	DIVORCE WAITING PERIOD AMENDMENTS
	2012 GENERAL SESSION
	STATE OF UTAH
	Chief Sponsor: Val L. Peterson
	Senate Sponsor:
LONG	G TITLE
Gener	al Description:
	This bill restores the 90-day waiting period required for divorces.
Highli	ghted 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 t	the waiver of the 90-day period.
Money	y Appropriated in this Bill:
	None
Other	Special Clauses:
	None
Utah (Code Sections Affected:
AMEN	NDS:
	30-3-7, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1994, Chapter 167
	30-3-18, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 297
Be it e	nacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
	Section 1. Section 30-3-7 is amended to read:
	30-3-7. When decree becomes absolute.
	(1) The decree of divorce becomes absolute:



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]
46	may be held by the court until 90 days [shall have] has elapsed from the filing of the complaint,
47	but the court may make interim orders as [may be] it considers just and equitable.
48	[(2) The 90-day period as provided in Subsection (1) does not apply in any case where
49	both parties have completed the mandatory educational course for divorcing parents as
50	provided in Section 30-3-11.3.]
51	[(3)] (2) The use of counseling, mediation, and education services provided under this
52	chapter may not be construed as condoning the acts that may constitute grounds for divorce on

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the part of either spouse nor of promoting divorce.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel