

(2) When the court grants an annulment or an absolute divorce, the court may resolve any dispute between the parties with respect to the ownership of real property.

(3) Except as provided in § 8-205 of this subtitle, the court may not transfer the ownership of personal or real property from 1 party to the other.

(b) When the court determines the ownership of personal or real property, the court may:

(1) grant a decree that states what the ownership interest of each party is; and

(2) as to any property owned by both of the parties, order a partition or a sale instead of partition and a division of the proceeds.

8-203.

(a) In a proceeding for an annulment or an absolute divorce, if there is a dispute as to whether certain property is marital property, the court shall determine which property is marital property:

(1) when the court grants an annulment or an absolute divorce;

(2) within 90 days after the court grants an annulment or divorce, if the court expressly reserves in the annulment or divorce decree the power to make the determination; or

(3) after the 90-day period if:

(i) the court expressly reserves in the annulment or divorce decree the power to make the determination;

(ii) during the 90-day period, the court extends the time for making the determination; and

(iii) the parties consent to the extension.

(b) In this subtitle, a military pension shall be considered in the same manner as any other pension or retirement benefit.

8-204.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the court shall determine the value of all marital property.

8-205.

(a) (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, after the court determines which property is marital property, and the value of the marital property, the court may transfer ownership of an interest in [a pension, retirement, profit sharing, or deferred compensation plan from 1 party to either or both parties] PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION, grant a monetary