## A bill to be entitled

An act relating to dissolution of marriage; providing a short title; amending s. 61.052, F.S.; providing that a party in a proceeding to dissolve a marriage solemnized under religious auspices may request a declaration from the other party that the other party will cooperate in removal of any barrier to the requesting party's remarriage following the dissolution; defining specified terms; providing for the effect of failure to comply with a request or declaration; providing for a sworn statement by an officiating member of the clergy concerning a party's compliance with removal of impediments to remarriage; providing for construction of provisions; amending s. 61.075, F.S.; providing for consideration of a party's compliance with a request for removal of barriers to remarriage as an equitable factor in distribution of assets and liabilities; amending s. 61.08, F.S.; providing for consideration of a party's compliance with a request for removal of barriers to remarriage as a factor in award of alimony; amending s. 61.14, F.S.; providing that a party's failure to comply with a declaration to cooperate in the removal of barriers to remarriage may be considered a changed circumstance for purposes of modification of alimony; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Freedom to Remarry Act."

- Section 2. Subsection (9) is added to section 61.052, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 61.052 Dissolution of marriage. --

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- (9) This subsection applies only to a marriage solemnized by a regularly ordained minister of the gospel or elder in communion with some church or other ordained member of the clergy, or in accordance with s. 741.07(2) or a similar provision in another jurisdiction.
  - (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- "Barrier to remarriage" includes, without limitation, any religious or conscientious restraint or inhibition of which the party required to make the verified statement is aware that is imposed on a party to a marriage under the principles held by the person who has solemnized the marriage by reason of the other party's commission or withholding of any voluntary act. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require any party to consult with any member of the clergy or minister to determine whether there exists any such religious or conscientious restraint or inhibition. It shall not be deemed a "barrier to remarriage" within the meaning of this subsection if the restraint or inhibition cannot be removed by the party's voluntary act. Nor shall it be deemed a "barrier to remarriage" if the party must incur expenses in connection with removal of the restraint or inhibition and the other party refuses to provide reasonable reimbursement for such expenses.

2. "All steps solely within his or her power" does not include application to a marriage tribunal or other similar organization or agency of a religious denomination which has authority to annul or dissolve a marriage under the rules of such denomination.

- (b)1. Any party to a marriage subject to this subsection who commences a dissolution proceeding may allege in his or her verified complaint that:
- a. To the best of his or her knowledge, he or she has taken or will take, prior to the entry of final judgment, all steps solely within his or her power to remove any barrier to the defendant's remarriage following the dissolution and, as needed, following entry of final judgment will take any such steps that could not be taken beforehand; or
- b. The defendant has waived in writing the requirements of this paragraph.
- 2. If the plaintiff complies with subparagraph 1., he or she may request that the defendant execute a written declaration that, to the best of his or her knowledge, he or she has taken or will take, prior to the entry of final judgment, all steps solely within his or her power to remove any barrier to the plaintiff's remarriage following the dissolution and, as needed, following entry of final judgment will take any such steps that could not be taken beforehand.
- (c)1. Any party to a marriage subject to this subsection against whom a dissolution is commenced may allege that:
- a. To the best of his or her knowledge, he or she has taken or will take, prior to the entry of final judgment, all

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steps solely within his or her power to remove any barrier to the plaintiff's remarriage following the dissolution and, as needed, following entry of final judgment will take any such steps that could not be taken beforehand; or

- b. The plaintiff has waived in writing the requirements of this paragraph.
- 2. If the defendant complies with subparagraph 1., he or she may request that the plaintiff execute a written declaration that, to the best of his or her knowledge, he or she has taken or will take, prior to the entry of final judgment, all steps solely within his or her power to remove any barrier to the defendant's remarriage following the dissolution and, as needed, following entry of final judgment will take any such steps that could not be taken beforehand.
- (d) A writing attesting to any waiver of the requirements of paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) shall be filed with the court prior to the entry of a final judgment of dissolution.
- (e) Failure of a party to a dissolution subject to this subsection to comply with a request under subparagraph (b)2. or subparagraph (c)2. in the absence of a waiver by the opposing party or failure to honor the terms of a declaration made under paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) may be considered a factor in the distribution of assets and liabilities as provided in s. 61.075, an award of alimony as provided in s. 61.08, or modification of an award of alimony under s. 61.14.
- (f) Notwithstanding the filing of a party's sworn statement prescribed by subparagraph (b)1. or subparagraph (c)1., such subparagraph shall not be considered to have been

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complied with by that party if the member of the clergy who has solemnized the marriage certifies, in a sworn statement, that he or she has solemnized the marriage and that to his or her knowledge the party has failed to take all steps solely within his or her power to remove all barriers to the opposing party's remarriage following the dissolution, provided that the member of the clergy or minister is alive, available, and competent to testify at the time a court finds a failure to comply based on such statement.

- (g) Nothing in this subsection authorizes a court to inquire into or determine any ecclesiastical or religious issue.

  The truth of any statement submitted pursuant to this subsection shall not be the subject of any judicial inquiry, except as provided in paragraph (f).
- Section 3. Subsection (10) is added to section 61.075, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 61.075 Equitable distribution of marital assets and liabilities.--
- determining the distribution of assets and liabilities whether a party has complied with a request to make a declaration under s. 61.052(9) to cooperate in removing any barrier to the other party's remarriage and, if such a declaration has been made, whether the party has complied with that declaration.
- Section 4. Paragraph (h) is added to subsection (2) of section 61.08, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 61.08 Alimony.--

(2) In determining a proper award of alimony or maintenance, the court shall consider all relevant economic factors, including but not limited to:

(h) A party's compliance with a request to make a declaration under s. 61.052(9) to cooperate in removing any barrier to the other party's remarriage and, if such a declaration has been made, the party's compliance with that declaration.

- The court may consider any other factor necessary to do equity and justice between the parties.
- Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 61.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 61.14 Enforcement and modification of support, maintenance, or alimony agreements or orders.--
- (1)(a) When the parties enter into an agreement for payments for, or instead of, support, maintenance, or alimony, whether in connection with a proceeding for dissolution or separate maintenance or with any voluntary property settlement, or when a party is required by court order to make any payments, and the circumstances or the financial ability of either party changes or the child who is a beneficiary of an agreement or court order as described herein reaches majority after the execution of the agreement or the rendition of the order, either party may apply to the circuit court of the circuit in which the parties, or either of them, resided at the date of the execution of the agreement or reside at the date of the application, or in which the agreement was executed or in which the order was

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rendered, for an order decreasing or increasing the amount of support, maintenance, or alimony, and the court has jurisdiction to make orders as equity requires, with due regard to the changed circumstances or the financial ability of the parties or the child, decreasing, increasing, or confirming the amount of separate support, maintenance, or alimony provided for in the agreement or order. A finding that medical insurance is reasonably available or the child support quidelines in s. 61.30 may constitute changed circumstances. Except as otherwise provided in s. 61.30(11)(c), the court may modify an order of support, maintenance, or alimony by increasing or decreasing the support, maintenance, or alimony retroactively to the date of the filing of the action or supplemental action for modification as equity requires, giving due regard to the changed circumstances or the financial ability of the parties or the child. A finding that a party has failed to comply with a declaration made by that party under s. 61.052(9) to cooperate in removing any barrier to the other party's remarriage may constitute a changed circumstance regarding an award of alimony. Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.