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**DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF UTAH
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
UTAH COUNTY**

In the matter of the marriage of:
LAURA JANETH ROSERO CEPEDA,
Petitioner,

vs.

JOEY DOMINIQUE ORTIZ,
Respondent.

DECREE OF DIVORCE

CASE NO. 264400450 DA
JUDGE: SEAN PETERSON
COMMISSIONER: MARLA SNOW
Tier 4

The above entitled matter came on regularly before the Honorable Sean Peterson. The Default having been entered appears of record. The Court having made and entered its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Court, being fully advised in the premises,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

1. The bonds of matrimony and the marriage contract heretofore existing by and between the Petitioner and Respondent be, and the same are hereby dissolved, and the Petitioner is hereby awarded a Decree of Divorce from Respondent, said Decree to become absolute and final upon entry by the Court herein

Custody

2. There has been one (1) child born as issue of this marriage to wit: J.D.O. born August 2023.

3. The Petitioner is awarded sole legal and physical custody of the minor child, subject to the Respondent's right to visitation and at a minimum in accordance with Utah Code Ann. §81-9-209 once the Petitioner relocates to New York to be near her family as the parties were preparing to do during the last several months; and §81-9-202 (Advisory Guidelines). Until the Petitioner relocates, the Respondent shall have parent-time pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §81-9-304 (under 5 years of age),. The Respondent has previously waived his mid-week visit (see the current Modified Protective Order entered December 11, 2025, case no. 254402111).
4. The Respondent shall be permanently restrained from possession and/or consuming alcohol, illegal drugs, or abuse prescription medication prior to or during visitation, nor allow others to do so.
5. Both of the parties shall be permanently restrained from making disparaging remarks to one another or to their child about one another or in the child's presence, either verbally, in writing or otherwise. Both parties are restrained from harassing or threatening the other party. The parties shall not enter the residence of the other party without permission from that party. Each party is restrained from posting any stories, pictures, or statements about the other party on any social media site. Both parties are mutually restrained from allowing third parties to do what they themselves are prohibited from doing under this paragraph and shall have the affirmative duty to use his or her best efforts to prevent third parties from such violations, or shall remove the minor children from such circumstances. As used in this paragraph, disparage and derogatory mean to say anything ill of the other whether they believe it to be true or not.

Child Support

6. The Respondent shall pay to the Petitioner for child support, a sum per month of \$511 beginning February 1, 2026, pursuant to the Uniform Child Support Guidelines, which shall continue until said child reaches the age of eighteen (18) years or graduates from high school during the child's normal and expected year of graduation, whichever occurs last. Universal Income Withholding does apply pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §62A-11-501 (1953 as amended). All payments shall be made through the Office of Recovery Services, PO Box 45011, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84145-0011. This income withholding procedure should apply to existing and future payors.
7. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §81-6-202, both parties shall maintain in effect a policy of dental, health, and accident insurance, at all times that such may be available through their respective employers at a reasonable cost, with the child of the parties named as beneficiary thereunder. If the parties do not qualify for insurance through their respective employers, both parties shall cooperate to pursue other avenues of health care coverage such as Medicaid or some other health care coverage pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §81-6-208. Further, each party shall pay one-half (½) of any premiums, deductible amounts, co-payments, and one-half (½) of all non-covered medical and dental expenses (including, but not limited to, accidents, surgery, orthodontics, ophthalmology, optometry [including eyeglasses and contacts], cavities/fillings, psychological and/or psychiatric care, hospitalization, broken limbs, physical therapy, continuing illnesses, allergies, etc.) for said minor child. If at any time, the child is covered by the insurance plans of both parents, the Father's plan shall be designated as the primary coverage, and the Mother's plan shall be the secondary coverage for the child. If a parent remarries, and his or her dependent child is not covered by that parent's insurance, but is covered by the step-

parent's plan, the step-parent's plan shall be treated as if it is the plan of the remarried parent, and shall retain the same designation as primary or secondary insurance.

8. A parent who incurs medical expenses shall provide written verification of the cost and payment of the expenses to the other parent within 30 days of payment.
9. Each party shall reimburse the other party within 30 days for his or her share of any medical or dental expense that has been paid by the other party not covered by health insurance for the child.
10. The parent incurring medical expenses may be denied the right to receive credit for the expenses or to recover the other party's share of the expenses if the parent incurring the expenses fails to notify the other parent within said 30 days.
11. The custodial parent shall provide a copy of the Decree of Divorce to each creditor providing medical or dental services to the minor child. Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. §15-4-6.7, each creditor shall be notified by the custodial parent that the creditor is prohibited from making claim for unpaid medical expenses against a parent who has paid in full that share of the medical and dental expenses required to be paid by that parent by the Decree of Divorce.
12. In accordance with Utah Code Ann. §81-6-209, each parent shall share equally the responsibility for the work-related and/or education-related child care expenses for the minor child.
 - a. If an actual expense for child care is incurred, a parent shall begin paying their share on a monthly basis immediately upon presentation of proof of the child care expense, but if the child care expense ceases to be incurred, that parent may

suspend making monthly payments of that expense while it is not being incurred without obtaining a modification of the child support order.

- b. A parent who incurs child care expenses shall provide written verification of the costs and identity of a child care provider to the other parent upon initial engagement of a provider and thereafter upon the request of the other parent.
- c. The parent shall notify the other parent of any change of child care provider or the monthly expense of child care within 30 calendar days of the date of the change. The parent incurring child care expenses shall be denied the right to receive credit for the expenses or to recover the other party's share of the expenses if the parent incurring the expenses fails to notify the other parent within said 30 days.

13. Both parties should share equally in the responsibility for costs and expenses of school, extra curricular activities, school clothes, and summer sports etc. the same as day care expenses.

- a. If an actual extra curricular expense for the child is incurred, a parent shall begin paying their share on a monthly basis immediately upon presentation of proof of the extra curricular expense, but if the extra curricular expense ceases to be incurred, that parent may suspend making monthly payments of that expense while it is not being incurred without obtaining a modification of the order.

A parent who incurs extra curricular expenses should provide written verification of the costs and identity of a extra curricular expense to the other parent upon initial engagement of the expense and thereafter upon the request of the other parent.

The parent should notify the other parent of any change of extra curricular expense within 30 calendar days of the date of the change. The parent incurring extra curricular

expenses shall be denied the right to receive credit for the expenses or to recover the other party's share of the expenses if the parent incurring the expenses fails to notify the other parent within said 30 days.

Alimony and Support

14. The Respondent shall pay to the Petitioner a sum of not less than \$500 each month for alimony beginning February 1, 2026.
15. The Petitioner shall receive one-half of the \$35,000 insurance proceeds from the Respondent.

Retirement

16. The Petitioner shall receive one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of Respondent's retirement, 401(k), pension and/or profit sharing plans accrued during the marriage. A Qualified Domestic Relations Order shall be prepared and paid by the Respondent and sent to the aforementioned administrator, ordering that one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the benefits accrued during the marriage be paid to the Petitioner.

Real and Personal Property

17. The parties acquired no real property during the course of the marriage, nor do they presently own an interest in real property.
18. During the course of the marriage, the parties have acquired personal property. Said personal property shall be awarded as the parties have heretofore divided it.

Debts

19. The Respondent shall be ordered to reimburse the Petitioner for \$600 for replacing her Green Card and Driver's license.

20. During the course of the marriage, the parties have acquired numerous debts and obligations. The Respondent shall assume and pay all debts and obligations incurred by the parties prior to their separation, and any family related debts acquired thereafter and hold the Petitioner harmless thereon, including but not limited to: Les Schwab (\$475); and Layton Apartment Deposit (\$1,600).
21. Consistent with Utah Code Ann. §15-4-6.5, each party shall notify their respective creditors or obligees in writing regarding the Court's division of debts, obligations, and liabilities and regarding the parties' separate current addresses.
22. Neither party shall use the other's party's likeness, image, credit, social security number, or any other identifying information of the other party for any purpose. In the event that a party uses the foregoing of the other party, the violating party shall be subject to a judgment for attorney's fees, costs, actual damages, and punitive damages.

Protective Orders

23. The Respondent shall be permanently restrained from committing, trying to commit or threatening to commit any form of violence against the Petitioner. This includes stalking, harassing, threatening, physically hurting or causing any form of abuse. The Respondent shall be restrained from allowing third parties to do what he is prohibited from doing herein, and shall have the affirmative duty to use his best efforts to prevent third parties from such violations or the minor child from such circumstances.

Life Insurance

24. The Respondent shall obtain or maintain a life insurance policy on his life in the sum of \$150,000 in full force and effect until such time as the parties' minor child reaches the age of eighteen (18) years. During such period, the Respondent shall irrevocably

designate the Petitioner as trustee and the minor child the beneficiary on said life insurance policy

Taxes

25. The parties shall file separate income tax returns beginning 2025, and the Petitioner shall be awarded the child income tax deduction for income tax purposes.

Legal Fees

26. The Respondent shall pay the Petitioner's legal fees.

Parent-Time

27. **81-9-304. Minimum schedule for parent-time for a minor child under five years old.**
- (1) The parent-time schedule in this section applies to a minor child who is younger than five years old.
- (2) If the parties do not agree to a parent-time schedule, the schedules in Subsections (3) through (8) are considered the minimum parent-time to which the noncustodial parent is entitled to the minor child.
- (3) For a minor child who is younger than five months old, the noncustodial parent is entitled to:
- (a) three two-hour visits every week; and
 - (b) two hours for each holiday granted to the noncustodial parent in the holiday schedule under Subsection (15).
- (4) For a minor child who is at least five months old but younger than nine months old, the noncustodial parent is entitled to:
- (a) three (3) three-hour visits every week; and
 - (b) two hours for each holiday granted to the noncustodial parent in the holiday schedule under Subsection (15).
- (5) For a minor child who is at least nine months old but younger than 12 months old, the noncustodial parent is entitled to:
- (a) one eight-hour visit every week;
 - (b) one three-hour visit every week; and
 - © eight hours for each holiday granted to the noncustodial parent in accordance with the holiday schedule under Subsection (15).
- (6) For a minor child who is at least 12 months old but younger than 18 months old, the noncustodial parent is entitled to:
- (a) one three-hour visit every week;
 - (b) one eight-hour visit on alternating weekends to be specified by the noncustodial parent or court;
 - (c) an overnight visit on opposite weekends from Subsection (6)(b) beginning at 6 p.m. on Friday and ending at noon on Saturday; and

- (d) eight hours for each holiday granted to the noncustodial parent in the holiday schedule under Subsection (15).
- (7) For a minor child who is at least 18 months old but younger than three years old, the noncustodial parent is entitled to:
 - (a) one weekday evening to be specified by the noncustodial parent or the court:
 - (i) beginning at 5:30 p.m. and ending at 8:30 p.m.; or
 - (ii) if the minor child is being cared for during the day outside the minor child's regular place of residence and with advance notice to the custodial parent, beginning at the time that the minor child is picked up from the caregiver and ending at 8:30 p.m.;
 - (b) beginning on the first weekend after the entry of the decree, alternating weekends beginning at 6 p.m. on Friday and ending at 7 p.m. on Sunday;
 - (c) each holiday granted to the noncustodial parent in accordance with the holiday schedule described in Subsection (15); and
 - (d) extended parent-time for two one-week periods, separated by at least four weeks, at the option of the noncustodial parent, as follows:
 - (i) one week of uninterrupted parent-time for the noncustodial parent; and
 - (ii) one week of interrupted parent-time where the custodial parent may have an equal amount of weekday parent-time as the noncustodial parent on the same day on which the noncustodial parent is granted weekday parent-time under Subsection (7)(a).
- (8) For a minor child who is at least three years old but younger than five years old, the noncustodial parent is entitled to:
 - (a) one weekday evening to be specified by the noncustodial parent or the court:
 - (i) beginning at 5:30 p.m. and ending at 8:30 p.m.; or
 - (ii) if the minor child is being cared for during the day outside the minor child's regular place of residence and with advance notice to the custodial parent, beginning at the time that the minor child is picked up from the caregiver and ending at 8:30 p.m.;
 - (b) beginning on the first weekend after the entry of the decree, alternating weekends beginning at 6 p.m. on Friday and ending at 7 p.m. on Sunday;
 - (c) each holiday granted to the noncustodial parent in accordance with the holiday schedule described in Subsection (15); and
 - (d) extended parent-time for two two-week periods, separated by at least four weeks, at the option of the noncustodial parent, as follows:
 - (i) two weeks of uninterrupted parent-time, which may be consecutive, for the noncustodial parent; and
 - (ii) two weeks of interrupted parent-time, which may be consecutive, where the custodial parent may have an equal amount of weekday parent-time as the noncustodial parent on the same day on which the noncustodial parent is granted weekday parent-time under Subsection (8)(a).
- (9) For a minor child who is at least 18 months old but younger than five years old, the custodial parent is entitled to one week of uninterrupted extended parent-time.
- (10) (a) For a minor child who is nine months old or older, the noncustodial parent shall have at least two times a week:

- (i) brief telephone contact at reasonable hours and for a reasonable duration; and
 - (ii) virtual parent-time, if the equipment is reasonably available and the parents reside at least 100 miles apart, at reasonable hours and for reasonable duration.
- (b) If the parties cannot agree on whether the equipment is reasonably available, the court shall decide whether the equipment for virtual parent-time is reasonably available, taking into consideration:
 - (i) the best interests of the minor child;
 - (ii) each parent's ability to handle any additional expenses for virtual parent-time; and
 - (iii) any other factors the court considers material.
- (c) Virtual parent-time supplements, but does not replace, in-person parent-time.
- (11) For a minor child who is younger than nine months old, unless the parents agree otherwise, parent-time should take place in the home of the custodial parent, an established child-care setting, or other environment familiar to the minor child.
- (12) (a) Changes may not be made to the parent-time schedule under this section, except that if a conflict arises in the parent-time schedule, the following order of precedence shall be applied when determining which parent is entitled to parent-time:
 - (i) the holiday schedule for Mother's Day or Father's Day under Subsection (15);
 - (ii) the holiday schedule for the minor child's birthday, unless a parent is exercising uninterrupted extended parent-time under Subsection (7)(d), (8)(d), or (9) and takes the minor child away from that parent's residence during the uninterrupted extended parent-time;
 - (iii) the holiday schedule for any holiday under Subsection (15) that is not Father's Day, Mother's Day, or the minor child's birthday;
 - (iv) extended parent-time under Subsection (7)(d), (8)(d), or (9); and
 - (v) the schedule for weekday or weekend parent-time.
- (b) A parent exercising parent-time for the minor child's birthday may bring other siblings along for the minor child's birthday.
- (13) If a holiday falls on a regularly scheduled school day, the parent exercising parent-time shall be responsible for the minor child's attendance at school for that school day.
- (14) A parent shall notify the other parent at least 30 days in advance of the parent's plans for the exercise of extended parent-time under Subsection (7)(d), (8)(d), or (9).

Holiday Parent-Time

- (15) The following table is the holiday schedule for parent-time under this section.

Holiday	Holiday Time Period	Years Noncustodial Parent is Granted Holiday	Years Custodial Parent is Granted Holiday

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day	(1) Holiday begins on Friday at:(a) 9 a.m. if the parent is available to be with the minor child; or (b) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day.	Odd Years	Even Years
President's Day	(1) Holiday begins on Friday at: (a) 9 a.m. if the parent is available to be with the minor child; or (b) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on President's Day.	Even Years	Odd Years
Spring Break	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day that school dismisses for spring break. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.	Odd Years	Even Years
Memorial Day	(1) Holiday begins on Friday at: (a) 9 a.m. if the parent is available to be with the minor child; or (b) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Memorial Day.	Even Years	Odd Years
Mother's Day	(1) Holiday begins on Mother's Day at 9 a.m. (2) Holiday ends on Mother's Day at 7 p.m.	All years if noncustodial parent is the mother or other parent designated in the order.	All years if custodial parent is the mother or other parent designated in the order.

Father's Day	(1) Holiday begins on Father's Day at 9 a.m. (2) Holiday ends on Father's Day at 7 p.m.	All years if noncustodial parent is the father or other parent designated in the order.	All years if custodial parent is the father or other parent designated in the order.
Juneteenth National Freedom Day	(1) Holiday begins at: (a) 6 p.m. on the day before Juneteenth National Freedom Day if the day before Juneteenth National Freedom Day is not Father's Day; or (b) 9 a.m. on Juneteenth National Freedom Day if the day before Juneteenth National Freedom Day is Father's Day. (2) Holiday ends at 6 p.m. on the day following Juneteenth National Freedom Day.	Even Years	Odd Years
Independence Day	(1) Holiday begins on July 3rd at 6 p.m. (2) Holiday ends on July 5th at 6 p.m.	Odd Years	Even Years
Pioneer Day	(1) Holiday begins on July 23rd at 6 p.m. (2) Holiday ends on July 25th at 6 p.m.	Even Years	Odd Years
Labor Day	(1) Holiday begins on Friday at: (a) 9 a.m. if the parent is available to be with the minor child; or (b) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Labor Day.	Odd Years	Even Years
Columbus Day	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day before Columbus Day. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Columbus Day.	Even Years	Odd Years
Fall Break	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day school is dismissed for fall break. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.	Odd Years	Even Years

Halloween	(1) Holiday begins on October 31st or the day that Halloween is traditionally celebrated in the local community: (a) at the time that school is dismissed; or (b) at 4 p.m. if there is no school. (2) Holiday ends at 9 p.m. on the same day the holiday begins	Even Years	Odd Years
Veterans Day	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day before Veterans Day. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Veterans Day.	Odd Years	Even Years
Thanksgiving	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day that school dismisses for Thanksgiving. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on day before school resumes.	Even Years	Odd Years
Winter Break (First Half)	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day on that school dismisses for winter break. (2) Holiday ends on December 27th at 7 p.m.	Odd Years	Even Years
Winter Break (Second Half)	(1) Holiday begins on December 27th at 7 p.m. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.	Even Years	Odd Years
Day of Minor Child's Birthday	(1) Holiday begins at 3 p.m. (2) Holiday ends at 9 p.m.	Even Years	Odd Years
Day Before or After Minor Child's Birthday	(1) Holiday begins at 3 p.m. (2) Holiday ends at 9 p.m.	Odd Years	Even Years

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 366, 2024 General Session

28. **81-9-209. Notice of relocation** -- Effect of relocation on parent-time schedule.
- (1) As used in this section, "relocation" means moving 150 miles or more from the residence of the other parent.
 - (2) The relocating parent shall provide written notice to the other parent at least 60 days before the day on which the relocating parent intends to relocate.
 - (3) The written notice of relocation under Subsection (2) shall contain statements affirming :
 - (a) the parent-time provisions in Subsection (9) or a parent-time schedule approved by both parties will be followed; and

- (b) that a parent will not interfere with the other's parental rights pursuant to court ordered parent-time arrangements or the parent-time schedule approved by both parties.
- (4) The court shall, upon motion of any party or upon the court's own motion, schedule a hearing with notice to:
 - (a) review the notice of relocation and the relevant parent-time schedule under Section 81-9-302 or 81-9-304; and
 - (b) make appropriate orders regarding the parent-time schedule and costs for parent-time transportation.
- (5) In a hearing to review the notice of relocation, the court shall, in determining if the relocation of a custodial parent is in the best interest of the minor child, consider any other factors that the court considers relevant to the determination.
- (6) If the court determines that relocation is not in the best interest of the minor child, and the custodial parent relocates, the court may order a change of custody.
- (7)
 - (a) If the court finds that the relocation is in the best interest of the minor child, the court shall determine the parent-time schedule and allocate the transportation costs that will be incurred for the minor child to visit the noncustodial parent.
 - (b) In making a determination under Subsection (7)(a), the court shall consider:
 - (i) the reason for the parent's relocation;
 - (ii) the additional costs or difficulty to both parents in exercising parent-time;
 - (iii) the economic resources of both parents; and
 - (iv) other factors the court considers necessary and relevant.
- (8) If a parent relocates because of an act of domestic violence or family violence by the other parent, the court shall make specific findings and orders with regard to the application of this section.
- (9) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, upon the relocation of one of the parties, the following schedule is the minimum parent-time the noncustodial parent is entitled to a minor child who is five to 18 years old:
 - (a) in years ending in an odd number, the minor child shall spend the following holidays with the noncustodial parent:
 - (i) Thanksgiving holiday beginning Wednesday until Sunday; and
 - (ii) Spring break, if applicable, beginning the last day of school before the holiday until the day before school resumes;
 - (b) in years ending in an even number, the minor child shall spend the following holidays with the noncustodial parent:
 - (i) the entire winter school break period; and
 - (ii) the Fall school break beginning the last day of school before the holiday until the day before school resumes;
 - (c) extended parent-time equal to 1/2 of the summer or off-track time for consecutive weeks; and
 - (d) one weekend per month, at the option and expense of the noncustodial parent.
- (10) For extended parent-time under Subsection (9)(c), the minor child shall be returned to the custodial home no later than seven days before school begins, except that this week is counted when determining the amount of parent-time to be divided between the parents for the summer or off-track period.

- (11) (a) The court may also set a parent-time schedule for a minor child who is younger than five years old.
- (b) The schedule shall take into consideration the following:
 - (i) the age of the minor child;
 - (ii) the developmental needs of the minor child;
 - (iii) the distance between the parents' homes;
 - (iv) the travel arrangements and cost;
 - (v) the level of attachment between the minor child and the noncustodial parent; and
 - (vi) any other factors relevant to the best interest of the minor child.
- (12) The noncustodial parent's monthly weekend entitlement is subject to the following restrictions.
 - (a) (i) If the noncustodial parent has not designated a specific weekend for parent-time, the noncustodial parent shall receive the last weekend of each month unless a holiday assigned to the custodial parent falls on that particular weekend.
 - (ii) If a holiday assigned to the custodial parent falls on the last weekend of the month, the noncustodial parent is 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 shall be considered the noncustodial parent's monthly weekend entitlement for that month.
 - (c) If a minor child is out of school for teacher development days or snow days after the minor child begins the school year, or other days not included in the list of holidays in Subsection (9) and those days are contiguous with the noncustodial parent's monthly weekend parent-time, those days shall be included in the weekend parent-time.
- (13) The custodial parent is entitled to all parent-time not specifically allocated to the noncustodial parent.
- (14) In the event finances and distance preclude the exercise of minimum parent-time for the noncustodial parent during the school year, the court should consider awarding more time for the noncustodial parent during the summer time if it is in the best interests of the minor child.
- (15) (a) Upon the motion of any party, the court may order uninterrupted parent-time with the noncustodial parent for a minimum of 30 days during extended parent-time, unless the court finds it is not in the best interest of the minor child.
- (b) If the court orders uninterrupted parent-time during a period not covered by this section, the court shall specify in its order which parent is responsible for the minor child's travel expenses.
- (16) (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court the relocating party shall be responsible for all the minor child's travel expenses relating to Subsections (9)(a) and (b) and 1/2 of the minor child's travel expenses relating to Subsection (9)(c), provided the noncustodial parent is current on all support obligations.

- (b) If the noncustodial parent has been found in contempt for not being current on all support obligations, the noncustodial parent is responsible for all of the minor child's travel expenses under Subsection (9), unless the court rules otherwise.
 - (c) A responsible party shall make a reimbursement to the other for the minor child's travel expenses within 30 days of receipt of documents detailing those expenses.
- (17) The court may apply this provision to any preexisting decree of divorce.
- (18) Any action under this section may be set for an expedited hearing.

(19) A parent who fails to comply with the notice of relocation in Subsection (2) is in contempt of the court's order.

Amended by Chapter 426, 2025 General Session

Other

29. Each party shall execute and deliver to the other party such documents as are required to implement the provisions of the Decree of Divorce entered by the Court. Should a party fail to execute a document within sixty (60) days of the entry of the Decree, the other party may bring a Motion to Enforce Order and seek sanctions at the expense of the disobedient party, and seek that the Court appoint some other person to execute the document pursuant to Rule 70 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. Any document executed pursuant to Rule 70 has the same effect as if executed by the disobedient party.

30. Should either party fail to abide by the provisions of a Decree of Divorce issued herein, that party shall be liable for indemnification of the other, including attorneys' fees and Court costs incurred in the enforcement of the Decree of Divorce.

******* END ORDER *******
(Order signed when Judge's name and date stamp are affixed to the first page)