

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

No. 6-158 / 95-454

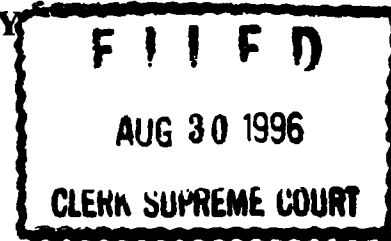
**IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF CHRISTINE A. MAY
AND RONALD D. MAY**

Upon the Petition of
CHRISTINE A. MAY,

Petitioner-Appellee,

And Concerning
RONALD D. MAY,

Respondent-Appellant.



Appeal from the Iowa District Court for Polk County, Gene L. Needles, Judge.

Ronald May appeals from the provisions of the parties' dissolution decree.

AFFIRMED.

John P. Roehrick of Roehrick, Hulting, Blumberg & Kirlin, P.C., Des Moines,
for appellant.

William A. Price and Jeanne K. Johnson, Des Moines, for appellee.

Considered by Cady, P.J., and Streit and Vogel, JJ.

PER CURIAM

This is an appeal by a husband claiming the property distribution in the parties' dissolution decree was inequitable to him. We affirm on appeal by memorandum opinion pursuant to Iowa Supreme Court Rule 9.

Christina and Ronald May were married in 1984. Christina was employed at Mercy Medical Center, where she had annual income of \$22,228. Ronald was employed at John Deere, where he earned about \$50,000. Ronald also repaired cars in his spare time, and received income from this.

The district court issued a dissolution decree for the parties on December 16, 1994. The court divided the parties' property to award Christina property with a net value of \$37,376 and to award Ronald property with a net value of \$126,761. The court ordered Ronald to pay Christine \$25,000. Thus, Christine received total property worth \$62,376 and Ronald received total property worth \$101,760.

Ronald has appealed. He asks us to eliminate the cash property settlement of \$25,000. The court awarded this amount in recognition of the disparity in the awards of the homestead, personal property, and antiques. Ronald was awarded the homestead, which had equity of about \$62,000. The parties' had antiques appraised at \$42,000. Christine received antiques worth \$16,125 and Ronald received antiques worth \$25,875.

Ronald believes Christine is not entitled to a portion of the equity in the marital residence. During the marriage the parties made several improvements to the

house, but these improvements only slightly increased the house's fair market value. Ronald states that because the house has already caused a loss to him, he should not have to additionally pay Christine a portion of the equity in the house. He also states Christine is only entitled to 37% of the parties' antiques because she only contributed 37% of the parties' income, which would reduce her share of the antiques to \$15,540.

The partners in a marriage are entitled to a just and equitable share of the property accumulated through their joint efforts. *In re Marriage of Russell*, 473 N.W.2d 244, 246 (Iowa App. 1991). We find the property distribution here is equitable under the facts of this case. Ronald was awarded a greater share of the parties' assets, which represents the fact that he brought greater assets to the marriage. However, Christine was awarded a fair share of the assets to represent her contributions to the marriage. There is certainly no requirement that we divide property according to the parties' respective incomes, because the parties also contribute non-monetarily to a marriage.

Richard asks to be awarded all of the antiques and then pay Christine \$16,125 for the antiques in her possession. The antiques were acquired during the marriage, and we find Christine is entitled to a share of the antiques.

We affirm the decision of the district court. Costs of this appeal are assessed to Ronald.

AFFIRMED.