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IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
UTAH COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH
137 N. Freedom Blvd., Provo, UT 84601

**IN THE MATTER OF THE CHILDREN
OF:**

AVERY REBECCA YOUNG,

Petitioner,

and

GRANT MORRIS DHONDT,

Respondent.

DECREE OF PARENTAGE

Case: 244100280
Judge: Denise M. Porter
Commissioner: Marian Ito
Discovery Tier: 4

This matter came before the above-entitled court by way of pleading, seeking the court's entry of a Decree of Parentage. The Court having entered its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, having fully considered the file and all matters herein, it is hereby

ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

DECREE OF PARENTAGE

1. Petitioner is hereby awarded a Decree of Parentage.
2. JURISDICTION. The Court has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this case. Venue is proper because the children live in or are present in this county. Utah has jurisdiction over the custody and parent-time issues in this case because:

a. Utah is the home state of the parties' minor child under Utah Code 78b-13-102(7) (UCA 81-11-101 amended), or

b. This case meets the criteria under Utah Code 78B-13-201(1), 207, and 208 (UCA 81-11-201 et seq. amended).

3. CHILDREN. The parties have one child: R.G.Y., born 09/2023.

4. OTHER COURT PROCEEDINGS. Petitioner knows of no other cases involving custody or parent-time of the minor child. The parties have an open and active child support case through the Utah Office of Recovery Services.

a. Petitioner does not know of any criminal, delinquency, or protective order cases involving the parties or their child.

b. Petitioner and Respondent have physical custody of the minor child. They are the only people who have custody, child support, and parent-time rights to the minor child.

5. BIOLOGICAL FATHER INFORMATION. Grant Morris Dhondt is the biological father of the minor child: Romney Grace Young, born 9/4/2023.

6. CUSTODY. It is in the child's best interest that the parties be awarded joint legal custody, but award Avery Young primary and sole physical custody. Grant Dhondt will have the right to parent-time at reasonable times and places according to the incorporated Parenting Plan.

7. INCOME - AVERY. Avery Young's adjusted gross monthly income for child support purposes is \$442.00. She receives the following gross monthly income:

a. Avery Young is employed at Orchard View Assisted Living. She earns \$442.00 gross (pre-tax) monthly income working a 40-hour a week job or less.

b. Avery Young receives \$0.00 per month in public benefits from a housing subsidy program, the Job Training Partnership Act, Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Medicaid, SNAP, General Assistance, or other similar means-tested welfare benefits. This income does not count for child support purposes.

8. INCOME – GRANT. Grant Dhondt’s adjusted gross monthly income for child support purposes is \$1,257.00. His base child support amount using the sole custody calculation is \$75.00 per month. He receives the following gross monthly income:

a. Grant Dhondt’s occupation is unknown. Grant Dhondt’s wage should be imputed to be the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. This is a gross monthly income of \$1,257.00. The adjusted gross monthly income for Grant Dhondt is \$1,257.00.

9. CHILD SUPPORT. Grant Dhondt should be ordered to pay child support to Avery Young as follows:

a. \$75.00 per month base support. This amount complies with the Utah Child Support Act. Unless the court orders otherwise, support for each child ends when:

- i. a child turns 18 or has graduated from high school during the child’s normal and expected year of graduation, whichever occurs later, or
- ii. a child dies, marries, becomes a member of the United States armed forces, or is emancipated.

b. Child support payments will start the month immediately following entry of the order.

The payment schedule will be:

- i. one half by the 5th day of each month, and
- ii. the other half by the 20th day of each month.

c. Child support not paid by the 5th day of the month is past due on the 6th day of the month. Child support not paid by the 20th day of the month is past due on the 21st day of the month. If the Office of Recovery Services is used to collect support, their payment schedule will be followed.

d. The person ordered to receive child support can request mandatory income withholding. If support is past due, the State of Utah may take federal or state tax refunds or rebates and apply the amounts to the child support owed. Withheld income will be sent to the Office of Recovery Services (ORS) until all past-due support is paid. Child support payments will be sent to:

Office of Recovery Services

PO Box 45011

Salt Lake City, Utah 84145-0011

unless ORS gives notice that payments should be sent elsewhere. If ORS begins mandatory income withholding, child support is due on the first day of each month and will be past due on the first day of the next month.

e. Avery Young and Grant Dhondt will each pay half of any ORS fee. If a fee is withheld from payments to Grant Dhondt, Avery Young will reimburse Grant Dhondt for half the fee. If a fee is withheld from payments to Avery Young, Grant Dhondt will reimburse Avery Young for half the fee.

f. The issue of past-due child support may be decided by future court or administrative action.

g. The parties must notify each other within 30 days of any change in their income.

h. The parties can ask to change this child support order by motion after three years from the date of its entry if:

- i. there is a difference of 10% or more between the amount previously ordered and the new amount of child support under the Utah child support guidelines,
- ii. the difference is not temporary, and
- iii. the amount previously ordered was not a deviation from the child support guidelines.

i. If the children receive TANF funds at the time an adjustment is sought, ORS will review the order and ask the court to adjust the amount if appropriate.

j. The parties can ask to change this child support order at any time by petition if there has been a substantial change in circumstances because of material changes in:

- i. custody
- ii. the relative wealth or assets of the parties
- iii. income of a parent of 30% or more
- iv. the employment potential and ability of a parent to earn
- v. the medical needs of the child or
- vi. the legal responsibilities of either parent for the support of others.

k. The change must result in a difference of 15% or more between the amount previously ordered and the new amount of child support under the Utah child support guidelines.

The difference may not be temporary.

l. The court can consider natural or adoptive children born after the entry of the decree other than those in common to both parties as part of a request to modify an existing award subject to the limitation in the law.

10. DEPENDENT CHILDREN FOR TAX PURPOSES. Avery Young may claim the parties' child as her dependent/exemption for tax purposes.

11. CHILD HEALTH CARE. The parties must provide health care coverage for the medical expenses of the dependent child. Health care coverage means coverage under which medical services are provided to a dependent child through: fee for service, a health maintenance organization, a preferred provider organization, any other type of private health insurance, or public health care coverage.

a. The parent who is able to obtain the most affordable medical, hospital, and dental insurance for the dependent children must maintain medical, hospital, and dental care insurance for the dependent children if it is available at a reasonable cost. If medical insurance is not available at reasonable cost then both parents must ensure the children have health care coverage. This may require applying for public health care coverage, such as CHIP or Medicaid.

b. If, at any time, a dependent child is covered by the medical, hospital, or dental insurance plans of both parents, the coverage will be as follows:

i. Avery Rebecca Young's insurance will be primary coverage.

ii. Grant Morris Dhondt's insurance will be secondary coverage.

c. If a parent remarries and that parent's dependent child is not covered by that parent's health, hospital, or dental insurance plan but is covered by a step-parent's plan, the coverage will be as follows:

i. Avery Rebecca Young spouse's insurance will be primary coverage.

ii. Grant Morris Dhondt spouse's insurance will be secondary coverage.

d. Both parties will equally share the out-of-pocket costs of the insurance premiums.

e. Both parties will equally share all uninsured and unreimbursed medical and dental expenses that are reasonable and necessary. This includes deductibles, co-insurance, and co-payments paid by a party for the dependent children.

f. The party who pays health care expenses must provide the other party written verification of the cost and payment within 30 days.

g. If a party does not follow this order and provide written verification, they may not be able to receive credit for health care expenses or recover the other party's share of the expenses.

h. On or before January 2 of each year, the party ordered to maintain coverage must provide verification of coverage to the other party, and ORS, if they are involved.

i. If there is any change in coverage, within 30 days of the change the party ordered to maintain coverage must notify the other party and ORS, if they are involved.

12. CHILD CARE EXPENSES. Both parties will equally share all reasonable work, career, or occupational training-related child care expenses.

a. The party who pays child care expenses must provide the other party written verification of the cost and identity of the child care provider. This must be done when a

provider is first hired, and any time the other party asks for the information. The party incurring or paying child care expenses must notify the other party of any change or a child care provider or monthly expense. This must be done within 30 calendar days of the change.

b. The party not directly paying for child care must pay their share of child care expenses as soon as they receive verification of the expenses.

c. If a party does not follow the order and provide written verification, they may not receive credit for work, career, or occupational training-related child care expenses or recover the other party's share of the expenses.

13. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATEMENT – Office of Recovery Services (ORS). Avery Young has received or is receiving public benefits from a housing subsidy program, the Job Training Partnership Act, Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability Insurance, Medicaid, SNAP, General Assistance, or other similar means-tested welfare benefits. This income does not count for child support purposes.

PARENTING PLAN

14. PARENT-TIME. The parents will follow the parent-time schedule in the statute(s). The children will live with Avery Young and will have parent-time with Grant Dhondt according to the statutory parent-time schedule. Avery Young will be the “custodial” parent:

a. A copy of the following statute(s) are filed separately with this parenting plan as “Parent-Time Statutes.” The statutes incorporated herein were current as of the date of the petition. Children under 5 (Utah Code 30-3-35.5); Children 5-18 (Utah Code 30-3-35).

15. PARENT-TIME FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS. The parents will follow the separately filed “Holiday Schedule.”

16. PARENT-TIME TRANSFERS. Pick-up and drop-off (“transfers”) of the children for parent-time will be as described below: the parties will make arrangement for pick up, delivery and return of the children prior to each scheduled parent-time.

17. DECISION-MAKING. The following applies to the Parenting Plan:

a. Each parent will make day-to-day decisions for the children during the time they are caring for the child. Either parent may make emergency decisions affecting the health or safety of the child. A parent who makes an emergency decision must share the decision with the other parent as soon as reasonably possible.

b. Avery Young will make decisions about education.

c. Both Avery Young and Grant Dhondt will make decisions about health care together.

d. Both Avery Young and Grant Dhondt will make decisions about religious upbringing together.

18. EDUCATION PLAN. The school the child will attend is based on Avery Young’s home residence. Avery Young has authority to check the child out of school. Avery Young has access to the child during school. If the parents cannot agree, education decisions will be made by Avery Young.

19. COMMUNICATION WITH EACH OTHER. Parents will communicate with each other by any method.

20. COMMUNICATION WITH THE CHILD. The parents agree they will:

a. provide age-appropriate help to the children to communicate with the other parent.

b. give the children privacy during their communication with the other parent. The parents will not interfere with or monitor communication between the children and the other parent.

c. Parents and children may communicate with each other whenever the children choose by any method.

21. RECORDS AND INFORMATION SHARING. Both parents will have access to records and the ability to consult with providers regarding education, child care, and health care.

22. TRAVEL BY THE CHILDREN. During their parent-time, the parent may consent for the children to travel with a sports team, religious group, school group, relatives, friends, by themselves, or with others. If the children will be travelling for more than 2 days, the parent arranging the travel will notify the other parent at least 30 days in advance. That parent will give the other parent the travel schedule, locations, and phone numbers, at least 7 days in advance. In case of emergency, the parent will provide as much notice as possible.

23. MILITARY SERVICE BY A PARENT. Neither parent is a servicemember.

24. RELOCATION OF A PARENT. If either party moves more than 149 miles from the other parent, the moving parent will provide advance written notice of the intended relocation to the other parent. If possible, the notice will be provided 60 days before the anticipated move. A moving parent who fails to comply with the notice of relocation will be in contempt of the court's order. The written notice of relocation will contain statements affirming that:

a. The parent-time provisions in Utah Code 30-3-37(5) (UCA 81-9-209 amended) or a schedule approved by both parties will be followed; and

b. Neither parent will interfere with the other's parental rights pursuant to court ordered parent-time arrangements, or the schedule approved by both parties.

c. If either parent lives more than 149 miles away from the other or the parents live in separate countries, parent-time will be as the parties agree. If they are unable to agree, the following will be the minimum parent-time allowed to the noncustodial parent:

i. in years ending in an odd number, the minor child will spend the following holidays with the noncustodial parent: Thanksgiving holiday beginning Wednesday until Sunday; and spring break, if applicable, beginning the last day of school before the holiday until the day before school resumes;

ii. in years ending in an even number, the minor child will spend the following holidays with the noncustodial parent: the entire winter school break period; and the fall school break beginning the last day of school before the holiday until the day before school resumes; and

iii. extended parent-time equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the summer or off-track time for consecutive weeks. The child will be returned to the custodial home no later than seven days before school begins. This week will be counted when determining the amount of parent-time to be divided between the parents for the summer or off-track period. The parties will mutually agree on this extended time each year. If they are unable to agree, the noncustodial parent will select the dates for the extended time period.

iv. One weekend per month at the option and expense of the noncustodial parent.

The noncustodial parent's monthly weekend entitlement is subject to the following restrictions.

A. If the noncustodial parent has not designated a specific weekend for parent-time, the noncustodial parent will receive the last weekend of each month unless a holiday assigned to the custodial parent falls on that particular weekend. If a holiday assigned to the custodial parent falls on the last weekend of the month, the noncustodial parent will be entitled to the next to the last weekend of the month.

B. If a noncustodial parent's extended parent-time or parent-time over a holiday extends into or through the first weekend of the next month, that weekend will be considered the noncustodial parent's monthly weekend entitlement for that month.

C. If a child is out of school for teacher development days or snow days after the children begin the school year, or other days not included in the list of holidays and those days are contiguous with the noncustodial parent's monthly weekend parent-time, those days will be included in the weekend parent-time.

v. The custodial parent is entitled to all parent-time not specifically allocated to the noncustodial parent.

d. If either parent lives more than 149 miles away from the other or the parents live in separate countries, costs for children's travel expense for parent-time will be paid by the non-custodial parent.

e. If a parent has been found in contempt for not being current on all support obligations, and they do not have primary physical care of the child, they will be responsible for the child's related travel expenses.

f. Reimbursement for the child's travel expenses must be made within 30 days of receipt of documents detailing those expenses.

25. CHANGING THE PLAN. This plan remains in effect until changed. A change must be agreed to by both parents and in the following manner: Major or permanent changes must be in writing, but minor or temporary changes can be made orally.

26. RESOLVING DISPUTES. If the parents need to resolve a dispute regarding the children, they will discuss the issues in good faith and try to reach an agreement based on what is best for the children. If the parents are unable to agree, they will go to the following before bringing the issues to the court: mediation.

27. DUTY TO SIGN DOCUMENTS. The parties will sign all documents necessary to comply with the parentage decree within 60 days from entry of the decree. If a party fails to sign a document within 60 days, the other party may ask the court to appoint someone to sign the document.

SO ORDERED

*****In accordance with the Utah State District Court's Efiling Standard No. 4, and URCP Rule 10(e), this Order does not bear the handwritten signature of the Judge, but instead displays an electronic signature at the upper right-hand corner of the first page of this Order.*****

Approval as to form:

/s/ Erin Dickerson
Erin Dickerson
Attorney for Petitioner

NOTICE PURSUANT TO RULE 7
OF UTAH RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURES

TO RESPONDENT, GRANT DHONDT

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Rule 7 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, that this proposed Order prepared by Petitioner shall be the Order of the Court unless you file an objection in writing within (7) days from the date of the services of this notice.

DATED this 12th day of March, 2026.

GRAVIS LAW, PLLC

/s/ Erin Dickerson
Erin Dickerson
Attorneys for Petitioner

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing *proposed Decree of Parentage* was mailed, postage prepaid, or was sent via emailing or e-filing service on this 12th day of April, 2026, to the following as indicated below:

Grant Dhondt
grantmdhondt@gmail.com

Respondent Pro Se

/s/ Erin Dickerson

Erin Dickerson
Attorney for Petitioner