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14 a monthly award of alimony which may not exceed 20 percent of
15 the obligor's gross monthly income, as calculated under s.
16 61.30(2) (a), with the exception that gross income does not
17 include, consistent with paragraph (3) (h), sources of income
18 acquired outside of the marriage which were not relied upon
19 during the marriage.

20 (b) There is no presumption in favor of either party to an
21 award of alimony for a mid-term marriage. A party seeking such
22 alimony must prove by a preponderance of the evidence a need for
23 alimony. If the court finds that the party has met its burden in
24 demonstrating a need for alimony and that the other party has
25 the ability to pay alimony, the court shall determine a monthly
26 alimony obligation that may not exceed 30 percent of the
27 obligor's gross monthly income, as calculated under s.
28 61.30(2) (a), with the exception that gross income does not
29 include, consistent with paragraph (3) (h), sources of income
30 acquired outside of the marriage which were not relied upon
31 during the marriage.

32 (c) There is a rebuttable presumption in favor of awarding
33 alimony for a long-term marriage. A party against whom alimony
34 is sought may overcome this presumption by demonstrating by
35 clear and convincing evidence that there is no need for alimony.
36 If the court finds that the party against whom alimony is sought
37 fails to meet its burden to demonstrate that there is no need
38 for alimony and that the party has the ability to pay alimony,
39 the court shall determine a monthly alimony obligation that may
40 not exceed 33 percent of the obligor's gross monthly income, as
41 calculated under s. 61.30(2) (a), with the exception that gross
42 income does not include, consistent with paragraph (3) (h),



203644

43 sources of income acquired outside of the marriage which were
44 not relied upon during the marriage.