

SENATE BILL 120

D4

8lr0589

SB 358/16 – JPR

By: Senator Zirkin

Introduced and read first time: January 11, 2018

Assigned to: Judicial Proceedings

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

2 **Family Law – Divorce on Grounds of Mutual Consent – Parties With Minor**
3 **Children**

4 FOR the purpose of authorizing a court to decree an absolute divorce on the grounds of
5 mutual consent if the parties have minor children, under certain circumstances;
6 requiring a certain settlement agreement to provide for the care, custody, access, and
7 support of minor or dependent children; requiring certain parties to attach a
8 completed child support guidelines worksheet to a certain settlement agreement;
9 providing that a court may decree an absolute divorce on the grounds of mutual
10 consent only if, after reviewing a certain settlement agreement, the court is satisfied
11 that any terms of the agreement relating to minor or dependent children are in the
12 best interests of those children; and generally relating to the grounds for an absolute
13 divorce.

14 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
15 Article – Family Law
16 Section 7–103(a)
17 Annotated Code of Maryland
18 (2012 Replacement Volume and 2017 Supplement)

19 BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,
20 Article – Family Law
21 Section 7–103(f)
22 Annotated Code of Maryland
23 (2012 Replacement Volume and 2017 Supplement)

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

26 **Article – Family Law**

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



1 7-103.

2 (a) The court may decree an absolute divorce on the following grounds:

3 (1) adultery;

4 (2) desertion, if:

5 (i) the desertion has continued for 12 months without interruption
6 before the filing of the application for divorce;

7 (ii) the desertion is deliberate and final; and

8 (iii) there is no reasonable expectation of reconciliation;

9 (3) conviction of a felony or misdemeanor in any state or in any court of the
10 United States if before the filing of the application for divorce the defendant has:

11 (i) been sentenced to serve at least 3 years or an indeterminate
12 sentence in a penal institution; and

13 (ii) served 12 months of the sentence;

14 (4) 12-month separation, when the parties have lived separate and apart
15 without cohabitation for 12 months without interruption before the filing of the application
16 for divorce;

17 (5) insanity if:

18 (i) the insane spouse has been confined in a mental institution,
19 hospital, or other similar institution for at least 3 years before the filing of the application
20 for divorce;

21 (ii) the court determines from the testimony of at least 2 physicians
22 who are competent in psychiatry that the insanity is incurable and there is no hope of
23 recovery; and

24 (iii) 1 of the parties has been a resident of this State for at least 2
25 years before the filing of the application for divorce;

26 (6) cruelty of treatment toward the complaining party or a minor child of
27 the complaining party, if there is no reasonable expectation of reconciliation;

28 (7) excessively vicious conduct toward the complaining party or a minor
29 child of the complaining party, if there is no reasonable expectation of reconciliation; or

30 (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 by both parties that resolves all issues relating to:

1. alimony; [and]

2. the distribution of property, including the relief provided this article; **AND**

3. THE CARE, CUSTODY, ACCESS, AND SUPPORT OF CHILDREN;

(II) THE PARTIES ATTACH TO THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT A
CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES WORKSHEET IF THE SETTLEMENT
VIDES FOR THE PAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT;

12 (iii) neither party files a pleading to set aside the settlement
13 agreement prior to the divorce hearing required under the Maryland Rules; [and]

(iv) both parties appear before the court at the absolute divorce

(v) AFTER REVIEWING THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, THE
HELD THAT ANY TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT RELATING TO MINOR OR
CHILDREN ARE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THOSE CHILDREN.

19 (f) If a court decrees an absolute divorce on the grounds of mutual consent under
20 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, this article.

25 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect
26 October 1, 2018.