

**Representative Jordan D. Teuscher** proposes the following substitute bill:

**DIVORCE AMENDMENTS**

2024 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Jordan D. Teuscher**

Senate Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill modifies provisions related to alimony determinations.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ▶ adds factors to be considered when determining the standard of living that existed during a marriage;
- ▶ requires a look-back period for information provided to demonstrate the financial conditions and needs of a spouse seeking to be awarded alimony;
- ▶ places restrictions on when a court can reduce a showing of need related to alimony;
- ▶ provides means for demonstrating income and the standard of living during a marriage; and
- ▶ modifies provisions related to when a court may elect to equalize income between parties by means of an alimony award.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

None

**Utah Code Sections Affected:**



26 AMENDS:

27 **30-3-5**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapters 327, 418



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

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

31 **30-3-5. Disposition of property -- Maintenance and health care of parties and**  
32 **children -- Division of debts -- Court to have continuing jurisdiction -- Custody and**  
33 **parent-time -- Alimony -- Nonmeritorious petition for modification.**

34 (1) As used in this section:

35 (a) "Cohabit" means to live together, or to reside together on a regular basis, in the  
36 same residence and in a relationship of a romantic or sexual nature.

37 (b) "Fault" means any of the following wrongful conduct during the marriage that  
38 substantially contributed to the breakup of the marriage:

39 (i) engaging in sexual relations with an individual other than the party's spouse;

40 (ii) knowingly and intentionally causing or attempting to cause physical harm to the  
41 other party or a child;

42 (iii) knowingly and intentionally causing the other party or a child to reasonably fear  
43 life-threatening harm; or

44 (iv) substantially undermining the financial stability of the other party or the child.

45 (c) "Length of the marriage" means, for purposes of alimony, the number of years from  
46 the day on which the parties are legally married to the day on which the petition for divorce is  
47 filed with the court.

48 (2) When a decree of divorce is rendered, the court may include in the decree of  
49 divorce equitable orders relating to the children, property, debts or obligations, and parties.

50 (3) The court shall include the following in every decree of divorce:

51 (a) an order assigning responsibility for the payment of reasonable and necessary  
52 medical and dental expenses of a dependent child, including responsibility for health insurance  
53 out-of-pocket expenses such as co-payments, co-insurance, and deductibles;

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

57 (ii) a designation of which health, hospital, or dental insurance plan is primary and  
58 which health, hospital, or dental insurance plan is secondary in accordance with Section  
59 30-3-5.4 that will take effect if at any time a dependent child is covered by both parents' health,  
60 hospital, or dental insurance plans;

61 (c) in accordance with Section 15-4-6.5:

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

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

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

68 (d) provisions for income withholding in accordance with Title 26B, Chapter 9,  
69 Recovery Services and Administration of Child Support; and

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

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

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

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

78 (4) (a) The court may include, in an order determining child support, an order assigning  
79 financial responsibility for all or a portion of child care expenses incurred on behalf of a  
80 dependent child, necessitated by the employment or training of the custodial parent.

81 (b) If the court determines that the circumstances are appropriate and that the  
82 dependent child would be adequately cared for, the court may include an order allowing the  
83 noncustodial parent to provide child care for the dependent child, necessitated by the  
84 employment or training of the custodial parent.

85 (5) The court has continuing jurisdiction to make subsequent changes or new orders for  
86 the custody of a child and the child's support, maintenance, health, and dental care, and for  
87 distribution of the property and obligations for debts as is reasonable and necessary.

88 (6) Child support, custody, visitation, and other matters related to a child born to the  
89 parents after entry of the decree of divorce may be added to the decree by modification.

90 (7) (a) In determining parent-time rights of parents and visitation rights of grandparents  
91 and other members of the immediate family, the court shall consider the best interest of the  
92 child.

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

97 (8) If a petition for modification of child custody or parent-time provisions of a court  
98 order is made and denied, the court shall order the petitioner to pay the reasonable attorney fees  
99 expended by the prevailing party in that action, if the court determines that the petition was  
100 without merit and not asserted or defended against in good faith.

101 (9) If a motion or petition alleges noncompliance with a parent-time order by a parent,  
102 or a visitation order by a grandparent or other member of the immediate family where a  
103 visitation or parent-time right has been previously granted by the court, the court:

104 (a) may award to the prevailing party:

105 (i) actual attorney fees incurred;

106 (ii) the costs incurred by the prevailing party because of the other party's failure to  
107 provide or exercise court-ordered visitation or parent-time, which may include:

108 (A) court costs;

109 (B) child care expenses;

110 (C) transportation expenses actually incurred;

111 (D) lost wages, if ascertainable; or

112 (E) counseling for a child or parent if ordered or approved by the court; or

113 (iii) any other appropriate equitable remedy; and

114 (b) shall award reasonable make-up parent-time to the prevailing party, unless make-up  
115 parent-time is not in the best interest of the child.

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

117 (i) the standard of living existing during the marriage, which factors shall include the  
118 following:

- 119           (A) income;  
120           (B) the approximate value of real and personal property;  
121           (C) other benefits; and  
122           (D) any other factor that the court determines to be appropriate to enable the court to  
123 make a determination of the standard of living existing during the marriage;  
124           (ii) the financial condition and needs of the recipient spouse, including a showing of  
125 any income for the three-year period immediately preceding the filing of the divorce petition  
126 and property owned, provided that:  
127           (A) need may only be reduced by the court if the showing of need exceeds the standard  
128 of living shown to be present during the marriage; and  
129           (B) the recipient spouse may show need by showing the income or standard of living  
130 present during the marriage rather than by itemizing post petition expenses when itemizing  
131 may not be indicative of need;  
132           ~~(ii)~~ (iii) the recipient's earning capacity or ability to produce income, including the  
133 impact of diminished workplace experience resulting from primarily caring for a child of the  
134 payor spouse;  
135           ~~(iii)~~ (iv) the ability of the payor spouse to provide support, including showing all  
136 income for the three-year period immediately preceding the filing of the divorce petition and  
137 property owned;  
138           ~~(iv)~~ (v) the length of the marriage;  
139           ~~(v)~~ (vi) whether the recipient spouse has custody of a minor child requiring support;  
140           ~~(vi)~~ (vii) whether the recipient spouse worked in a business owned or operated by the  
141 payor spouse; and  
142           ~~(vii)~~ (viii) whether the recipient spouse directly contributed to any increase in the  
143 payor spouse's skill by paying for education received by the payor spouse or enabling the payor  
144 spouse to attend school during the marriage.  
145           (b) The court may consider the fault of the parties in determining whether to award  
146 alimony and the terms of the alimony.  
147           (c) The court may, when fault is at issue, close the proceedings and seal the court  
148 records.  
149           (d) As a general rule, the court should look to the standard of living, existing at the

150 time of separation, in determining alimony in accordance with Subsection (10)(a). However,  
151 the court shall consider all relevant facts and equitable principles and may, in the court's  
152 discretion, base alimony on the standard of living that existed at the time of trial. In marriages  
153 of short duration, when no child has been conceived or born during the marriage, the court may  
154 consider the standard of living that existed at the time of the marriage.

155 (e) (i) (A) The court may~~[, under appropriate circumstances,]~~ attempt to equalize the  
156 parties' respective standards of living even if the payor spouse has the ability to meet the needs  
157 of the recipient spouse or if the amount of alimony award would exceed the needs of the  
158 recipient spouse.

159 (B) In attempting to equalize the parties' respective standards of living, the court may  
160 equalize the incomes of the parties as well as divide property or order the sale of property.

161 (C) If the recipient spouse has diminished workplace experience resulting from  
162 primarily caring for a child of the payor spouse, it shall be the rebuttable presumption that the  
163 court shall equalize the parties' standard of living for a term equaling the length of the  
164 marriage. This presumption can be rebutted by a showing of extenuating circumstances or good  
165 cause.

166 (ii) Subsection 10(e)(i) may not be used as the basis to modify an alimony award in a  
167 petition to modify.

168 (f) When a marriage of long duration dissolves on the threshold of a major change in  
169 the income of one of the spouses due to the collective efforts of both, that change shall be  
170 considered in dividing the marital property and in determining the amount of alimony. If one  
171 spouse's earning capacity has been greatly enhanced through the efforts of both spouses during  
172 the marriage, the court may make a compensating adjustment in dividing the marital property  
173 and awarding alimony.

174 (g) In determining alimony when a marriage of short duration dissolves, and no child  
175 has been conceived or born during the marriage, the court may consider restoring each party to  
176 the condition which existed at the time of the marriage.

177 (11) (a) The court has continuing jurisdiction to make substantive changes and new  
178 orders regarding alimony based on a substantial material change in circumstances not expressly  
179 stated in the divorce decree or in the findings that the court entered at the time of the divorce  
180 decree.

181 (b) A party's retirement is a substantial material change in circumstances that is subject  
182 to a petition to modify alimony, unless the divorce decree, or the findings that the court entered  
183 at the time of the divorce decree, expressly states otherwise.

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

187 (d) (i) In determining alimony, the income of any subsequent spouse of the payor may  
188 not be considered, except as provided in Subsection (10) or this Subsection (11).

189 (ii) The court may consider the subsequent spouse's financial ability to share living  
190 expenses.

191 (iii) The court may consider the income of a subsequent spouse if the court finds that  
192 the payor's improper conduct justifies that consideration.

193 (e) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (11)(e)(iii), the court may not order alimony  
194 for a period of time longer than the length of the marriage.

195 (ii) If a party is ordered to pay temporary alimony during the pendency of the divorce  
196 action, the period of time that the party pays temporary alimony shall be counted towards the  
197 period of time for which the party is ordered to pay alimony.

198 (iii) At any time before the termination of alimony, the court may find extenuating  
199 circumstances or good cause that justify the payment of alimony for a longer period of time  
200 than the length of the marriage.

201 (12) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (12)(b), unless a decree of divorce  
202 specifically provides otherwise, any order of the court that a party pay alimony to a former  
203 spouse automatically terminates upon the remarriage or death of that former spouse.

204 (b) If the remarriage of the former spouse is annulled and found to be void ab initio,  
205 payment of alimony shall resume if the party paying alimony is made a party to the action of  
206 annulment and the payor party's rights are determined.

207 (13) If a party establishes that a current spouse cohabits with another individual during  
208 the pendency of the divorce action, the court:

209 (a) may not order the party to pay temporary alimony to the current spouse; and

210 (b) shall terminate any order that the party pay temporary alimony to the current  
211 spouse.

212           (14) (a) Subject to Subsection (14)(b), the court shall terminate an order that a party  
213 pay alimony to a former spouse if the party establishes that, after the order for alimony is  
214 issued, the former spouse cohabits with another individual even if the former spouse is not  
215 cohabiting with the individual when the party paying alimony files the motion to terminate  
216 alimony.

217           (b) A party paying alimony to a former spouse may not seek termination of alimony  
218 under Subsection (14)(a), later than one year from the day on which the party knew or should  
219 have known that the former spouse has cohabited with another individual.

220           Section 2. **Effective date.**

221           This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.