

equally precise to the antiquated Norman term but better "adapted to the genius of our language". See Black's Dictionary, Third Edition. The term "minor" is substituted for "infant". Art. 93A, §101(h) defines "minor". The term "disabled person" is substituted for "lunatic". Art. 93A, §§ 101(a) and 201 define "disabled person". The only other changes made are in style.

SEC. 3-409. DISCRETIONARY RELIEF.

(A) IN GENERAL.

EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (D), A COURT MAY GRANT A DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OR DECREE IN A CIVIL CASE, IF IT WILL SERVE TO TERMINATE THE UNCERTAINTY OR CONTROVERSY GIVING RISE TO THE PROCEEDING, AND IF:

(1) AN ACTUAL CONTROVERSY EXISTS BETWEEN CONTENDING PARTIES;

(2) ANTAGONISTIC CLAIMS ARE PRESENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES INVOLVED WHICH INDICATE IMMINENT AND INEVITABLE LITIGATION; OR

(3) A PARTY ASSERTS A LEGAL RELATION, STATUS, RIGHT, OR PRIVILEGE AND THIS IS CHALLENGED OR DENIED BY AN ADVERSARY PARTY, WHO ALSO HAS OR ASSERTS A CONCRETE INTEREST IN IT.

(B) SPECIAL FORM OF REMEDY PROVIDED BY STATUTE.

IF A STATUTE PROVIDES A SPECIAL FORM OF REMEDY FOR A SPECIFIC TYPE OF CASE, THAT STATUTORY REMEDY SHALL BE FOLLOWED IN LIEU OF A PROCEEDING UNDER THIS SUBTITLE.

(C) CONCURRENT REMEDIES NOT A BAR FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF.

A PARTY MAY OBTAIN A DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OR DECREE NOTWITHSTANDING A CONCURRENT COMMON-LAW, EQUITABLE, OR EXTRAORDINARY LEGAL REMEDY, WHETHER OR NOT RECOGNIZED OR REGULATED BY STATUTE.

(D) EXCEPTION.

PROCEEDING BY DECLARATORY JUDGMENT IS NOT PERMITTED IN ANY CASE IN WHICH DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT OF