

**FILED: March 28, 2012**

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

In the Matter of the Marriage of

PEARL YVONNE SPILLANE,  
aka Pearl Yvonne Chilcoat,  
Petitioner-Appellant,

and

MAURICE DELANE SPILLANE,  
Respondent-Respondent.

Klamath County Circuit Court  
0204655CV

A142043

Marci Warner Adkisson, Judge.

Argued and submitted on March 08, 2011.

George W. Kelly argued the cause and filed the briefs for appellant.

Rebecca Whitney-Smith argued the cause and filed the brief for respondent.

Before Haselton, Presiding Judge, and Armstrong, Judge, and Duncan, Judge.

HASELTON, P. J.

Reversed.

1 HASELTON, P. J.

2 Wife appeals a supplemental judgment terminating an earlier award of  
3 indefinite maintenance spousal support, ORS 107.135. She argues that the trial court  
4 erred in terminating support because husband failed to establish that a current,  
5 substantial, and unanticipated change in his circumstances warrants termination.  
6 Husband contends that his declining health, the loss of a business relationship, and the  
7 economic downturn have decreased his income and earning ability so that the termination  
8 of spousal support is just and equitable under the circumstances. On *de novo* review,  
9 ORS 19.415(3) (2007),<sup>1</sup> we conclude that husband failed to demonstrate a sufficient  
10 change in his circumstances as required by ORS 107.135. Accordingly, we reverse.

11 When the parties dissolved their 28-year marriage in 2005, wife was 61 and  
12 husband was 62 years old. Wife lived in a small one-bedroom apartment while husband  
13 remained in the marital home with his new partner. Wife is a certified nursing assistant  
14 (CNA). Her gross annual income in 2003 was \$21,388. Husband is a self-employed  
15 trucker and hobby farmer with a variable annual income. In 2003, husband's hobby farm  
16 operated at a loss and his before-tax trucking income was \$77,459, primarily from  
17 hauling milk and hay for a local dairy.

18 At dissolution, husband argued that the court should deny wife's request for  
19 spousal support based on wife's relative independence, husband's advancing years, his

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<sup>1</sup> This appeal was filed before the June 4, 2009, effective date of the 2009 amendments to ORS 19.415(3), which made *de novo* review discretionary with the Court of Appeals. Or Laws 2009, ch 231, §§ 2, 3.

1 poor health, and the physical nature of his work. The court awarded wife spousal  
2 support, explaining:

3 "The following factors warrant an award of indefinite maintenance  
4 spousal support in the amount of \$1,000.00 per month[:] Wife's age, her  
5 limited earning capacity, and the de minimis value of her retirement.  
6 Additionally, Wife's limited income has prevented her from enjoying the  
7 standard of living enjoyed during the marriage, while Husband has been  
8 able to do so.

9 "\* \* \* [Wife] has very limited disposable income. In contrast,  
10 Husband has been able to enjoy the family home and to have his  
11 companion and his daughter and grandchildren reside with him. His  
12 companion is employed and can contribute to household expenses.  
13 Husband's present income from the dairy is well in excess of Wife's, and it  
14 is likely that will continue into the foreseeable future. Husband has had  
15 sufficient income to acquire collector cars, purchase new farming  
16 equipment and, by and large, enjoy the standard of living the parties had  
17 during the marriage."

18 (Footnote omitted.)

19 Approximately three years later, in April 2008, husband moved to terminate  
20 or reduce his spousal support obligation pursuant to ORS 107.135(3)(a), which provides,  
21 in part:

22 "(3) In a proceeding under this section to reconsider the spousal or  
23 child support provisions of the judgment, the following provisions apply:

24 "(a) A substantial change in economic circumstances of a party,  
25 which may include, but is not limited to, a substantial change in the cost of  
26 reasonable and necessary expenses to either party, is sufficient for the court  
27 to reconsider its order of support, except that an order of compensatory  
28 spousal support may only be modified upon a showing of an involuntary,  
29 extraordinary and unanticipated change in circumstances that reduces the  
30 earning capacity of the paying spouse."

31 Husband asserted three changes in his economic circumstances from the  
32 time of dissolution. First, his declining health had impaired his ability to truck and farm.

1 Second, his primary source of income was lost when the local dairy closed in October  
2 2007. Third, the economic downturn had negatively affected his ability to generate  
3 alternative income or liquidate his property. Husband's accountant and healthcare  
4 practitioner both testified on his behalf. That testimony is described below.

5 The trial court terminated spousal support, reasoning:

6 "Based upon the evidence at trial, it is clear that there has been a  
7 substantial and unanticipated change in [husband's] economic  
8 circumstances. This is due in part as a result of the current economic times  
9 and in part due to his failing health. A close reading of [the dissolution]  
10 opinion does not convince me that [the dissolution judge] made her  
11 decision anticipating his health would decline to such a degree that he could  
12 no longer work to the same degree he was at the time of the dissolution  
13 trial. The evidence in regard to his failing ability to work goes far beyond  
14 the testimony of [husband's healthcare practitioner]. It was clear based  
15 upon both [husband's] and his current wife's testimony that he is no longer  
16 physically able to work to his previous level.

17 "Therefore, his ability to continue paying spousal support in the  
18 amount as previously ordered is clearly compromised by the two changes in  
19 his circumstances.

20 "The stated order was to allow [wife] to enjoy the standard of living  
21 she enjoyed during the marriage. Currently, [husband] is no longer able to  
22 enjoy the standard of living he enjoyed during the marriage. The Court's  
23 obligation is to do what is just and equitable under the circumstances,  
24 which is to terminate the spousal support."

25 Wife appeals the resulting supplemental judgment.

26 "[T]he party requesting the modification of an award of spousal support has  
27 the burden of demonstrating a change in circumstances, unanticipated at the time of the  
28 dissolution, in the one spouse's ability to pay and/or in the other's need therefor." *Pratt*  
29 *and Pratt*, 29 Or App 115, 117, 562 P2d 984 (1977); *see also* [Haley and Haley](#), 228 Or  
30 App 731, 736, 208 P3d 1006 (2009).

1           Wife contends that husband failed to meet his burden to prove a current,  
2 substantial, and unanticipated change in circumstances; rather, wife argues, husband's  
3 assertions and supporting evidence merely pertain to speculative, future occurrences that  
4 *may* decrease his income and affect his ability to pay spousal support. Conversely, wife  
5 emphasizes that her economic circumstances have not changed because she has the same  
6 job that she had at the time of the dissolution and her earning capacity has not  
7 substantially increased; nor have her expenses decreased. Wife contends that husband is  
8 currently able to pay spousal support based on his business income and property he  
9 acquired after the dissolution, supplemented by social security and his new wife's  
10 contribution to the household. Wife posits that, even if husband's income has decreased,  
11 and he is unable to pay his other obligations on recently incurred debt, it is not just and  
12 equitable that she should be made to suffer for his choices. Finally, wife argues in the  
13 alternative that spousal support should be decreased rather than terminated.

14           Husband remonstrates that he has experienced an unanticipated and  
15 substantial change in circumstances that warrants termination. On *de novo* review, we  
16 evaluate the parties' contentions and supporting evidence to determine whether husband  
17 has established the requisite substantial change in circumstances justifying the  
18 termination of his support obligation. We conclude that he has not for the reasons  
19 explained below.

20           Husband asserts that two main health problems have decreased his earning  
21 ability: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and hearing loss. Husband's

1 COPD, caused by smoking, has decreased his lung capacity, which impairs his ability to  
2 exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide. Husband suffers shortness of breath and fatigue  
3 when walking short distances and he has trouble sleeping. COPD makes it difficult for  
4 husband to perform trucking tasks such as placing tire chains, climbing on his truck, and  
5 moving milk hoses. Nevertheless, husband has continued to perform his work and  
6 testified that he had hauled milk every day for three weeks preceding the modification  
7 trial. Husband is also unable to do some activities on the farm because, as a result of his  
8 COPD, he is susceptible to bronchial infections from exposure to cold air, dust, and  
9 fumes. However, husband testified that he is able to do some work on the farm, avoiding  
10 irritants by remaining in his truck or his enclosed tractor cab. Since August 2008,  
11 husband has worn oxygen at night and when he is idle at home. Husband has an oxygen  
12 tank on wheels, but he has not attempted to use it while walking.

13           Husband had recorded hearing loss in 2000, and he is "near deaf" in his left  
14 ear. He does not wear the doctor-recommended hearing aids because he is unwilling to  
15 purchase them and he believes that his left ear cannot be helped. However, husband  
16 ultimately testified that his hearing loss does not currently affect his ability to work.

17           In addition to the physical limitations caused by his health problems,  
18 husband could lose his commercial driver's license if he fails the physical examination,  
19 which, by law, he is required to take every two years and which, among other things, tests  
20 pulmonary function and hearing ability. 49 CFR 391.41. Husband was scheduled to  
21 have such an examination two weeks after the modification hearing. Husband's

1 healthcare practitioner--who would administer the exam--testified that husband would  
2 probably not pass the exam in his current state, but that, with the assistance of mobile  
3 oxygen and hearing devices, husband may be able to maintain his commercial driver's  
4 license and continue to perform trucking tasks. Husband testified that, if faced with  
5 losing his license, he is willing to utilize medical devices that could help him continue to  
6 work.

7 *Albrich and Albrich*, 162 Or App 30, 987 P2d 542 (1999), informs our  
8 analysis of whether husband's health problems constitute a substantial change in  
9 circumstances. In *Albrich*, we determined that the husband had experienced a substantial  
10 change in circumstances sufficient to warrant a reduction in the husband's spousal  
11 support obligation where "[p]resently, husband *no longer works* as an oncologist because  
12 he suffers from a neurological disorder that causes uncontrollable neck spasms and  
13 cognitive problems that prevent him from effectively working with patients." *Id.* at 32  
14 (emphasis added). On *de novo* review, we found that the "husband's economic  
15 circumstances [had] changed substantially in that his medical condition [had] caused his  
16 unanticipated retirement from medical practice[.]" so that it was "'just and equitable' to  
17 reduce [the] husband's spousal support obligation based on his loss of employment  
18 income." *Id.* at 37.

19 Husband's health situation is distinguishable from *Albrich*, where the  
20 husband was presently physically incapable of performing his job. We credit husband's  
21 testimony that he gets tired and out of breath and that it takes him longer to do things;

1 however, husband failed to demonstrate a *current* inability to earn a wage sufficient to  
2 support his own standard of living and pay spousal support. Husband was working at the  
3 time of trial, and he had not yet completed--much less failed--the physical exam required  
4 to maintain his commercial driver's license. *See Curran and Curran*, 100 Or App 330,  
5 333, 786 P2d 205 (1990) ("[M]odifications of spousal support are properly based only on  
6 evidence of a party's present or future ascertainable ability to pay, not on speculative or  
7 uncertain future events."). Unlike the husband in *Albrich*, husband's inability to work due  
8 to his health remains speculative at this time and, thus, does not warrant termination.

9           Moreover, husband failed to show that his decline in health was  
10 unanticipated. Husband's COPD and hearing loss are degenerative conditions that  
11 predated the parties' dissolution, and husband had initially argued against the award of  
12 spousal support based on his advancing years and declining health in light of the physical  
13 nature of his work. In awarding support, the trial court implicitly rejected those  
14 arguments. Husband's healthcare practitioner testified that, from the time that he began  
15 treating husband in 2000, "[husband] has had a fully progressive disease and \* \* \* over  
16 the last nine years, of course, he has progressed in his disease." The practitioner testified  
17 that there is "[n]othing new, other than it is a progressive disease[,]" and husband's  
18 advancing age contributes to the deterioration of this health. We conclude that husband  
19 failed to prove that his health problems constitute an unanticipated change in  
20 circumstances.

21           We do not mean to indicate that the decline in a person's health due to a

1 degenerative disease can never constitute a change in circumstances. Here, the  
2 dissolution court was aware that husband had worsening health problems, and the court  
3 was also aware of the physical nature of his work. That awareness leads us to conclude  
4 that the dissolution court anticipated husband's decline in health when it awarded  
5 indefinite maintenance spousal support.

6           Unlike husband's decline in health, the closure of the local dairy is a change  
7 that was unanticipated at the time of the award. From 1997 to 2007, husband's primary  
8 source of income was from hauling hay and milk for the dairy. The dissolution court  
9 observed that "Husband's present income from the dairy is well in excess of Wife's, and it  
10 is likely that will continue into the foreseeable future." In 2003, husband's income was  
11 \$77,459 after expenses and before taxes.<sup>2</sup> In the following years,<sup>3</sup> husband's respective  
12 after-expense and before-tax income was \$87,980 in 2005; \$100,759 in 2006; and  
13 \$56,102 in 2007.

14           After the dairy closed, husband began hauling milk for a different company

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<sup>2</sup> Husband's hobby farm generally operates at a loss, and he reports his trucking and farming businesses together for tax purposes. Husband takes accelerated depreciation for purchases of large equipment, which allows for a deduction against gross income. 26 USC § 179 (2010). If the deduction, counted as a loss, is greater than the income, then the tax form will show an overall loss. However, a tax loss on paper may or may not mean that a business, or an individual, actually lost money. Equipment that is purchased in one year and used over many years may be fully deducted in the first year; similarly, purchases on credit may be fully deducted in the same year, which can result in after-tax income that does not accurately represent an individual's ability to pay. For those reasons, we recount husband's after-expense and before-tax income, as did the dissolution court.

<sup>3</sup> Husband did not provide information for 2004.

1 every other day instead of every day as he had for the local dairy. Husband's 2008 gross  
2 trucking income was \$99,838. Despite his earnings, husband claimed that he was  
3 financially unable to pay support and offered the testimony of his accountant to support  
4 his claim. The accountant estimated that, as a result of the dairy closure, husband's  
5 trucking income would decrease dramatically while husband's trucking expenses would  
6 remain constant, resulting in an overall loss of \$5,000 in 2008. When the accountant  
7 testified, in March 2009, he had not received husband's self-employed trucking and  
8 farming business records for 2008. The accountant's projections were based on husband's  
9 business records from 2007, other information that husband had provided, and the  
10 accountant's own assumptions about 2008. The accountant apparently assumed that  
11 husband would not obtain additional work beyond hauling every other day. In fact, the  
12 record shows that husband has taken additional short-term jobs to replace his income  
13 from the dairy closure. For example, during the three weeks preceding the modification  
14 proceeding, husband hauled for the dairy every day on a short-term agreement  
15 precipitated by an abnormally abundant milk supply. Additionally, husband has  
16 purchased a dump truck in an attempt to diversify his hauling ability, although he reports  
17 that he has been unable to find gravel hauling work because new construction is down in  
18 the area.

19 Husband's prior annual expenses were \$39,706 in 2003; \$67,995 in 2005;  
20 \$119,236 in 2006; and \$176,511 in 2007. Assuming that the farm operated at a loss and  
21 that husband's trucking costs exceeded his trucking income, it is conceivable that he

1 actually experienced a loss in 2008. However, husband failed to provide evidence of his  
2 expenses in 2008 beyond the accountant's estimation, which is insufficient proof that  
3 husband in fact experienced a substantial decrease in income warranting termination of  
4 spousal support.

5           In all events, as wife observes, even if husband had proved a substantial  
6 decline in his income, we have held that a dramatic decrease in income is insufficient to  
7 justify modification of spousal support where, depending on the totality of the  
8 circumstances, the obligor spouse has not experienced a corresponding decline in his or  
9 her standard of living. Miller and Miller, 207 Or App 198, 208, 140 P3d 1172, adh'd to  
10 as modified on recons, 208 Or App 483, 144 P3d 1061 (2006). Here, husband currently  
11 enjoys a standard of living substantially similar to the time of dissolution.

12           Husband continues to live in the spacious marital home along with his new  
13 wife and grandson. The house, which sits on nearly 100 acres, is approximately 3,500  
14 square feet and has six bedrooms and four bathrooms. At the time of dissolution, 2005,  
15 the market value of that house and acreage was \$500,000, with a debt of \$236,000.  
16 Husband refinanced the property in 2005, in part, to pay the equalizing judgment to  
17 wife.<sup>4</sup> His current monthly mortgage payment on that property is \$2,535 and he testified  
18 that he owes over \$400,000 on the refinance. In 2007, husband purchased another house  
19 and five acres adjacent to the original property for \$235,000, for which husband currently

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<sup>4</sup> The parties had previously jointly refinanced the property in 1997.

1 owes \$200,000 with a monthly mortgage payment of \$1,400.<sup>5</sup> In addition to the post-  
2 dissolution acquisition of real property, husband and his new wife also purchased  
3 personal vehicles and equipment totaling \$288,000. Husband made many of those  
4 purchases on credit.

5           Despite the substantial real and personal property in his possession,  
6 husband claims a current inability to pay spousal support. That is so, he argues, because,  
7 due to the economic downturn, the value of his property has decreased and there is no  
8 current market for his real property or equipment.<sup>6</sup> However, husband offered no  
9 disinterested or expert testimony pertaining to the current market value of husband's real  
10 property, substantiating his assertion that his debt actually exceeds his equity in those  
11 properties. Further, although husband contends that there is no market for the equipment  
12 that he owns, the record discloses only minimal efforts on husband's part in that regard.  
13 We emphasize again--and finally--that, as the proponent of modification and termination,  
14 husband had the burden of persuasively demonstrating an unanticipated change of  
15 circumstances precluding him from meeting his support obligations to wife, whose needs  
16 and modest circumstances have remained unchanged.

17           On *de novo* review, we conclude, for the foregoing reasons, that husband  
18 failed in his burden of proof. Accordingly, the trial court erred in terminating husband's

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<sup>5</sup> Husband intends to rent that property, but it is presently damaged and uninhabitable with a pending property insurance claim. Husband's new wife opined that the second property is worth no more than \$80,000 in its current condition.

<sup>6</sup> Husband does not claim, nor has he shown, that his post-dissolution purchases were "reasonable and necessary expenses." ORS 107.135(3)(a).

1 spousal support obligation.

2 Reversed.