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Section 77. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section

827.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

827.06 Nonsupport of dependents.—

(5)

(b) The element of knowledge may be proven by evidence

that a court or tribunal as defined by s. 88.1011(22) has

that a court or tribunal as defined by s. 88.1011(22) has entered an order that obligates the defendant to provide the support.

Section 78. Upon the passage of this bill, the Department of Revenue is directed to apply for a waiver from the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement pursuant to the state plan requirement under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

Section 79. Effective July 1, 2011, 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:

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 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:

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- 1843 (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, 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

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alimony is to provide a party with economic assistance for a set period of time following a marriage of short or moderate duration or following a marriage of long duration if there is no ongoing need for support on a permanent basis. 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 long duration if such an award is appropriate upon consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (2), following a marriage of moderate duration if such an award is appropriate based upon clear and convincing evidence after 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 a finding that no other form of alimony is fair and reasonable under the circumstances of the parties. 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

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

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

Section 80. Effective July 1, 2011, the amendments to s. 61.08, Florida Statutes, made by this act apply to all initial awards of alimony entered after July 1, 2011, and to all modifications of alimony of such awards made after July 1, 2011. Such amendments may not serve as a basis to modify awards entered before July 1, 2011, or as a basis to change amounts or duration of awards existing before July 1, 2011. The amendments to s. 61.08, Florida Statutes, made by this act are applicable to all cases pending on or filed after July 1, 2011.

Section 81. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon the earlier of 90 days following Congress amending 42 U.S.C. s. 666(f) to allow or require states to adopt the 2008 version of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, or 90 days following the state obtaining a waiver of its state plan requirement under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

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