

88 (v) whether the recipient spouse has custody of minor children requiring support, and if
 89 so, whether the payor has the ability to provide sufficient support to allow the recipient spouse
 90 to be in the home to supervise and care for the minor children when they are not in school;

91 (vi) whether the recipient spouse worked in a business owned or operated by the payor
 92 spouse; ~~and~~

93 (vii) whether the recipient spouse directly contributed to any increase in the payor
 94 spouse's skill by working in support or paying for education received by the payor spouse or
 95 ~~allowing~~ enabling the payor spouse to attend school during the marriage[-]; and

96 (viii) whether the recipient spouse refrained from significant employment in order to
 97 provide full-time care of minor children and the parties' household during the marriage.

98 (b) The court may consider the fault of the parties in determining alimony.

99 (c) "Fault" means ~~H→~~ [the comparative degree to which] whether ←H either party
 99a committed acts or
 100 engaged in substantiated behavior during the marriage which H→ [substantially] unilaterally ←H
 100a compromised the
 101 marriage or H→ [jeopardized] harmed ←H the health, safety, or financial stability of the other
 101a party or their
 102 children, including:

103 (i) sexual relations outside of the marriage;

104 (ii) physical abuse of the spouse or children;

105 (iii) addictions to alcohol, drugs, gambling, or pornography; or

106 (iv) conviction of a felony.

107 (d) Proceedings related to fault may be closed by the court and the records sealed by
 108 order of the court. Either party may stipulate to an allegation of fault.

109 ~~(e)~~ (e) As a general rule, the court should look to the standard of living, existing at
 110 the time of separation, in determining alimony in accordance with Subsection (8)(a). However,
 111 the court shall consider all relevant facts and equitable principles and may, in its discretion,
 112 base alimony on the standard of living that existed at the time of trial. In marriages of short
 113 duration, when no children have been conceived or born during the marriage, the court may
 114 consider the standard of living that existed at the time of the marriage.

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

117 ~~(g)~~ (g) When a marriage of long duration dissolves on the threshold of a major
 118 change in the income of one of the spouses due to the collective efforts of both, that change

119 shall be considered in dividing the marital property and in determining the amount of alimony.
 120 If one spouse's earning capacity has been greatly enhanced through the efforts of both spouses
 121 during the marriage, the court may make a compensating adjustment in dividing the marital
 122 property and awarding alimony.

123 ~~[(f)]~~ (h) In determining alimony when a marriage of short duration dissolves, and no
 124 children have been conceived or born during the marriage, the court may consider restoring
 125 each party to the condition which existed at the time of the marriage.

126 ~~[(g)]~~ (i) (i) The court has continuing jurisdiction to make substantive changes and new
 127 orders regarding alimony based on a substantial material change in circumstances not
 128 foreseeable at the time of the divorce.

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

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

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

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

138 ~~[(h)]~~ (j) Alimony may not be ordered for a duration longer than the number of years
 139 that the marriage existed unless, at any time prior to termination of alimony, the court finds
 140 extenuating circumstances that justify the payment of alimony for a longer period of time.

141 (9) Unless a decree of divorce specifically provides otherwise, any order of the court
 142 that a party pay alimony to a former spouse automatically terminates upon the remarriage or
 143 death of that former spouse. However, if the remarriage is annulled and found to be void ab
 144 initio, payment of alimony shall resume if the party paying alimony is made a party to the
 145 action of annulment and his rights are determined.

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

148a ~~[(11) The court may also modify or terminate alimony if it finds the circumstances,
 148b conduct, or behavior of the recipient spouse to be contrary to the purposes of this section and
 148c the modification or termination is equitable.] ←H~~