

General Definitions

Affidavit:

An affidavit is a written document signed under oath and made without prior notice to the opposing party.
SDCL 19-3-2

Alimony (also known as spousal support):

SDCL 25-4-41. Allowance for support when divorce granted. Where a divorce is granted, the court may compel one party to make such suitable allowance to the other party for support during the life of that other party or for a shorter period, as the court may deem just, having regard to the circumstances of the parties represented; and the court may from time to time modify its orders in these respects.

- There are different types of alimony, including:
 - General – an allowance for support and maintenance; the sole object is the provision of food, clothing, habitation and other necessities for support of the spouse.
 - Rehabilitative – awarded to enable a former spouse to refresh or enhance the job skills they need to make a living; purpose is to put the former spouse in a position to upgrade his/her economic marketability
 - Restitutive – awarded to reimburse one spouse’s contributions during marriage to the advanced training or education of the other spouse.

There are different factors considered when evaluating each type of alimony. You should consult an attorney when determining whether you qualify for alimony.

Grounds for divorce:

“Grounds for divorce” means the reasons you are seeking a divorce. The reasons that are legally acceptable are set forth in SDCL 25-4-2 as follows:

- 1) Adultery – the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with another to whom he or she is not married. *See also* SDCL 25-4-3.
- 2) Extreme Cruelty – the infliction of grievous bodily injury or grievous mental suffering upon the other, by one party to the marriage. *See also* SDCL 25-4-4.
- 3) Willful Desertion – the voluntary separation of one of the married parties from the other with intent to desert. SDCL 25-4-5. *See also* SDCL 25-4-8 to 25-4-14, -17 for special conditions or circumstances applicable to willful desertion.
- 4) Willful Neglect – the neglect of a person to provide the common necessities of life for his/her spouse, when having the ability to do so; or it is the failure to do so by reason of idleness, profligacy or dissipation. *See also* SDCL 25-4-15, -17.
- 5) Habitual Intemperance – that degree of intemperance from the use of intoxicating drinks which disqualifies the person a great portion of the time from properly attending to business, or which would reasonably inflict a course of great mental anguish upon the innocent party. *See also* SDCL 25-4-16, -17.

- 6) Your spouse has been convicted of felony.
- 7) Irreconcilable Differences – this is the “no fault” reason for divorce. Irreconcilable Differences is where the parties agree that there are substantial reasons for not continuing the marriage and the marriage should be dissolved. SDCL 25-4-17.7. Generally, both parties must agree to use irreconcilable differences as the reason for the divorce. SDCL 25-4-17.2

Property:

SDCL 25-4-45.1: Fault is not considered in awarding property.

SDCL 25-4-44: When a divorce is granted, the courts may make an equitable division of the property belonging to either or both, whether the title to such property is in the name of the Husband or the Wife. In making such division of the property, the court shall have regard for equity and the circumstances of the parties.

When determining whether property is marital or non-marital, there are specific factors utilized by the court. You should consult an attorney if you have questions about property.

Order Regarding Filing Fee and Service of Process Fee:

This document is a court order signed by a Judge ordering that either the filing fees or sheriff's service fees (or both) not be charged to the plaintiff. In order to get this Order, a Motion and Affidavit to Waive Fees must be filed first.