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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate

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House

The Committee on Rules (Gruters) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause
and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (8) of section 61.046, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

61.046 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(8) "Income" means any form of payment to an individual,
regardless of source, including, but not limited to: wages,
salary, commissions and bonuses, compensation as an independent
contractor, worker's compensation, disability benefits, annuity



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12 and retirement benefits, pensions, dividends, interest,
13 royalties, trusts, and any other payments, made by any person,
14 private entity, federal or state government, or any unit of
15 local government. United States Department of Veterans Affairs
16 disability benefits and combat-related disability benefits and
17 reemployment assistance or unemployment compensation, as defined
18 in chapter 443, are excluded from this definition of income
19 except for purposes of establishing an amount of child support.

20 Section 2. Section 61.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to
21 read:

22 61.08 Alimony.—

23 (1) As used in this section, the term:

24 (a) "Alimony" means a court-ordered or voluntary payment of
25 support by one spouse to the other spouse. The term includes any
26 voluntary payment made after the date of filing of an order for
27 maintenance, spousal support, temporary support, or separate
28 support when the payment is not intended for the benefit of a
29 child in common.

30 (b) "Gross income" means gross income as determined in
31 accordance with s. 61.30.

32 (c) "Net income" means income that is determined by
33 subtracting allowable deductions from gross income. For purposes
34 of this section, allowable deductions include any of the
35 following:

36 1. Federal, state, or local income tax deductions, adjusted
37 for actual filing status and allowable dependents and income tax
38 liabilities.

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

40 3. Mandatory union dues.



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41 4. Mandatory retirement payments.
42 5. Health insurance payments, excluding payments for
43 coverage of a minor child.
44 6. Court-ordered support for other children which is
45 actually paid.
46 7. Spousal support paid pursuant to a court order from a
47 previous marriage.
48 (2) (a) ~~(1)~~ In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, the
49 court may grant alimony to either party in the form of, which
50 alimony may be bridge-the-gap, rehabilitative, or durational
51 alimony, or a permanent in nature or any combination of these
52 forms of alimony, but shall prioritize an award of bridge-the-
53 gap alimony, followed by rehabilitative alimony, over any other
54 form of alimony. The court may grant permanent alimony only if
55 the parties enter into an agreement for permanent alimony. In an
56 any award of alimony, the court may order periodic payments, or
57 payments in lump sum, or both.
58 (b) The court shall make written findings regarding the
59 basis for awarding a combination of forms of alimony, including
60 the type of alimony and the length of time for which the alimony
61 is awarded. The court may award a combination of forms of
62 alimony only to provide greater economic assistance in order to
63 allow the recipient to achieve rehabilitation.
64 (c) The court may consider the adultery of either spouse
65 and the circumstances thereof in determining the amount of
66 alimony, if any, to be awarded. However, the adultery of a
67 spouse may not be the court's sole basis for denying a request
68 for alimony or awarding alimony, unless the adultery contributed
69 to a depletion of marital assets. In all dissolution actions,



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70 the court shall include written findings of fact relative to the
71 factors provided ~~enumerated~~ in subsection (3) ~~(2)~~ supporting the
72 ~~an~~ award or denial of alimony.

73 (3)~~(2)~~ In determining whether to award alimony or
74 maintenance, the court shall first make a specific, written
75 factual determination as to whether the other ~~either~~ party has
76 an actual need for alimony or maintenance and whether the other
77 ~~either~~ party has the ability to pay alimony or maintenance. If
78 the court finds that the ~~a~~ party seeking alimony has a need for
79 alimony or maintenance and that the other party has the ability
80 to pay alimony or maintenance, then in determining the proper
81 type and amount of alimony or maintenance under subsections (5),
82 (6), and (7) ~~(5)~~~~(8)~~, the court shall consider all relevant
83 factors, including, but not limited to:

84 (a) The standard of living established during the marriage,
85 including the needs and necessities of life for each party after
86 the dissolution of marriage, taking into consideration the
87 presumption that both parties will have a lower standard of
88 living after the dissolution of marriage than the standard of
89 living they enjoyed during the marriage. This presumption may be
90 overcome by a preponderance of the evidence.

91 (b) The duration of the marriage.

92 (c) The age and the physical and emotional condition of
93 each party.

94 (d) The financial resources of each party, including the
95 nonmarital and the marital assets and liabilities distributed to
96 each.

97 (e) The earning capacities, educational levels, vocational
98 skills, and employability of the parties and, when applicable,



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99 the time necessary for either party to acquire sufficient
100 education or training to enable such party to find appropriate
101 employment.

102 (f) The contribution of each party to the marriage,
103 including, but not limited to, services rendered in homemaking,
104 child care, education, and career building of either ~~the other~~
105 party.

106 (g) The responsibilities each party will have with regard
107 to any minor children whom the parties ~~they~~ have in common.

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

111 (i) All sources of income available to either party,
112 including income available to either party through investments
113 of any asset held by that party.

114 (j) Any other factor necessary for ~~to do~~ equity and justice
115 between the parties if such factor is specifically identified in
116 the award with findings of fact justifying the application of
117 such factor.

118 ~~(4)-(3)~~ To the extent necessary to protect an award of
119 alimony, the obligee may ~~court may order any party who is~~
120 ~~ordered to pay alimony to purchase or maintain a life insurance~~
121 policy on the obligor's life in an amount adequate to ~~or a bond,~~
122 ~~or to otherwise secure such alimony award with any other assets~~
123 which may be suitable for that purpose. If the obligee purchases
124 a life insurance policy, the obligor shall cooperate in the
125 process of procuring the issuance and underwriting of the life
126 insurance policy.

127 ~~(4) For purposes of determining alimony, there is a~~



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128 ~~rebuttable presumption that a short-term marriage is a marriage~~
129 ~~having a duration of less than 7 years, a moderate-term marriage~~
130 ~~is a marriage having a duration of greater than 7 years but less~~
131 ~~than 17 years, and long-term marriage is a marriage having a~~
132 ~~duration of 17 years or greater. The length of a marriage is the~~
133 ~~period of time from the date of marriage until the date of~~
134 ~~filing of an action for dissolution of marriage.~~

135 (5) Bridge-the-gap alimony may be awarded to assist a party
136 by providing support to allow the party to make a transition
137 from being married to being single. Bridge-the-gap alimony is
138 designed to assist a party with legitimate identifiable short-
139 term needs, and the length of an award of bridge-the-gap alimony
140 may not exceed 2 years. An award of bridge-the-gap alimony
141 terminates upon the death of either party or upon the remarriage
142 of the party receiving alimony. An award of bridge-the-gap
143 alimony is shall not be modifiable in amount or duration.

144 (6) (a) Rehabilitative alimony may be awarded to assist a
145 party in establishing the capacity for self-support through
146 either:

- 147 1. The redevelopment of previous skills or credentials; or
148 2. The acquisition of education, training, or work
149 experience necessary to develop appropriate employment skills or
150 credentials.

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

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



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157 (d) An award of rehabilitative alimony may be modified or
158 terminated in accordance with s. 61.14 based upon a substantial
159 change in circumstances, upon noncompliance with the
160 rehabilitative plan, or upon completion of the rehabilitative
161 plan if the plan is completed before the length of the award of
162 rehabilitative alimony expires.

163 (7) (a) Durational alimony may be awarded ~~when permanent~~
164 ~~periodic alimony is inappropriate. The purpose of durational~~
165 ~~alimony is~~ to provide a party with economic assistance for a set
166 period of time ~~following a marriage of short or moderate~~
167 ~~duration or following a marriage of long duration if there is no~~
168 ~~ongoing need for support on a permanent basis.~~ An award of
169 durational alimony terminates upon the death of either party or
170 upon the remarriage of the party receiving alimony. The amount
171 of an award of durational alimony may be modified or terminated
172 based upon a substantial change in circumstances or upon a
173 finding that a supportive relationship exists or existed between
174 the obligee and another person in accordance with s. 61.14.
175 ~~However,~~ The length of an award of durational alimony may not ~~be~~
176 ~~modified except under exceptional circumstances and may not~~
177 exceed 50 percent of the length of a the marriage lasting less
178 than 20 years or 75 percent of the length of a marriage lasting
179 20 years or more. For purposes of this section, the length of a
180 marriage is the period of time beginning on the date of marriage
181 and ending on the date an action for dissolution of marriage is
182 filed. However, if the party seeking alimony is either medically
183 needy under part III of chapter 409 and related rules or is the
184 full-time in-home caregiver to a fully and permanently mentally
185 or physically disabled child who is common to the parties, the



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186 court may extend durational alimony beyond 50 percent of the
187 duration of the marriage until the death of the child or until
188 the court determines that there is no longer a need for
189 durational alimony.

190 (b) When awarding durational alimony, the court must make
191 written findings that an award of another type of alimony, or a
192 combination of the other forms of alimony, is not appropriate.

193 (c) The amount of durational alimony is the amount
194 determined to be the obligee's reasonable need or 30 percent of
195 the difference between the parties' net incomes, whichever
196 amount is less.

197 (8) A party against whom alimony is sought who has met the
198 requirements for retirement in accordance with s. 61.14(12)
199 before the filing of the petition for dissolution of marriage
200 may not be ordered to pay bridge-the-gap, rehabilitative, or
201 durational alimony, unless the court determines that:

202 (a) The party seeking alimony has not reached the age to
203 qualify for any social security retirement benefits; and

204 (b) As a result of the dissolution of marriage, the party
205 seeking alimony would, based on the income and assets available
206 after the dissolution is final, meet the primary qualifications
207 for the Florida Medicaid medically needy program under part III
208 of chapter 409 and the related rules in effect on March 1, 2020.

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

212 (b) Social security retirement benefits may not be imputed
213 to the obligor as demonstrated by a social security retirement
214 benefits entitlement letter unless those benefits are actually



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215 being paid.

216 (c) If the obligee alleges that a physical disability has
217 impaired his or her capability to earn the income imputed by the
218 court, the obligee must have qualified for benefits under the
219 Social Security Administration Disability Insurance Program or,
220 in the event the obligee is not eligible for the program, must
221 demonstrate that his or her disability meets the disability
222 qualification standards of the Social Security Administration
223 Disability Insurance Program.

224 ~~(8) Permanent alimony may be awarded to provide for the~~
225 ~~needs and necessities of life as they were established during~~
226 ~~the marriage of the parties for a party who lacks the financial~~
227 ~~ability to meet his or her needs and necessities of life~~
228 ~~following a dissolution of marriage. Permanent alimony may be~~
229 ~~awarded following a marriage of long duration if such an award~~
230 ~~is appropriate upon consideration of the factors set forth in~~
231 ~~subsection (2), following a marriage of moderate duration if~~
232 ~~such an award is appropriate based upon clear and convincing~~
233 ~~evidence after consideration of the factors set forth in~~
234 ~~subsection (2), or following a marriage of short duration if~~
235 ~~there are written findings of exceptional circumstances. In~~
236 ~~awarding permanent alimony, the court shall include a finding~~
237 ~~that no other form of alimony is fair and reasonable under the~~
238 ~~circumstances of the parties. An award of permanent alimony~~
239 ~~terminates upon the death of either party or upon the remarriage~~
240 ~~of the party receiving alimony. An award may be modified or~~
241 ~~terminated based upon a substantial change in circumstances or~~
242 ~~upon the existence of a supportive relationship in accordance~~
243 ~~with s. 61.14.~~



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244 ~~(9) The award of alimony may not leave the payor with~~
245 ~~significantly less net income than the net income of the~~
246 ~~recipient unless there are written findings of exceptional~~
247 ~~circumstances.~~

248 (10) (a) With respect to any order requiring the payment of
249 alimony entered on or after January 1, 1985, unless ~~the~~
250 ~~provisions of paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) applies~~ apply, the
251 court shall direct in the order that the payments of alimony be
252 made through the appropriate depository as provided in s.
253 61.181.

254 (b) With respect to any order requiring the payment of
255 alimony entered before January 1, 1985, upon the subsequent
256 appearance~~7~~ on or after that date~~7~~ of one or both parties before
257 the court having jurisdiction for the purpose of modifying or
258 enforcing the order or in any other proceeding related to the
259 order~~7~~ or upon the application of either party, unless ~~the~~
260 ~~provisions of paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) applies~~ apply, the
261 court shall modify the terms of the order as necessary to direct
262 that payments of alimony be made through the appropriate
263 depository as provided in s. 61.181.

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

266 (d)1. If there is a minor child of the parties and both
267 parties so request, the court may order that alimony payments
268 need not be directed through the depository. In this case, the
269 order of support must ~~shall~~ provide, or be deemed to provide,
270 that either party may subsequently apply to the depository to
271 require that payments be made through the depository. The court
272 shall provide a copy of the order to the depository.



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273 2. If ~~the provisions of~~ subparagraph 1. applies ~~apply~~,
274 either party may subsequently file with the depository an
275 affidavit alleging default or arrearages in payment and stating
276 that the party wishes to initiate participation in the
277 depository program. The party shall provide copies of the
278 affidavit to the court and the other party or parties. Fifteen
279 days after receipt of the affidavit, the depository shall notify
280 all parties that future payments shall be directed to the
281 depository.

282 3. In IV-D cases, the IV-D agency has ~~shall have~~ the same
283 rights as the obligee in requesting that payments be made
284 through the depository.

285 (11) The court shall consider any alimony payments made to
286 the obligee after the date of filing of a petition for
287 dissolution of marriage, either voluntarily or pursuant to a
288 court order, in determining the amount and length of an award of
289 rehabilitative or durational alimony.

290 Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
291 61.14, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (c) is added
292 to subsection (11) and subsections (12), (13), and (14) are
293 added to that section, to read:

294 61.14 Enforcement and modification of support, maintenance,
295 or alimony agreements or orders.—

296 (1)

297 (b)1. The court may reduce or terminate an award of alimony
298 or order reimbursement to the obligor for any amount the court
299 determines is equitable upon specific written findings by the
300 court that since the granting of a divorce and the award of
301 alimony, a supportive relationship exists or ~~has~~ existed between



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302 the obligee and another a person at any time during the 180 days
303 before the filing of a petition for modification of alimony with
304 ~~whom the obligee resides~~. On the issue of whether alimony should
305 be reduced or terminated under this paragraph, the burden is on
306 the obligor to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that a
307 supportive relationship exists or existed.

308 2. In determining whether an existing award of alimony
309 should be reduced or terminated because of an alleged supportive
310 relationship between an obligee and a person who is not related
311 by consanguinity or affinity and with whom the obligee resides,
312 the court shall elicit the nature and extent of the relationship
313 in question. The court shall give consideration, without
314 limitation, to circumstances, including, but not limited to, the
315 following, in determining the relationship of an obligee to
316 another person:

317 a. The extent to which the obligee and the other person
318 have held themselves out as a married couple by engaging in
319 conduct such as using the same last name, using a common mailing
320 address, referring to each other in terms such as "my husband,"
321 ~~or~~ "my wife," "my partner," or "my fiance" or otherwise
322 conducting themselves in a manner that evidences a permanent or
323 longstanding committed and supportive relationship.

324 b. The period of time that the obligee has resided with the
325 other person ~~in a permanent place of abode~~.

326 c. The extent to which the obligee and the other person
327 have pooled their assets or income or otherwise exhibited
328 financial interdependence.

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



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

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

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

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

339 i. Evidence in support of a claim that the obligee and the
340 other person have an express agreement regarding property
341 sharing or support.

342 j. Evidence in support of a claim that the obligee and the
343 other person have an implied agreement regarding property
344 sharing or support.

345 k. Whether the obligee and the other person have provided
346 support to the children of one another, regardless of any legal
347 duty to do so.

348 1. Whether the obligee and the other person are engaged to
349 be married.

350 3. This paragraph does not abrogate the requirement that
351 every marriage in this state be solemnized under a license, does
352 not recognize a common law marriage as valid, and does not
353 recognize a de facto marriage. This paragraph recognizes only
354 that relationships do exist that provide economic support
355 equivalent to a marriage and that alimony terminable on
356 remarriage may be reduced or terminated upon the establishment
357 of equivalent equitable circumstances as described in this
358 paragraph. The existence of a conjugal relationship, though it
359 may be relevant to the nature and extent of the relationship, is



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360 not necessary for the application of ~~the provisions of~~ this
361 paragraph.

362 (11)

363 (c) An obligor's subsequent remarriage or cohabitation does
364 not constitute a basis for either party to seek a modification
365 of an alimony award. An obligee may not seek modification to
366 increase an award of alimony based on the income and assets of
367 the obligor's subsequent spouse or person with whom the obligor
368 resides, and the obligor may not seek modification to reduce an
369 award of alimony based on the obligor's reliance upon the income
370 and assets of the obligor's subsequent spouse or person with
371 whom the obligor resides.

372 (12) (a) An alimony award terminates when the obligor
373 reaches full retirement age as determined by the United States
374 Social Security Administration. However, if an obligor reaches
375 full retirement age as determined by the United States Social
376 Security Administration but has not paid durational alimony for
377 a period equal to 50 percent of the length of the marriage, the
378 court may require the obligor to continue to pay durational
379 alimony, not to exceed 50 percent of the length of the marriage,
380 only if the court determines that:

381 1. The party seeking alimony has not reached the minimum
382 age to qualify for social security retirement benefits; and

383 2. As a result of the dissolution of marriage or the
384 termination of alimony payments under this paragraph, the party
385 seeking alimony would, based on the income and assets available
386 after the dissolution of marriage is final, meet the primary
387 qualifications for the Florida Medicaid medically needy program
388 under part III of chapter 409 and the related rules in effect on



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389 March 1, 2020.

390 (b) If an obligor seeks to retire at an age that is
391 reasonable for his or her profession or line of work, but before
392 he or she reaches full retirement age as determined by the
393 United States Social Security Administration, the court may
394 terminate an alimony award if it determines that the obligor's
395 retirement is reasonable. In determining whether the obligor's
396 retirement is reasonable, the court shall consider all of the
397 following:

398 1. The obligor's age and health.

399 2. The obligor's motivation for retirement.

400 3. The obligor's profession or line of work and the typical
401 retirement age for that profession or line of work.

402 4. The obligee's needs and necessities of life and the
403 obligor's needs and necessities of life.

404 5. The impact that a termination or reduction of alimony
405 would have on the obligee. In determining the impact, the court
406 must consider any assets accumulated or received by the obligee,
407 including any income generated by such assets, since the final
408 judgment of dissolution of marriage.

409 (c) For marriages of 40 years or more, and without regard
410 to an obligor's or obligee's age, the court may order durational
411 alimony for a term up to 10 years beyond the obligor's full
412 social security retirement age.

413 (d) Up to 12 months before the obligor's anticipated
414 retirement under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the obligor may
415 file a petition to modify or terminate the alimony award,
416 effective upon his or her actual retirement date. The court
417 shall modify or terminate the alimony award after the obligor's



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418 retirement unless the court makes written findings of fact under
419 paragraph (b) that the obligor's retirement is not reasonable.

420 (13) Any amount of social security or disability benefits
421 or retirement payments received by an obligee subsequent to an
422 initial award of alimony constitutes a change in circumstances
423 for which an obligor may seek modification of an alimony award.

424 (14) Agreements on alimony payments, voluntary or pursuant
425 to a court order, which allow for modification or termination of
426 alimony by virtue of either party reaching a certain age,
427 income, or other threshold, or agreements that establish a
428 limited period of time after which alimony is modifiable, are
429 considered agreements that are expressly modifiable or eligible
430 for termination for purposes of this section once the specified
431 condition is met.

432 Section 4. Section 61.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to
433 read:

434 61.19 Entry of judgment of dissolution of marriage; ~~7~~ delay
435 period; separate adjudication of issues.-

436 (1) A ~~N~~ final judgment of dissolution of marriage may not
437 be entered until at least 20 days have elapsed from the date of
438 filing the original petition for dissolution of marriage, ~~7~~ but
439 the court, on a showing that injustice would result from this
440 delay, may enter a final judgment of dissolution of marriage at
441 an earlier date.

442 (2) If more than 365 days have elapsed after the date of
443 service of the original petition for dissolution of marriage,
444 absent a showing by either party that irreparable harm will
445 result from granting a final judgment of dissolution of
446 marriage, the court shall, upon request of either party, grant a



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447 final judgment of dissolution of marriage with a reservation of
448 jurisdiction to subsequently determine all other substantive
449 issues. Before granting the judgment, the court shall enter
450 temporary orders necessary to protect the parties and their
451 children, which orders remain effective until all other issues
452 can be adjudicated by the court. This subsection applies to all
453 petitions for dissolution of marriage filed on or after July 1,
454 2021.

455 Section 5. The court shall apply this act to any action
456 pending on or after July 1, 2021.

457 Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.

458
459 ===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

460 And the title is amended as follows:

461 Delete everything before the enacting clause
462 and insert:

463 A bill to be entitled
464 An act relating to dissolution of marriage; amending
465 s. 61.046, F.S.; revising the definition of the term
466 "income"; amending s. 61.08, F.S.; defining terms;
467 requiring the court to prioritize certain forms of
468 alimony; authorizing the court to grant permanent
469 alimony under certain circumstances; requiring the
470 court to make certain written findings in its awards
471 of alimony; prohibiting the court from denying or
472 granting an award of alimony solely on the basis of
473 adultery, with an exception; revising factors that the
474 court must consider in determining the proper type and
475 amount of alimony; authorizing a party to whom the



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476 court has awarded alimony to purchase or maintain a
477 life insurance policy on the obligor's life to protect
478 an award of alimony; requiring the obligor to
479 cooperate in the process of securing the life
480 insurance; deleting certain rebuttable presumptions
481 related to the duration of a marriage for purposes of
482 determining alimony; prohibiting an award of
483 rehabilitative alimony from exceeding specified
484 timeframes; revising a provision authorizing the
485 modification of rehabilitative alimony upon completion
486 of the rehabilitative plan to include a certain
487 timeframe; revising provisions related to durational
488 alimony; prohibiting the length of an award of
489 durational alimony from exceeding a specified
490 timeframe; specifying what constitutes the length of a
491 marriage for the purpose of determining durational
492 alimony; requiring the court to make certain written
493 findings when awarding durational alimony; providing a
494 formula for the calculation of durational alimony;
495 providing that a party who has reached retirement age
496 in accordance with specified provisions may not be
497 ordered to pay alimony; providing an exception;
498 establishing that alimony may not be awarded to a
499 party who has a certain monthly net income;
500 prohibiting social security retirement benefits from
501 being imputed to the obligor, with an exception;
502 requiring an obligee to meet certain requirements if
503 he or she alleges that a physical disability has
504 impaired his or her ability to earn the imputed



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505 income; requiring the court to consider certain
506 payments made to the obligee when determining the
507 amount and length of rehabilitative or durational
508 alimony; amending s. 61.14, F.S.; authorizing the
509 court to order an obligee to reimburse alimony
510 payments to the obligor under certain circumstances;
511 specifying a timeframe for the court to consider a
512 supportive relationship between the obligee and
513 another person for purposes of reducing or terminating
514 an award of alimony or ordering reimbursement of
515 alimony payments; revising factors the court may
516 consider when determining whether a supportive
517 relationship exists or existed between the obligee and
518 another person; providing that an obligor's subsequent
519 remarriage or cohabitation is not a basis for
520 modification of alimony; providing that the income and
521 assets of the obligor's subsequent spouse are
522 irrelevant to an action for modification of alimony;
523 requiring an alimony obligation to terminate upon the
524 obligor reaching full retirement age; providing an
525 exception; authorizing the court to terminate an
526 alimony obligation if the obligor retires at a
527 reasonable age for his or her profession or line of
528 work; requiring the court to consider certain factors
529 in determining whether the obligor's retirement age is
530 reasonable; authorizing the court to order durational
531 alimony beyond the obligor's full social security
532 retirement age under certain circumstances;
533 authorizing an obligor to prospectively file a



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534 petition for modification or termination of alimony,
535 effective upon his or her retirement; requiring a
536 court to modify or terminate an alimony award upon
537 retirement of the obligor, with an exception;
538 providing that certain benefits of the obligee
539 constitute a change in circumstance for which an
540 obligor may seek modification of an alimony award;
541 providing that certain agreements on alimony payments
542 are considered expressly modifiable or eligible for
543 termination under certain circumstances; amending s.
544 61.19, F.S.; requiring the court to grant a final
545 judgment of dissolution of marriage and reserve
546 jurisdiction to adjudicate other substantive issues,
547 under certain circumstances; providing for temporary
548 orders necessary to protect the parties and their
549 children, if any; providing that such temporary orders
550 are effective until all other issues are adjudicated
551 by the court; providing applicability; providing an
552 effective date.