

The Legislature Supports Immorality

Title 36 - Domestic Relations

Chapter 5 - Alimony and Child Support

Part 1 - General Provisions

36-5-121 - Decree for support of spouse.

(3) An award for alimony in futuro shall terminate automatically and unconditionally upon the death or remarriage of the recipient. The recipient shall notify the obligor immediately upon the recipient's remarriage. Failure of the recipient to timely give notice of the remarriage shall allow the obligor to recover all amounts paid as alimony in futuro to the recipient after the recipient's marriage. Alimony in futuro shall also terminate upon the death of the payor, unless otherwise specifically stated.

After reading the above law one must wonder if the Tennessee legislators are oblivious to human behavior. If a man is charged with paying his ex \$20,000 per year in alimony, he is in essence paying her \$20,000 a year not to remarry. Very few of these parasites have the moral standing to remarry and give up their cushioned subsidies.

As usual, the state provides no data on the number of recipients who are cohabitating with their new paramour. After all, legislators wouldn't want the public to be aware of how they encourage non married couples to live together – something which was once referred to as “living in sin.”

The legislature puts on a weak front of pretending it cares about morality with:

(B) In all cases where a person is receiving alimony in futuro and the alimony recipient lives with a third person, a rebuttable presumption is raised that:

(I) The third person is contributing to the support of the alimony recipient and the alimony recipient does not need the amount of support previously awarded, and the court should suspend all or part of the alimony obligation of the former spouse; or

(ii) The third person is receiving support from the alimony recipient and the alimony recipient does not need the amount of alimony previously awarded and the court should suspend all or part of the alimony obligation of the former spouse.

So, as long as the recipient “needs” the money she continues to receive alimony.

Ask any lawyer and they will tell you the alimony recipient gets out of this by simply having the boyfriend move out just before the court date.

There you have it, another example of how the legislature makes the alimony recipient the winner, and makes the payor (the one working for a living) the loser.