

(2) ASSESS THE COSTS OF ANY EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE RECONCILIATION THAT THE COURT PRESCRIBES.

(C) TIME DURING WHICH DECREE IS EFFECTIVE.

THE COURT MAY DECREE A DIVORCE UNDER THIS SECTION FOR A LIMITED TIME OR FOR AN INDEFINITE TIME.

(D) REVOCATION OF DECREE.

THE COURT THAT GRANTED A DECREE OF LIMITED DIVORCE MAY REVOKE THE DECREE AT ANY TIME ON THE JOINT APPLICATION OF THE PARTIES.

(E) DECREE OF LIMITED DIVORCE ON PRAYER FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

IF AN ABSOLUTE DIVORCE IS PRAYED AND THE EVIDENCE IS SUFFICIENT TO ENTITLE THE PARTIES TO A LIMITED DIVORCE, BUT NOT TO AN ABSOLUTE DIVORCE, THE COURT MAY DECREE A LIMITED DIVORCE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section formerly appeared as the first through fourth clauses of the first sentence and the entire second sentence of Article 16, § 25.

In subsection (a)(3) of this section, the former word "abandonment" is deleted as included in "desertion".

In subsection (a)(4) of this section, the phrase "voluntary separation" is new language added for clarity and to conform to the language used throughout this title.

In subsection (c) of this section, the reference to an "indefinite time" is substituted for the former term "forever", for clarity and accuracy.

In subsection (d) of this section, the former phrase "to be discharged from the operation of the decree" is deleted as unnecessary.

In subsection (e) of this section, the phrase "but not to an absolute divorce" is new language added for clarity.

The only other changes are in style.

As to the fifth and sixth clauses of the first sentence of former Article 16, § 25, see the General Revisor's Note to Title 8, Subtitle 2 of this article and § 1-201 of this article, respectively.