

What to Expect: An Overview of Divorce and Custody in Montana

1. Under Montana law, a divorce is called a "dissolution of marriage."
2. If you were never married but had children together, you will need a "parenting plan." This is the term used for custody proceedings.
3. You can only file for a parenting plan or a dissolution which includes a parenting plan if you had children together in Montana if Montana has jurisdiction. Generally, Montana has jurisdiction if the child has lived in Montana for at least six consecutive months immediately before filing your case. If the child is younger than six months old, the child must have lived in Montana since birth. For other circumstances, such as in cases where an emergency exists or the child has been abandoned in Montana, see the forms in the packets.
4. To get divorced in Montana, one of the spouses must have lived in Montana for at least 90 days. The proper Montana court to file your case in is located in the county where either you or your spouse have resided during the 90 days prior to filing your case. In addition,
 - a. You and your spouse must have lived separately and apart for a period of more than 180 days before filing for dissolution; **OR**
 - b. There are serious problems that affect your attitude(s) towards the marriage with no reasonable chance of reconciling.
5. Getting divorced is a lot more complicated than getting married and it can take several months before your divorce is final. If you are in agreement on all issues, filing a "joint petition" will speed up the process.
6. If you have property (real estate, automobiles, debts, etc.) or children, the divorce will be more complex. It helps if you and your spouse agree about the issues involving the property and the children.
7. It costs money to get divorced. There are court fees, copying costs and "service of process" costs. If you believe you cannot afford to pay the court fees, follow the instructions in the packet for the "Affidavit of Inability to Pay" which, upon review by a Judge, may result in all or part of your fees being waived. Both parties must complete a separate Affidavit for a Joint Dissolution.
8. If there are children involved, you will be required to attend a Parenting Plan Orientation, a mandatory 90-minute program that provides an overview of community resources available to assist parents and children through the process of separation and divorce.

THE PAPERWORK

There is a lot of paperwork involved in getting divorced and there are rules and deadlines to follow in preparing the papers. Some of the documents in a divorce and/or custody case are:

1. Summons and Petition

In Montana, unless you file a Joint Petition (Packets A or B), one spouse (called the "Petitioner") must start the divorce by writing a Summons and Petition and "serving" them on the other spouse (called the "Respondent"). See instructions in packets for specific rules for how to serve the documents.

2. Response

The spouse who received the Summons and Petition must read the documents and decide how to respond. If the spouse disagrees, the spouse writes and serves a Response.

3. Service of Process: If the other person in your case will not sign an Acknowledgment form saying they received the court papers, then you will have to pay to have the Sheriff or another person not connected to the case deliver the paperwork and sign a form saying that they delivered the papers to the other party.

4. Status Report to the Court, Mediation and Court Orders

If you indicate you and your spouse cannot agree in the "Status Report and Request for Court Action" form, the Court may issue an Order for a hearing to help resolve the problem. You may also be ordered to attend an "Intervention Conference" with a Standing Master or to attend mediation.

5. Final Divorce Document

The official name of your final divorce document is Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Final Decree of Dissolution. Once this document has been signed by a Judge, it is "entered" by the Clerk of Court as the Final Decree.

GOING TO COURT

1. Where to go? The Missoula County Courthouse is located at 200 West Broadway, Missoula, MT. The Mineral County Courthouse is located at 300 River St., Superior, MT. It's open Monday – Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM and is closed on all major holidays. If you need further assistance, please call the Missoula courthouse at 406-721-5700 or the Mineral courthouse at 406-822-3538.
2. How often? The number of times you go to Court to see a Judge or Standing Master depends a lot on whether you and your spouse can agree on issues regarding your children, property and other matters. If you don't agree, things usually take longer to get resolved.
3. Courtroom Behavior. Appearing in court is a very important part of any legal case, and all parties are expected to arrive early, dress properly, and act respectfully.

TIPS FOR YOUR DAY IN COURT

1. Don't Miss Your Court Date. Court is not an appointment that can be missed or rescheduled. If you don't show up, you will likely lose the case by default. If you have a serious reason why you cannot go to court on the assigned day, call the Judge's clerk at the Clerk of Court's office. Usually you need to file papers requesting a change, or get the other side to agree to change the date.
2. If you are the Respondent in a case (someone else started the case) and you agree with the other side's requests or don't have any defense, you may think there is no point in going to court. Not going can be dangerous because you might not fully understand everything that can or will be ordered in your absence.
3. Allow Plenty of Time to Get to Court. You should arrive at the courtroom 30 minutes before your hearing time. Consider the traffic, weather, parking or

frequency of the bus and allow plenty of extra time. You are not allowed to carry any weapons in the courthouse.

4. Bring your files. You should have a file with copies of all papers you and the other side have filed with the court, or given to each other.
5. Dress nicely and take off your hat.
6. Do not bring children. Unless the court has told you to bring your children to the hearing, make arrangements for someone to take care of your children if possible.
7. Proper conduct in the courtroom. Certain behaviors are not allowed because they are noisy, distracting or disrespectful. You cannot: chew gum, eat, read a newspaper, sleep, wear a hat, listen to earphones, carry a cell phone or pager unless it's turned off, have a camera or camera phone, or carry a weapon.
8. During the hearing you should listen carefully, ask permission of the Judge to speak, talk directly to the Judge and not the other side, avoid arguing with or interrupting another person, and control your emotions. When you talk to the Judge, start by saying, "Your Honor". Speak loudly and clearly and remember that only one person can speak at a time.
9. Before you leave court make sure you understand what happens next. Do you need to come back for another court hearing? Do you need to take other steps or actions? Will the Judge make an order as a result of the hearing? Politely ask questions if you do not understand what will happen next.