

90 of diminished workplace experience ~~H→~~ or lack of recent occupational qualifications ~~←H~~
90a resulting from primarily caring for a child of the payor
91 spouse;
92 (iii) the ability of the payor spouse to provide support;
93 (iv) the length of the marriage;
94 (v) whether the recipient spouse has custody of minor children requiring support;
95 (vi) whether the recipient spouse worked in a business owned or operated by the payor
96 spouse; and
97 (vii) whether the recipient spouse directly contributed to any increase in the payor
98 spouse's skill by paying for education received by the payor spouse or enabling the payor
99 spouse to attend school during the marriage.
100 (b) The court may consider the fault of the parties in determining whether to award
101 alimony and the terms thereof.
102 (c) "Fault" means any of the following wrongful conduct during the marriage that
103 substantially contributed to the breakup of the marriage relationship:
104 (i) engaging in sexual relations with a person other than the party's spouse;
105 (ii) knowingly and intentionally causing or attempting to cause physical harm to the
106 other party or minor children;
107 (iii) knowingly and intentionally causing the other party or minor children to
108 reasonably fear life-threatening harm; or
109 (iv) substantially undermining the financial stability of the other party or the minor
110 children.
111 (d) The court may, when fault is at issue, close the proceedings and seal the court
112 records.
113 (e) As a general rule, the court should look to the standard of living, existing at the
114 time of separation, in determining alimony in accordance with Subsection (8)(a). However, the
115 court shall consider all relevant facts and equitable principles and may, in its discretion, base
116 alimony on the standard of living that existed at the time of trial. In marriages of short
117 duration, when no children have been conceived or born during the marriage, the court may
118 consider the standard of living that existed at the time of the marriage.
119 (f) The court may, under appropriate circumstances, attempt to equalize the parties'
120 respective standards of living.