## House File 564 - Introduced

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HOUSE FILE BY SCHULTZ Passed House, Date \_\_\_\_\_ Passed Senate, Date \_\_\_\_\_ Vote: Ayes \_\_\_\_ Nays \_\_\_\_ Nays \_\_\_\_ A BILL FOR 1 An Act relating to the establishment of exclusive grounds for a dissolution of marriage. 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA: 4 TLSB 2237HH 83 5 pf/rj/5PAG LIN Section 1. Section 598.3, Code 2009, is amended to read as 2 follows: 598.3 KIND OF ACTION == JOINDER. An action for dissolution of marriage shall action, save for alimony, shall proceedings, and no cause of action, save for alimony, shall not An action for dissolution of marriage shall be by equitable 1 6 be joined therewith with the action. Such actions shall not 7 be subject to counterclaim or cross petition by the 1 8 respondent. After the appearance of the respondent, no a
1 9 dismissal of the cause of action shall not be allowed unless 1 10 both the petitioner and the respondent  $\overline{\text{sign}}$  the dismissal. Sec. 2. <u>NEW SECTION</u>. 598.4A DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE == 1 11 1 12 EXCLUSIVE GROUNDS. 1 13 A party may petition for dissolution of marriage only upon 1 14 proof of any of the following: The other party has committed adultery.
 The other party has committed a felony and has been 1 15 1 16 1 17 sentenced to imprisonment. 1 18 3. The other party has willfully abandoned the matrimonial 1 19 domicile for a period of at least one year and refuses to 1 20 return. 1 21  $\,$  4. The other party has physically or sexually abused the 1 22 other party or a child of the parties. 1 23 5. The parties have been living separate and apart 1 24 continuously without reconciliation for a period of two years. 6. The other party is a chronic substance abuser. Sec. 3. Section 598.5, subsection 1, paragraph g, Code 1 25 1 26 1 27 2009, is amended to read as follows: 1 28 g. Allege that there has been a breakdown of the marriage 29 relationship to the extent that the legitimate objects of 1 30 matrimony have been destroyed and there remains no reasonable 1 31 likelihood that the marriage can be preserved one or more 32 grounds for the dissolution specified in section 598.4A.
33 Sec. 4. NEW SECTION. 598.5B COUNTERCLAIM. 1 34 The respondent may obtain a dissolution of marriage upon a 1 35 counterclaim based upon any of the grounds specified in 1 section 598.4A. 2 2 Sec. 5. Section 598.8, subsection 2, paragraph a, 2 3 subparagraph (1), Code 2009, is amended to read as follows: 2 4 (1) The parties have certified in writing that there has 5 been a breakdown of the marriage relationship to the extent 2 6 that the legitimate objects of matrimony have been destroyed 2 7 and there remains no reasonable likelihood that the marriage 2 8 can be preserved demonstrated proof of one or more grounds 9 alleged in the petition for dissolution. 2 10 Sec. 6. Section 598.8, subsection 2, paragraph b, 2 11 subparagraph (1), Code 2009, is amended to read as follows: 2 12 (1) The petitioner has certified in writing that there has 2 13 been a breakdown of the marriage relationship to the extent 2 14 that the legitimate objects of matrimony have been destroyed 2 15 and there remains no reasonable likelihood that the marriage 2 16 can be preserved demonstrated proof of one or more grounds 17 alleged in the petition for dissolution.
18 Sec. 7. Section 598.17, Code 2009, is amended to read as 2 19 follows:

598.17 DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE == EVIDENCE.

1. A decree dissolving the marriage may be entered when 2 22 the court is satisfied from the evidence presented that there 2 23 has been a breakdown of the marriage relationship to the 24 extent that the legitimate objects of matrimony have been 2 25 destroyed and there remains no reasonable likelihood that the 2 26 marriage can be preserved of one or more grounds alleged in the petition for dissolution. The decree shall state that the 2 28 dissolution is granted to the parties, and shall not state 2 29 that it is granted to only one party.

2 30 If at the time of trial petitioner fails to present 2 31 satisfactory evidence that there has been a breakdown of the 32 marriage relationship to the extent that the legitimate 2 33 objects of matrimony have been destroyed and there remains no 34 reasonable likelihood that the marriage can be preserved of 35 one or more of the grounds alleged in the petition for 3 1 dissolution, the respondent may then proceed to present such 2 evidence as though the respondent had filed the original 3 petition.

3. A dissolution of marriage granted when one of the 5 spouses has mental illness shall not relieve the other spouse 6 of any obligation imposed by law as a result of the marriage 7 for the support of the spouse with mental illness. The court 8 may make issue an order for the support or may waive the 9 support obligation when satisfied from the evidence that it 3 10 would create an undue hardship on the obliged spouse or that 3 11 spouse's other dependents.

NEW SECTION. 598.18A FAULT OF PARTIES Sec. 8. 3 13 CONSIDERED.

If, upon trial of an action for dissolution of marriage, 3 15 one party is found to have committed an act or acts which 3 16 would support or justify a decree of dissolution of marriage 3 17 based upon one or more grounds alleged in the petition, such 3 18 dissolution may be decreed and the act or acts of the one 3 19 party shall be considered in any order for disposition of 3 20 property pursuant to section 598.21, any order for spousal 3 21 support pursuant to section 598.21A, any order for child 22 support and medical support pursuant to section 598.21B, any 3 23 award of custody pursuant to section 598.41, and in any 3 24 subsequent modification of such order. EXPLANATION

This bill establishes bases for the dissolution of 27 marriage. Current law requires a party petitioning for 3 28 dissolution of marriage to allege that there has been a 29 breakdown of the marriage relationship to the extent that the 30 legitimate objects of matrimony have been destroyed and there 3 31 remains no reasonable likelihood that the marriage can be 32 preserved. The bill would require instead that a party 33 allege: the other party has committed adultery; the other 34 party has committed a felony and has been sentenced to 35 imprisonment; the other party has willfully abandoned the 1 matrimonial domicile for a period of at least one year and 2 refuses to return; the other party has physically or sexually 3 abused the other party or a child of the parties; the parties 4 have been living separate and apart continuously without 5 reconciliation for a period of two years; or the other party 6 is a chronic substance abuser.

The bill also provides that if one party is found to have 8 committed an act or acts which would support or justify a 9 decree of dissolution of marriage based upon the grounds 10 alleged in the petition, the act or acts of the one party 11 shall be considered in any order for disposition of property, 12 spousal support, or child support and medical support, and in 4 13 any award of custody, and also in any subsequent modification 4 14 of such order.

The bill also makes conforming changes to reflect the 4 16 changes in the bill requiring the proof of grounds for a 4 17 dissolution of marriage.

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