Chapter 379

(Senate Bill 359)

AN ACT concerning

Family Law - Divorce - Corroboration of Testimony and Filing Procedures

FOR the purpose of repealing the prohibition on <u>a provision prohibiting</u> a court <u>from</u> entering a decree of divorce on the uncorroborated testimony of the party seeking the divorce; requiring <u>authorizing parties to jointly file a certain complaint in order to initiate proceedings for an absolute divorce on the grounds of mutual consent; requiring the Court of Appeals to establish a certain joint complaint form and procedures for filing certain joint complaints repealing a provision specifying that, in a suit for absolute divorce on the grounds of voluntary separation, a separation agreement is full corroboration of the plaintiff's testimony that the separation was voluntary under certain circumstances; and generally relating to divorce.</u>

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

Article – Family Law

Section 7–101 and 7–103(f)

Annotated Code of Maryland

(2012 Replacement Volume and 2015 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,

Article - Family Law

Section 7-103(a)(8)

Annotated Code of Maryland

(2012 Replacement Volume and 2015 Supplement)

BY adding to

Article - Family Law

Section 7-103(f)

Annotated Code of Maryland

(2012 Replacement Volume and 2015 Supplement)

BY repealing

Article – Family Law

Section 8–104

Annotated Code of Maryland

(2012 Replacement Volume and 2015 Supplement)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article - Family Law

7-101.

- [(a)] If the grounds for the divorce occurred outside of this State, a party may not apply for a divorce unless one of the parties has resided in this State for at least 6 months before the application is filed.
- [(b) A court may not enter a decree of divorce on the uncorroborated testimony of the party who is seeking the divorce.]

7 - 103.

- (a) The court may decree an absolute divorce on the following grounds:
 - (8) mutual consent, if:
 - (i) the parties do not have any minor children in common;
- (ii) the parties execute and submit to the court a written settlement agreement signed by both parties that resolves all issues relating to:
 - 1. alimony; and
- 2. the distribution of property, including the relief provided in §§ 8-205 and 8-208 of this article:
- (iii) neither party files a pleading to set aside the settlement agreement prior to the divorce hearing required under the Maryland Rules; and
- (iv) both parties appear before the court at the absolute divorce hearing.
- (F) (1) TO INITIATE PROCEEDINGS FOR AN ABSOLUTE DIVORCE ON THE GROUNDS OF MUTUAL CONSENT, THE PARTIES SHALL MAY JOINTLY FILE A COMPLAINT FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.
- (2) THE COURT OF APPEALS SHALL, BY RULE, ESTABLISH A JOINT COMPLAINT FORM AND PROCEDURES FOR FILING JOINT COMPLAINTS UNDER THIS SUBSECTION.
- [(f)] (G) If a court decrees an absolute divorce on the grounds of mutual consent under subsection (a)(8) of this section, the court may:
- (1) merge or incorporate the settlement agreement into the divorce decree;

(2) modify or enforce the settlement agreement consistent with Title 8, Subtitle 1 of this article.

[8–104.

In a suit for absolute divorce on the grounds of voluntary separation, a separation agreement is full corroboration of the plaintiff's testimony that the separation was voluntary if the agreement:

- (1) states that the spouses voluntarily agreed to separate; and
- (2) is executed under oath before the application for divorce is filed.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2016.

Approved by the Governor, May 10, 2016.