

H→ [CHLD] Alimony ←H SUPPORT AMENDMENTS

2015 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Keven J. Stratton

Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill amends provisions related to the Utah Child Support Act.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

► provides for the court to consider whether a parent was a stay-at-home parent when determining alimony.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

30-3-5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapters 264 and 373

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **30-3-5** is amended to read:

30-3-5. Disposition of property -- Maintenance and health care of parties and children -- Division of debts -- Court to have continuing jurisdiction -- Custody and parent-time -- Determination of alimony -- Nonmeritorious petition for modification.

(1) When a decree of divorce is rendered, the court may include in it equitable orders



28 relating to the children, property, debts or obligations, and parties. The court shall include the
29 following in every decree of divorce:

30 (a) an order assigning responsibility for the payment of reasonable and necessary
31 medical and dental expenses of the dependent children including responsibility for health
32 insurance out-of-pocket expenses such as co-payments, co-insurance, and deductibles;

33 (b) (i) if coverage is or becomes available at a reasonable cost, an order requiring the
34 purchase and maintenance of appropriate health, hospital, and dental care insurance for the
35 dependent children; and

36 (ii) a designation of which health, hospital, or dental insurance plan is primary and
37 which health, hospital, or dental insurance plan is secondary in accordance with the provisions
38 of Section 30-3-5.4 which will take effect if at any time a dependent child is covered by both
39 parents' health, hospital, or dental insurance plans;

40 (c) pursuant to Section 15-4-6.5:

41 (i) an order specifying which party is responsible for the payment of joint debts,
42 obligations, or liabilities of the parties contracted or incurred during marriage;

43 (ii) an order requiring the parties to notify respective creditors or obligees, regarding
44 the court's division of debts, obligations, or liabilities and regarding the parties' separate,
45 current addresses; and

46 (iii) provisions for the enforcement of these orders;

47 (d) provisions for income withholding in accordance with Title 62A, Chapter 11,
48 Recovery Services; and

49 (e) if either party owns a life insurance policy or an annuity contract, an
50 acknowledgment by the court that the owner:

51 (i) has reviewed and updated, where appropriate, the list of beneficiaries;

52 (ii) has affirmed that those listed as beneficiaries are in fact the intended beneficiaries
53 after the divorce becomes final; and

54 (iii) understands that if no changes are made to the policy or contract, the beneficiaries
55 currently listed will receive any funds paid by the insurance company under the terms of the
56 policy or contract.

57 (2) The court may include, in an order determining child support, an order assigning
58 financial responsibility for all or a portion of child care expenses incurred on behalf of the

59 dependent children, necessitated by the employment or training of the custodial parent. If the
60 court determines that the circumstances are appropriate and that the dependent children would
61 be adequately cared for, it may include an order allowing the noncustodial parent to provide
62 child care for the dependent children, necessitated by the employment or training of the
63 custodial parent.

64 (3) The court has continuing jurisdiction to make subsequent changes or new orders for
65 the custody of the children and their support, maintenance, health, and dental care, and for
66 distribution of the property and obligations for debts as is reasonable and necessary.

67 (4) Child support, custody, visitation, and other matters related to children born to the
68 mother and father after entry of the decree of divorce may be added to the decree by
69 modification.

70 (5) (a) In determining parent-time rights of parents and visitation rights of grandparents
71 and other members of the immediate family, the court shall consider the best interest of the
72 child.

73 (b) Upon a specific finding by the court of the need for peace officer enforcement, the
74 court may include in an order establishing a parent-time or visitation schedule a provision,
75 among other things, authorizing any peace officer to enforce a court-ordered parent-time or
76 visitation schedule entered under this chapter.

77 (6) If a petition for modification of child custody or parent-time provisions of a court
78 order is made and denied, the court shall order the petitioner to pay the reasonable attorneys'
79 fees expended by the prevailing party in that action, if the court determines that the petition
80 was without merit and not asserted or defended against in good faith.

81 (7) If a petition alleges noncompliance with a parent-time order by a parent, or a
82 visitation order by a grandparent or other member of the immediate family where a visitation or
83 parent-time right has been previously granted by the court, the court may award to the
84 prevailing party costs, including actual attorney fees and court costs incurred by the prevailing
85 party because of the other party's failure to provide or exercise court-ordered visitation or
86 parent-time.

87 (8) (a) The court shall consider at least the following factors in determining alimony:

- 88 (i) the financial condition and needs of the recipient spouse;
89 (ii) the recipient's earning capacity or ability to produce income;

- 90 (iii) the ability of the payor spouse to provide support;
- 91 (iv) the length of the marriage;
- 92 (v) whether the recipient spouse has custody of minor children requiring support;
- 93 (vi) whether the recipient spouse worked in a business owned or operated by the payor
- 94 spouse; ~~and~~
- 95 (vii) whether the recipient spouse directly contributed to any increase in the payor
- 96 spouse's skill by paying for education received by the payor spouse or enabling the payor
- 97 spouse to attend school during the marriage[-]; and
- 98 (viii) whether the recipient spouse was primarily a stay-at-home parent caring for a
- 99 child of the payor spouse, and ~~if~~ ~~not~~ ~~found~~ ~~not~~ ~~to be at fault~~ ~~the court~~
- 99a may order alimony:
- 100 ~~—— (A) for a duration of at least the number of years that the marriage existed; and~~
- 101 ~~—— (B) to cover any decrease in child support to the recipient spouse if the payor spouse~~
- 102 ~~has corresponding decrease in child support obligations] under Subsection 30-3-5(8)(c) ~~and~~ .~~
- 103 (b) The court may consider the fault of the parties in determining whether to award
- 104 alimony and the terms thereof.
- 105 (c) "Fault" means any of the following wrongful conduct during the marriage that
- 106 substantially contributed to the breakup of the marriage relationship:
- 107 (i) engaging in sexual relations with a person other than the party's spouse;
- 108 (ii) knowingly and intentionally causing or attempting to cause physical harm to the
- 109 other party or minor children;
- 110 (iii) knowingly and intentionally causing the other party or minor children to
- 111 reasonably fear life-threatening harm; or
- 112 (iv) substantially undermining the financial stability of the other party or the minor
- 113 children.
- 114 (d) The court may, when fault is at issue, close the proceedings and seal the court
- 115 records.
- 116 (e) As a general rule, the court should look to the standard of living, existing at the
- 117 time of separation, in determining alimony in accordance with Subsection (8)(a). However, the
- 118 court shall consider all relevant facts and equitable principles and may, in its discretion, base
- 119 alimony on the standard of living that existed at the time of trial. In marriages of short
- 120 duration, when no children have been conceived or born during the marriage, the court may

121 consider the standard of living that existed at the time of the marriage.

122 (f) The court may, under appropriate circumstances, attempt to equalize the parties'
123 respective standards of living.

124 (g) When a marriage of long duration dissolves on the threshold of a major change in
125 the income of one of the spouses due to the collective efforts of both, that change shall be
126 considered in dividing the marital property and in determining the amount of alimony. If one
127 spouse's earning capacity has been greatly enhanced through the efforts of both spouses during
128 the marriage, the court may make a compensating adjustment in dividing the marital property
129 and awarding alimony.

130 (h) In determining alimony when a marriage of short duration dissolves, and no
131 children have been conceived or born during the marriage, the court may consider restoring
132 each party to the condition which existed at the time of the marriage.

133 (i) (i) The court has continuing jurisdiction to make substantive changes and new
134 orders regarding alimony based on a substantial material change in circumstances not
135 foreseeable at the time of the divorce.

136 (ii) The court may not modify alimony or issue a new order for alimony to address
137 needs of the recipient that did not exist at the time the decree was entered, unless the court
138 finds extenuating circumstances that justify that action.

139 (iii) In determining alimony, the income of any subsequent spouse of the payor may not
140 be considered, except as provided in this Subsection (8).

141 (A) The court may consider the subsequent spouse's financial ability to share living
142 expenses.

143 (B) The court may consider the income of a subsequent spouse if the court finds that
144 the payor's improper conduct justifies that consideration.

145 (j) Alimony may not be ordered for a duration longer than the number of years that the
146 marriage existed unless, at any time prior to termination of alimony, the court finds extenuating
147 circumstances that justify the payment of alimony for a longer period of time.

148 (9) Unless a decree of divorce specifically provides otherwise, any order of the court
149 that a party pay alimony to a former spouse automatically terminates upon the remarriage or
150 death of that former spouse. However, if the remarriage is annulled and found to be void ab
151 initio, payment of alimony shall resume if the party paying alimony is made a party to the

152 action of annulment and the payor party's rights are determined.

153 (10) Any order of the court that a party pay alimony to a former spouse terminates
154 upon establishment by the party paying alimony that the former spouse is cohabitating with
155 another person.

Legislative Review Note
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Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel