

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2015 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 165  
Judiciary

(Delegate Dumais)

Judicial Proceedings

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Family Law - Grounds for Limited Divorce

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This bill alters the conditions that determine separation for the purpose of a court granting a limited divorce. The bill repeals the requirements that the separation must be voluntary and without a reasonable expectation of reconciliation. The bill also repeals the court's authority to, as a condition precedent to granting a decree of limited divorce, require the parties to participate in good faith in the efforts to achieve reconciliation that the court prescribes.

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** The bill's changes do not materially affect the workload of the Judiciary.

**Local Effect:** The bill's changes do not materially affect the workload for the circuit courts.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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Analysis

**Current Law:** A court may grant a limited divorce on the following grounds:

- cruelty of treatment of the complaining party or a minor child of the complaining party;
- excessively vicious conduct to the complaining party or to a minor child of the complaining party;
- desertion; or

- voluntary separation, if the parties are living separate and apart without cohabitation and there is no reasonable expectation of reconciliation.

Before granting a limited divorce, the court may require the parties to participate in good faith, in efforts to achieve reconciliation as prescribed by the court. A limited divorce may be granted by the court for a limited or an indefinite time. A court that grants a limited divorce may revoke it at any time on the joint application of the parties. If the parties request an absolute divorce and the evidence is sufficient to entitle them to only a limited divorce, the court may grant a limited divorce.

A limited divorce does not sever the marriage, but does grant the complaining party the right to live separate and apart from the other spouse. A limited divorce can also address issues of custody, visitation, child support, alimony, and use and possession of a family home.

A court may grant an absolute divorce on the following grounds:

- adultery;
- desertion, if the desertion is deliberate and final, has continued for 12 months without interruption, and there is no reasonable expectation of reconciliation;
- conviction of a felony or misdemeanor in any state or federal court, if the defendant has been sentenced to serve at least three years, or an indeterminate sentence, and has served 12 months of the sentence;
- 12-month separation, when the parties have lived separate and apart without cohabitation for 12 months without interruption before the filing of the divorce application;
- insanity, as specified; or
- cruelty of treatment or excessively vicious conduct toward the complaining party or a minor child of the complaining party, if there is no reasonable expectation of reconciliation.

A court may not enter a decree of divorce on the uncorroborated testimony of the person who is seeking the divorce.

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### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts), Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 4, 2015  
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