A bill to be entitled

An act relating to alimony; amending s. 61.08, F.S.; revising provisions relating to factors to be considered for alimony awards; revising provisions relating to awards of permanent alimony; providing that an alimony award may not result in the party receiving the award enjoying a standard of living that is greater than that of the party paying alimony unless there are written findings of exceptional circumstances; providing applicability for amendments by the act; revising provisions relating to applicability of certain amendments made in ch. 2010-199, Laws of Florida, to delete language declaring those amendments inapplicable to modification of awards made before the effective date of that act and applying those amendments to modifications of such awards; providing for retroactive effect; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Subsection (9) of section 61.08, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (10), a new subsection (9) is added to that section, and subsections (2), (7), and (8) of that section are amended, to read:

24 61.08 Alimony.—

(2) In determining whether to award alimony or maintenance, the court shall first make a specific factual determination as to whether either party has an actual need for alimony or maintenance and whether either party has the ability

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to pay alimony or maintenance. If the court finds that a party has a need for alimony or maintenance and that the other party has the ability to pay alimony or maintenance, then in determining the proper type and amount of alimony or maintenance under subsections (5)-(8), the court shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to:

- (a) The standard of living established during the marriage.
 - (b) The duration of the marriage.

- (c) The age and the physical and emotional condition of each party.
- (d) The financial resources of each party, including the nonmarital and the marital assets and liabilities distributed to each.
- (e) The earning capacities, educational levels, vocational skills, and employability of the parties and, when applicable, the time necessary for either party to acquire sufficient education or training to enable such party to find appropriate employment.
- (f) The contribution of each party to the marriage, including, but not limited to, services rendered in homemaking, child care, education, and career building of the other party.
- (g) The responsibilities each party will have with regard to any minor children they have in common.
- (h) The tax treatment and consequences to both parties of any alimony award, including the designation of all or a portion of the payment as a nontaxable, nondeductible payment.
 - (i) All sources of income available to either party,

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including income available to either party through investments of any asset held by that party.

- (j) Any other factor necessary to do equity and justice between the parties.
- (7) Durational alimony may be awarded when permanent periodic alimony is inappropriate. The purpose of durational alimony is to provide a party with economic assistance for a set period of time following a marriage of short or moderate duration. An award of durational alimony terminates upon the death of either party or upon the remarriage of the party receiving alimony. The amount of an award of durational alimony may be modified or terminated based upon a substantial change in circumstances in accordance with s. 61.14. However, the length of an award of durational alimony may not be modified except under exceptional circumstances and may not exceed the length of the marriage.
- (8) Permanent alimony may be awarded to provide for the needs and necessities of life as they were established during the marriage of the parties for a party who lacks the financial ability to meet his or her needs and necessities of life following a dissolution of marriage. Permanent alimony may be awarded following a marriage of moderate or long duration, following a marriage of moderate duration if such an award is appropriate upon consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (2), or following a marriage of short duration if there are written findings of exceptional circumstances. In awarding permanent alimony, the court shall include findings regarding the applicability of the needs and necessities of life

established during the marriage to the alimony award and shall include findings that no other form of alimony, including, but not limited to, durational alimony, is adequate. An award of permanent alimony terminates upon the death of either party or upon the remarriage of the party receiving alimony. An award may be modified or terminated based upon a substantial change in circumstances or upon the existence of a supportive relationship in accordance with s. 61.14.

- (9) An alimony award may not result in the party receiving the award enjoying a standard of living that is greater than that of the party paying alimony unless there are written findings of exceptional circumstances.
- Section 2. The amendments to s. 61.08, Florida Statutes, by this act apply to all initial awards of alimony entered on or after July 1, 2011, and to all modifications of alimony awards for marriages of short or moderate duration made on or after July 1, 2011.
- Section 3. Effective upon this act becoming a law and retroactive to July 1, 2010, section 2 of chapter 2010-199, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
- Section 2. The amendments to s. 61.08, Florida Statutes, by this act apply to all initial awards of alimony entered after July 1, 2010, and to all modifications of alimony such awards made after July 1, 2010. Such amendments may not serve as a basis to modify awards entered before July 1, 2010, or as a basis to change amounts or duration of awards existing before July 1, 2010. The amendments to s. 61.08, Florida Statutes, by this act are applicable to all cases pending on or filed after

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Section 4. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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