To: Judiciary

By: Johnson (38th), Walls

SENATE BILL NO. 2809

- AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 93-5-1, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO CREATE IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES AS A 13TH GROUND FOR DIVORCE; TO
- 3 ENACT LIMITATIONS; TO AMEND SECTION 93-5-2, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF
- 4 1972, IN CONFORMITY; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:
- 6 SECTION 1. Section 93-5-1, Mississippi Code of 1972, is
- 7 amended as follows:[CSQ1]
- 8 93-5-1. Divorces from the bonds of matrimony may be decreed
- 9 to the injured party for any one or more of the following thirteen
- 10 <u>(13)</u> causes, viz:
- 11 First. Natural impotency.
- 12 Second. Adultery, unless it should appear that it was
- 13 committed by collusion of the parties for the purpose of procuring
- 14 a divorce, or unless the parties cohabited after a knowledge by
- 15 complainant of the adultery.
- 16 Third. Being sentenced to any penitentiary, and not pardoned
- 17 before being sent there.
- 18 Fourth. Willful, continued and obstinate desertion for the
- 19 space of one (1) year.
- 20 Fifth. Habitual drunkenness.
- 21 Sixth. Habitual and excessive use of opium, morphine or
- 22 other like drug.
- 23 Seventh. Habitual cruel and inhuman treatment.
- 24 Eighth. Insanity or idiocy at the time of marriage, if the
- 25 party complaining did not know of such infirmity.
- Ninth. Marriage to some other person at the time of the
- 27 pretended marriage between the parties.

28 Pregnancy of the wife by another person at the time 29 of the marriage, if the husband did not know of such pregnancy.

30 Eleventh. Either party may have a divorce if they be related 31 to each other within the degrees of kindred between whom marriage

is prohibited by law. 32

Incurable insanity. But no divorce shall be Twelfth. 33 34 granted upon this ground unless the insane party shall have been under regular treatment for insanity and causes thereof, confined 35 36 in an institution for the insane for a period of at least three 37 (3) years immediately preceding the commencement of the action. 38 Provided, however, that transfer of an insane party to his or her 39 home for treatment or a trial visit on prescription or 40 recommendation of a licensed physician, which treatment or trial 41 visit proves unsuccessful after a bona fide effort by the complaining party to effect a cure, upon the reconfinement of the 42 43 insane party in an institution for the insane, shall be regular 44 45

treatment for insanity and causes thereof, and the period of time so consumed in seeking to effect a cure, or while on a trial visit home, shall be added to the period of actual confinement in an 46 47 institution for the insane in computing the required period of 48 three (3) years confinement immediately preceding the commencement of the action. No divorce shall be granted because of insanity 49 50 until after a thorough examination of such insane person by two 51 (2) physicians who are recognized authorities on mental diseases. One such physician shall be either the superintendent of the 52 53 state hospital or the veterans hospital for the insane in which

the patient is confined, or a member of the medical staff of such 54 55 hospital who has had the patient in charge. Before incurable insanity can be successfully proven as a ground for divorce, it 56

57 shall be necessary that both such physicians make affidavit that

58 such patient is a mentally disturbed person at the time of the

59 examination and both affidavits shall be made a part of the

permanent record of the divorce proceedings and shall create the 60

61 prima facie presumption of incurable insanity, such as would 62 justify a divorce based thereon. Service of process shall be made on the superintendent of the hospital in which the defendant is a 63 patient. In event the patient is in a hospital outside the state, 64 process shall be served by publication, as in other cases of 65 service by publication, together with the sending of a copy by 66 67 registered mail to the superintendent of said hospital. addition thereto, process shall be served upon the next blood 68 relative and guardian, if any. In event there is no legal 69 70 guardian, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the interest of the insane person. Such relative or guardian and 71 72 superintendent of the institution shall be entitled to appear and 73 be heard upon any and all issues. The status of the parties as to 74 the support and maintenance of the insane person shall not be altered in any way by the granting of the divorce. 75 76 However, in the discretion of the chancery court, and in such 77 cases as the court may deem it necessary and proper, before any such decree is granted on the ground of incurable insanity, the 78 79 complainant, when ordered by the court, shall enter into bond, to 80 be approved by the court, in such an amount as the court may think 81 just and proper, conditioned for the care and keeping of such insane person during the remainder of his or her natural life, 82 83 unless such insane person has a sufficient estate in his or her 84 own right for such purpose. Thirteenth. Irreconcilable differences, if the parties have 85 86 lived separate and apart for five (5) or more years and have not 87 cohabited in any way during that period. Both parties in such cases are deemed to be an injured party; however, for purposes of 88 determining the custody and maintenance of any children of the 89 90 marriage or any property rights between the parties, unless the 91 parties have provided by written agreement for the custody and maintenance of any children of the marriage and for the settlement 92

of any property rights between the parties that the court finds is

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- 94 <u>adequate and sufficient, the court shall determine the injured</u>
- 95 party and thereafter issue such orders and decrees necessary to
- 96 <u>resolve issues of child custody and maintenance and property</u>
- 97 rights between the parties.
- 98 SECTION 2. Section 93-5-2, Mississippi Code of 1972, is
- 99 amended as follows:[CSQ2]
- 100 93-5-2. (1) Divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be
- 101 granted on the ground of irreconcilable differences, but, except
- 102 as provided in Section 93-5-2, only upon the joint complaint of
- 103 the husband and wife or a complaint where the defendant has been
- 104 personally served with process or where the defendant has entered
- 105 an appearance by written waiver of process.
- 106 (2) If the parties provide by written agreement for the
- 107 custody and maintenance of any children of that marriage and for
- 108 the settlement of any property rights between the parties and the
- 109 court finds that such provisions are adequate and sufficient, the
- 110 agreement may be incorporated in the judgment, and such judgment
- 111 may be modified as other judgments for divorce.
- 112 (3) If the parties are unable to agree upon adequate and
- 113 sufficient provisions for the custody and maintenance of any
- 114 children of that marriage or any property rights between them,
- 115 they may consent to a divorce on the ground of irreconcilable
- 116 differences and permit the court to decide the issues upon which
- 117 they cannot agree. Such consent must be in writing, signed by
- 118 both parties personally, must state that the parties voluntarily
- 119 consent to permit the court to decide such issues, which shall be
- 120 specifically set forth in such consent, and that the parties
- 121 understand that the decision of the court shall be a binding and
- 122 lawful judgment. Such consent may not be withdrawn by a party
- 123 without leave of the court after the court has commenced any
- 124 proceeding, including the hearing of any motion or other matter
- 125 pertaining thereto. The failure or refusal of either party to
- 126 agree as to adequate and sufficient provisions for the custody and

127 maintenance of any children of that marriage or any property rights between the parties, or any portion of such issues, or the 128 129 failure or refusal of any party to consent to permit the court to decide such issues, shall not be used as evidence, or in any 130 131 manner, against such party. No divorce shall be granted pursuant to this subsection until all matters involving custody and 132 133 maintenance of any child of that marriage and property rights 134 between the parties raised by the pleadings have been either 135 adjudicated by the court or agreed upon by the parties and found 136 to be adequate and sufficient by the court and included in the judgment of divorce. Appeals from any orders and judgments 137 138 rendered pursuant to this subsection may be had as in other cases 139 in chancery court only insofar as such orders and judgments relate to issues that the parties consented to have decided by the court. 140 141

- (4) Complaints for divorce on the ground of irreconcilable differences must have been on file for sixty (60) days before being heard. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this section, a joint complaint of husband and wife or a complaint where the defendant has been personally served with process or where the defendant has entered an appearance by written waiver of process, for divorce solely on the ground of irreconcilable differences, shall be taken as proved and a final judgment entered thereon, as in other cases and without proof or testimony in termtime or vacation, the provisions of Section 93-5-17 to the contrary notwithstanding.
- 152 (5) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this 153 section, no divorce shall be granted on the ground of irreconcilable differences where there has been a contest or 154 155 denial; provided, however, that a divorce may be granted on the grounds of irreconcilable differences where there has been a 156 157 contest or denial, if the contest or denial has been withdrawn or 158 cancelled by the party filing same by leave and order of the 159 court.

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- 160 (6) Irreconcilable differences may be asserted as a sole
- 161 ground for divorce or as an alternate ground for divorce with any
- 162 other cause for divorce set out in Section 93-5-1.
- SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from
- 164 and after July 1, 2000.