-	DIVORCE WAITING PERIOD AMENDMENTS
2	2011 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
	Chief Sponsor: Val L. Peterson
5	Senate Sponsor:
	LONG TITLE
	General Description:
	This bill restores the 90-day waiting period required for divorces.
	Highlighted Provisions:
	This bill:
	restores the 90-day waiting period before a hearing may be held in a divorce; and
	 creates an exception if the court finds that extraordinary circumstances exist that
	allow the waiver of the 90-day period.
	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
	None
	Other Special Clauses:
	None
	Utah Code Sections Affected:
	AMENDS:
	30-3-7, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1994, Chapter 167
2	30-3-18, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1997, Chapter 215
3 1	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
í	Section 1. Section 30-3-7 is amended to read:
)	30-3-7. When decree becomes absolute.
7	(1) The decree of divorce becomes absolute:



H.B. 140 02-17-11 1:36 PM

28 (a) on the date it is signed by the court and entered by the clerk in the register of 29 actions [if both the parties who have a child or children have completed attendance at the 30 mandatory course for divorcing parents as provided in Section 30-3-11.3 except if the court 31 waives the requirement, on its own motion or on the motion of one of the parties, upon 32 determination that course attendance and completion are not necessary, appropriate, feasible, or 33 in the best interest of the parties]; 34 (b) at the expiration of a period of time the court may specifically designate, unless an 35 appeal or other proceedings for review are pending; or 36 (c) when the court, before the decree becomes absolute, for sufficient cause otherwise 37 orders. 38 (2) The court, upon application or on its own motion for good cause shown, may 39 waive, alter, or extend a designated period of time before the decree becomes absolute, but not 40 to exceed six months from the signing and entry of the decree. 41 Section 2. Section **30-3-18** is amended to read: 42 30-3-18. Waiting period for hearing after filing for divorce -- Exemption -- Use of 43 counseling and education services not to be construed as condonation or promotion. 44 (1) Unless the court[, for good cause shown and set forth in the findings,] finds that 45 extraordinary circumstances exist and otherwise orders, no hearing for decree of divorce [shall] may be held by the court until 90 days [shall have] has elapsed from the filing of the complaint, 46 provided the court may make [such] any interim orders as [may be] it considers just and 47 48 equitable. 49 (2) The 90-day period as provided in Subsection (1) shall not apply in any case where 50 both parties have completed the mandatory educational course for divorcing parents as 51 provided in Section 30-3-11.3.

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 $[\frac{3}{2}]$ (2) The use of counseling, mediation, and education services provided under this

chapter may not be construed as condoning the acts that may constitute grounds for divorce on

the part of either spouse nor of promoting divorce.

02-17-11 1:36 PM H.B. 140

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Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel