

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~~] parents 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 attorney fees expended by the prevailing party in that action, if the court determines that the
 80 petition was without merit and not asserted or defended against in good faith.

81 (7) If a motion or petition alleges noncompliance with a parent-time order by a parent,
 82 or a visitation order by a grandparent or other member of the immediate family where a
 83 visitation or parent-time right has been previously granted by the court, the court may award to
 84 the prevailing party [~~costs, including actual attorney fees and court costs~~]:

84a **Ŝ→ (a) actual attorney fees incurred; ←Ŝ**

85 **Ŝ→ [~~(a)~~] (b) ←Ŝ** the costs incurred by the prevailing party because of the other party's
 85a failure to

86 provide or exercise court-ordered visitation or parent-time[.]; **Ŝ→ [including] , which may**

86a **include ←Ŝ :**

87 (i) **Ŝ→ [actual attorney fees and] ←Ŝ** court costs;

88 (ii) child care expenses;

89 (iii) transportation **Ŝ→ expenses actually incurred ←Ŝ :**

- 90 (iv) lost wages ~~§~~ , if ascertainable ~~←§~~ ; and
- 91 (v) counseling for a child or parent ~~§~~ if ordered or approved by the court ~~←§~~ ;
- 92 ~~§~~ [(fb)] c ~~←§~~ make-up parent time consistent with the best interest of the child; and
- 93 ~~§~~ [(c)] d ~~←§~~ any other appropriate equitable remedy.
- 94 (8) (a) The court shall consider at least the following factors in determining alimony:
- 95 (i) the financial condition and needs of the recipient spouse;
- 96 (ii) the recipient's earning capacity or ability to produce income, including the impact
- 97 of diminished workplace experience resulting from primarily caring for a child of the payor
- 98 spouse;
- 99 (iii) the ability of the payor spouse to provide support;
- 100 (iv) the length of the marriage;
- 101 (v) whether the recipient spouse has custody of minor children requiring support;
- 102 (vi) whether the recipient spouse worked in a business owned or operated by the payor
- 103 spouse; and
- 104 (vii) whether the recipient spouse directly contributed to any increase in the payor
- 105 spouse's skill by paying for education received by the payor spouse or enabling the payor
- 106 spouse to attend school during the marriage.
- 107 (b) The court may consider the fault of the parties in determining whether to award
- 108 alimony and the terms thereof.
- 109 (c) "Fault" means any of the following wrongful conduct during the marriage that
- 110 substantially contributed to the breakup of the marriage relationship:
- 111 (i) engaging in sexual relations with a person other than the party's spouse;
- 112 (ii) knowingly and intentionally causing or attempting to cause physical harm to the
- 113 other party or minor children;
- 114 (iii) knowingly and intentionally causing the other party or minor children to
- 115 reasonably fear life-threatening harm; or
- 116 (iv) substantially undermining the financial stability of the other party or the minor
- 117 children.
- 118 (d) The court may, when fault is at issue, close the proceedings and seal the court
- 119 records.
- 120 (e) As a general rule, the court should look to the standard of living, existing at the