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## HOUSE BILL NO. 1500

Offered January 8, 2020

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 16.1-278.17:1 and 20-103 of the Code of Virginia, relating to pendente lite spousal support; guidelines.

Patron—Collins

Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**

**1. That §§ 16.1-278.17:1 and 20-103 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:**  
**§ 16.1-278.17:1. Formula for determination of pendente lite spousal support.**

A. There shall be a presumption in any judicial proceeding for pendente lite spousal support and maintenance under this title that the amount of the award that would result from the application of the formula set forth in this section is the correct amount of spousal support to be awarded. The court may deviate from the presumptive amount as provided in subsection D.

B. If the court is determining both an award of pendente lite spousal support and maintenance and an award of child support, the court shall first make a determination of the amount of the award of pendente lite spousal support, if any, owed by one party to the other under this section.

C. If the parties have minor children in common, the presumptive amount of an award of pendente lite spousal support and maintenance shall be the difference between ~~28%~~ 26 percent of the payor spouse's monthly gross income and ~~58%~~ percent of the payee spouse's monthly gross income. If the parties have no minor children in common, the presumptive amount of the award shall be the difference between ~~30%~~ 27 percent of the payor spouse's monthly gross income and ~~50%~~ percent of the payee spouse's monthly gross income. For the purposes of this section, monthly gross income shall have the same meaning as it does in section § 20-108.2, as amended.

D. The court may deviate from the presumptive amount for good cause shown, including any relevant evidence relating to the parties' current financial circumstances *or the impact of any tax exemption and any credits resulting from such exemption* that indicates the presumptive amount is inappropriate.

E. The *presumptive* formula set forth in this section shall only apply to cases where the parties' combined monthly gross income does not exceed \$10,000.

**§ 20-103. Court may make orders pending suit for divorce, custody or visitation, etc.**

A. In suits for divorce, annulment and separate maintenance, and in proceedings arising under subdivision A 3 or subsection L of § 16.1-241, the court having jurisdiction of the matter may, at any time pending a suit pursuant to this chapter, in the discretion of such court, make any order that may be proper (i) to compel a spouse to pay any sums necessary for the maintenance and support of the petitioning spouse, including (a) an order that the other spouse provide health care coverage for the petitioning spouse, unless it is shown that such coverage cannot be obtained, or (b) an order that a party pay secured or unsecured debts incurred jointly or by either party, (ii) to enable such spouse to carry on the suit, (iii) to prevent either spouse from imposing any restraint on the personal liberty of the other spouse, (iv) to provide for the custody and maintenance of the minor children of the parties, including an order that either party or both parties provide health care coverage or cash medical support, or both, for the children, (v) to provide support, calculated in accordance with § 20-108.2, for any child of the parties to whom a duty of support is owed and to pay or continue to pay support for any child over the age of 18 who meets the requirements set forth in subsection C of § 20-124.2, (vi) for the exclusive use and possession of the family residence during the pendency of the suit, (vii) to preserve the estate of either spouse, so that it be forthcoming to meet any decree which may be made in the suit, (viii) to compel either spouse to give security to abide such decree, or (ix)(a) to compel a party to maintain any existing policy owned by that party insuring the life of either party or to require a party to name as a beneficiary of the policy the other party or an appropriate person for the exclusive use and benefit of the minor children of the parties and (b) to allocate the premium cost of such life insurance between the parties, provided that all premiums are billed to the policyholder. Nothing in clause (ix) shall be construed to create an independent cause of action on the part of any beneficiary against the insurer or to require an insurer to provide information relating to such policy to any person other than the policyholder without the written consent of the policyholder. The parties to any petition where a child whose custody, visitation, or support is contested shall show proof that they have attended within the 12 months prior to their court appearance or that they shall attend within 45 days thereafter an educational seminar or other like program conducted by a qualified person or organization approved by the court

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59 except that the court may require the parties to attend such seminar or program in uncontested cases  
60 only if the court finds good cause. The seminar or other program shall be a minimum of four hours in  
61 length and shall address the effects of separation or divorce on children, parenting responsibilities,  
62 options for conflict resolution and financial responsibilities. Once a party has completed one educational  
63 seminar or other like program, the required completion of additional programs shall be at the court's  
64 discretion. Parties under this section shall include natural or adoptive parents of the child, or any person  
65 with a legitimate interest as defined in § 20-124.1. The fee charged a party for participation in such  
66 program shall be based on the party's ability to pay; however, no fee in excess of \$50 may be charged.  
67 Whenever possible, before participating in mediation or alternative dispute resolution to address custody,  
68 visitation or support, each party shall have attended the educational seminar or other like program. The  
69 court may grant an exemption from attendance of such program for good cause shown or if there is no  
70 program reasonably available. Other than statements or admissions by a party admitting criminal activity  
71 or child abuse, no statement or admission by a party in such seminar or program shall be admissible  
72 into evidence in any subsequent proceeding.

73 A1. Any award or order made by the court pursuant to subsection A shall be paid from the  
74 post-separation income of the obligor unless the court, for good cause shown, orders otherwise. Upon  
75 the request of either party, the court may identify and state in such order or award the specific source  
76 from which the financial obligation imposed is to be paid.

77 B. In addition to the terms provided in subsection A, upon a showing by a party of reasonable  
78 apprehension of physical harm to that party by such party's family or household member as that term is  
79 defined in § 16.1-228, and consistent with rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the court may enter  
80 an order excluding that party's family or household member from the jointly owned or jointly rented  
81 family dwelling. In any case where an order is entered under this paragraph, pursuant to an ex parte  
82 hearing, the order shall not exclude a family or household member from the family dwelling for a  
83 period in excess of 15 days from the date the order is served, in person, upon the person so excluded.  
84 The order may provide for an extension of time beyond the 15 days, to become effective automatically.  
85 The person served may at any time file a written motion in the clerk's office requesting a hearing to  
86 dissolve or modify the order. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the court from  
87 extending an order entered under this subsection for such longer period of time as is deemed  
88 appropriate, after a hearing on notice to the parties. If the party subject to the order fails to appear at  
89 this hearing, the court may extend the order for a period not to exceed six months.

90 C. In cases other than those for divorce in which a custody or visitation arrangement for a minor  
91 child is sought, the court may enter an order providing for custody, visitation or maintenance pending  
92 the suit as provided in subsection A. The order shall be directed to either parent or any person with a  
93 legitimate interest who is a party to the suit.

94 D. Orders entered pursuant to this section which provide for custody or visitation arrangements  
95 pending the suit shall be made in accordance with the standards set out in Chapter 6.1 (§ 20-124.1 et  
96 seq.). Orders entered pursuant to subsection B shall be certified by the clerk and forwarded as soon as  
97 possible to the local police department or sheriff's office which shall, on the date of receipt, enter the  
98 name of the person subject to the order and other appropriate information required by the Department of  
99 State Police into the Virginia crime information network system established and maintained by the  
100 Department of State Police pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 52-12 et seq.) of Title 52. If the order is later  
101 dissolved or modified, a copy of the dissolution or modification shall also be certified, forwarded and  
102 entered in the system as described above.

103 E. *There shall be a presumption in any judicial proceeding for pendente lite spousal support and*  
104 *maintenance under this section that the amount of the award that would result from the application of*  
105 *the formula set forth in this section is the correct amount of spousal support to be awarded. The court*  
106 *may deviate from the presumptive amount as provided in subsection H.*

107 F. *If the court is determining both an award of pendente lite spousal support and maintenance and*  
108 *an award of child support, the court shall first make a determination of the amount of the award of*  
109 *pendente lite spousal support, if any, owed by one party to the other under this section.*

110 G. *If the parties have minor children in common, the presumptive amount of an award of pendente*  
111 *lite spousal support and maintenance shall be the difference between 26 percent of the payor spouse's*  
112 *monthly gross income and 58 percent of the payee spouse's monthly gross income. If the parties have no*  
113 *minor children in common, the presumptive amount of the award shall be the difference between 27*  
114 *percent of the payor spouse's monthly gross income and 50 percent of the payee spouse's monthly gross*  
115 *income. For the purposes of this section, monthly gross income shall have the same meaning as it does*  
116 *in section § 20-108.2.*

117 H. *The court may deviate from the presumptive amount for good cause shown, including any relevant*  
118 *evidence relating to the parties' current financial circumstances or the impact of any tax exemption and*  
119 *any credits resulting from such exemptions that indicates the presumptive amount is inappropriate.*

120 I. *The presumptive formula set forth in this section shall only apply to cases where the parties'*

121 *combined monthly gross income does not exceed \$10,000.*

122 *J. An order entered pursuant to this section shall have no presumptive effect and shall not be*  
123 *determinative when adjudicating the underlying cause.*

124 **2. That the provisions of this act shall apply only to suits commenced on or after July 1, 2020, and**  
125 **that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to create a material change in circumstances**  
126 **for the purposes of modifying an existing support order.**

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