

# PENNSYLVANIA DIVORCE CODE ANNOTATED

## 2017 Edition

### CORRECTION NOTICE

**ON PAGES 284 THROUGH 286, REPLACE SECTION 3301 WITH THE FOLLOWING:**

#### **§ 3301. Grounds for divorce**

**(a) Fault.--**The court may grant a divorce to the innocent and injured spouse whenever it is judged that the other spouse has:

(1) Committed willful and malicious desertion, and absence from the habitation of the injured and innocent spouse, without a reasonable cause, for the period of one or more years.

(2) Committed adultery.

(3) By cruel and barbarous treatment, endangered the life or health of the injured and innocent spouse.

(4) Knowingly entered into a bigamous marriage while a former marriage is still subsisting.

(5) Been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of two or more years upon conviction of having committed a crime.

(6) Offered such indignities to the innocent and injured spouse as to render that spouse's condition intolerable and life burdensome.

**(b) Institutionalization.--**The court may grant a divorce from a spouse upon the ground that insanity or serious mental disorder has resulted in confinement in a mental institution for at least 18 months immediately before the commencement of an action under this part and where there is no reasonable prospect that the spouse will be discharged from inpatient care during the 18 months subsequent to the commencement of the action. A presumption that no prospect of discharge exists shall be established by a certificate of the superintendent of the institution to that effect and which includes a supporting statement of a treating physician.

**(c) Mutual consent.--**

(1) The court may grant a divorce where it is alleged that the marriage is irretrievably broken and 90 days have elapsed from the date of commencement of an action under this part and an affidavit has been filed by each of the parties evidencing that each of the parties consents to the divorce.

(2) The consent of a party shall be presumed where that party has been convicted of committing a personal injury crime against the other party.

**(d) Irretrievable breakdown.--**

(1) The court may grant a divorce where a complaint has been filed alleging that the marriage is irretrievably broken and an affidavit has been filed alleging that the parties have lived separate and apart for a period of at least one year and that the marriage is irretrievably broken and the defendant either:

(i) Does not deny the allegations set forth in the affidavit.

(ii) Denies one or more of the allegations set forth in the affidavit but, after notice and hearing, the court determines that the parties have lived separate and apart for a period of at least one year and that the marriage is irretrievably broken.

(2) If a hearing has been held pursuant to paragraph (1)(ii) and the court determines that there is a reasonable prospect of reconciliation, then the court shall continue the matter for a period not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days unless the parties agree to a period in excess of 120 days. During this period, the court shall require counseling as provided in section 3302 (relating to counseling). If the parties have not reconciled at the expiration of the time period and one party states under oath that the marriage is irretrievably broken, the court shall determine whether the marriage is irretrievably broken. If the court determines that the marriage is irretrievably broken, the court shall grant the divorce. Otherwise, the court shall deny the divorce.

**(e) No hearing required in certain cases.--**If grounds for divorce alleged in the complaint or counterclaim are established under subsection (c) or (d), the court shall grant a divorce without requiring a hearing on any other grounds.

(1990, Dec. 19, P.L. 1240, No. 206, § 2, effective in 90 days. Amended 2016, April 21, P.L. 166, No. 24, § 2, effective in 60 days [June 20, 2016]; 2016, Oct. 4, P.L. 865, No. 102, § 1, effective in 60 days [Dec. 5, 2016].

**2016 Amendments.** Act 24 amended subsec. (c) and Act 102 amended subsec. (d). Section 2 of Act 102 provided that the amendment of subsec. (d) shall apply to periods of living separate and apart that commence after the effective date of section 2.

**Cross References.** Section 3301 is referred to in sections 1702, 3103, 3302, 3307, 3323 of this title.

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**ON PAGES 363 THROUGH 366, REPLACE SECTION 3323 WITH THE FOLLOWING:**

**§ 3323. Decree of court**

**(a) General rule.**--In all matrimonial causes, the court may either dismiss the complaint or enter a decree of divorce or annulment of the marriage.

**(b) Contents of decree.**--A decree granting a divorce or an annulment shall include, after a full hearing, where these matters are raised in any pleadings, an order determining and disposing of existing property rights and interests between the parties, custody, partial custody and visitation rights, child support, alimony, reasonable attorney fees, costs and expenses and any other related matters, including the enforcement of agreements voluntarily entered into between the parties. In the enforcement of the rights of any party to any of these matters, the court shall have all necessary powers, including, but not limited to, the power of contempt and the power to attach wages.

(c) Deleted by 2004, Nov. 29, P.L. 1357, No. 175, § 3, effective in 60 days [Jan. 28, 2005].

**(c.1) Bifurcation.**--With the consent of both parties, the court may enter a decree of divorce or annulment prior to the final determination and disposition of the matters provided for in subsection (b) if the court determines that doing so provides sufficient economic protections for any minor children of the marriage. In the absence of the consent of both parties, the court may enter a decree of divorce or annulment prior to the final determination and disposition of the matters provided for in subsection (b) if:

(1) grounds have been established as provided in subsection (g); and

(2) the moving party has demonstrated that:

(i) compelling circumstances exist for the entry of the decree of divorce or annulment; and

(ii) sufficient economic protections have been provided for the other party and any minor children of the marriage during the pendency of the disposition of the matters provided for in subsection (b).

**(d) Substitution for deceased party.**--If one of the parties dies after the decree of divorce has been entered, but prior to the final determination in such proceeding of the property rights and interests of the parties under this part, the personal representative of the deceased party shall be substituted as a party as provided by law and the action shall proceed.

**(d.1) Death of a party.**--In the event one party dies during the course of divorce proceedings, no decree of divorce has been entered and grounds have been established as provided in subsection (g), the parties'

economic rights and obligations arising under the marriage shall be determined under this part rather than under 20 Pa.C.S. (relating to decedents, estates and fiduciaries).

**(e) Costs.**--The court may award costs to the party in whose favor the order or decree shall be entered or may order that each party shall pay their own costs or may order that costs be divided equitably as it shall appear just and reasonable.

**(f) Equity power and jurisdiction of the court.**--In all matrimonial causes, the court shall have full equity power and jurisdiction and may issue injunctions or other orders which are necessary to protect the interests of the parties or to effectuate the purposes of this part and may grant such other relief or remedy as equity and justice require against either party or against any third person over whom the court has jurisdiction and who is involved in or concerned with the disposition of the cause.

**(g) Grounds established.**--For purposes of subsections (c.1) and (d.1), grounds are established as follows:

- (1) In the case of an action for divorce under section 3301(a) or (b) (relating to grounds for divorce), the court adopts a report of the master or makes its own findings that grounds for divorce exist.
- (2) In the case of an action for divorce under section 3301(c), both parties have filed affidavits of consent or, if the presumption in section 3301(c)(2) is established, one party has filed an affidavit of consent.
- (3) In the case of an action for divorce under section 3301(d), an affidavit has been filed and no counter-affidavit has been filed or, if a counter-affidavit has been filed denying the affidavit's averments, the court determines that the marriage is irretrievably broken and the parties have lived separate and apart for at least one year at the time of the filing of the affidavit.

(1990, Dec. 19, P.L. 1240, No. 206, § 2, effective in 90 days. Amended 2004, Nov. 29, P.L. 1375, No. 175, § 3, effective in 60 days [Jan. 28, 2005]; 2016, April 21, P.L. 166, No. 24, § 4, effective in 60 days [June 20, 2016]; 2016, Oct. 4, P.L. 865, No. 102, § 1, effective in 60 days [Dec. 5, 2016].

**2016 Amendments.** Act 24 amended subsec. (g)(2) and Act 102 amended subsecs. (c.2) and (g)(3). Section 2 of Act 102 provided that the amendment of subsec. (g)(3) shall apply to periods of living separate and apart that commence after the effective date of section 2.

**2004 Amendment.** Act 175 added subsecs. (c.1), (d.1) and (g) and deleted subsec. (c). See section 5(3), (4) and (5) of Act 175 in the Appendix to this title for special provisions relating to applicability.

**Cross References.** Section 3323 is referred to in sections 2106, 2203, 2507, 6111.1, 6111.2 of Title 20 (Decedents, Estates and Fiduciaries).

#### **JT. ST. GOVT. COMM. COMMENT--2004**

*Subsec. (c):* Subsection (c) is repealed. See comment to subsection (c.1).

*Subsec. (c.1)*: New subsection (c.1) rejects the weighing of advantages and disadvantages under *Wolk v. Wolk*, 318 Pa. Super. 311, 464 A.2d 1359 (1983), rejects any notion of automatic bifurcation and statutorily provides for bifurcation with the consent of both parties. In absence of consent, bifurcation is permitted only under the limited circumstances provided for under paragraphs (1) and (2).

Part of the reasoning behind paragraph (1) is the idea that knowing bifurcation is not available until the separation period has run might motivate a party to move the process along by being cooperative in discovery and participating in the resolution of economic issues. Subsection (g) provides when grounds are established.

Paragraph (2) is intended to limit bifurcation to cases where compelling circumstances exist and where economic protections have been provided the other party. Paragraph (2) contemplates that the court will exercise its judgment as to what constitutes “compelling circumstances” and “sufficient economic protections.”

*Subsec. (d.1)*: Subsection (d.1) is new. Presently if a divorce is granted on a bifurcated basis, and one party dies prior to equitable distribution, the action will not abate and the court will decide the equitable distribution matter with the personal representative of the deceased party substituted as a party. However, if one party dies prior to the divorce decree being entered, the divorce action abates and the surviving spouse is left to exercise his or her elective rights under the probate code. This situation makes it difficult to advise clients on whether to bifurcate divorce proceedings, because of the difficulties often involved in predicting whether equitable distribution would provide a more favorable result than the elective share procedure.

This practical problem is solved if the death of one party does not abate the equitable distribution action (whether or not a divorce has been granted).

New subsection (d.1) provides that a divorce action does not abate upon the death of a party if grounds have been established under subsection (g). The parties’ economic rights and obligations are determined under equitable distribution principles, not under the elective share provisions of Chapter 22 of Title 20 (Decedents, Estates and Fiduciaries Code).

*Subsec. (g)*: This subsection is critical to the operation of subsections (c.1) and (d.1).

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**ON PAGES 896 THROUGH 899, REPLACE RULE 1920.33 WITH THE FOLLOWING:**

**Rule 1920.33. Joinder of Related Claims. Equitable Division. Enforcement**

(a) If a pleading or petition raises a claim for equitable division of marital property under Section 3502 of the Divorce Code, the parties shall file and serve on the other party an inventory, which shall include the information in subdivisions (1) through (3) and shall be substantially in the form set forth in Pa.R.C.P. No. 1920.75. Within 20 days of service of the moving party’s inventory, the non-moving party shall file an inventory. A party may not file a motion for the appointment of a master or a request for court action regarding equitable division until at least 30 days following the filing of that party’s inventory.

The inventory shall set forth as of the date of separation:

- (1) a specific description of the marital assets which either or both parties have a legal or equitable interest, individually or jointly with another person, the name of the co-owners, if applicable, and the marital liabilities, which either party incurred individually or jointly with another person, and the name of any co-debtors, if applicable;
- (2) a specific description of the assets or liabilities claimed to be non-marital and the basis for such claim; and
- (3) the estimated value of the marital and non-marital assets and the amount due for each marital and non-marital liability.

*Note:* Subdivision (c) provides for sanctions for failure to file an inventory as required by subdivision (a). An inventory may be incomplete if a party lacks comprehensive knowledge of the assets and liabilities involved in the claim for equitable division. Consequently, the rule does not contemplate that a party will be precluded from presenting testimony or offering evidence as to assets or liabilities omitted from the inventory. The omission may be remedied by inclusion of the omitted information in the pre-trial statement required by subdivision (b).

(b) Within the time required by order of court or written directive of the master or, if none, at least 60 days before the scheduled hearing on the claim for equitable division, the parties shall file and serve upon the other party a pre-trial statement. The pre-trial statement shall include the following matters, together with any additional information required by special order of the court:

- (1) a list of assets, which may be in chart form, specifying:
  - (i) the marital assets:
    - a. the value;
    - b. the date of the valuation;
    - c. the value of any non-marital portion;
    - d. the facts and documentation upon which the party relies to support the valuation; and
    - e. any liens or encumbrances associated with the asset.
  - (ii) The non-marital assets:
    - a. the value;

- b. the date of the valuation;
- c. the facts and documentation upon which the party relies to support the valuation; and
- d. any liens or encumbrances associated with the asset.

(2) the name and address of the expert witness(es) the party intends to call at trial. A report of each expert witness listed shall be attached to the pre-trial statement. The report shall describe the expert's qualifications and experience, state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and summarize the grounds for each opinion;

(3) the name, address, and a short summary of the testimony of the witnesses, other than the party, whom the party intends to call at trial;

(4) a list of exhibits that the party expects to offer into evidence. Exhibits not exceeding three pages shall be attached to the pre-trial statement and shall have an identifying exhibit number affixed to or incorporated into the document, and exhibits exceeding three pages shall be described specifically and shall have an exhibit number in the description;

(5) the party's gross income from all sources, payroll deductions, net income, and the party's most recent state and federal income tax returns and pay stubs;

(6) if the party intends to offer testimony as to his or her expenses, an Expense Statement in the form required by Pa.R.C.P. No. 1910.27(c)(2)(B);

(7) if there is a claim for counsel fees, the amount of fees to be charged, the basis for the charge, and a detailed itemization of the services rendered;

(8) the description and value of disputed tangible personal property, specifically the personalty contemplated by item number 25 of the form in Pa.R.C.P. No. 1920.75, the method of valuing each item, and the evidence, including documentation, to be offered in support of the valuation;

(9) a list of liabilities, which may be in chart form, specifying:

(i) The marital liabilities:

- a. amount of liability;
- b. date of the valuation;
- c. amount of any non-marital portion;
- d. the facts and documentation upon which the party relies to support the valuation; and

e. amount, if any, of payments made on the liabilities after the date of separation.

(ii) The non-marital liabilities:

a. amount of the liability;

b. date of the valuation; and

c. the facts and documentation upon which the party relies to support the valuation.

(10) a proposed resolution of the economic issues raised in the pleadings.

(c) If a party fails to file either an inventory, as required by subdivision (a), or a pre-trial statement as required by subdivision (b), the court may make an appropriate order under Pa.R.C.P. No. 4019(c) governing sanctions.

(d) (1) A party who fails to comply with a requirement of subdivision (b) may be barred from offering testimony or introducing evidence in support of or in opposition to claims for the matters omitted.

(2) A party may be barred from offering testimony or introducing evidence that is inconsistent with or goes beyond the fair scope of the information set forth in the pre-trial statement.

(e) An order entered by the court pursuant to Section 3502 of the Divorce Code may be enforced as provided by the rules governing actions for support and divorce and in the Divorce Code.

Adopted May 17, 1991, effective July 1, 1991. Amended Nov. 8, 2006, effective Feb. 6, 2007; May 6, 2015, effective July 1, 2015; June 10, 2016, effective Oct. 1, 2016.

#### **EXPLANATORY COMMENT--1994**

23 Pa.C.S. § 3105(a) states that an agreement is enforceable by any means available pursuant to the Divorce Code for enforcement of an order, as though the agreement were an order of court, except as otherwise provided in the agreement. Thus, although Rule 1920.33 refers only to enforcement of orders, it also applies to enforcement of agreements.

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**ON PAGES 924 THROUGH 928, REPLACE RULE 1920.72 WITH THE FOLLOWING:**

**Rule 1920.72. Form of Complaint. Affidavit Under § 3301(c) or 3301(d) of the Divorce Code. Counter-affidavit. Waiver of Notice of Intention to Request Decree Under § 3301(c) and**

§3301(d)

(a) The complaint in an action of divorce under § 3301(c) or 3301(d) shall begin with the Notice to Defend and Claim Rights required by Rule 1920.71 and shall be substantially in the following form:

(Caption)

COMPLAINT UNDER SECTION 3301(c) OR 3301(d) OF THE DIVORCE CODE

1. Plaintiff is \_\_\_\_\_, (Name) who currently resides at \_\_\_\_\_, (Address) \_\_\_\_\_, (City) \_\_\_\_\_, (County) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) since \_\_\_\_\_. (Date)
2. Defendant is \_\_\_\_\_, (Name) who currently resides at \_\_\_\_\_, (Address) \_\_\_\_\_, (City) \_\_\_\_\_, (County) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) since \_\_\_\_\_. (Date)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Plaintiff and/or Defendant) has/have been a bona fide resident(s) in the Commonwealth for at least six months immediately previous to the filing of this Complaint.
4. The plaintiff and defendant were married on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) at \_\_\_\_\_ (City) \_\_\_\_\_ (State/County)
5. There have been no prior actions of divorce or for annulment between the parties except \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The marriage is irretrievably broken.
7. Plaintiff has been advised that counseling is available and that plaintiff may have the right to request that the court require the parties to participate in counseling.
8. Plaintiff requests the court to enter a decree of divorce.

I verify that the statements made in this Complaint are true and correct. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904, relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Plaintiff .....

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Attorney for Plaintiff .....

(b) The affidavit of consent required by § 3301(c) of the Divorce Code and Rule 1920.42(a)(1) shall be substantially in the following form:

**(Caption)**

**AFFIDAVIT OF CONSENT**

1. A complaint in divorce under § 3301(c) of the Divorce Code was filed on \_\_\_\_\_.

Date

2. The marriage of plaintiff and defendant is irretrievably broken and ninety days have elapsed from the date of filing and service of the Complaint.

3. I consent to the entry of a final decree of divorce after service of notice of intention to request entry of the decree.

I verify that the statements made in this affidavit are true and correct. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: .....

(PLAINTIFF) (DEFENDANT)

(c) The waiver permitted by Rule 1920.42(e) shall be in substantially the following form:

**(Caption)**

**WAIVER OF NOTICE OF INTENTION  
TO REQUEST ENTRY OF A DIVORCE DECREE  
UNDER § 3301(c) AND § 3301(d) OF THE  
DIVORCE CODE**

1. I consent to the entry of a final decree of divorce without notice.

2. I understand that I may lose rights concerning alimony, division of property, lawyer's fees or expenses if I do not claim them before a divorce is granted.

3. I understand that I will not be divorced until a divorce decree is entered by the Court and that a copy of the decree will be sent to me immediately after it is filed with the prothonotary.

I verify that the statements made in this affidavit are true and correct. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: .....

(PLAINTIFF) (DEFENDANT)

(d) The affidavit required by § 3301(d) of the Divorce Code and Pa.R.C.P. No. 1920.42(a)(2) shall be substantially in the following form:

**(Caption)**

**NOTICE**

If you wish to deny any of the statements set forth in this affidavit, you must file a counter-affidavit within 20 days after this affidavit has been served on you or the statements will be admitted.

**AFFIDAVIT UNDER SECTION 3301(d) OF THE DIVORCE CODE**

1. The parties to this action separated on \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Check (a) or (b):**

(a) The date of separation was prior to December 5, 2016, and the parties have continued to live separate and apart for a period of at least two years.

(b) The date of separation was on or after December 5, 2016, and the parties have continued to live separate and apart for a period of at least one year.

3. The marriage is irretrievably broken.

4. I understand that I may lose rights concerning alimony, division of property, lawyer's fees or

expenses if I do not claim them before a divorce is granted.

I verify that the statements made in this affidavit are true and correct. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904 relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: .....

(PLAINTIFF)(DEFENDANT)

(e)(1) The counter-affidavit prescribed by Pa.R.C.P. No. 1920.42(d)(2) for a divorce under § 3301(c) of the Divorce Code shall be substantially in the following form:

(Caption)

**COUNTER-AFFIDAVIT UNDER § 3301(c) OF THE DIVORCE CODE**

I wish to claim economic relief which may include alimony, division of property, lawyer’s fees or expenses or other important rights.

I understand that I must file my economic claims with the prothonotary in writing and serve them on the other party. If I fail to do so before the date set forth on the Notice of Intention to Request Divorce Decree, the divorce decree may be entered without further notice to me, and I shall be unable thereafter to file any economic claims.

I verify that the statements made in this counter-affidavit are true and correct. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904, relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: .....

(PLAINTIFF) (DEFENDANT)

**NOTICE: IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO CLAIM ECONOMIC RELIEF, YOU SHOULD NOT FILE THIS COUNTER-AFFIDAVIT.**

(2) The counter-affidavit prescribed by § 3301(d) of the Divorce Code and Pa.R.C.P. No. 1920.42(d)(2) shall be substantially in the following form:

(Caption)

**COUNTER-AFFIDAVIT UNDER § 3301(d)  
OF THE DIVORCE CODE**

1. Check either (a) or (b):

(a) I do not oppose the entry of a divorce decree.

(b) I oppose the entry of a divorce decree because:

**Check (i), (ii), (iii) or all:**

(i) The parties to this action have not lived separate and apart for **the required separation period: two years for parties that separated prior to December 5, 2016, and one year for parties that separated on or after December 5, 2016.**

(ii) The marriage is not irretrievably broken.

(iii) There are economic claims pending.

2. Check (a), (b) or (c):

(a) I do not wish to make any claims for economic relief. I understand that I may lose rights concerning alimony, division of property, lawyer's fees or expenses if I do not claim them before a divorce is granted.

(b) I wish to claim economic relief which may include alimony, division of property, lawyer's fees or expenses or other important rights.

I UNDERSTAND THAT IN ADDITION TO CHECKING (b) ABOVE, I MUST ALSO FILE ALL OF MY ECONOMIC CLAIMS WITH THE PROTHONOTARY IN WRITING AND SERVE THEM ON THE OTHER PARTY. IF I FAIL TO DO SO BEFORE THE DATE SET FORTH ON THE NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REQUEST DIVORCE DECREE, THE DIVORCE DECREE MAY BE ENTERED WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO ME, AND I SHALL BE UNABLE THEREAFTER TO FILE ANY ECONOMIC CLAIMS.

(c) Economic claims have been raised and are not resolved.

I verify that the statements made in this counter-affidavit are true and correct. I understand that false statements herein are made subject to the penalties of 18 Pa.C.S. § 4904, relating to unsworn falsification to authorities.

Date: .....

(PLAINTIFF) (DEFENDANT)

**NOTICE: IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO OPPOSE THE ENTRY OF A DIVORCE DECREE AND YOU DO NOT WISH TO MAKE ANY CLAIM FOR ECONOMIC RELIEF, YOU SHOULD NOT FILE THIS COUNTER-AFFIDAVIT.**

Adopted June 27, 1980, effective July 1, 1980. Amended Jan. 28, 1983, effective July 1, 1983; March 23, 1987, effective July 1, 1987; Nov. 7, 1988, effective Jan. 1, 1989; May 17, 1991, effective July 1, 1991; March 30, 1994, effective July 1, 1994; Sept. 11, 1995, effective Jan. 1, 1996; April 10, 1997, effective July 1, 1997; March 2, 2000, imd. effective; May 6, 2015, effective July 1, 2015; November 18, 2016, effective December 5, 2016.

### **EXPLANATORY COMMENT—2016**

Act 102 of 2016 (the Act) amended the Divorce Code by reducing the separation period required by § 3301(d) from two years to one year for parties separating after the Act's effective date: December 5, 2016. The Act provides that the one-year separation period is only applicable to married persons separating after the effective date of the Act. However, the current two-year separation period remains applicable to married persons that separated prior to the effective date of the Act. As such, the current forms could not be amended merely by substituting one-year for two-year on the affidavit and counter-affidavit in Pa.R.C.P. No. 1920.72(d) and (e)(2), respectively. Instead, the current forms have been amended to delineate when the parties separated *vis-à-vis* the Act's effective date. Therefore, a party alleging a date of separation prior to December 5, 2016, should proceed under a two-year separation period. A party alleging a date of separation on or after December 5, 2016 should proceed under a one-year separation period.

### **EXPLANATORY COMMENT--1994**

The forms set forth in Rule 1920.72 are intended to promote uniform practice throughout the Commonwealth. Additional forms are set forth at 1920.73 through 1920.76.

The reference in subdivision (d) to the parties living separate and apart for three years is corrected to reflect the current statutory requirement of two years.