

SUPREME COURT OF WYOMING

Cameron Allen v. Lisa Allen

Allen, 2026 WY 28 (Wyo. 2026) · No. S-25-0183 · Decided February 26, 2026

SUMMARY

The Supreme Court of Wyoming affirmed a district court’s division of marital property in the divorce of Cameron and Lisa Allen. The court held that, because neither party requested special findings under W.R.C.P. 52(a)(1)(A), the judgment was presumed to include findings supporting the valuations and distribution. The court concluded that the evidence supported the valuation of the marital home and Lisa Allen’s pension accounts, and that the \$850,000 equalization payment did not constitute an abuse of discretion or shock the conscience.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Wyoming
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Jarosh, Justice; Boomgaarden, C.J.; Gray, J.; Fenn, J.; Jarosh, J.; Hill, J.
JURISDICTION	Supreme Court of Wyoming
DECIDED	February 26, 2026
DOCKET	S-25-0183
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Husband appealed from a divorce decree dividing the marital estate and ordering him to pay Wife an \$850,000 equalization payment.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The division of marital property is reviewed for abuse of discretion. The appellate court asks whether the district court could reasonably have concluded as it did, gives the prevailing party every favorable inference, omits consideration of evidence presented by the unsuccessful party when sufficiency is challenged, and does not reweigh evidence or revisit witness credibility. A property division will be disturbed only on clear grounds, including when it shocks the conscience and is so unfair and inequitable that reasonable people cannot abide it.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	published opinion
PARTIES	Cameron Allen v. Lisa Allen

TOPICS

equitable distribution

dissolution of marriage

standard of review

appellate procedure

family law procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

family law

appellate procedure

civil procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the district court abused its discretion under Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 20-2-114(a) by valuing the marital home and Wife's pension accounts in a manner allegedly unsupported by the evidence.
2. Whether the district court abused its discretion by ordering an \$850,000 equalization payment and thereby making an inequitable division of the marital estate.
3. Whether the district court was required to make written or special findings concerning the valuation of the marital home and Wife's pension accounts when neither party requested special findings under W.R.C.P. 52(a)(1)(A).

HOLDINGS

1. When neither party requests special findings under W.R.C.P. 52(a)(1)(A), the district court is not required to make additional written findings concerning the valuation of particular marital assets; the judgment is presumed to include every finding necessary to support the property distribution.
2. Assuming the district court valued the marital home at \$1,541,000 based on the 2025 appraisal, the evidence reasonably supported that valuation and the district court did not abuse its discretion.
3. Assuming the district court accepted Wife's testimony concerning the value of her pension accounts rather than Husband's expert's present-value calculation, that choice was supported by the evidence and was not an abuse of discretion.
4. The district court did not abuse its discretion under Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 20-2-114(a). The statute requires a just and equitable distribution, not an equal division, and the overall distribution, including the \$850,000 equalization payment, did not shock the conscience.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“In the absence of special findings of fact, this Court must consider that the trial court’s judgment carries with it every finding of fact to support that judgment.” (¶ 20)

“Under the applicable standard of review, the Court does not reweigh the evidence presented at trial; instead, we consider whether the district court could reasonably have concluded as it did.” (¶ 23)

“When determining whether a property distribution is equitable, we consider it “from the perspective of the overall distribution of marital assets and liabilities rather than from a narrow focus on the effects of any particular disposition.”” (¶ 37)

“To the contrary, it appears to be a deliberate, reasonable distribution of the marital assets and liabilities.” (¶ 39)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Cameron and Lisa Allen were married in 1989 and separated after thirty-four years of marriage. Their marital estate included a custom home on twenty-six acres near Casper, undeveloped Alaska property, vehicles, campers, farm equipment, recreational vehicles, personal property, and the parties' retirement assets. The parties presented competing evidence concerning the value of the marital home and Lisa's Utah and Wyoming pensions. The district court awarded Cameron the marital home and most of the personal property, awarded each party their respective retirement accounts, rejected Lisa's request for alimony, and ordered Cameron to pay Lisa \$850,000 to equalize the distribution.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Cameron Allen filed for divorce in the District Court of Natrona County on November 3, 2023. Following a bench trial on March 10 and 11, 2025, the district court issued an oral ruling on April 8, entered a written divorce decree on May 19, and divided the marital property, awarded Husband the marital home and most personal property, awarded each party certain retirement accounts, and ordered Husband to make an \$850,000 equalization payment. Husband appealed, challenging the valuation of the marital home and Wife's pension accounts and the amount of the equalization payment.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- Bailey v. Bailey, 2024 WY 65, ¶¶ 26-27, 550 P.3d 537, 547
- Hyatt v. Hyatt, 2023 WY 129, ¶ 11, 540 P.3d 873, 880
- Snyder v. Snyder, 2021 WY 115, ¶ 8, 496 P.3d 1255, 1257
- Ransom v. Ransom, 2017 WY 132, ¶ 31, 404 P.3d 1187, 1194
- DeJohn v. DeJohn, 2005 WY 140, ¶ 11, 121 P.3d 802, 807
- Metz v. Metz, 2003 WY 3, ¶ 6, 61 P.3d 383, 385
- Innes v. Innes, 2021 WY 137, ¶¶ 15-16, 24-25, 500 P.3d 259, 262, 264
- Engebretsen v. Engebretsen, 2022 WY 164, ¶ 24, 522 P.3d 156, 163
- Bloedow v. Maes-Bloedow, 2024 WY 115, ¶ 17, 558 P.3d 576, 582-83
- Morrison v. Hinson-Morrison, 2024 WY 96, ¶ 20, 555 P.3d 944, 953
- Barney v. Barney, 705 P.2d 342, 345 (Wyo. 1985)
- Wallop v. Wallop, 2004 WY 46, ¶ 12, 88 P.3d 1022, 1026-1027
- Bishop v. Bishop, 2017 WY 130, ¶ 28, 404 P.3d 1170, 1178
- Morrison v. Rubio, 2022 WY 26, ¶¶ 16-17, 504 P.3d 251, 255

- Vassilopoulos v. Vassilopoulos, 2024 WY 87, ¶ 22, 557 P.3d 725, 732
- Amadio v. Amadio, 2025 WY 21, ¶ 42, 564 P.3d 259, 271
- Begley v. Begley, 2020 WY 77, ¶ 22, 466 P.3d 276, 283

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