determining whether to order the parties to participate in the premarital counseling, the court shall consider, among other factors, the ability of the parties to pay for the counseling. The court may impose a reasonable fee to cover the cost of any premarital counseling provided by the county or the court. The fees shall be used exclusively to cover the cost of the counseling services authorized by this section.
Colorado	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.[5]	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 14-2-106 (1) (a) When a marriage application has been completed and signed by both parties to a prospective marriage and at least one party has appeared before the county clerk and recorder and has paid the marriage license fee . . . the county clerk shall issue a license to marry and a marriage certificate form upon being furnished: (I) Satisfactory proof that each party to the marriage will have attained the age of eighteen years at the time the marriage license becomes effective; or, if over the age of sixteen years but has not attained the age of eighteen years, has the consent of both parents or guardian or, if the parents are not living together, the parent who has legal custody or decision-making responsibility concerning such matters or with whom the child is living or judicial approval, as provided in section 14-2-108 [see below]; or, if under the age of sixteen years, has both the consent to the marriage of both parents or guardian or, if the parents are not living together, the parent who has legal custody or decision-making responsibility concerning such matters or with whom the child is living and judicial approval, as provided in section 14-2-108 [see below]; and (II) Satisfactory proof that the marriage is not prohibited, as provided in section 14-2-110 [forbidding marriage to a person already married or to a relative of a certain degree]. (b) Violation of paragraph (a) (I) of this subsection (1) shall make the marriage voidable. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 14-2-108 (1) The juvenile court, as defined in section 19-1-103 (17), C.R.S., after a reasonable effort has been made to notify the parents or guardian of each underage party, may order the county clerk and recorder to issue a marriage license and a marriage certificate form: (a) To a party aged sixteen or seventeen years who has no parent or guardian, or who has no parent capable of consenting to his marriage, or whose parent or guardian has not consented to his marriage; or

[5] Colorado also recognizes common law marriage; but per Colo. Rev. Stat. § 14-2-109.5, the state does not recognize a common-law marriage if either party entered it under age 18.

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		(b) To a party under the age of sixteen years who has the consent to his or her marriage of both parents, if capable of giving consent, or his or her guardian or, if the parents are not living together, the parent who has legal custody or decision-making responsibility concerning such matters or with whom the child is living. (2) A license shall be ordered to be issued under subsection (1) of this section only if the court finds that the underage party is capable of assuming the responsibilities of marriage and the marriage would serve his best interests. Pregnancy alone does not establish that the best interests of the party would be served. (3) The district court or the juvenile court, as the case may be, shall authorize performance of a marriage by proxy upon the showing required by the provisions on solemnization, being section 14-2-109 [solemnization and registration].
Connecticut	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-20a A person is eligible to marry if such person is: (1) Not a party to another marriage, or a relationship that provides substantially the same rights, benefits and responsibilities as a marriage, entered into in this state or another state or jurisdiction, unless the parties to the marriage will be the same as the parties to such other marriage or relationship; (2) Except as provided in section 46b-30 [see below], at least eighteen years of age; (3) Except as provided in section 46b-29 [requiring consent of a conservator for a person incapable of managing his or her own affairs], not under the supervision or control of a conservator; and (4) Not prohibited from entering into a marriage pursuant to section 46b-21 [prohibiting marriage of persons related by consanguinity or affinity]. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-30 (a) No license may be issued to any applicant under sixteen years of age, unless the judge of probate for the district in which the minor resides endorses his written consent on the license. (b) No license may be issued to any applicant under eighteen years of age, unless the written consent of a parent or guardian of the person of such minor, signed and acknowledged before a person authorized to take acknowledgments of conveyances under the provisions of section 47-5a [judge of the state or United States, a clerk of the Superior Court, a justice of the peace, a commissioner of the Superior Court, a notary public, a town clerk, an assistant town clerk, or similarly situated person outside the state or country], or authorized to take acknowledgments in any other state or country, is filed with the registrar. If no parent or guardian of the person of such minor is a resident of the United States, the written consent of the judge of probate for the district in which the minor resides, endorsed on the license, shall be sufficient.
Delaware	No age "floor" set by statute.	Del. Code tit. 13, § 123 (a) No individual under the age of 18 shall be granted a marriage license except under the provisions of subsection (b) of this section.

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	If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	(b) If an applicant for a license to marry is under the age of 18 years, the license shall not be issued unless a Judge of the Family Court sitting in the county where the minor applicant resides signs an order allowing the applicant to marry in accordance with the procedure set forth in subsection (c) of this section. The Court shall make a decision on the petition in accordance with: the best interests of the minor seeking to be married; the wishes of the minor and such minor's parents or legal guardians; the mental and physical health of the individuals to be married; the criminal history of the individuals seeking to be married; whether the proposed marriage would violate any Delaware laws; and such other information which the Court deems appropriate. (c) A parent, legal guardian or next friend on the minor's behalf shall petition the Family Court in the county where the minor applicant resides for an order allowing said applicant to marry. (d) If the proposed marriage involves minors who reside in different counties within Delaware, the petition shall be filed in the county where the youngest minor resides.
District of Columbia	16	D.C. Code § 46-403 The following marriages in said District shall be illegal, and shall be void from the time when their nullity shall be declared by decree, namely: . . . (4) When either of the parties is under the age of consent, which is hereby declared to be 16 years of age. D.C. Code § 46-411 If any person intending to marry and seeking a license therefor shall be under 18 years of age, and shall not have been previously married, the said Clerk shall not issue such license unless a parent, or, if there be neither father nor mother, the guardian, if there be such, shall consent to such proposed marriage, either personally to the Clerk, or by an instrument in writing attested by a witness and proved to the satisfaction of the Clerk.
Florida	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Fla. Stat. § 741.04 (1) No county court judge or clerk of the circuit court in this state shall issue a license for the marriage of any person unless there shall be first presented and filed with him or her an affidavit in writing, signed by both parties to the marriage, providing the social security numbers or any other available identification numbers of each party, made and subscribed before some person authorized by law to administer an oath, reciting the true and correct ages of such parties; unless both such parties shall be over the age of 18 years, except as provided in s. 741.0405 [see below] . . . Fla. Stat. § 741.0405 (1) If either of the parties shall be under the age of 18 years but at least 16 years of age, the county court judge or clerk of the circuit court shall issue a license for the marriage of such party only if there is first presented and filed with him or her the written consent of the parents or guardian of such minor to such marriage, acknowledged before some officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments and administer

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		oaths. However, the license shall be issued without parental consent when both parents of such minor are deceased at the time of making application or when such minor has been married previously. (2) The county court judge of any county in the state may, in the exercise of his or her discretion, issue a license to marry to any male or female under the age of 18 years, upon application of both parties sworn under oath that they are the parents of a child. (3) When the fact of pregnancy is verified by the written statement of a licensed physician, the county court judge of any county in the state may, in his or her discretion, issue a license to marry: (a) To any male or female under the age of 18 years upon application of both parties sworn under oath that they are the expectant parents of a child; or (b) To any female under the age of 18 years and male over the age of 18 years upon the female's application sworn under oath that she is an expectant parent. (4) No license to marry shall be granted to any person under the age of 16 years, with or without the consent of the parents, except as provided in subsections (2) and (3).
Georgia	16	Ga. Code Ann. § 19-3-2 (a) To be able to contract marriage, a person must: . . . 2) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this Code section, be at least 18 years of age . . . (b) If either applicant for marriage is 16 or 17 years of age, parental consent as provided in Code Section 19-3-37 [see below] shall be required. Ga. Code Ann. § 19-3-36 The judge of the probate court to whom the application for a marriage license is made shall satisfy himself or herself that the provisions set forth in Code Section 19-3-2 regarding age limitations are met. If the judge does not know of his or her own knowledge the age of a party for whom a marriage license is sought, the judge shall require the applicant to furnish the court with documentary evidence of proof of age in the form of a birth certificate, driver's license, baptismal certificate, certificate of birth registration, selective service card, court record, passport, immigration papers, alien papers, citizenship papers, armed forces discharge papers, armed forces identification card, or hospital admission card containing the full name and date of birth. In the event an applicant does not possess any of the above but appears to the judge to be at least 25 years of age, the applicant, in lieu of furnishing the judge with one of the above, may give an affidavit to the judge stating the applicant's age. Applicants who have satisfactorily proved that they have reached the age of majority may be issued a marriage license immediately. Ga. Code Ann. § 19-3-37 (a) Definitions. As used in this Code section, the term: (1) "Guardian" shall be held to include the same relationships between spouses as the relationships described in paragraph (2) of this subsection between parents and means:

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		(A) Any person at least five years older than the applicant standing in loco parentis to the applicant for at least two years; (B) Any person at least five years older than the applicant with whom the applicant has lived for at least two years and who has or would be allowed to claim the applicant as a dependent for the purposes of a federal dependent income tax deduction; (C) Any relative by blood or marriage at least five years older than the applicant and with whom the applicant has lived at least two years, when the whereabouts of the applicant's parents are unknown; or (D) A court appointed guardian. (2) "Parent" means: (A) Both parents if the parents are living together; (B) The parent who has legal custody if the parents are divorced, separated, or widowed; or (C) Either parent if the parents are living together but one parent is unavailable because of illness or infirmity or because he is not within the boundaries of this state or because physical presence is impossible. (b) When parental consent required; how obtained. In cases where the parties applying for a license are 16 or 17 years of age, their ages to be proved to the judge of the probate court as provided in Code Section 19-3-36 [see above], the parents or guardians of each underage applicant shall appear in person before the judge and consent to the proposed marriage, provided that if physical presence because of illness or infirmity is impossible, an affidavit by the incapacitated parent or guardian along with an affidavit signed by a licensed attending physician stating that the parent or guardian is physically incapable of being present shall suffice. The licensed attending physician shall include only those physicians licensed under Chapter 34 of Title 43 or under corresponding requirements pertaining to licensed attending physicians in sister states. (c) Alternative methods for obtaining parental consent. (1) When the parents or guardians of any underage applicants requiring parental consent reside within the state but in a county other than the county where the marriage license is to be issued, it shall not be necessary for the parents or guardians to appear in person before the judge of the probate court of the latter county and consent to the proposed marriage, if the parents or guardians appear in person and consent to the proposed marriage before the judge of the county in which they reside. (2) Where the parents or guardians of any underage applicants requiring parental consent reside outside the state, it shall not be necessary for the parents or guardians to appear in person before the judge of the probate court and consent to the proposed marriage, if the parents or guardians appear in person before the judicial authority of their county who is authorized to issue marriage licenses and consent to the proposed marriage before the judicial authority. If the parents or guardians are physically incapable of being present because of illness or infirmity, the illness or infirmity may be attested to by an attending physician licensed in such state, as is provided for in subsection (a) of this Code section. (3) Where the alternate provisions for parental consent are utilized under paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection, the parents or guardians shall obtain a certificate from the judge of the probate court or the

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		proper judicial officer before whom they have appeared with the seal and title of the official appearing thereon, the certificate containing information to the effect that the parents or guardians appeared before the judge or judicial officer and consented to the proposed marriage.
Hawaii	15	Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 572-1 In order to make valid the marriage contract, which shall be permitted between two individuals without regard to gender, it shall be necessary that: . . . (2) Each of the parties at the time of contracting the marriage is at least sixteen years of age; provided that with the written approval of the family court of the circuit within which the minor resides, it shall be lawful for a person under the age of sixteen years, but in no event under the age of fifteen years, to marry, subject to section 572-2 [see below] . . . Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 572-2 Whenever any person who is under the age of eighteen is to be married, the written consent of his or her parents, or guardian or other person in whose care and custody he or she may be, shall accompany the application for a license to marry. No license shall be issued to any minor who is under the jurisdiction of the family court without the written consent of a judge of such court. Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 572-9 Whenever any person who is under the age of eighteen, whose parents are dead, or who is a ward of a family court, applies for a license to marry, he or she shall set forth in the statement accompanying the application, the name of his or her guardian or of any other person in whose care and custody he or she may be. Hawaii Rev. Stat. §572-10 If any applicant for a license to marry appears to any agent to be under the age of eighteen years, the agent shall, before granting a license to marry, require the production of a certificate of birth or other satisfactory proof showing the age of the applicant.
Idaho	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Idaho Code Ann. § 32-202 Any unmarried male of the age of eighteen (18) years or older, and any unmarried female of the age of eighteen (18) years or older, and not otherwise disqualified, are capable of consenting to and consummating marriage. Provided that if the male party to the contract is under the age of eighteen (18) and not less than sixteen (16) years of age, or if the female party to the contract is under the age of eighteen (18) and not less than sixteen (16) years of age, the license shall not be issued except upon the consent in writing duly acknowledged and sworn to by the father, mother or guardian of any such person if there be either, and provided further, that no such license may be issued, if the male be under eighteen (18) years of age and the female under eighteen (18) years of age, unless each party to the contract submits to the county recorder his or her original birth certificate, or certified copy thereof or other proof of age acceptable to the county recorder. Provided further, that where the female is under the age of sixteen (16), or the male is under the age of

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		sixteen (16), the license shall not issue except upon the consent in writing duly acknowledged or sworn to by the father, mother or guardian of such person if there be any such, and upon order of the court. Such order shall be secured upon petition of any interested party which petition shall show that the female minor under the age of sixteen (16), or the male minor under the age of sixteen (16), is physically and/or mentally so far developed as to assume full marital and parental duties, and/or that it is to the best interest of society that the marriage be permitted. A hearing shall be had on such petition forthwith or at such time and upon such notice as the court may designate. The judge shall secure from a physician his opinion as an expert as to whether said person is sufficiently developed mentally and physically to assume full marital duties. If said court is satisfied from the evidence that such person is capable of assuming full marital duties and/or that it is to the best interest of society, said court shall make an order to that effect, and a certified copy of said order shall be filed with the county recorder preliminary to the issuance of a marriage license for the marriage of such person and said order of the court shall be the authority for the county recorder to issue such license. Idaho Code Ann. 32-302 All persons herein authorized to solemnize marriages must first require the presentation of the marriage license and must ascertain and be assured of: . . . 3. That they [the parties] are of sufficient age to be capable of contracting marriage. 4. If either the male or the female is under the age of eighteen (18), the consent of the father, mother or guardian, if any such, is given, or that such underaged person has been previously but is not at the time married; and that the parties applying for the rites of marriage, and making such contract, have a legal right so to do.
Illinois	16	750 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/203 When a marriage application has been completed and signed by both parties to a prospective marriage and both parties have appeared before the county clerk and the marriage license fee has been paid, the county clerk shall issue a license to marry and a marriage certificate form upon being furnished: (1) Satisfactory proof that each party to the marriage will have attained the age of 18 years at the time the marriage license is effective or will have attained the age of 16 years and has either the consent to the marriage of both parents or his guardian or judicial approval; provided, if one parent cannot be located in order to obtain such consent and diligent efforts have been made to locate that parent by the consenting parent, then the consent of one parent plus a signed affidavit by the consenting parent which (i) names the absent parent and states that he or she cannot be located, and (ii) states what diligent efforts have been made to locate the absent parent, shall have the effect of both parents' consent for purposes of this Section; (2) Satisfactory proof that the marriage is not prohibited; and (3) An affidavit or record as prescribed in subparagraph (1) of Section 205 [county clerk may accept an affidavit of a physician or mother or a birth certificate in lieu of laboratory tests and clinical examinations

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		for sexually transmitted diseases] or a court order as prescribed in subparagraph (2) of Section 205 [judicial waiver of medical exam, laboratory test, or certificates], if applicable. With each marriage license, the county clerk shall provide a pamphlet describing the causes and effects of fetal alcohol syndrome. At least annually, the county board shall submit to the Illinois Department of Public Health a report as to the county clerk's compliance with the requirement that the county clerk provide a pamphlet with each marriage license. All funding and production costs for the aforementioned educational pamphlets for distribution to each county clerk shall be provided by non-profit, non-sectarian statewide programs that provide education, advocacy, support, and prevention services pertaining to Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. 750 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/208 (a) The court, after a reasonable effort has been made to notify the parents or guardian of each under-aged party, may order the county clerk to issue a marriage license and a marriage certificate form to a party aged 16 or 17 years who has no parent capable of consenting to his marriage or whose parent or guardian has not consented to his marriage. (b) A marriage license and a marriage certificate form may be issued under this Section only if the court finds that the under-aged party is capable of assuming the responsibilities of marriage and the marriage will serve his best interest. Pregnancy alone does not establish that the best interest of the party will be served.
Indiana	15	Ind. Code § 31-11-1-4 Except as provided in section 5 or 6 of this chapter [see below], two (2) individuals may not marry each other unless both individuals are at least 18 years of age. Ind. Code § 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 § 31-11-2 [see below]; and (3) The individuals are not prohibited from marrying each other for a reason set forth in this article. Ind. Code § 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:

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		(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 [see below]; (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. Ind. Code § 31-11-2-1 Except as provided in section 3 of this chapter [see below], each individual who is less than eighteen (18) years of age must obtain consent under this chapter before the individual may marry. Ind. Code § 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:

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		(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. Ind. Code § 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 [prohibiting same sex marriages]. (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.
Iowa	16	Iowa Code § 595.2 . . . 2. Additionally, a marriage between a male and a female is valid only if each is eighteen years of age or older. However, if either or both of the parties have not attained that age, the marriage may be valid under the circumstances prescribed in this section. 3. If either party to a marriage falsely represents the party's self to be eighteen years of age or older at or before the time the marriage is solemnized, the marriage is valid unless the person who falsely represented their age chooses to void the marriage by making their true age known and verified by a birth certificate or other legal evidence of age in an annulment proceeding initiated at any time before the person reaches their eighteenth birthday. A child born of a marriage voided under this subsection is legitimate. 4. A marriage license may be issued to a male and a female either or both of whom are sixteen or seventeen years of age if both of the following apply:

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		a. The parents of the underage party or parties certify in writing that they consent to the marriage. If one of the parents of any underage party to a proposed marriage is dead or incompetent the certificate may be executed by the other parent, if both parents are dead or incompetent the guardian of the underage party may execute the certificate, and if the parents are divorced the parent having legal custody may execute the certificate; and b. The certificate of consent of the parents, parent, or guardian is approved by a judge of the district court or, if both parents of any underage party to a proposed marriage are dead, incompetent, or cannot be located and the party has no guardian, the proposed marriage is approved by a judge of the district court. A judge shall grant approval under this subsection only if the judge finds the underage party or parties capable of assuming the responsibilities of marriage and that the marriage will serve the best interest of the underage party or parties. Pregnancy alone does not establish that the proposed marriage is in the best interest of the underage party or parties, however, if pregnancy is involved the court records which pertain to the fact that the female is pregnant shall be sealed and available only to the parties to the marriage or proposed marriage or to any interested party securing an order of the court. 5. If a parent or guardian withholds consent, the judge upon application of a party to a proposed marriage shall determine if the consent has been unreasonably withheld. If the judge so finds, the judge shall proceed to review the application under subsection 4, paragraph "b". Iowa Code § 595.3 Previous to the solemnization of any marriage, a license for that purpose must be obtained from the county registrar. The license must not be granted in any case: 1. Where either party is under the age necessary to render the marriage valid. 2. Where either party is under eighteen years of age, unless the marriage is approved by a judge of the district court as provided by section 595.2 [see above] . . .
Kansas	15[6]	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 23-2505 . . .(c) No clerk or judge shall issue a license authorizing the marriage of any person: (1) Under the age of 16 years, except that a judge of the district court may, after due investigation, give consent and issue the license authorizing the marriage of a person 15 years of age when the marriage is in the best interest of the person 15 years of age; or (2) Who is 16 or 17 years of age without the express consent of such person's father, mother or legal guardian and the consent of the judge unless consent of both the mother and father and any legal guardian or all then living parents and any legal guardian is given in which case the consent of the judge shall not be required. If not given in person at the time of the application, the consent shall be evidenced by a written certificate subscribed thereto and duly attested. Where the applicants or either of them are 16

[6] Kansas also recognizes common law marriage; but per Kan. Stat. Ann. § 23-2502, the state does not recognize a common-law marriage if either party entered it under age 18.

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		or 17 years of age and their parents are dead and there is no legal guardian then a judge of the district court may after due investigation give consent and issue the license authorizing the marriage. (d) The judge or clerk may issue a license upon the affidavit of the party personally appearing and applying therefor, to the effect that the parties to whom such license is to be issued are of lawful age, as required by this section, and the judge or clerk is hereby authorized to administer oaths for that purpose. (e) Every person swearing falsely in such affidavit shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500. A clerk or judge of the district court shall state in every license the birth dates of the parties applying for the same, and if either or both are 16 or 17 years of age, the name of the father, mother, or guardian consenting to such marriage.
Kentucky	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 402.020 (1) Marriage is prohibited and void: . . . (f) 1. Except as provided in subparagraph 3. of this paragraph, when at the time of the marriage, the person is under sixteen (16) years of age; 2. Except as provided in subparagraph 3. of this paragraph, when at the time of marriage, the person is under eighteen (18) but over sixteen (16) years of age, if the marriage is without the consent of: a. The father or the mother of the person under eighteen (18) but over sixteen (16), if the parents are married, the parents are not legally separated, no legal guardian has been appointed for the person under eighteen (18) but over sixteen (16), and no court order has been issued granting custody of the person under eighteen (18) but over sixteen (16) to a party other than the father or mother; b. Both the father and the mother, if both be living and the parents are divorced or legally separated, and a court order of joint custody to the parents of the person under eighteen (18) but over sixteen (16) has been issued and is in effect; c. The surviving parent, if the parents were divorced or legally separated, and a court order of joint custody to the parents of the person under eighteen (18) but over sixteen (16) was issued prior to the death of either the father or mother, which order remains in effect; d. The custodial parent, as established by a court order which has not been superseded, where the parents are divorced or legally separated and joint custody of the person under eighteen (18) but over sixteen (16) has not been ordered; or e. Another person having lawful custodial charge of the person under eighteen (18) but over sixteen (16), but 3. In case of pregnancy the male and female, or either of them, specified in subparagraph 1. or 2. of this paragraph, may apply to a District Judge for permission to marry, which application may be granted, in the form of a written court order, in the discretion of the judge. There shall be a fee of five dollars ($5) for hearing each such application.

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		Ky. Rev. Stat. § 402.210 (1) If either of the parties is under eighteen (18) but over sixteen (16) years of age and not before married, no license shall issue without the consent required by KRS 402.020(1)(f) [see above], personally given or certified in writing to the clerk over the signature of the person consenting in accordance with KRS 402.020(1)(f) [see above], attested by two (2) subscribing witnesses and proved by the oath of one (1) of the witnesses, administered by the clerk. If the parties are personally unknown to the clerk, a license shall not issue until bond, with good surety, in the penalty of one hundred dollars ($100) is given to the Commonwealth, with condition that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage. (2) If either of the parties is under sixteen (16) years of age, no license shall issue without the permission of a District Judge, as required by KRS 402.020(1)(f) [see above], in the form of a certified copy of a written court order.
Louisiana	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	La. Child. Code § 1545 A. An officiant may not perform a marriage ceremony in which a minor is a party unless the minor has the written consent to marry of either: (1) Both of his parents. (2) The tutor of his person. (3) A person who has been awarded custody of the minor. (4) The juvenile court as provided in Article 1547 [see below]. B. A minor under the age of sixteen must also obtain written authorization to marry from the judge of the court exercising juvenile jurisdiction in the parish in which the minor resides or the marriage ceremony is to be performed. La. Child. Code § 1547 Upon application by the minor, the judge may authorize the marriage when there is a compelling reason why the marriage should take place. La. Child. Code § 1548 The court shall hear a request for authorization for a minor to marry in chambers. La. Child. Code § 1549 A. The authorization must be in writing but may not give the court's reasons for granting it. B. A copy of the authorization must be attached to the copy of the marriage certificate given to the parties and the original of the authorization must be presented to the official who issues the marriage license. C. A copy of the authorization must also be filed with the marriage certificate as required by law.

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		La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 9:225 A. An application for a marriage license shall be accompanied by: . . . (2) The written consent for a minor to marry, or the court's authorization for the minor to marry, or both, as required by Chapter 6 of Title XV of the Children's Code [see provisions above].
Maine	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 19-A, § 652 . . . 7. Parties under 18 years of age. A marriage license may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age without the written consent of their parents, guardians or persons to whom a court has given custody. In the absence of persons qualified to give consent, the judge of probate in the county where each minor resides may grant consent after notice and opportunity for hearing. When 2 licenses are required and when either or both applicants for a marriage license are under the ages specified in this section, the written consent must be given for the issuance of both licenses in the presence of the clerk issuing the licenses or by acknowledgment under seal filed with that clerk. 8. Parties under 16 years of age. The clerk may not issue a marriage license to a person under 16 years of age without: A. The written consent of that minor's parents, guardians or persons to whom a court has given custody; B. Notifying the judge of probate in the county in which the minor resides of the filing of this intention; and C. Receipt of that judge of probate's written consent to issue the license. The judge of probate shall base a decision on whether to issue consent on the best interest of the parties under 16 years of age and shall consider the age of both parties and any criminal record of a party who is 18 years of age or older. The judge of probate, in the interest of public welfare, may order, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that a license not be issued. The judge of probate shall issue a decision within 30 days of receiving the notification under paragraph B.
Maryland	15	Md. Fam. Law Code Ann. § 2-301 (a) Marriage of individual 16 or 17 years old. -- An individual 16 or 17 years old may not marry unless: (1) the individual has the consent of a parent or guardian and the parent or guardian swears that the individual is at least 16 years old; or (2) if the individual does not have the consent of a parent or guardian, either party to be married gives the clerk a certificate from a licensed physician, licensed physician assistant, or certified nurse practitioner stating that the physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner has examined the woman to be married and has found that she is pregnant or has given birth to a child. (b) Marriage of individual 15 years old. -- An individual 15 years old may not marry unless: (1) the individual has the consent of a parent or guardian; and (2) either party to be married gives the clerk a certificate from a licensed physician, licensed physician assistant, or certified nurse practitioner stating that the physician, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner has examined the woman to be married and has found that she is pregnant or has given birth to a child.

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		(c) Marriage of individual under the age of 15 years. -- An individual under the age of 15 may not marry.
Massachusetts	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.[7]	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 207, § 7 A magistrate or minister shall not solemnize a marriage if he has reasonable cause to believe that a party to the intended marriage is under eighteen unless the provisions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five [see below] have been satisfied. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 207, § 24 The clerk or registrar shall not, except as provided in the following section, receive a notice of the intention of marriage of a person under eighteen. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 207, § 25 The probate court for the county where, or a district court within the judicial district of which, a minor under the age specified in the preceding section resides may, after hearing, make an order allowing the marriage of such minor, if the parents or surviving parent of such minor, or, if only one such parent resides in the commonwealth, that parent, or, if neither such parent is alive and resident thereof, or if the parent or parents qualified as aforesaid to consent are disqualified as hereinafter provided, a legal guardian with custody of the person of such minor has consented to such order. If a parent has deserted his family, or if found to be incapacitated by reason of mental illness and incapable of consent, or if found unfit under the provisions of section five of chapter two hundred and one to have custody of such minor, it shall not be necessary to obtain his consent to such order. If a parent whose consent would be required if living in the commonwealth lives outside thereof and the address of such parent is known, such notice of the proceedings shall be given him as the probate or district court may order. Said court may also after hearing make such order in the case of a person whose age is alleged to exceed that specified in the preceding section, but who is unable to produce an official record of birth, whereby the reasonable doubt of the clerk or registrar, as exercised under section thirty-five, may be removed. Upon receipt of a certified copy of such order by the clerk or registrar of the town where such minor resides, he shall receive the notice required by law and issue a certificate as in other cases. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 207, § 27 A party to an intended marriage who has been legally adopted shall, in the notice of intention thereof, give the names of his parents by adoption; and the names of his parents may also be added. The consent of a parent by adoption to the marriage of a minor shall be sufficient if the consent of a parent of a minor is required by law as a preliminary to marriage. If the natural parents of a minor have been divorced and the consent of one of them is required by law, preliminary to the marriage of such minor, the consent of the parent having the custody of such minor shall be sufficient.

[7] While Massachusetts does not prescribe an age "floor" by statute, case law requires a male to be at least 14 years old and a female to be at least 12 years old. *See Parton v. Hervey*, 67 Mass. (1 Gray) 119 (1854).

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		Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 207, § 33A If it appears from the statements made in the written notice of intention of marriage that a party to such intended marriage is under eighteen, the clerk or registrar shall not, except as required under section twenty-five, issue a certificate under section twenty-eight before receiving proof of the age of the parties. Such proof shall be contained in any of the following documents, graded and taking precedence in the order named: (1) an original or certified copy of a record of birth; (2) an original or certified copy of a baptismal record; (3) a passport; (4) a life insurance policy; (5) an employment certificate; (6) a school record; (7) an immigration record; (8) a naturalization record; or (9) a court record. Documentary evidence of a lower grade as aforesaid shall not be received by the clerk or registrar unless he is satisfied that evidence of a higher grade is not readily procurable. If no such documentary proof of age is procurable, the consent of the parent shall be sufficient. If the clerk or registrar has reasonable cause to believe that a party to an intended marriage represented to be eighteen or over, is under such age, he shall, before issuing such certificate, require documentary proof of age as aforesaid. Mass. Gen. Laws ch., 207, § 34 If it is necessary to give notice in two towns of the intention of marriage of a minor, the clerk or registrar who first takes the consent of the parent or guardian shall take it in duplicate, retaining one copy and delivering the other duly attested by him to the person obtaining the certificate, to be given to the clerk or registrar issuing the second certificate; and no fee shall be charged for such consent or copy.
Michigan	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Mich. Comp. Laws § 551.51 A marriage in this state shall not be contracted by a person who is under 16 years of age, and the marriage, if entered into, shall be void. This act shall not prohibit probate judges from exercising their powers to perform marriages as provided by Act No. 180 of the Public Acts of 1897, being sections 551.201 to 551.204 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. Mich. Comp. Laws § 551.103 (1) A person who is 18 years of age or older may contract marriage. A person who is 16 years of age but is less than 18 years of age may contract marriage with the written consent of 1 of the parents of the person or the person's legal guardian, as provided in this section. As proof of age, the person who intends to be married, in addition to the statement of age in the application, when requested by the county clerk, shall submit a birth certificate or other proof of age. The county clerk on the application submitted shall fill out the blank spaces of the license according to the sworn answers of the applicant, taken before the county clerk, or some person duly authorized by law to administer oaths. If it appears from the affidavit that either the applicant for a marriage license or the person whom he or she intends to marry is less than 18 years of age, the county clerk shall require that there first be produced the written consent of 1 of the parents of each of the persons who is less than 18 years of age or of the person's legal guardian, unless the person does not have a living parent or guardian. The consent shall be to the marriage and to the issuing of the license for which the application is

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		submitted. The consent shall be given personally in the presence of the county clerk or be acknowledged before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths. A license shall not be issued by the county clerk until the requirements of this section are complied with. The written consent shall be preserved on file in the office of the county clerk. If the parties are legally entitled to be married, the county clerk shall sign the license and certify the fact that it is properly issued, and the clerk shall make a correct copy of the license in the books of registration. Mich. Comp. Laws § 551.201 . . . (2) The judge of probate may marry, without publicity, persons under marriageable age, as provided in section 3 of Act No. 128 of the Public Acts of 1887, being section 551.103 of the Michigan Compiled Laws [see above], if the application for the license is accompanied by 1 of the following: (a) A written request of all of the biological or adopting living parents of both parties, and their guardian or guardians if either or both of the parents are dead. (b) A written request of the parents or guardians of the party under marriageable age if only 1 party to the marriage is under the marriageable age. (3) If the noncustodial parent has been given notice of the request for consent by personal service or registered mail at his or her last known address and the noncustodial parent fails to enter an objection within 5 days after receipt of notice, then the consent shall be required only of a parent to whom custody of a child has been awarded by a court. The consent shall not be required of a parent confined under sentence in a state or federal penal institution or confined in a mental hospital under adjudication of legal incapacity by a court of competent jurisdiction or upon the return of process by the sheriff of the county in which the parent was last known to reside made not less than 5 nor more than 14 days after issuance of the process certifying that after diligent search the parent cannot be found within the county. . . .
Minnesota	16	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 517.02 Every person who has attained the full age of 18 years is capable in law of contracting into a civil marriage, if otherwise competent. A person of the full age of 16 years may, with the consent of the person's legal custodial parents, guardian, or the court, as provided in section 517.08 [application for license], receive a license to marry, when, after a careful inquiry into the facts and the surrounding circumstances, the person's application for a license and consent for civil marriage of a minor form is approved by the judge of the district court of the county in which the person resides. If the judge of the district court of the county in which the person resides is absent from the county and has not by order assigned another judge or a retired judge to act in the judge's stead, then the court commissioner or any judge of district court of the county may approve the application for a license. The consent for civil marriage of a minor must be in the following form: STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ..... (insert county name) I/We ..... (insert legal custodial parent or guardian names) under oath or affirmation say:

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		That I/we are the legal custodial parent(s) or guardian of ..... (insert name of minor), who was born at ..... (insert place of birth) on ..... (insert date of birth) who is presently the age of ..... (insert age). That the minor has not been previously married. That I/we consent to the civil marriage of this minor to ..... (insert name of the person minor intends to marry) who is of the age of ..... (insert age). That affidavit is being made for the purpose of requesting the judge's consent to allow this minor to marry and make this civil marriage legal. Date: .... (Signature of legal custodial parents or guardian) Sworn to or affirmed and acknowledged before me on this ..... day of .... NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ..... (insert county name). The undersigned is the judge of the district court where the minor resides and grants the request for the minor to marry. ..... (judge of district court) ..... (date).
Mississippi	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Miss. Code Ann. § 93-1-5 (1) Every male who is at least seventeen (17) years old and every female who is at least fifteen (15) years old shall be capable in law of contracting marriage. However, males and females under the age twenty-one (21) years must furnish the circuit clerk satisfactory evidence of consent to the marriage by the parents or guardians of the parties. It shall be unlawful for the circuit court clerk to issue a marriage license until the following conditions precedent have been complied with: (a) Application for the license is to be made in writing to the clerk of the circuit court of any county in the State of Mississippi. The application shall be sworn to by both applicants and shall include: (i) The names, ages and addresses of the parties applying; (ii) The names and addresses of the parents of the applicants, and, for applicants under the age of twenty-one (21), if no parents, then names and addresses of the guardian or next of kin; (iii) The signatures of witnesses; and (iv) Any other data that may be required by law or the State Board of Health. (b) Proof of age shall be presented to the circuit court clerk in the form of either a birth certificate, baptismal record, armed service discharge, armed service identification card, life insurance policy, insurance certificate, school record, driver's license, or other official document evidencing age. The document substantiating age and date of birth shall be examined by the circuit court clerk before whom

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		application is made, and the circuit court clerk shall retain in his file with the application the document or a certified or photostatic copy of the document. (c) Applicants under the age of twenty-one (21) must submit affidavits showing the age of both applying parties made by either the father, mother, guardian or next of kin of each of the contracting parties and filed with the clerk of the circuit court along with the application. (d) If the male applicant is under seventeen (17) years of age or the female is under fifteen (15) years of age, and satisfactory proof is furnished to the judge of any circuit, chancery or county court that sufficient reasons exist and that the parties desire to be married to each other and that the parents or other person in loco parentis of the person or persons so under age consent to the marriage, then the judge of any such court in the county where either of the parties resides may waive the minimum age requirement and by written instrument authorize the clerk of the court to issue the marriage license to the parties if they are otherwise qualified by law. Authorization shall be a part of the confidential files of the clerk of the court, subject to inspection only by written permission of the judge. . . .
Missouri	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Mo. Rev. Stat § 451.020 It shall be presumed that marriages between persons who lack capacity to enter into a marriage contract are prohibited unless the court having jurisdiction over such persons approves the marriage. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 451.090 1. No recorder shall, in any event except as herein provided, issue a license authorizing the marriage of any person under fifteen years of age; provided, however, that such license may be issued on order of a circuit or associate circuit judge of the county in which the license is applied for, such license being issued only for good cause shown and by reason of such unusual conditions as to make such marriage advisable. 2. No recorder shall issue a license authorizing the marriage of any male under the age of eighteen years or of any female under the age of eighteen years, except with the consent of his or her custodial parent or guardian, which consent shall be given at the time, in writing, stating the residence of the person giving such consent, signed and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths. 3. The recorder shall state in every license whether the parties applying for same, one or either or both of them, are of age, or whether the male is under the age of eighteen years or the female under the age of eighteen years, and if the male is under the age of eighteen years or the female is under the age of eighteen years, the name of the custodial parent or guardian consenting to such marriage.
Montana	16	Mont. Code Ann. § 40-1-202 Except as provided in 40-1-301 [solemnization and registration requirements], when a marriage application has been completed and signed by both parties to a prospective marriage and at least one party has appeared before the clerk of the district court and paid the marriage license fee of $53, the clerk of the district court shall issue a license to marry and a marriage certificate form upon being furnished:

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		(1) Satisfactory proof that each party to the marriage will have attained 18 years of age at the time the marriage license is effective or will have attained 16 years of age and has obtained judicial approval as provided in 40-1-213 [see below]; (2) Satisfactory proof that the marriage is not prohibited; and (3) A certificate of the results of any medical examination required by the laws of this state or a waiver of the medical certificate requirement as provided in 40-1-203 [medical certificate of rubella test or informed consent waiver]. Mont. Code Ann. § 40-1-203 (1) Before a person authorized by law to issue marriage licenses may issue a marriage license, each applicant for a license shall provide a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age and, if the applicant is a minor, the approval required by 40-1-213 [see below]. Mont. Code Ann. § 40-1-213 (1) The district court may order the clerk of the district court to issue a marriage license and a marriage certificate form to a party 16 or 17 years of age who has no parent capable of consenting to the party's marriage or has the consent of both parents or of the parent having the actual care, parenting authority, and control to the party's marriage, if capable of giving consent, or of the party's guardian. The court must require both parties to participate in a period of marriage counseling involving at least two separate counseling sessions not less than 10 days apart with a designated counselor as a condition of the order for issuance of a marriage license and a marriage certificate form under this section. (2) A marriage license and a marriage certificate form may be issued under this section only if the court finds that the under-aged party is capable of assuming the responsibilities of marriage and the marriage will serve the party's best interests. Pregnancy alone does not establish that the best interests of the party will be served. (3) The district court shall authorize performance of a marriage by proxy upon the showing required by the provisions on solemnization.
Nebraska	17	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 42-102 At the time of the marriage the male must be of the age of seventeen years or upward, and the female of the age of seventeen years or upward. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 42-105 When either party is a minor, no license shall be granted without the written consent under oath of: (1) Either one of the parents of such minor, if the parents are living together; (2) the parent having the legal custody of such minor, if the parents are living separate and apart from each other; (3) the surviving parent, if one of the parents of such minor is deceased; or (4) the guardian, conservator, or person under whose care and government such minor may be, if both parents of such minor are deceased or if such guardian, conservator,

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		or person has the legal and actual custody of such minor. The county clerk shall be justified in issuing the license, without further proof, upon receiving an affidavit setting forth the facts with reference to the conditions above specified and giving consent to the marriage, signed by the person authorized to give written consent under such circumstances. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 42-107 If the required proof is not given, if it shall appear that either of the parties is legally incompetent to enter into such contract or that there is any impediment in the way, or if either party is a minor and the consent mentioned in section 42-105 shall not be given, the county clerk shall refuse to grant a license. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-2101. All persons under nineteen years of age are declared to be minors…
Nevada	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 122.020 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a male and a female person, at least 18 years of age, not nearer of kin than second cousins or cousins of the half blood, and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage. 2. A male and a female person who are the husband and wife of each other may be rejoined in marriage if the record of their marriage has been lost or destroyed or is otherwise unobtainable. 3. A person at least 16 years of age but less than 18 years of age may marry only if the person has the consent of: (a) Either parent; or (b) Such person's legal guardian. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 122.025 1. A person less than 16 years of age may marry only if the person has the consent of: (a) Either parent; or (b) Such person's legal guardian, and such person also obtains authorization from a district court as provided in subsection 2. 2. In extraordinary circumstances, a district court may authorize the marriage of a person less than 16 years of age if the court finds that: (a) The marriage will serve the best interests of such person; and (b) Such person has the consent required by paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1. Pregnancy alone does not establish that the best interests of such person will be served by marriage, nor may pregnancy be required by a court as a condition necessary for its authorization for the marriage of such person.

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New Hampshire	13 (female) 14 (male)	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 457:4 No male below the age of 14 years and no female below the age of 13 years shall be capable of contracting a valid marriage that is entered into by one male and one female, and all marriages contracted by such persons shall be null and void. No male below the age of 18 and no female below the age of 18 shall be capable of contracting a valid marriage between persons of the same gender, and all marriages contracted by such persons shall be null and void. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 457:5 The age of consent shall be in the male and in the female, 18 years. Any marriage contracted by a person below the age of consent, except as hereinafter provided, may in the discretion of the superior court be annulled at the suit of the party who at the time of contracting such marriage was below the age of consent, or at the suit of his or her parent or guardian, unless such party after arriving at such age shall have confirmed the marriage. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 457:6 If special cause exists rendering desirable the marriage of a person resident in this state, or the marriage of a person who is a nonresident in this state who applies for permission to marry a resident in this state, either person being below the age of consent and above the ages specified in RSA 457:4 [see above], the parties desiring to contract such marriage, with the parent or guardian having the custody of such party below such age, if there be such parent or guardian, may apply in writing to the judicial branch family division having jurisdiction in the location in which one of them resides, for permission to contract such marriage. No waiver shall be granted to persons below the age of consent if both parties are nonresidents. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 457:7 Such justice or judge shall at once hear the parties, and, if satisfied that special cause exists making such marriage desirable, shall grant permission therefor, which shall be filed with the court and shall be reported to the division of vital records. The division shall note the fact of the granting of such permission upon the certificate and upon all copies thereof which are by law required to be kept. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 457.8 No town clerk shall issue any certificate for the marriage of any person below the age of consent, and no magistrate or minister of religion shall solemnize the marriage of any such person, if such clerk, magistrate or minister knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such person is below such age, unless permission for such marriage has been given under this subdivision. No magistrate or minister of religion shall solemnize any marriage by proxy.

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New Jersey	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	N.J. Stat. § 37:1-6 A marriage or civil union license shall not be issued to a minor under the age of 18 years, unless the parents or guardian of the minor, if any, first certify, in the presence of two reputable witnesses, consent thereto, which shall be delivered to the licensing officer issuing the license. Consent to the proposed marriage or civil union by a parent or guardian who is mentally incapacitated shall not be required. When a minor is under the age of 16 years, the consent required by this section must be approved in writing by a judge of the Superior Court, Chancery Division, Family Part and filed with the licensing officer. The licensing officer shall transmit to the State registrar all consents, orders, and approvals subject to the same penalty as in the case of marriage or civil union certificates or licenses.
New Mexico	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	N.M. Code § 40-1-6 A. The county clerk shall not issue a marriage license to an unemancipated person sixteen or seventeen years of age, and no person authorized by the laws of this state to solemnize marriages shall knowingly unite in marriage any person sixteen or seventeen years of age, unless the minor first receives the written consent of each of the minor's living parents as shown on the minor's certificate of birth, or the district court has authorized the marriage of such person upon request of a parent or legal guardian of the person for good cause shown, and a certified copy of the judicial authorization is filed with the county clerk. B. The county clerk shall not issue a marriage license to any person under sixteen years of age, and no person authorized by the laws of this state to solemnize marriages shall knowingly unite in marriage any person under sixteen years of age, unless the children's or family court division of the district court has first authorized the marriage of the person upon request of a parent or legal guardian of the person in settlement of proceedings to compel support and establish parentage, or where an applicant for the marriage license is pregnant, and a certified copy of the judicial authorization is filed with the county clerk.
New York	14	N.Y. Dom. Rel. Code § 15 . . . 2. . . . If it shall appear upon an application that the applicant is under eighteen years of age, before the town or city clerk shall issue a license, he shall require documentary proof of age in the form of an original or certified copy of a birth record, a certification of birth issued by the state department of health, a local registrar of vital statistics or other public officer charged with similar duties by the laws of any other state, territory or country, a baptismal record, passport, automobile driver's license, life insurance policy, employment certificate, school record, immigration record, naturalization record or court record, showing the date of birth of such minor. If the town or city clerk shall be in doubt as to whether an applicant claiming to be over eighteen years of age is actually over eighteen years of age, he shall, before issuing such license, require documentary proof as above defined. If it shall appear upon an application of the applicants as provided in this section or upon information required by the clerk that either party is at least sixteen years of age but under eighteen years of age, then the town or city clerk before he shall issue a license shall require the written consent to the

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		marriage from both parents of the minor or minors or such as shall then be living, or if the parents of both are dead, then the written consent of the guardian or guardians of such minor or minors. If one of the parents has been missing and has not been seen or heard from for a period of one year preceding the time of the application for the license, although diligent inquiry has been made to learn the whereabouts of such parent, the town or city clerk may issue a license to such minor upon the sworn statement and consent of the other parent. If the marriage of the parents of such minor has been dissolved by decree of divorce or annulment, the consent of the parent to whom the court which granted the decree has awarded the custody of such minor shall be sufficient. If there is no parent or guardian of the minor or minors living to their knowledge then the town or city clerk shall require the written consent to the marriage of the person under whose care or government the minor or minors may be before a license shall be issued. If a parent of such minor has been adjudicated an incompetent, the town or city clerk may issue a license to such minor upon the production of a certified copy of such judgment so determining and upon the written consent of the other parent. If there is no other parent whose consent is required by this section, then and in such event, the town or city clerk shall require the written consent of the guardian of such minor or of the person under whose care or government the minor may be before a license shall be issued. The parents, guardians, or other persons whose consent it shall be necessary to obtain and file with the town or city clerk before the license shall issue, shall personally appear and acknowledge or execute the same before the town or city clerk, or some other officer authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments provided that where such affidavit or acknowledgment is made before an official other than an officer designated in section two hundred ninety-eight of the real property law as authorized to take such affidavit or acknowledgment if a conveyance of real property were being acknowledged or proved, or if a certificate of authentication would be required by section three hundred ten of the real property law to entitle the instrument to be recorded if it were a conveyance of real property, the consent when filed must have attached thereto a certificate of authentication. 3. If it shall appear upon an application for a marriage license that either party is under the age of sixteen years, the town or city clerk shall require, in addition to any consents provided for in this section, the written approval and consent of a justice of the supreme court or of a judge of the family court, having jurisdiction over the town or city in which the application is made, to be attached to or endorsed upon the application, before the license is issued. The application for such approval and consent shall be heard by the judge at chambers. All papers and records pertaining to any such application shall be sealed by him and withheld from inspection, except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. N.Y. Dom. Rel. Code § 15-a Marriages of minors under fourteen years of age. Any marriage in which either party is under the age of fourteen years is hereby prohibited. Any town or city clerk who shall knowingly issue a marriage license to any persons, one or both of whom shall be at the time of their contemplated marriage actually under the age of fourteen years, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of one hundred dollars.

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North Carolina	14	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 51-2 (a) All unmarried persons of 18 years, or older, may lawfully marry, except as hereinafter forbidden. (a1) Persons over 16 years of age and under 18 years of age may marry, and the register of deeds may issue a license for the marriage, only after there shall have been filed with the register of deeds a written consent to the marriage, said consent having been signed by the appropriate person as follows: (1) By a parent having full or joint legal custody of the underage party; or (2) By a person, agency, or institution having legal custody or serving as a guardian of the underage party. Such written consent shall not be required for an emancipated minor if a certificate of emancipation issued pursuant to Article 35 of Chapter 7B of the General Statutes or a certified copy of a final decree or certificate of emancipation from this or any other jurisdiction is filed with the register of deeds. (b) Persons over 14 years of age and under 16 years of age may marry as provided in G.S. 51-2.1 [see below]. (b1) It shall be unlawful for any person under 14 years of age to marry. . . . N.C. Gen. Stat. § 51-2.1 (a) If an unmarried female who is more than 14 years of age, but less than 16 years of age, is pregnant or has given birth to a child and the unmarried female and the putative father of the child, either born or unborn, agree to marry, or if an unmarried male who is more than 14 years of age, but less than 16 years of age, is the putative father of a child, either born or unborn, and the unmarried male and the mother of the child agree to marry, the register of deeds is authorized to issue to the parties a license to marry; and it shall be lawful for them to marry in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, only after a certified copy of an order issued by a district court authorizing the marriage is filed with the register of deeds. A district court judge may issue an order authorizing a marriage under this section only upon finding as fact and concluding as a matter of law that the underage party is capable of assuming the responsibilities of marriage and the marriage will serve the best interest of the underage party. In determining whether the marriage will serve the best interest of an underage party, the district court shall consider the following: (1) The opinion of the parents of the underage party as to whether the marriage serves the best interest of the underage party. (2) The opinion of any person, agency, or institution having legal custody or serving as a guardian of the underage party as to whether the marriage serves the best interest of the underage party. (3) The opinion of the guardian ad litem appointed to represent the best interest of the underage party pursuant to G.S. 51-2.1(b) as to whether the marriage serves the best interest of the underage party. (4) The relationship between the underage party and the parents of the underage party, as well as the relationship between the underage party and any person having legal custody or serving as a guardian of the underage party. (5) Any evidence that it would find useful in making its determination. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the marriage will not serve the best interest of the underage party when all living parents of the underage party oppose the marriage. The fact that the female is pregnant,

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		or has given birth to a child, alone does not establish that the best interest of the underage party will be served by the marriage. (b) An underage party seeking an order granting judicial authorization to marry pursuant to this section shall file a civil action in the district court requesting judicial authorization to marry. The clerk shall collect court costs from the underage party in the amount set forth in G.S. 7A-305 for civil actions in district court. Upon the filing of the complaint, summons shall be issued in accordance with G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4, and the underage party shall be appointed a guardian ad litem in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 1A-1, Rule 17. The guardian ad litem appointed shall be an attorney and shall be governed by the provisions of subsection (d) of this section. The underage party shall serve a copy of the summons and complaint, in accordance with G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4, on the father of the underage party; the mother of the underage party; and any person, agency, or institution having legal custody or serving as a guardian of the underage party. The underage party also shall serve a copy of the complaint, either in accordance with G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4, or G.S. 1A-1, Rule 5, on the guardian ad litem appointed pursuant to this section. A party responding to the underage party's complaint shall serve his response within 30 days after service of the summons and complaint upon that person. The underage party may participate in the proceedings before the court on his or her own behalf. At the hearing conducted pursuant to this section, the court shall consider evidence, as provided in subsection (a) of this section, and shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law. (c) Any party to a proceeding under this section may be represented by counsel, but no party is entitled to appointed counsel, except as provided in this section. (d) The guardian ad litem appointed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall represent the best interest of the underage party in all proceedings under this section and also has standing to institute an action under G.S. 51-2(c) [see above]. The appointment shall terminate when the last judicial ruling rendering the authorization granted or denied is entered. Payment of the guardian ad litem shall be governed by G.S. 7A-451(f). The guardian ad litem shall make an investigation to determine the facts, the needs of the underage party, the available resources within the family and community to meet those needs, the impact of the marriage on the underage party, and the ability of the underage party to assume the responsibilities of marriage; facilitate, when appropriate, the settlement of disputed issues; offer evidence and examine witnesses at the hearing; and protect and promote the best interest of the underage party. In fulfilling the guardian ad litem's duties, the guardian ad litem shall assess and consider the emotional development, maturity, intellect, and understanding of the underage party. The guardian ad litem has the authority to obtain any information or reports, whether or not confidential, that the guardian ad litem deems relevant to the case. No privilege other than attorney-client privilege may be invoked to prevent the guardian ad litem and the court from obtaining such information. The confidentiality of the information or reports shall be respected by the guardian ad litem, and no disclosure of any information or reports shall be made to anyone except by order of the court or unless otherwise provided by law.

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		(e) If the last judicial ruling in this proceeding denies the underage party judicial authorization to marry, the underage party shall not seek the authorization of any court again under this section until after one year from the date of the entry of the last judicial ruling rendering the authorization denied. (f) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the rules of evidence in civil cases shall apply to proceedings under this section. All hearings pursuant to this section shall be recorded by stenographic notes or by electronic or mechanical means. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no appeal of right lies from an order or judgment entered pursuant to this section.
North Dakota	16	N.D. Cent. Code § 14-03-02 Any unmarried person of the age of eighteen years or more, and not otherwise disqualified, is capable of consenting to and consummating a marriage. If a person is sixteen to eighteen years of age, a marriage license may not be issued without the consent of the parents or guardian, if there are any. A marriage license may not be issued to any person below the age of sixteen, notwithstanding the consent of the parents or guardian of said person. N.D. Cent. Code § 14-03-17 1. . . . The recorder, or designated official, also shall require each applicant to submit the following facts upon blanks provided by the county, together with documentary evidence of age: a. An affidavit by each of the applicants showing that each is over the age of eighteen years. In addition, each applicant shall exhibit to the recorder, or designated official, a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age. If either applicant is under the age of eighteen years, the recorder, or designated official, shall require the written consent of: (1) Either parent of the minor applicant, if the parents are living together; (2) The parent having the legal custody of the minor applicant, if the parents are not living together; (3) The surviving parent, if one of the parents of the minor applicant is deceased; or (4) The guardian, or person under whose care and government the minor applicant is, if both parents of the minor applicant are deceased, or if a person other than a parent has legal and actual custody of the minor applicant. . . . N.D. Cent. Code § 14-10-07 A minor, while under the supervision or custody of the juvenile court or the superintendent of the North Dakota youth correctional center, may not marry without the order of the juvenile court or of the superintendent of the North Dakota youth correctional center, as the case may be. Any such marriage made without such order is subject to annulment in a proceeding brought in district court by the state's attorney or by any person authorized by law to bring such annulment action. A person knowingly aiding, abetting, or encouraging such marriage is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

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Ohio	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Ohio Rev. Code § 3101.01 (A) Male persons of the age of eighteen years, and female persons of the age of sixteen years, not nearer of kin than second cousins, and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage. A marriage may only be entered into by one man and one woman. A minor shall first obtain the consent of the minor's parents, surviving parent, parent who is designated the residential parent and legal custodian of the minor by a court of competent jurisdiction, guardian, or any one of the following who has been awarded permanent custody of the minor by a court exercising juvenile jurisdiction: (1) An adult person; (2) The department of job and family services or any child welfare organization certified by the department; (3) A public children services agency. (B) For the purposes of division (A) of this section, a minor shall not be required to obtain the consent of a parent who resides in a foreign country, has neglected or abandoned the minor for a period of one year or longer immediately preceding the minor's application for a marriage license, has been adjudged incompetent, is an inmate of a state mental or correctional institution, has been permanently deprived of parental rights and responsibilities for the care of the minor and the right to have the minor live with the parent and to be the legal custodian of the minor by a court exercising juvenile jurisdiction, or has been deprived of parental rights and responsibilities for the care of the minor and the right to have the minor live with the parent and to be the legal custodian of the minor by the appointment of a guardian of the person of the minor by the probate court or by another court of competent jurisdiction. Ohio Rev. Code § 3101.02 Any consent required under section 3101.01 of the Revised Code [see above] shall be personally given before the probate judge or a deputy clerk of the probate court, or certified under the hand of the person consenting, by two witnesses, one of whom shall appear before the judge and make oath that the witness saw the person whose name is annexed to the certificate subscribe it, or heard the person consenting acknowledge it. Ohio Rev. Code § 3101.03 If the parent or guardian of a minor is a nonresident of, or is absent from, the county in which the marriage license is applied for, the parent or guardian personally may appear before the official upon whose authority marriage licenses are issued in the county in which the parent or guardian is at the time domiciled, and give consent in writing to that marriage. The consent shall be attested to by two witnesses, certified to by that official, and forwarded to the probate judge of the county in which the license is applied for. The probate judge may administer any oath required, issue and sign the license, and affix the seal of the probate court. Ohio Rev. Code § 3101.04 When the juvenile court files a consent to marriage pursuant to the juvenile rules, the probate court may thereupon issue a license, notwithstanding either or both the contracting parties for the marital relation are under the minimum age prescribed in section 3101.01 of the Revised Code [see above]. The license shall not

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		issue until section 3101.05 of the Revised Code [see below] has been complied with, and until such child has been born, or it is found beyond doubt by the juvenile court that the minor female is pregnant and intends to have the child. Ohio Rev. Code § 3101.05 (A) The parties to a marriage shall make an application for a marriage license. . . . Each party shall make application and shall state upon oath, the party's name, age, residence, place of birth, occupation, father's name, and mother's maiden name, if known, and the name of the person who is expected to solemnize the marriage. . . . If either applicant is under the age of eighteen years, the judge shall require the applicants to state that they received marriage counseling satisfactory to the court. . . . Immediately upon receipt of an application for a marriage license, the court shall place the parties' record in a book kept for that purpose. If the probate judge is satisfied that there is no legal impediment and if one or both of the parties are present, the probate judge shall grant the marriage license. . . . Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.23 (A) The juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction under the Revised Code as follows: . . . (10) To hear and determine applications for consent to marry pursuant to section 3101.04 of the Revised Code [see above] . . . Ohio Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 42 (A) Application Where Parental Consent Not Required. When a minor desires to contract matrimony and has no parent, guardian, or custodian whose consent to the marriage is required by law, the minor shall file an application under oath in the county where the female resides requesting that the judge of the juvenile court give consent and approbation in the probate court for such marriage. (B) Contents of Application. The application required by division (A) of this rule shall contain all of the following: (1) The name and address of the person for whom consent is sought; (2) The age of the person for whom consent is sought; (3) The reason why consent of a parent is not required; (4) The name and address, if known, of the parent, where the minor alleges that parental consent is unnecessary because the parent has neglected or abandoned the child for at least one year immediately preceding the application. (C) Application Where Female Pregnant or Delivered of Child Born Out of Wedlock. Where a female is pregnant or delivered of a child born out of wedlock and the parents of such child seek to marry even though one or both of them is under the minimum age prescribed by law for persons who may contract marriage, such persons shall file an application under oath in the county where the female resides requesting that the judge of the juvenile court give consent in the probate court to such marriage. (D) Contents of Application. The application required by subdivision (C) shall contain: (1) The name and address of the person or persons for whom consent is sought;

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		(2) The age of such person; (3) An indication of whether the female is pregnant or has already been delivered; (4) An indication of whether or not any applicant under eighteen years of age is already a ward of the court; and (5) Any other facts which may assist the court in determining whether to consent to such marriage. If pregnancy is asserted, a certificate from a physician verifying pregnancy shall be attached to the application. If an illegitimate child has been delivered, the birth certificate of such child shall be attached. The consent to the granting of the application by each parent whose consent to the marriage is required by law shall be indorsed on the application. (E) Investigation. Upon receipt of an application under subdivision (C), the court shall set a date and time for hearing thereon at its earliest convenience and shall direct that an inquiry be made as to the circumstances surrounding the applicants. (F) Notice. If neglect or abandonment is alleged in an application under subdivision (A) and the address of the parent is known, the court shall cause notice of the date and time of hearing to be served upon such parent. (G) Judgment. If the court finds that the allegations stated in the application are true, and that the granting of the application is in the best interest of the applicants, the court shall grant the consent and shall make the applicant referred to in subdivision (C) a ward of the court. (H) Certified Copy. A certified copy of the judgment entry shall be transmitted to the probate court.
Oklahoma	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 43, § 3 A. Any unmarried person who is at least eighteen (18) years of age and not otherwise disqualified is capable of contracting and consenting to marriage with a person of the opposite sex. B. 1. Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, no person under the age of eighteen (18) years shall enter into the marriage relation, nor shall any license issue therefor, except: a. Upon the consent and authority expressly given by the parent or guardian of such underage applicant in the presence of the authority issuing such license, b. upon the written consent of the parent or guardian of such underage applicant executed and acknowledged in person before a judge of the district court or the court clerk of any county within the State of Oklahoma, c. If the parent or guardian resides outside of the State of Oklahoma, upon the written consent of the parent or guardian executed before a judge or clerk of a court of record. The executed foreign consent shall be duly authenticated in the same manner as proof of documents from foreign jurisdictions, d. if the certificate of a duly licensed medical doctor or osteopath, acknowledged in the manner provided by law for the acknowledgment of deeds, and stating that such parent or guardian is unable by reason of health or incapacity to be present in person, is presented to such licensing authority, upon the written consent of the parent or guardian, acknowledged in the same manner as the accompanying medical certificate,

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		e. If the parent or guardian is on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States, upon the written permission of the parent or guardian, acknowledged in the manner provided by law for acknowledgment of deeds by military personnel authorized to administer oaths. Such permission shall be presented to the licensing authority, accompanied by a certificate executed by a commissioned officer in command of the applicant, to the effect that the parent or guardian is on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, or f. Upon affidavit of three (3) reputable persons stating that both parents of the minor are deceased, or mentally incompetent, or their whereabouts are unknown to the minor, and that no guardian has theretofore been appointed for the minor. The judge of the district court issuing the license may in his or her discretion consent to the marriage in the same manner as in all cases in which consent may be given by a parent or guardian. 2. Every person under the age of sixteen (16) years is expressly forbidden and prohibited from entering into the marriage relation except when authorized by the court: a. In settlement of a suit for seduction or paternity, or b. If the unmarried female is pregnant, or has given birth to an illegitimate child and at least one parent of each minor, or the guardian or custodian of such child, is present before the court and has an opportunity to present evidence in the event such parent, guardian, or custodian objects to the issuance of a marriage license. If they are not present the parent, guardian, or custodian may be given notice of the hearing at the discretion of the court. 3. A parent or a guardian of any child under the age of eighteen (18) years who is in the custody of the Department of Human Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice shall not be eligible to consent to the marriage of such minor child as required by the provisions of this subsection. 4. Any certificate or written permission required by this subsection shall be retained by the official issuing the marriage license. Okla Stat. Ann. tit. 43, § 5 . . . C. In the event that one or both of the parties are under legal age, the application shall have been on file in the court clerk's office for a period of not less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to issuance of the marriage license.
Oregon	17	Or. Rev. Stat. § 106.010 Marriage is a civil contract entered into in person by males at least 17 years of age and females at least 17 years of age, who are otherwise capable, and solemnized in accordance with ORS 106.150 [solemnization and witness requirements].

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		Or. Rev. Stat. § 106.050 (1) The county clerk may accept any reasonable proof of the applicant's age satisfactory to the clerk. The clerk may require proof of age by affidavit of some person other than either of the parties seeking the license if the clerk deems it necessary in order to determine the age of an applicant to the clerk's satisfaction. (2) If an applicant for a marriage license is less than 18 years of age, the applicant must file with the county clerk an affidavit of some person other than either of the parties seeking the license showing the facts other than age necessary to be shown under ORS 106.060 [see below] in the particular case, except the consent of the parent or guardian required by ORS 106.060 shall not be part of the affidavit. The affidavit is sufficient authority to the clerk, so far as the facts stated therein, for issuing the license. Or. Rev. Stat. § 106.060 A marriage license shall not be issued without the written consent of the parent or guardian, if any, of an applicant who is less than 18 years of age, nor in any case unless the parties are each of an age, as provided in ORS 106.010 [see above], capable of contracting marriage. If either party under 18 years of age has no parent or guardian resident within this state and either party has resided within the county in which application is made for the six months immediately preceding the application, the license may issue, if otherwise proper, without the consent of the nonresident parent or guardian.
Pennsylvania	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	23 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 1304 . . . (b) Minors.-- (1) No marriage license may be issued if either of the applicants for a license is under 16 years of age unless the court decides that it is to the best interest of the applicant and authorizes the issuance of the license. (2) No marriage license may be issued if either of the applicants is under 18 years of age unless the consent of the custodial parent or guardian of the applicant is personally given before the person issuing the license or is certified under the hand of the custodial parent or guardian attested by two adult witnesses and, in the latter case, the signature of the custodial parent or guardian is acknowledged before an officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments. When the minor has no guardian and a judge of the court is absent or not accessible for any reason, the office issuing the license may appoint a guardian pro hac vice for the minor.
Rhode Island	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of	R.I. Gen. Stat. § 15-2-11 (a) No minor or person under the control of a parent or guardian shall be allowed to give and subscribe to the information provided for in §§ 15-2-1 – 15-2-10 [vital statistics information, marriage license fee], or shall receive the license provided for in these sections, unless the consent in writing of the parent or guardian, given in the presence of the town or city clerk or any clerk employed in that office, has first been obtained; provided, that proof shall be submitted that the minor has attained the age of sixteen (16) years; and provided, that this information may be given and subscribed to by a minor who has attained the age of sixteen (16) years,

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	any age could be married.	residing in this state upon the consent in writing of the director of public welfare of the town or city in which the minor resides, given in the presence of the town or city clerk or any clerk employed in that office. (b) In addition to the requirements in subsection (a) of this section, no license shall be issued to any minor under the age of sixteen (16) years unless and until the following requirements have been complied with, and the town or city clerk is directed in writing to issue the license by the family court: (1) The town or city clerk, upon receiving information provided for in §§ 15-2-1 through 15-2-10 [vital statistics information, marriage license fee], shall immediately transmit a certified copy of the information to the family court. The court shall immediately transmit a copy of the information, together with a written request for a complete investigation of and a report upon the advisability of the issuance of the license, to the department of human services. The department shall within fifteen (15) days after the receipt of the information, the request, and the report file in the court its complete report in writing. (2) The court shall then conduct a hearing in chambers to determine the advisability of the issuance of the license and shall notify the town or city clerk of its determination. The court shall have the power to summon at the hearing any persons that it may deem advisable. (3) The court shall also file the report and a notation of its determination in the office of the clerk of the court, but any papers filed at the office of the clerk shall not be matters of public record and may be examined only upon the written authorization of the court. (4) During the pendency of the proceedings, the court shall exercise the authority of a guardian in respect to the minor or minors involved. R.I. Gen. Stat. § 14-1-5. The [family] court shall, as set forth in this chapter, have exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings: . . . (4) Relating to child marriages, as prescribed by § 15-2-11 [see above].
South Carolina	16[8]	S.C. Code § 20-1-100 Any person under the age of sixteen is not capable of entering into a valid marriage, and all marriages hereinafter entered into by such persons are void ab initio. A common-law marriage hereinafter entered into by a person under the age of sixteen is void ab initio. S.C. Code § 20-1-250 A marriage license must not be issued when either applicant is under the age of sixteen. When either applicant is between the ages of sixteen to eighteen and that applicant resides with father, mother, other relative, or guardian, the probate judge or other officer authorized to issue marriage licenses shall not issue a license for

[8] Section 20-1-100 became effective on June 11, 1997. The South Carolina Office of the Attorney General has interpreted its enactment to set a minimum marriage age of 16. *See* S.C. Office of the Attorney General, 1997 WL 665423 (S.C.A.G. Sept. 2, 1997), available at http://www.scag.gov/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/ 97sept2kennedy.pdf. Yet its enactment did not harmonize all statutory provisions related to marriage age, and thus statutory clarification of past legislative intent would be helpful.

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		the marriage until furnished with a sworn affidavit signed by the father, mother, other relative, or guardian giving consent to the marriage. S.C. Code § 20-1-260 The probate judge or any other officer authorized by law to issue marriage licenses shall not issue any license to any applicant under the age of eighteen years until he has filed a birth certificate, or a hospital or baptismal certificate which has been issued and dated within one year after birth, or a certified copy thereof, showing that he is of lawful age, which shall be filed in the records of his office with the application for such license. Provided, when an original birth, baptismal or hospital certificate is presented a copy of it shall be made and the original returned to the applicant. If the applicant shall certify in writing to the probate judge or such officer that he, after diligent effort, is unable to obtain a birth certificate or a hospital or baptismal certificate, the applicant shall then be required to have his parents, legal guardian or person with whom he resides execute an affidavit before any person authorized by law to administer an oath and under seal, which affidavit shall contain such information as will establish the age of the applicant. Provided, further, that upon the request of the applicant, any original birth, baptismal or hospital certificate presently on file with the court may be copied and the original returned to the applicant. Persons applying for marriage licenses in lieu of furnishing birth certificates or hospital or baptismal certificates may present the following: military service identification card; selective service identification card; passports and visas. S.C. Code § 20-1-300 Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 20-1-250 to 20-1-290 [proof of age requirements and penalties for violation], a marriage license may be issued to an unmarried female and male under the age of eighteen years who could otherwise enter into a marital contract, if such female be pregnant or has borne a child, under the following conditions: (a) The fact of pregnancy or birth is established by the report or certificate of at least one duly licensed physician; (b) She and the putative father agree to marry; (c) Written consent to the marriage is given by one of the parents of the female, or by a person standing in loco parentis, such as her guardian or the person with whom she resides, or, in the event of no such qualified person, with the consent of the superintendent of the department of social services of the county in which either party resides; (d) Without regard to the age of the female and male; and (e) Without any requirement for any further consent to the marriage of the male.

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South Dakota	16	S.D. Codified Laws § 25-1-9 Any unmarried applicant for a marriage license who is eighteen years old or older, and who is not otherwise disqualified, is capable of consenting to and consummating a marriage. If either applicant for a marriage license is between the age of sixteen and eighteen, that applicant shall submit to the register of deeds a notarized statement of consent to marry from one parent or legal guardian of the applicant. S.D. Codified Laws § 25-1-10.1 To obtain a marriage license, each applicant shall sign the application in person in the presence of the register of deeds or in the presence of a person duly appointed by the register to act in the register's behalf. Each applicant shall provide proof of age prior to issuance of the marriage license. Proof of age may be satisfied by providing a certified copy of a birth certificate or any photographic identification which includes the applicant's name and date of birth. No person may use a power of attorney to obtain a marriage license. S.D. Codified Laws § 25-1-13 If either party is a minor, no marriage license shall be granted unless the written consent of the parent or guardian, duly acknowledged by the parent or guardian, or proved to be genuine, is filed in the office of the county register of deeds prior to issuing the license, and a memorandum of the facts shall be entered in the marriage record book with the other records of the marriage license.
Tennessee	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-104 . . . (b)(1) If either applicant is under eighteen (18) years of age, the application shall remain on file, open to the public, in the office of the county clerk for three (3) full days before issuance of the license. No waiting period shall apply if both parents, the guardian, or the next of kin of any minor applicant join in the application. No waiting period shall apply if both applicants are eighteen (18) years of age or over. (2) If either applicant is under eighteen (18) years of age, immediately upon filing of the application, the county clerk shall cause to be sent by registered mail to the parents, guardian or next of kin of any minor applicant, a notice of the application. This subdivision (b)(2) shall not apply if both parents, the guardian, or the next of kin of any minor applicant join in the application. (3) The parents, guardian or next of kin of an applicant may join in the application either by personal appearance before the county clerk or deputy county clerk, or by submitting a sworn and notarized affidavit. Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-105 (a) It is unlawful for any county clerk or deputy clerk in this state to issue a marriage license to any person where either of the contracting parties is under sixteen (16) years of age, except as provided in this part. (b) Any marriage contracted in violation of subsection (a) may be annulled upon proper proceedings therefor by such person or any interested person acting in the person's behalf.

State	Age "Floor" Set by Statute?	State Code Provisions
		Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-106 (a) When either applicant is under eighteen (18) years of age, the parents, guardian, next of kin or party having custody of the applicant shall join in the application, under oath, stating that the applicant is sixteen (16) years of age or over and that the applicant has such person's consent to marry. (b) If the applicant is in the legal custody of any public or private agency or is in the legal custody of any person other than a parent, next of kin or guardian, then such person or the duly authorized representative of such agency shall join in the application with the parent, guardian or next of kin stating, under oath, that the applicant is sixteen (16) years of age but less than eighteen (18) years of age and that the applicant has such person's consent to marry. This subsection (b) does not apply to applicants who are in the legal custody of the department of mental health and substance abuse services or the department of intellectual and developmental disabilities. Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-107. Waiver of age requirements and waiting period. (a) (1) (A) Except as provided in subdivision (a)(1)(B) [legislative action in certain counties], upon good cause, the judge of the probate, juvenile, circuit or chancery court, or county mayor, shall have the power to suspend the three-day period prescribed in § 36-3-104 [see above] or in such person's judgment remove the restriction as to age herein set out, and to authorize the county clerk to issue a marriage license regardless of the waiting period or age limit. . . . (b) A petition to a court filed on behalf of an individual under eighteen (18) years of age to waive the age restriction for marriage shall include a statement indicating the filing in any other court of similar petitions requesting such waiver.
Texas	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Tex. Fam. Code. §. 2.003 In addition to the other requirements provided by this chapter, a person under 18 years of age applying for a license must provide to the county clerk: (1) Documents establishing, as provided by Section 2.102 [see below], parental consent for the person to the marriage; (2) Documents establishing that a prior marriage of the person has been dissolved; or (3) A court order granted under Section 2.103 [see below] authorizing the marriage of the person. Tex. Fam. Code § 2.006 (a) If an applicant is unable to appear personally before the county clerk to apply for a marriage license, any adult person or the other applicant may apply on behalf of the absent applicant. (b) The person applying on behalf of an absent applicant shall provide to the clerk: . . . (3) If required because the absent applicant is a person under 18 years of age, documents establishing that a prior marriage has been dissolved, a court order authorizing the marriage of the absent, underage applicant, or documents establishing consent by a parent or a person who has legal authority to consent to the marriage, including:

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		(A) Proof of identity of the parent or person with legal authority to consent to the marriage under Section 2.005(b) [documents that may be used to prove identity]; and (B) Proof that the parent or person has the legal authority to consent to the marriage for the applicant under rules adopted under Section 2.102(j) [see below]. Tex. Fam. Code § 2.009 (a) Except as provided by Subsections (b) and (d), the county clerk may not issue a license if either applicant: … (2) fails to submit proof of age and identity; (3) is under 16 years of age and has not been granted a court order as provided by Section 2.103 [see below]; (4) is 16 years of age or older but under 18 years of age and has not presented at least one of the following: (A) parental consent as provided by Section 2.102 [see below]; (B) documents establishing that a prior marriage of the applicant has been dissolved; or (C) a court order as provided by Section 2.103 [see below] . . . Tex. Fam. Code § 2.101 Except as otherwise provided by this subchapter or on a showing that a prior marriage has been dissolved, a county clerk may not issue a marriage license if either applicant is under 18 years of age.[9] Tex. Fam. Code § 2.102 (a) If an applicant is 16 years of age or older but under 18 years of age, the county clerk shall issue the license if parental consent is given as provided by this section. (b) Parental consent must be evidenced by a written declaration on a form supplied by the county clerk in which the person consents to the marriage and swears that the person is a parent (if there is no person who has the court-ordered right to consent to marriage for the applicant) or a person who has the court-ordered right to consent to marriage for the applicant (whether an individual, authorized agency, or court). (c) Except as otherwise provided by this section, consent must be acknowledged before a county clerk. (d) If the person giving parental consent resides in another state, the consent may be acknowledged before an officer authorized to issue marriage licenses in that state. (e) If the person giving parental consent is unable because of illness or incapacity to comply with the provisions of Subsection (c) or (d), the consent may be acknowledged before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments. A consent under this subsection must be accompanied by a physician's affidavit stating that the person giving parental consent is unable to comply because of illness or incapacity.

[9] Texas is a third example of a state that, like Colorado (*supra*, n. 4) and Kansas (*supra*, n. 5), also recognizes common law marriage; but likewise, per Tex. Fam. Code §2.401(c), the state does not recognize a common-law marriage if either party entered it under age 18.

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		(f) Parental consent must be given at the time the application for the marriage license is made or not earlier than the 30th day preceding the date the application is made. (g) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly provides parental consent for an underage applicant under this section and the person is not a parent or a person who has the court-ordered right to consent to marriage for the applicant. An offense under this subsection is a Class A misdemeanor. (h) A parent or a person who has the court-ordered right to consent to marriage for the applicant commits an offense if the parent or other person knowingly provides parental consent under this section for an applicant who is younger than 16 years of age or who is presently married to a person other than the person the applicant desires to marry. An offense under this subsection is a felony of the third degree. (i) A parent or person who has the legal authority to consent to marriage for an underage applicant who gives consent under this section shall provide: (1) Proof of the parent's or person's identity under Section 2.005(b); and (2) Proof that the parent or person has the legal authority to consent to marriage for the applicant under rules adopted under Subsection (j). (j) The executive commissioner of the Health and Human Services Commission shall adopt rules detailing acceptable proof of the legal authority to consent to the marriage of an underage applicant. In adopting rules, the executive commissioner shall ensure that the rules: (1) Adequately protect against fraud; and (2) Do not create an undue burden on any class of person legally entitled to consent to the marriage of an underage applicant. Tex. Fam. Code § 2.103 (a) A minor may petition the court in the minor's own name for an order granting permission to marry. In a suit under this section, the trial judge may advance the suit if the best interest of the applicant would be served by an early hearing. (b) The petition must be filed in the county where a parent resides if a court has not awarded another person the right to consent to marriage for the minor. If a court has awarded another person the right to consent to marriage for the minor, the petition must be filed in the county where that person resides. If no parent or person who has the court-ordered right to consent to marriage for the minor resides in this state, the petition must be filed in the county where the minor lives. (c) The petition must include: (1) A statement of the reasons the minor desires to marry; (2) A statement of whether each parent is living or is dead; (3) The name and residence address of each living parent; and (4) A statement of whether a court has awarded to a person other than a parent of the minor the right to consent to marriage for the minor.

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		(d) Process shall be served as in other civil cases on each living parent of the minor or on a person who has the court-ordered right to consent to marriage for the minor, as applicable. Citation may be given by publication as in other civil cases, except that notice shall be published one time only. (e) The court shall appoint an amicus attorney or an attorney ad litem to represent the minor in the proceeding. The court shall specify a fee to be paid by the minor for the services of the amicus attorney or attorney ad litem. The fee shall be collected in the same manner as other costs of the proceeding. (f) If after a hearing the court, sitting without a jury, believes marriage to be in the best interest of the minor, the court, by order, shall grant the minor permission to marry.
Utah	15	Utah Code § 30-1-2 The following marriages are prohibited and declared void: (1) when there is a husband or wife living, from whom the person marrying has not been divorced; (2) When the male or female is under 18 years of age unless consent is obtained as provided in Section 30-1-9 [see below]; (3) When the male or female is under 14 years of age or, beginning May 3, 1999, when the male or female is under 16 years of age at the time the parties attempt to enter into the marriage; however, exceptions may be made for a person 15 years of age, under conditions set in accordance with Section 30-1-9 [see below] . . . Utah Code § 30-1-9 (1) For purposes of this section, "minor" means a male or female under 18 years of age. (2)(a) If at the time of applying for a license the applicant is a minor, and not before married, a license may not be issued without the signed consent of the minor's father, mother, or guardian given in person to the clerk; however: (i) If the parents of the minor are divorced, consent shall be given by the parent having legal custody of the minor as evidenced by an oath of affirmation to the clerk; (ii) If the parents of the minor are divorced and have been awarded joint custody of the minor, consent shall be given by the parent having physical custody of the minor the majority of the time as evidenced by an oath of affirmation to the clerk; or (iii) If the minor is not in the custody of a parent, the legal guardian shall provide the consent and provide proof of guardianship by court order as well as an oath of affirmation. (b) If the male or female is 15 years of age, the minor and the parent or guardian of the minor shall obtain a written authorization to marry from: (i) A judge of the court exercising juvenile jurisdiction in the county where either party to the marriage resides; or (ii) A court commissioner as permitted by rule of the Judicial Council.

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		(3)(a) Before issuing written authorization for a minor to marry, the judge or court commissioner shall determine: (i) That the minor is entering into the marriage voluntarily; and (ii) The marriage is in the best interests of the minor under the circumstances. (b) The judge or court commissioner shall require that both parties to the marriage complete premarital counseling. This requirement may be waived if premarital counseling is not reasonably available. (c) The judge or court commissioner may require: (i) That the person continue to attend school, unless excused under Section 53A-11-102 [exempting certain minors from attending school]; and (ii) Any other conditions that the court deems reasonable under the circumstances. (4) The determination required in Subsection (3) shall be made on the record. Any inquiry conducted by the judge or commissioner may be conducted in chambers. Utah Code § 30-1-30 It is the policy of the state of Utah to enhance the possibility of couples to achieve more stable, satisfying and enduring marital and family relationships by providing opportunities for and encouraging the use of premarital counseling prior to securing a marriage license by persons under 19 years of age and by persons who have been previously divorced.
Vermont	16	Vt. Stat. tit. 18, § 5142 A Clerk shall not issue a civil marriage license when either party to the intended marriage is: (1) A person who has not attained majority without the consent in writing of one of the parents if there is one competent to act; or the guardian of such minor; (2) Nor with such consent when either party is under 16 years of age; (3) Nor when either of the parties to the intended marriage is not mentally capable of entering into marriage; (4) Nor to a person under guardianship without the written consent of such guardian.
Virginia (effective July 1, 2016)	18 (unless a minor age 16-17 has been emancipated by court order)	Va. Code § 20-45.1 . . . C. All marriages solemnized on or after July 1, 2016, when either or both of the parties were, at the time of the solemnization, under the age of 18 and have not been emancipated as required by §20-48 shall be void from the time they shall be so declared by a decree of divorce or nullity. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this section shall not apply to a lawful marriage entered in another state or country prior to the parties being domiciled in the Commonwealth.

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		Va. Code § 20-48 The minimum age at which persons may marry shall be 18, unless a minor has been emancipated by court order. Upon application for a marriage license, an emancipated minor shall provide a certified copy of the order of emancipation. Va. Code § 16.1-331 Any minor who has reached his sixteenth birthday and is residing in this Commonwealth, or any parent or guardian of such minor, may petition the juvenile and domestic relations district court for the county or city in which either the minor or his parents or guardian resides for a determination that the minor named in the petition be emancipated. The petition shall contain, in addition to the information required by § 16.1-262 [biographic information, eligibility, and custody status], the gender of the minor and, if the petitioner is not the minor, the name of the petitioner and the relationship of the petitioner to the minor. If the petition is based on the minor's desire to enter into a valid marriage, the petition shall also include the name, age, date of birth, if known, and residence of the intended spouse. The petitioner shall also attach copies of any criminal records of each individual intending to be married. The petitioner shall also attach copies of any protective order issued between the individuals to be married. Va. Code § 16.1-332 If deemed appropriate the court may (i) require the local department of social services or any other agency or person to investigate the allegations in the petition and file a report of that investigation with the court, (ii) appoint counsel for the minor's parents or guardian, or (iii) make any other orders regarding the matter which the court deems appropriate. In any case pursuant to this article the court shall appoint counsel for the minor to serve as guardian ad litem. Va. Code § 16.1-333 The court may enter an order declaring the minor emancipated if, after a hearing, it is found that: (i) the minor has entered into a valid marriage, whether or not that marriage has been terminated by dissolution; (ii) the minor is on active duty with any of the armed forces of the United States of America; (iii) the minor willingly lives separate and apart from his parents or guardian, with the consent or acquiescence of the parents or guardian, and that the minor is or is capable of supporting himself and competently managing his own financial affairs; or (iv) the minor desires to enter into a valid marriage and the requirements of § 16.1-333.1 [see below] are met. Va. Code § 16.1-333.1 The court may enter an order declaring such a minor who desires to get married emancipated if, after a hearing where both individuals intending to marry are present, the court makes written findings that: 1. It is the minor's own will that the minor enter into marriage, and the minor is not being compelled against the minor's will by force, threats, persuasions, menace, or duress;

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		2. The individuals to be married are mature enough to make such a decision to marry; 3. The marriage will not endanger the safety of the minor. In making this finding, the court shall consider (i) the age difference between the parties intending to be married; (ii) whether either individual to be married has a criminal record containing any conviction of an act of violence, as defined in § 19.2-297.1 [listing crimes considered an "act of violence" for purposes of three-strikes rule], or any conviction of an offense set forth in § 63.2-1719 [convictions which render person unable to be responsible for the safety or well-being of children] or 63.2-1726 [list of crimes which bar an individual from being approved by a child-placing agency]; and (iii) any history of violence between the parties to be married; and 4. It is in the best interests of the minor petitioning for an order of emancipation that such order be entered. Neither a past or current pregnancy of either individual to be married or between the individuals to be married nor the wishes of the parents or legal guardians of the minor desiring to be married shall be sufficient evidence to establish that the best interests of the minor would be served by entering the order of emancipation.[10]
Washington	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are	Wash. Rev. Code § 26.04.010 (1) Marriage is a civil contract between two persons who have each attained the age of eighteen years, and who are otherwise capable.

[10] Further provisions at Va. Code § 16.1-334 enumerate a list of 16 specific legal effects of emancipation on minors, as follows:

1. The minor may consent to medical, dental, or psychiatric care, without parental consent, knowledge, or liability;
2. The minor may enter into a binding contract or execute a will;
3. The minor may sue and be sued in his own name;
4. The minor shall be entitled to his own earnings and shall be free of control by his parents or guardian;
5. The minor may establish his own residence;
6. The minor may buy and sell real property;
7. The minor may not thereafter be the subject of a petition under this chapter as abused, neglected, abandoned, in need of services, in need of supervision, or in violation of a juvenile curfew ordinance enacted by a local governing body;
8. The minor may enroll in any school or college, without parental consent;
9. The minor may secure a driver's license under § 46.2-334 or § 46.2-335 without parental consent;
10. The parents of the minor shall no longer be the guardians of the minor;
11. The parents of a minor shall be relieved of any obligations respecting his school attendance under Article 1 (§ 22.1-254 et seq.) of Chapter 14 of Title 22.1;
12. The parents shall be relieved of all obligation to support the minor;
13. The minor shall be emancipated for the purposes of parental liability for his acts;
14. The minor may execute releases in his own name;
15. The minor may not have a guardian ad litem appointed for him pursuant to any statute solely because he is under age eighteen; and
16. The minor may marry without parental, judicial, or other consent.

State	Age "Floor" Set by Statute?	State Code Provisions
	met, a child of any age could be married.	(2) Every marriage entered into in which either person has not attained the age of seventeen years is void except where this section has been waived by a superior court judge of the county in which one of the parties resides on a showing of necessity. Wash. Rev. Code § 26.04.210 (1) The county auditor, before a marriage license is issued, upon the payment of a license fee as fixed in RCW 36.18.010 shall require each applicant therefor to make and file in the auditor's office upon blanks to be provided by the county for that purpose, an affidavit showing that if an applicant is afflicted with any contagious sexually transmitted disease, the condition is known to both applicants, and that the applicants are the age of eighteen years or over. If the consent in writing is obtained of the father, mother, or legal guardian of the person for whom the license is required, the license may be granted in cases where the female has attained the age of seventeen years or the male has attained the age of seventeen years. Such affidavit may be subscribed and sworn to before any person authorized to administer oaths.
West Virginia	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	W. Va. Code § 48-2-301 (a) The age of consent for marriage for both the male and the female is eighteen years of age. A person under the age of eighteen lacks the capacity to contract a marriage without the consent required by this section. (b) The clerk of the county commission may issue a marriage license to an applicant who is under the age of eighteen but sixteen years of age or older if the clerk obtains a valid written consent from the applicant's parents or legal guardian. (c) Upon order of a circuit judge, the clerk of the county commission may issue a marriage license to an applicant who is under the age of sixteen, if the clerk obtains a valid written consent from the applicant's parents or legal guardian. A circuit judge of the county in which the application for a marriage license is filed may order the clerk of the county commission to issue a license to an applicant under the age of sixteen if, in the court's discretion, the issuance of a license is in the best interest of the applicant and if consent is given by the parents or guardian. (d) A consent to marry must be duly acknowledged before an officer authorized to acknowledge a deed. If the parents are living together at the time the application for a marriage license is made and the consent is given, the signatures of both parents or the applicant's legal guardian is required. If one parent is dead, the signature of the surviving parent or the applicant's legal guardian is required. If both parents are dead, the signature of the applicant's legal guardian is required. If the parents of the applicant are living separate and apart, the signature of the parent having custody of the applicant or the applicant's legal guardian is required. . . . W. Va. Code § 48-2-103 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection(b) of this section, if either or both of the applicants for a marriage license is under eighteen years of age, the clerk of the county commission may not issue a marriage license until two full days elapse after the day the license application is filed.

State	Age "Floor" Set by Statute?	State Code Provisions
		(b) In case of an emergency or extraordinary circumstances, as shown by affidavit or other proof, a circuit judge of the county in which an application for a marriage license will be filed may order the clerk of the county commission to issue a license at any time before the expiration of the waiting period prescribed in subsection (a) of this section. The clerk of the county commission shall attach a certified copy of the judge's order to the application and issue the marriage license in accordance with the order. If the judge or judges of the county in which the application will be filed are absent or incapacitated, the order may be made and directed to the clerk of the county commission of the county by a circuit judge in any adjoining judicial circuit, or a special judge appointed by the supreme court of appeals.
Wisconsin	16	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 765.02 (1) Every person who has attained the age of 18 years may marry if otherwise competent. (2) If a person is between the age of 16 and 18 years, a marriage license may be issued with the written consent of the person's parents, guardian, custodian under s. 767.225 (1) [temporary custody order] or 767.41 [custody order], or parent having the actual care, custody and control of the person. The written consent must be given before the county clerk under oath, or certified in writing and verified by affidavit or affirmation before a notary public or other official authorized to take affidavits. The written consent shall be filed with the county clerk at the time of application for a marriage license. If there is no guardian, parent or custodian or if the custodian is an agency or department, the written consent may be given, after notice to any agency or department appointed as custodian and hearing proper cause shown, by the court having probate jurisdiction.
Wyoming	No age "floor" set by statute. If the statutory exceptions are met, a child of any age could be married.	Wyo. Stat. § 20-1-102 (a) At the time of marriage the parties shall be at least sixteen (16) years of age except as otherwise provided. (b) All marriages involving a person under sixteen (16) years of age are prohibited and voidable, unless before contracting the marriage a judge of a court of record in Wyoming approves the marriage and authorizes the county clerk to issue a license therefor. (c) When either party is a minor, no license shall be granted without the verbal consent, if present, and written consent, if absent, of the father, mother, guardian or person having the care and control of the minor. Written consent shall be proved by the testimony of at least one (1) competent witness. Wyo. Stat. § 20-1-103 (a) Before solemnization of any marriage in this state, a marriage license shall be obtained from a Wyoming county clerk. (b) Application for a marriage license shall be made by one (1) of the parties to the marriage before the license is issued. Upon receipt of an application, the county clerk shall ascertain by the testimony of a competent witness and the applicant, the names, the social security numbers of the parties who have valid social security numbers, residences and ages of the parties and whether there is any legal impediment to the parties entering into the marriage contract according to the laws of the state of their residence. The clerk shall

State	Age "Floor" Set by Statute?	State Code Provisions
		enter the facts ascertained in a book kept by him for that purpose, except for the social security numbers which shall be provided to the state office of vital records and not made a part of the county public record. He may issue a license to marry and shall date the license on the date of issuance except as otherwise provided. (c) Unless there is an order to waive the requirements of this section by a judge of a court of record in the county pursuant to W.S. 20-1-105 [see below], the clerk shall refuse to issue a license if: (i) Either of the parties is legally incompetent to enter into a marriage contract according to the law of this state; or (ii) There is any legal impediment; or (iii) Either party is a minor and the consent of a parent or guardian has not been given. (d) A marriage license obtained from a Wyoming county clerk shall expire one (1) year from the date the license was issued if the parties have not solemnized the marriage. The expiration date shall be shown on the marriage license. Upon expiration of a marriage license, the parties shall apply for and obtain a new marriage license before solemnization of their marriage in this state. Wyo. Stat. § 20-1-105 (a) If any county clerk refuses to issue a license to marry, or in case of circumstances arising which would necessitate the waiver of any one (1) or more of the requirements of W.S. 20-1-102 [see above] and 20-1-103(b) and (c) [see above], either applicant for the license may apply to the district court of the county for the issuance of a license without compliance with one (1) or more of those requirements. If the judge finds that a license should be issued, or such circumstances exist that it is proper that any one (1) or more of the requirements should be waived, the judge may order in writing the issuance of the license. Upon the order of the judge being filed with the county clerk, the county clerk shall issue the license at the time specified in the order. No fee or court costs shall be charged or taxed for the order. (b) If either party is under sixteen (16) years of age, the parents or guardians may apply to any judge of a court of record in the county of residence of the minor for an order authorizing the marriage and directing the issuance of a marriage license. If the judge believes it advisable, he shall enter an order authorizing the marriage and directing the county clerk to issue a license. Upon filing of a certified copy of the order with the county clerk, the county clerk shall issue a license and endorse thereon the fact of the issuance of the order. No person authorized to perform marriage ceremonies in Wyoming shall perform any marriage ceremony if either party is under the age specified by this subsection unless the license contains the endorsement. (c) Before issuing the order provided by this section the judge may require affidavits or other proof of the competency of the parties or of any other facts necessitating or making the order advisable. The order may be in substantially the following form: I ...., the undersigned ...., a judge of the .... court, a court of record in and for .... county, Wyoming, hereby order that a marriage license may issue to .... of .... (address) and .... of .... (address) on the .... day of .... (year) Date: .....