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15 (c) Net income is determined by subtracting allowable  
16 deductions from gross income. Allowable deductions shall  
17 include:

18 1. Federal, state, and local income tax deductions,  
19 adjusted for actual filing status and allowable dependents and  
20 income tax liabilities.

21 2. Federal insurance contributions or self-employment tax.

22 3. Mandatory union dues.

23 4. Mandatory retirement payments.

24 5. Health insurance payments, excluding payments for  
25 coverage of the minor child.

26 6. Court-ordered support for other children which is  
27 actually paid.

28 7. Spousal support paid pursuant to a court order from a  
29 previous marriage.

30 (2) (a) ~~(1)~~ In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, the  
31 court may grant alimony to either party in the form of, which  
32 alimony may be bridge-the-gap, rehabilitative, or durational  
33 alimony, or permanent in nature or any combination of these  
34 forms of alimony, but shall prioritize an award of bridge-the-  
35 gap alimony, followed by rehabilitative alimony, over any other  
36 form of alimony. The court may grant permanent alimony only when  
37 the parties enter into an agreement for permanent alimony. In  
38 any award of alimony, the court may order periodic payments, ~~or~~  
39 payments in lump sum, or both.

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40           (b) The court shall make written findings regarding the  
41 basis for awarding a combination of forms of alimony, including  
42 the type of alimony and the length of time for which the alimony  
43 is awarded. The court may award a combination of forms of  
44 alimony only to provide greater economic assistance in order to  
45 allow the recipient to achieve rehabilitation.

46           (c) The court may consider the adultery of either spouse  
47 and the circumstances thereof in determining the amount of  
48 alimony, if any, to be awarded. However, the adultery of a  
49 spouse may not be the court's sole basis for:

50           1. Denying a request for alimony; or

51           2. Awarding alimony, unless the adultery contributed to a  
52 depletion of marital assets.

53           (d) In all dissolution actions, the court shall include  
54 written findings of fact relative to the factors provided  
55 ~~enumerated~~ in subsection (3)-(2) supporting the an award or  
56 denial of alimony.

57           (3)-(2) In determining whether to award alimony or  
58 maintenance, the court shall first make, in writing, a specific  
59 factual determination as to whether the party requesting alimony  
60 has an actual need for alimony or maintenance and whether the  
61 other either party has the ability to pay alimony or  
62 maintenance. If the court finds that the a party seeking alimony  
63 or maintenance has a need for alimony or maintenance and that  
64 the other party has the ability to pay alimony or maintenance,

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65 then in determining the proper type and amount of alimony or  
66 maintenance under subsections (5)-(7) ~~(5)-(8)~~, the court shall  
67 consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to:

68 (a) The standard of living established during the  
69 marriage, including the needs and necessities of life for each  
70 party after the dissolution of marriage, taking into  
71 consideration the presumption that both parties will have a  
72 lower standard of living after the dissolution of marriage than  
73 the standard of living they enjoyed during the marriage. This  
74 presumption may be overcome by a preponderance of the evidence.

75 (b) The duration of the marriage.

76 (c) The age and the physical and emotional condition of  
77 each party.

78 (d) The financial resources of each party, including the  
79 nonmarital and the marital assets and liabilities distributed to  
80 each party.

81 (e) The earning capacities, educational levels, vocational  
82 skills, and employability of the parties and, when applicable,  
83 the time necessary for either party to acquire sufficient  
84 education or training to enable such party to find appropriate  
85 employment.

86 (f) The contribution of each party to the marriage,  
87 including, but not limited to, services rendered in homemaking,  
88 child care, education, and career building of the other party.

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89 (g) The responsibilities each party will have with regard  
90 to any minor children that the parties ~~they~~ have in common.

91 (h) The tax treatment and consequences to both parties of  
92 any alimony award, ~~including the designation of all or a portion~~  
93 ~~of the payment as a nontaxable, nondeductible payment.~~

94 (i) All sources of income available to either party,  
95 including income available to either party through investments  
96 of any asset held by that party.

97 (j) Any other factor necessary to do equity and justice  
98 between the parties if such factor is specifically identified in  
99 the award with findings of fact justifying the application of  
100 such factor.

101 ~~(4)(3)~~ To the extent necessary to protect an award of  
102 alimony, the obligee may ~~court may order any party who is~~  
103 ~~ordered to pay alimony to purchase or maintain a life insurance~~  
104 policy on the obligor's life in an amount adequate to ~~or a bond,~~  
105 ~~or to otherwise secure such alimony award with any other assets~~  
106 which may be suitable for that purpose. If the obligee purchases  
107 such a life insurance policy, the court may order the obligor to  
108 cooperate in the process of procuring the issuance and  
109 underwriting of the life insurance policy and to reimburse the  
110 obligee for the cost of procuring and maintaining the policy.

111 ~~(4) For purposes of determining alimony, there is a~~  
112 ~~rebuttable presumption that a short-term marriage is a marriage~~  
113 ~~having a duration of less than 7 years, a moderate-term marriage~~

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114 ~~is a marriage having a duration of greater than 7 years but less~~  
115 ~~than 17 years, and long term marriage is a marriage having a~~  
116 ~~duration of 17 years or greater. The length of a marriage is the~~  
117 ~~period of time from the date of marriage until the date of~~  
118 ~~filing of an action for dissolution of marriage.~~

119 (5) Bridge-the-gap alimony may be awarded to assist a  
120 party by providing support to allow the party to make a  
121 transition from being married to being single. Bridge-the-gap  
122 alimony is designed to assist a party with legitimate  
123 identifiable short-term needs, and the length of an award of  
124 bridge-the-gap alimony may not exceed 2 years. An award of  
125 bridge-the-gap alimony terminates upon the death of either party  
126 or upon the remarriage of the party receiving alimony. An award  
127 of bridge-the-gap alimony is ~~shall~~ not ~~be~~ modifiable in amount  
128 or duration.

129 (6) (a) Rehabilitative alimony may be awarded to assist a  
130 party in establishing the capacity for self-support through  
131 either:

- 132 1. The redevelopment of previous skills or credentials; or  
133 2. The acquisition of education, training, or work  
134 experience necessary to develop appropriate employment skills or  
135 credentials.

136 (b) In order to award rehabilitative alimony, there must  
137 be a specific and defined rehabilitative plan which shall be  
138 included as a part of any order awarding rehabilitative alimony.

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139 (c) The length of an award of rehabilitative alimony may  
140 not exceed 5 years or the limitations for durational alimony as  
141 provided in subsection (7), whichever period of time is shorter.

142 (d) An award of rehabilitative alimony may be modified or  
143 terminated in accordance with s. 61.14 based upon a substantial  
144 change in circumstances, upon noncompliance with the  
145 rehabilitative plan, or upon completion of the rehabilitative  
146 plan, including completion of the rehabilitative plan before the  
147 length of the award of rehabilitative alimony expires.

148 ~~(7) (a) Durational alimony may be awarded when permanent~~  
149 ~~periodic alimony is inappropriate. The purpose of durational~~  
150 ~~alimony is to provide a party with economic assistance for a set~~  
151 ~~period of time following a marriage of short or moderate~~  
152 ~~duration or following a marriage of long duration if there is no~~  
153 ~~ongoing need for support on a permanent basis. An award of~~  
154 ~~durational alimony terminates upon the death of either party or~~  
155 ~~upon the remarriage of the party receiving alimony. The amount~~  
156 ~~of an award of durational alimony may be modified or terminated~~  
157 ~~based upon a substantial change in circumstances, including a~~  
158 ~~finding that a supportive relationship exists or existed between~~  
159 ~~the obligee and another person in accordance with s. 61.14.~~  
160 ~~However,~~ The length of an award of durational alimony may not be  
161 modified except under exceptional circumstances and may not  
162 exceed 50 percent of the length of the marriage. For purposes of  
163 this subsection, the length of a marriage is the period of time

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164 beginning on the date of marriage and ending on the date the  
165 action for dissolution of marriage currently pending before the  
166 court is filed.

167 (b) When awarding durational alimony, the court must make  
168 written findings that an award of another type of alimony, or  
169 any combination of the other forms of alimony, is not  
170 appropriate.

171 (c) The amount of durational alimony is the amount  
172 determined to be the obligee's reasonable need or 25 percent of  
173 the difference between the parties' net incomes, whichever  
174 amount is less.

175 (8) A party against whom alimony is sought who has met the  
176 requirements for retirement in accordance with s. 61.14(12)  
177 before the filing of the petition for dissolution of marriage  
178 may not be ordered to pay bridge-the-gap, rehabilitative, or  
179 durational alimony, unless the court determines that the needs  
180 and necessities of life for the party seeking alimony are not  
181 adequately provided for by nonmarital assets or the distribution  
182 of marital assets.

183 (9) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, alimony  
184 may not be awarded to a party who has a monthly net income that  
185 is equal to or more than the other party's monthly net income.

186 (b) Social security retirement benefits may not be imputed  
187 to the obligor or the obligee as demonstrated by a social  
188 security retirement benefits entitlement letter.

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189 (c) If the obligee alleges that a physical disability has  
190 impaired his or her capability to earn the income imputed by the  
191 court, the obligee must have qualified for benefits under the  
192 Social Security Administration Disability Insurance Program or,  
193 in the event the obligee is not eligible for the program, must  
194 demonstrate that his or her disability meets the disability  
195 qualification standards of the Social Security Administration  
196 Disability Insurance Program.

197 ~~(8) Permanent alimony may be awarded to provide for the~~  
198 ~~needs and necessities of life as they were established during~~  
199 ~~the marriage of the parties for a party who lacks the financial~~  
200 ~~ability to meet his or her needs and necessities of life~~  
201 ~~following a dissolution of marriage. Permanent alimony may be~~  
202 ~~awarded following a marriage of long duration if such an award~~  
203 ~~is appropriate upon consideration of the factors set forth in~~  
204 ~~subsection (2), following a marriage of moderate duration if~~  
205 ~~such an award is appropriate based upon clear and convincing~~  
206 ~~evidence after consideration of the factors set forth in~~  
207 ~~subsection (2), or following a marriage of short duration if~~  
208 ~~there are written findings of exceptional circumstances. In~~  
209 ~~awarding permanent alimony, the court shall include a finding~~  
210 ~~that no other form of alimony is fair and reasonable under the~~  
211 ~~circumstances of the parties. An award of permanent alimony~~  
212 ~~terminates upon the death of either party or upon the remarriage~~  
213 ~~of the party receiving alimony. An award may be modified or~~

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214 ~~terminated based upon a substantial change in circumstances or~~  
215 ~~upon the existence of a supportive relationship in accordance~~  
216 ~~with s. 61.14.~~

217 ~~(9) The award of alimony may not leave the payor with~~  
218 ~~significantly less net income than the net income of the~~  
219 ~~recipient unless there are written findings of exceptional~~  
220 ~~circumstances.~~

221 (10) (a) With respect to any order requiring the payment of  
222 alimony entered on or after January 1, 1985, unless ~~the~~  
223 ~~provisions of paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) applies~~ apply, the  
224 court shall direct in the order that the payments of alimony be  
225 made through the appropriate depository as provided in s.  
226 61.181.

227 (b) With respect to any order requiring the payment of  
228 alimony entered before January 1, 1985, upon the subsequent  
229 appearance<sub>T</sub> on or after that date<sub>T</sub> of one or both parties before  
230 the court having jurisdiction for the purpose of modifying or  
231 enforcing the order or in any other proceeding related to the  
232 order<sub>T</sub> or upon the application of either party, unless ~~the~~  
233 ~~provisions of paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) applies~~ apply, the  
234 court shall modify the terms of the order as necessary to direct  
235 that payments of alimony be made through the appropriate  
236 depository as provided in s. 61.181.

237 (c) If there is no minor child, alimony payments need not  
238 be directed through the depository.

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239 (d)1. If there is a minor child of the parties and both  
240 parties so request, the court may order that alimony payments  
241 need not be directed through the depository. In this case, the  
242 order of support must ~~shall~~ provide, or be deemed to provide,  
243 that either party may subsequently apply to the depository to  
244 require that payments be made through the depository. The court  
245 shall provide a copy of the order to the depository.

246 2. If ~~the provisions of~~ subparagraph 1. applies ~~apply~~,  
247 either party may subsequently file with the depository an  
248 affidavit alleging default or arrearages in payment and stating  
249 that the party wishes to initiate participation in the  
250 depository program. The party shall provide copies of the  
251 affidavit to the court and the other party or parties. Fifteen  
252 days after receipt of the affidavit, the depository shall notify  
253 all parties that future payments shall be directed to the  
254 depository.

255 3. In IV-D cases, the IV-D agency has shall have the same  
256 rights as the obligee in requesting that payments be made  
257 through the depository.

258 (11) The court may consider any alimony payments made to  
259 the obligee after the date of filing of a petition for  
260 dissolution of marriage, either voluntarily or pursuant to a  
261 court order, in determining the amount and length of an award of  
262 rehabilitative or durational alimony.

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263 Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section  
264 61.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

265 61.13 Support of children; parenting and time-sharing;  
266 powers of court.—

267 (2)

268 (c) The court shall determine all matters relating to  
269 parenting and time-sharing of each minor child of the parties in  
270 accordance with the best interests of the child and in  
271 accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and  
272 Enforcement Act, except that modification of a parenting plan  
273 and time-sharing schedule requires a showing of a substantial,  
274 material, and unanticipated change of circumstances.

275 1. It is the public policy of this state that each minor  
276 child has frequent and continuing contact with both parents  
277 after the parents separate or the marriage of the parties is  
278 dissolved and to encourage parents to share the rights and  
279 responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. Unless otherwise  
280 agreed to by the parties, there is a presumption that equal  
281 time-sharing is in the best interests of the minor children  
282 common to both parties. ~~There is no presumption for or against~~  
283 ~~the father or mother of the child or for or against any specific~~  
284 ~~time-sharing schedule when creating or modifying the parenting~~  
285 ~~plan of the child.~~

286 2. The court shall order that the parental responsibility  
287 for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court

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288 finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental  
289 to the child. Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a  
290 misdemeanor of the first degree or higher involving domestic  
291 violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, or meets the  
292 criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of  
293 detriment to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted after  
294 the convicted parent is advised by the court that the  
295 presumption exists, shared parental responsibility, including  
296 time-sharing with the child, and decisions made regarding the  
297 child, may not be granted to the convicted parent. However, the  
298 convicted parent is not relieved of any obligation to provide  
299 financial support. If the court determines that shared parental  
300 responsibility would be detrimental to the child, it may order  
301 sole parental responsibility and make such arrangements for  
302 time-sharing as specified in the parenting plan as will best  
303 protect the child or abused spouse from further harm. Regardless  
304 of whether ~~or not~~ there is a conviction of any offense of  
305 domestic violence or child abuse or the existence of an  
306 injunction for protection against domestic violence, the court  
307 shall consider evidence of domestic violence or child abuse as  
308 evidence of detriment to the child.

309 a. In ordering shared parental responsibility, the court  
310 may consider the expressed desires of the parents and may grant  
311 to one party the ultimate responsibility over specific aspects  
312 of the child's welfare or may divide those responsibilities

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313 between the parties based on the best interests of the child.  
314 Areas of responsibility may include education, health care, and  
315 any other responsibilities that the court finds unique to a  
316 particular family.

317 b. The court shall order sole parental responsibility for  
318 a minor child to one parent, with or without time-sharing with  
319 the other parent if it is in the best interests of the minor  
320 child.

321 3. Access to records and information pertaining to a minor  
322 child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and  
323 school records, may not be denied to either parent. Full rights  
324 under this subparagraph apply to either parent unless a court  
325 order specifically revokes these rights, including any  
326 restrictions on these rights as provided in a domestic violence  
327 injunction. A parent having rights under this subparagraph has  
328 the same rights upon request as to form, substance, and manner  
329 of access as are available to the other parent of a child,  
330 including, without limitation, the right to in-person  
331 communication with medical, dental, and education providers

332 Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section  
333 61.14, Florida Statutes, is amended, paragraphs (c) and (d) are  
334 added to subsection (11), and subsections (12), (13), and (14)  
335 are added to that section, to read:

336 61.14 Enforcement and modification of support,  
337 maintenance, or alimony agreements or orders.—

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338 (1) (a) When the parties enter into an agreement for  
339 payments for, or instead of, support, maintenance, or alimony,  
340 whether in connection with a proceeding for dissolution or  
341 separate maintenance or with any voluntary property settlement,  
342 or when a party is required by court order to make any payments,  
343 and the circumstances or the financial ability of either party  
344 changes or the child who is a beneficiary of an agreement or  
345 court order as described herein reaches majority after the  
346 execution of the agreement or the rendition of the order, either  
347 party may apply to the circuit court of the circuit in which the  
348 parties, or either of them, resided at the date of the execution  
349 of the agreement or reside at the date of the application, or in  
350 which the agreement was executed or in which the order was  
351 rendered, for an order decreasing or increasing the amount of  
352 support, maintenance, or alimony, and the court has jurisdiction  
353 to make orders as equity requires, with due regard to the  
354 changed circumstances or the financial ability of the parties or  
355 the child, decreasing, increasing, or confirming the amount of  
356 separate support, maintenance, or alimony provided for in the  
357 agreement or order. A finding that medical insurance is  
358 reasonably available or the child support guidelines schedule in  
359 s. 61.30 may constitute changed circumstances. Except as  
360 otherwise provided in s. 61.30(11)(c), the court may modify an  
361 order of support, maintenance, or alimony by increasing or  
362 decreasing the support, maintenance, or alimony retroactively to

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363 the date of the filing of the action or supplemental action for  
364 modification as equity requires, giving due regard to the  
365 changed circumstances or the financial ability of the parties or  
366 the child.

367 (b)1. The court may reduce or terminate an award of  
368 alimony or order reimbursement to the obligor for any amount the  
369 court determines is equitable upon specific written findings by  
370 the court that since the granting of a divorce and the award of  
371 alimony a supportive relationship exists or ~~has~~ existed between  
372 the obligee and another a person at any time during the 180 days  
373 before the filing of a petition for modification of alimony with  
374 ~~whom the obligee resides~~. On the issue of whether alimony should  
375 be reduced or terminated under this paragraph, the burden is on  
376 the obligor to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that a  
377 supportive relationship exists or existed.

378 2. In determining whether an existing award of alimony  
379 should be reduced or terminated because of an alleged supportive  
380 relationship between an obligee and a person who is not related  
381 by consanguinity or affinity and with whom the obligee resides,  
382 the court shall elicit the nature and extent of the relationship  
383 in question. The court shall give consideration, without  
384 limitation, to circumstances, including, but not limited to, the  
385 following, in determining the relationship of an obligee to  
386 another person:

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387 a. The extent to which the obligee and the other person  
388 have held themselves out as a married couple by engaging in  
389 conduct such as using the same last name, using a common mailing  
390 address, referring to each other in terms such as "my husband"  
391 or "my wife," or otherwise conducting themselves in a manner  
392 that evidences a permanent supportive relationship.

393 b. The period of time that the obligee has resided with  
394 the other person in a permanent place of abode.

395 c. The extent to which the obligee and the other person  
396 have pooled their assets or income or otherwise exhibited  
397 financial interdependence.

398 d. The extent to which the obligee or the other person has  
399 supported the other, in whole or in part.

400 e. The extent to which the obligee or the other person has  
401 performed valuable services for the other.

402 f. The extent to which the obligee or the other person has  
403 performed valuable services for the other's company or employer.

404 g. Whether the obligee and the other person have worked  
405 together to create or enhance anything of value.

406 h. Whether the obligee and the other person have jointly  
407 contributed to the purchase of any real or personal property.

408 i. Evidence in support of a claim that the obligee and the  
409 other person have an express agreement regarding property  
410 sharing or support.

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411 j. Evidence in support of a claim that the obligee and the  
412 other person have an implied agreement regarding property  
413 sharing or support.

414 k. Whether the obligee and the other person have provided  
415 support to the children of one another, regardless of any legal  
416 duty to do so.

417 3. This paragraph does not abrogate the requirement that  
418 every marriage in this state be solemnized under a license, does  
419 not recognize a common law marriage as valid, and does not  
420 recognize a de facto marriage. This paragraph recognizes only  
421 that relationships do exist that provide economic support  
422 equivalent to a marriage and that alimony terminable on  
423 remarriage may be reduced or terminated upon the establishment  
424 of equivalent equitable circumstances as described in this  
425 paragraph. The existence of a conjugal relationship, though it  
426 may be relevant to the nature and extent of the relationship, is  
427 not necessary for the application of ~~the provisions of~~ this  
428 paragraph.

429 (c) For each support order reviewed by the department as  
430 required by s. 409.2564(11), if the amount of the child support  
431 award under the order differs by at least 10 percent but not  
432 less than \$25 from the amount that would be awarded under s.  
433 61.30, the department shall seek to have the order modified and  
434 any modification shall be made without a requirement for proof  
435 or showing of a change in circumstances.

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436 (d) The department may ~~shall have authority to~~ adopt rules  
437 to administer ~~implement~~ this section.

438 (11)

439 (c) An obligor's subsequent remarriage or cohabitation  
440 does not constitute a basis for either party to seek  
441 modification of alimony. An obligee may not seek modification to  
442 increase an award of alimony based on the income and assets of  
443 the obligor's subsequent spouse or person with whom the obligor  
444 resides, and the obligor may not seek modification to reduce an  
445 award of alimony based on the obligor's reliance upon the income  
446 and assets of the obligor's subsequent spouse or person with  
447 whom the obligor resides.

448 (12) (a) An alimony award may be modified when the obligor  
449 reaches full retirement age as determined by the United States  
450 Social Security Administration or when the obligor retires at an  
451 age that is reasonable for his or her profession or line of  
452 work, whichever is earlier. However, if an alimony award was  
453 made pursuant to an agreement between the parties, the court  
454 must make written findings of fact indicating exceptional  
455 circumstances which require the court to modify the agreed upon  
456 alimony award.

457 (b) In determining whether the obligor's retirement age is  
458 reasonable, the court shall consider:

459 1. The obligor's age and health.

460 2. The obligor's motivation for retirement.

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461       3. The obligor's type of work and the typical retirement  
462 age for the type of work.

463       4. The obligee's needs and necessities of life.

464       5. The impact a termination or reduction of alimony would  
465 have on the receiving spouse. In determining the impact, the  
466 court shall consider any assets accumulated or received by the  
467 obligee, including any income generated by such assets, since  
468 the final judgment of dissolution of marriage.

469       (c) Up to 12 months prior to the obligor's anticipated  
470 retirement, the obligor may file a petition to modify the  
471 alimony award effective upon the obligor's actual retirement  
472 date. The court shall modify the alimony award after the  
473 retirement of the obligor, unless the court makes written  
474 findings of fact that the obligor's retirement is not  
475 reasonable.

476       (13) Any amount of social security or disability benefits  
477 or retirement payments received by an obligee subsequent to an  
478 initial award of alimony constitutes a change in circumstances  
479 for which an obligor may seek modification to reduce an alimony  
480 award.

481       (14) Nothing in this section shall make invalid any  
482 support, maintenance, or alimony award, including a permanent  
483 alimony award, ordered prior to July 1, 2020.

484 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

485 -----

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**T I T L E   A M E N D M E N T**

Remove everything before the enacting clause and insert:  
An act relating to dissolution of marriage; amending s. 61.08, F.S.; providing definitions; providing for the priority of different forms of alimony; requiring a court to make written findings regarding the basis for awarding a combination of forms of alimony; revising factors the court must considered when determining an alimony award; revising provisions relating to the protection of awards of alimony; removing the rebuttable presumption of the length of a marriage; revising provisions and criteria for an award of rehabilitative and durational alimony; removing the authorization for a court to order permanent alimony; permitting the court to approve an award of permanent alimony only when by agreement of the parties; providing that a retired party does not have to pay alimony under certain circumstances; permitting the court to consider prior support payments made by the obligor when calculating durational limitations; amending s. 61.13, F.S.; creating a presumption for equal time-sharing; amending provisions to conform to changes made by the act; amending s. 61.14, F.S.; revising and creating provisions relating to the modification or termination of an alimony award; providing that an obligor's subsequent remarriage or cohabitation is not a basis for modification or termination of alimony; providing that attaining retirement age is a basis for an obligor to seek modification of an alimony award;

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511 providing factors to be considered in determining whether  
512 retirement is reasonable; requiring the court to make written  
513 findings of exceptional circumstances to modify an alimony award  
514 made by agreement of the parties; allowing the court to modify  
515 an alimony award based on certain factors; allowing an obligor  
516 to petition for modification up to 12 months prior to  
517 anticipated retirement; providing that certain benefits received  
518 by an obligee subsequent to an initial alimony award constitute  
519 a substantial change in circumstances; providing that nothing in  
520 the modification statute shall be interpreted to invalidate any  
521 alimony award ordered prior to July 1, 2020; providing an  
522 effective date.