

The House Committee on Judiciary offers the following substitute to SB 25:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT

1 To amend Chapter 5 of Title 19 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to  
2 divorce, so as to require certain divorcing parents to participate in certain education classes  
3 that focus on the effect of divorce and separation on children; to provide for legislative  
4 findings; to provide for the types of persons who can provide the education; to provide for  
5 exceptions to the education classes; to change certain provisions relating to the time limit for  
6 granting a divorce on the ground that the marriage is irretrievably broken; to provide for a  
7 different time frame for granting divorce based on certain circumstances; to provide for  
8 related matters; to provide for an effective date and applicability; to repeal conflicting laws;  
9 and for other purposes.

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

11 **SECTION 1.**

12 Chapter 5 of Title 19 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to divorce, is  
13 amended by striking subsection (a) of Code Section 19-5-1, relating to granting total divorces  
14 and referral for alternative dispute resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

15 "(a) Total divorces may be granted in proper cases by the superior court; provided,  
16 however, that the parties shall comply with Code Section 19-5-1.1 if it is applicable. Unless  
17 an issuable defense is filed as provided by law and a jury trial is demanded in writing by  
18 either party on or before the call of the case for trial, in all petitions for divorce and  
19 permanent alimony the judge shall hear and determine all issues of law and of fact and any  
20 other issues raised in the pleadings."

21 **SECTION 2.**

22 Said chapter is further amended by inserting a new Code section to read as follows:

23 "19-5-1.1.

24 (a) The General Assembly finds that children are the innocent victims of legal separation  
25 and divorce and that, when two parties separate or divorce, there is a devastating impact

1 on their children who have had no voice in the decision to disrupt the family. Oftentimes,  
2 these children of divorce are negatively affected academically, socially, emotionally, and  
3 psychologically as a result of the stress and trauma placed on the family by the separation  
4 or divorce and by the associated discord between their parents occasioned by the process.  
5 The General Assembly finds that severe emotional trauma to the children can have  
6 short-term and long-term negative effects on these children. The General Assembly finds  
7 that education may benefit parties considering legal separation or divorce by educating  
8 them about the short-term and long-term negative effects that such a decision may have on  
9 their children. Accordingly, the General Assembly determines and declares that it is in the  
10 best interests of the children, families, and citizens of the State of Georgia to require that,  
11 in most cases, parties to a legal separation or divorce proceeding filed pursuant to this  
12 chapter or Chapter 6 of this title who have dependent children born of the marriage who  
13 are younger than 18 years of age or who are expecting a child undertake, prior to the taking  
14 of a final decree of divorce, education classes focusing on the current and future potential  
15 negative impact on children of separation or divorce.

16 (b)(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) of this Code section, in  
17 proceedings pursuant to this chapter in which there are dependent children born of the  
18 marriage who are younger than 18 years of age or in which the wife is pregnant, the court  
19 shall order the parties seeking legal separation or divorce to participate in education  
20 classes approved by the court as provided in Uniform Superior Court Rule 24.8, which  
21 focus substantially on the potential impact of separation or divorce on children. The court  
22 may order such education classes for divorcing stepparents if the court determines such  
23 education is warranted under the circumstances of the case.

24 (2) If ordered to complete educational classes, the parties shall complete such education  
25 classes prior to obtaining a final decree for divorce.

26 (3) The education classes shall be provided to parties in each judicial circuit by one or  
27 more of the following:

28 (A) A marriage and family therapist, social worker, or professional counselor licensed  
29 pursuant to Chapter 10A of Title 43 or psychologist licensed pursuant to Chapter 39 of  
30 Title 43;

31 (B) A therapist exempt from licensure pursuant to paragraph (5) or (6) of subsection  
32 (b) of Code Section 43-10A-7 or paragraph (5) of Code Section 43-39-7 who is acting  
33 under the supervision of a licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed psychologist,  
34 licensed social worker, or licensed professional counselor;

35 (C) A physician who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 34 of Title 43;

36 (D) A clinical nurse specialist; or

1 (E) An active member of the clergy or his or her designee, including retired clergy,  
2 when in the course of his or her service as clergy or designee the clergy member or his  
3 or her designee is trained and skilled on the impact that separation or divorce has on  
4 children.

5 (4) Persons providing the education classes may use the curriculum developed within  
6 each judicial circuit or by the Georgia Board of Professional Counselors, Social Workers,  
7 and Marriage and Family Therapists or such other curriculum that focuses specially on  
8 the impact of legal separation and divorce on children.

9 (5) The education classes shall be completed prior to the final decree of divorce and shall  
10 consist of a minimum of three hours, unless the parties reconcile prior to completion of  
11 the education classes. Counseling in which the parties have participated at any time  
12 within six months prior to the filing of the petition for legal separation or divorce shall  
13 also count toward the hourly requirements set forth in this paragraph, if such counseling  
14 focused substantially on the potential impact on children of separation or divorce. The  
15 parties may individually elect to participate in the education classes together or  
16 separately. Whether the parties participate in the education classes together or separately,  
17 each party shall participate for a minimum of three hours.

18 (6) After a party has completed the education classes, the person providing the education  
19 classes shall provide the participating party with a certificate of completion or a letter of  
20 verification or some other written documentation indicating completion of the education  
21 classes. The person providing education classes may also provide to the party a list of  
22 resources for mental health counseling, marital counseling, child counseling, and other  
23 support services that may be available in the community to the party and the party's  
24 children.

25 (7) The court may either provide for indigent parties to complete the education classes  
26 required by this Code section or may waive such requirement.

27 (c) The parties may elect to attend the education classes together unless one of the  
28 following circumstances exist:

29 (1) A protective order has been issued against one of the parties pursuant to Article 1 of  
30 Chapter 13 of this title;

31 (2) There have been allegations of violence within the marriage; or

32 (3) One of the parties prefers to attend the education class without his or her spouse.

33 (d) The court shall not require the education classes prescribed in subsection (b) of this  
34 Code section if:

35 (1) Service of process was satisfied by publication and the whereabouts of one of the  
36 parties cannot be determined;

37 (2) One of the parties to the marriage at the time of the action is incarcerated;

- 1 (3) The youngest child of the parties is within six months of his or her eighteenth  
 2 birthday;
- 3 (4) One of the parties to the proceeding does not live in this state;
- 4 (5) The parties have been living separate and apart for more than two years; or
- 5 (6) Good cause is shown to the court justifying a waiver.
- 6 (e) If the petition for legal separation or divorce is not dismissed, the costs, if any,  
 7 associated with the education classes required by subsection (b) of this Code section shall  
 8 be paid by the participating parties in accordance with a schedule of costs as determined  
 9 by an order in each judicial circuit."

### 10 SECTION 3.

11 Said chapter is further amended by striking paragraph (13) of Code Section 19-5-3, relating  
 12 to grounds for divorce, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

13 "(13) The marriage is irretrievably broken. Under no circumstances shall the court grant  
 14 a divorce on this ground until not less than 30 days from the date of service on the  
 15 respondent and as further provided in Code Section 19-5-3.1."

### 16 SECTION 4.

17 Said chapter is further amended by inserting a new Code section to follow Code Section  
 18 19-5-3, relating to grounds for divorce, to read as follows:

19 "19-5-3.1.

20 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this Code section, where the parties have  
 21 children born of the marriage who are younger than 18 years of age, a court shall grant a  
 22 divorce only after 120 days from the date of the parties' separation.

23 (b) The waiting period provided by this Code section shall be waived where:

24 (1) Either party has obtained a protective order pursuant to Article 1 of Chapter 13 of this  
 25 title;

26 (2) Either party submits a confidential affidavit to the court for in camera inspection, a  
 27 verified petition for legal separation or divorce, a verified answer, or a verified responsive  
 28 pleading, which alleges specific facts establishing probable cause that family violence as  
 29 defined by Code Section 19-13-1 has occurred in the past; or

30 (3) The parties present a settlement agreement that satisfies the court that the principles  
 31 of collaborative practice have been utilized. As used in this paragraph, the term  
 32 'collaborative practice' means a procedure in which the parties and their respective  
 33 attorneys agree in writing to use their best efforts and make a good faith attempt to  
 34 resolve their divorce on an agreed basis without resorting to judicial intervention except  
 35 to have a court approve the parties' settlement agreement and sign all orders required to

1 effectuate the divorce and settlement agreement. The parties' attorneys may not serve as  
2 counsel at any trial for divorce between the parties. 'Collaborative practice' also means  
3 that the parties and their respective attorneys have entered into a written agreement that  
4 the parties:

5 (A) Will resolve the issues of the divorce and all other issues related to the divorce  
6 without the need for a trial;

7 (B) Agree that if a trial is needed their respective attorneys will withdraw from the  
8 case;

9 (C) Will voluntarily disclose to each other all pertinent facts; and

10 (D) Agree that any expert needed to assist the parties in negotiations will not be able  
11 to be called as a witness in any trial involving the parties."

12 **SECTION 5.**

13 This Act shall become effective on January 1, 2006. This Act shall apply only to causes of  
14 action arising on or after January 1, 2006. Any cause of action arising prior to that date shall  
15 continue to be governed by the laws in effect at the time such cause of action arose.

16 **SECTION 6.**

17 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.