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AN ACT concerning family law.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 2 3 represented in the General Assembly:

4 Section 5. The Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act is amended by changing Section 510 as follows: 5

б (750 ILCS 5/510) (from Ch. 40, par. 510)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 92-876) 7

8 Sec. 510. Modification and termination of provisions for maintenance, support, educational expenses, and property 9 10 disposition.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f) of 11 Section 502 and in subsection (b), clause (3) of Section 12 13 505.2, the provisions of any judgment respecting maintenance or support may be modified only as to installments accruing 14 15 subsequent to due notice by the moving party of the filing of the motion for modification and,-with-respect-to-maintenance, 16 only-upon-a-showing-of-a-substantial-change-in-circumstances. 17 18 An order for child support may be modified as follows:

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(1) upon a showing of a substantial change in circumstances; and 20

(2) without the necessity of showing a substantial 21 22 change in circumstances, as follows:

(A) upon a showing of an inconsistency of 23 at least 20%, but no less than \$10 per month, between 24 the amount of the existing order and the amount of 25 child support that results from application of the 26 guidelines specified in Section 505 of this Act 27 unless the inconsistency is due to the fact that the 28 amount of the existing order resulted from a 29 30 deviation from the guideline amount and there has 31 not been a change in the circumstances that resulted 1

in that deviation; or

(B) Upon a showing of a need to provide for
the health care needs of the child under the order
through health insurance or other means. In no
event shall the eligibility for or receipt of
medical assistance be considered to meet the need to
provide for the child's health care needs.

8 The provisions of subparagraph (a)(2)(A) shall apply only 9 in cases in which a party is receiving child support 10 enforcement services from the Illinois Department of Public 11 Aid under Article X of the Illinois Public Aid Code, and only 12 when at least 36 months have elapsed since the order for 13 child support was entered or last modified.

14 (a-5) An order for maintenance may be modified or 15 terminated only upon a showing of a substantial change in 16 circumstances. In all such proceedings, as well as in 17 proceedings in which maintenance is being reviewed, the court 18 shall consider the applicable factors set forth in subsection 19 (a) of Section 504 and the following factors:

20 (1) any change in the employment status of either 21 party and whether the change has been made in good faith; 22 (2) the efforts, if any, made by the party 23 receiving maintenance to become self-supporting, and the 24 reasonableness of the efforts where they are appropriate; 25 (3) any impairment of the present and future 26 earning capacity of either party;

27 <u>(4) the tax consequences of the maintenance</u> 28 payments upon the respective economic circumstances of 29 <u>the parties;</u>

30 (5) the duration of the maintenance payments 31 previously paid (and remaining to be paid) relative to 32 the length of the marriage;

33 (6) the property, including retirement benefits,
 34 awarded to each party under the judgment of dissolution

of marriage, judgment of legal separation, or judgment of
 declaration of invalidity of marriage and the present
 status of the property;

4 (7) the increase or decrease in each party's income
5 since the prior judgment or order from which a review,
6 modification, or termination is being sought;

7 (8) the property acquired and currently owned by
 8 each party after the entry of the judgment of dissolution
 9 of marriage, judgment of legal separation, or judgment of
 10 declaration of invalidity of marriage; and

(9) any other factor that the court expressly finds
 to be just and equitable.

(b) The provisions as to property disposition may not be revoked or modified, unless the court finds the existence of conditions that justify the reopening of a judgment under the laws of this State.

(c) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties in a written agreement set forth in the judgment or otherwise approved by the court, the obligation to pay future maintenance is terminated upon the death of either party, or the remarriage of the party receiving maintenance, or if the party receiving maintenance cohabits with another person on a resident, continuing conjugal basis.

(d) Unless otherwise agreed in writing or expressly 24 25 provided in a judgment, provisions for the support of a child are terminated by emancipation of the child, except as 26 otherwise provided herein, but not by the death of a parent 27 obligated to support or educate the child. An existing 28 29 obligation to pay for support or educational expenses, or 30 both, is not terminated by the death of a parent. When a parent obligated to pay support or educational expenses, or 31 both, dies, the amount of support or educational expenses, or 32 both, may be enforced, modified, revoked or commuted to a 33 34 lump sum payment, as equity may require, and that SB363 Enrolled

determination may be provided for at the time of the
 dissolution of the marriage or thereafter.

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(e) The right to petition for support or educational 3 4 expenses, or both, under Sections 505 and 513 is not extinguished by the death of a parent. Upon a petition filed 5 6 before or after a parent's death, the court may award sums of 7 money out of the decedent's estate for the child's support or 8 educational expenses, or both, as equity may require. The 9 time within which a claim may be filed against the estate of a decedent under Sections 505 and 513 and subsection (d) and 10 11 this subsection shall be governed by the provisions of the Probate Act of 1975, as a barrable, noncontingent claim. 12

(f) A petition to modify or terminate child support, custody, or visitation shall not delay any child support enforcement litigation or supplementary proceeding on behalf of the obligee, including, but not limited to, a petition for a rule to show cause, for non-wage garnishment, or for a restraining order.

19 (Source: P.A. 92-289, eff. 8-9-01; 92-590, eff. 7-1-02; 20 92-651, eff. 7-11-02.)

21 (Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 92-876)

22 Sec. 510. Modification and termination of provisions for 23 maintenance, support, educational expenses, and property 24 disposition.

Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (f) of 25 (a) Section 502 and in subsection (b), clause (3) of Section 26 505.2, the provisions of any judgment respecting maintenance 27 28 or support may be modified only as to installments accruing subsequent to due notice by the moving party of the filing of 29 the motion for modification and,-with-respect-to-maintenance, 30 only-upon-a-showing-of-a-substantial-change-in-circumstances. 31 32 An order for child support may be modified as follows:

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 34 circumstances; and

(2) without the necessity of showing a substantial
 change in circumstances, as follows:

(A) upon a showing of an inconsistency of at 3 4 least 20%, but no less than \$10 per month, between the amount of the existing order and the amount of 5 child support that results from application of the 6 guidelines specified in Section 505 of this Act 7 unless the inconsistency is due to the fact that the 8 9 amount of the existing order resulted from a deviation from the guideline amount and there has 10 11 not been a change in the circumstances that resulted in that deviation; or 12

(B) Upon a showing of a need to provide for
the health care needs of the child under the order
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31 (1) any change in the employment status of either 32 party and whether the change has been made in good faith; 33 (2) the efforts, if any, made by the party 34 receiving maintenance to become self-supporting, and the

1 reasonableness of the efforts where they are appropriate; 2 (3) any impairment of the present and future 3 earning capacity of either party; 4 (4) the tax consequences of the maintenance payments upon the respective economic circumstances of 5 the parties; 6 (5) the duration of the maintenance payments 7 previously paid (and remaining to be paid) relative to 8 9 the length of the marriage; (6) the property, including retirement benefits, 10 11 awarded to each party under the judgment of dissolution of marriage, judgment of legal separation, or judgment of 12 declaration of invalidity of marriage and the present 13 status of the property; 14 15 (7) the increase or decrease in each party's income 16 since the prior judgment or order from which a review, modification, or termination is being sought; 17 (8) the property acquired and currently owned by 18 19 each party after the entry of the judgment of dissolution of marriage, judgment of legal separation, or judgment of 20

21 <u>declaration of invalidity of marriage; and</u>

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(9) any other factor that the court expressly finds to be just and equitable.

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revoked or modified, unless the court finds the existence of
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(c) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties in a written agreement set forth in the judgment or otherwise approved by the court, the obligation to pay future maintenance is terminated upon the death of either party, or the remarriage of the party receiving maintenance, or if the party receiving maintenance cohabits with another person on a resident, continuing conjugal basis. SB363 Enrolled

1 (d) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, or as agreed 2 in writing or expressly provided in the judgment, provisions for the support of a child are terminated by emancipation of 3 4 the child, or if the child has attained the age of 18 and is 5 still attending high school, provisions for the support of 6 child are terminated upon the date that the child the 7 graduates from high school or the date the child attains the 8 age of 19, whichever is earlier, but not by the death of a 9 parent obligated to support or educate the child. An existing obligation to pay for support or educational expenses, or 10 11 both. is not terminated by the death of a parent. When a 12 parent obligated to pay support or educational expenses, or both, dies, the amount of support or educational expenses, or 13 both, may be enforced, modified, revoked or commuted to a 14 15 lump sum payment, as equity may require, and that 16 determination may be provided for at the time of the dissolution of the marriage or thereafter. 17

The right to petition for support or educational 18 (e) 19 expenses, or both, under Sections 505 and 513 is not 20 extinguished by the death of a parent. Upon a petition filed 21 before or after a parent's death, the court may award sums of money out of the decedent's estate for the child's support or 22 23 educational expenses, or both, as equity may require. The time within which a claim may be filed against the estate 24 of 25 a decedent under Sections 505 and 513 and subsection (d) and this subsection shall be governed by the provisions of 26 the Probate Act of 1975, as a barrable, noncontingent claim. 27

(f) A petition to modify or terminate child support, custody, or visitation shall not delay any child support enforcement litigation or supplementary proceeding on behalf of the obligee, including, but not limited to, a petition for a rule to show cause, for non-wage garnishment, or for a restraining order.

34 (Source: P.A. 92-289, eff. 8-9-01; 92-590, eff. 7-1-02;

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1 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 92-876, eff. 6-1-03; revised 1-14-03.)