

House Proposal of Amendment

S. 31

An act relating to prohibiting a court from consideration of interests in revocable trusts or wills when making a property settlement in a divorce proceeding.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 15 V.S.A. § 751 is amended to read:

§ 751. PROPERTY SETTLEMENT

(a) Upon motion of either party to a proceeding under this chapter, the court shall settle the rights of the parties to their property, by including in its judgment provisions which equitably divide and assign the property. All property owned by either or both of the parties, however and whenever acquired, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the court. Title to the property, whether in the names of the husband, the wife, both parties, or a nominee, shall be immaterial, except where equitable distribution can be made without disturbing separate property.

(b) In making a property settlement the court may consider all relevant factors, including ~~but not limited to~~:

- (1) the length of the civil marriage;
- (2) the age and health of the parties;
- (3) the occupation, source, and amount of income of each of the parties;
- (4) vocational skills and employability;
- (5) the contribution by one spouse to the education, training, or increased earning power of the other;
- (6) the value of all property interests, liabilities, and needs of each party;
- (7) whether the property settlement is in lieu of or in addition to maintenance;
- (8) the opportunity of each for future acquisition of capital assets and income;. For purposes of this subdivision:

(A) The court may consider the parties' lifestyle and decisions made during the marriage and any other competent evidence as related to their expectations of gifts or an inheritance. The court shall not speculate as to the value of an inheritance or make a finding as to its value unless there is competent evidence of such value.

(B) A party's interest in an inheritance that has not yet vested and is capable of modification or divestment shall not be included in the marital estate.

(C) The court shall honor the provisions of any spendthrift clause as it applies to a party's interest in an irrevocable trust or inheritance.

(D) A party's interest in a trust with a valid spendthrift provision shall not be included in the marital estate.

(E) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision (8), a person who is not a party to the divorce shall not be subject to any subpoena to provide documentation or to give testimony about:

(i) his or her assets, income, or net worth, unless it relates to a party's interest in an instrument that is vested and not capable of modification or divestment; or

(ii) his or her revocable estate planning instruments, including interests that pass at death by operation of law or by contract, unless a party's interest in an instrument is vested and not capable of modification or divestment.

(F) This subdivision (8) shall not be construed to limit the testimony given by the parties themselves or what can be obtained through discovery of the parties;

(9) the desirability of awarding the family home or the right to live there for reasonable periods to the spouse having custody of the children;

(10) the party through whom the property was acquired;

(11) the contribution of each spouse in the acquisition, preservation, and depreciation or appreciation in value of the respective estates, including the nonmonetary contribution of a spouse as a homemaker; and

(12) the respective merits of the parties.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2013.

and that after passage the title of the bill be amended to read: "An act relating to consideration of interests in revocable estate planning instruments when making a property settlement in a divorce proceeding"