PCS Name: PCS for CS/HB 565 (2012)

## Amendment No. 1

| COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE |                   | ACTION |       |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| ADOPT                  | TED               |        | (Y/N) |
| ADOPT                  | TED AS AMENDED    |        | (Y/N) |
| ADOPT                  | TED W/O OBJECTION |        | (Y/N) |
| FAILE                  | ED TO ADOPT       |        | (Y/N) |
| WITHI                  | DRAWN             |        | (Y/N) |
| OTHER                  | 3                 |        |       |

Committee/Subcommittee hearing PCS: Judiciary Committee Representative Eisnaugle offered the following:

Amendment

Remove lines 136-155 and insert:

(7) Durational alimony may be awarded when permanent periodic alimony is inappropriate. The purpose of Durational alimony may be awarded 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 long-term permanent basis. When awarding durational alimony, the court must provide written findings that an award of rehabilitative or bridge-the-gap alimony or a combination thereof is not appropriate. 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 shall, except upon a written finding of exceptional circumstances, may be modified or terminated based upon a substantial change in circumstances or

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upon the existence of a supportive relationship 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. In the event that the court awards durational alimony for a length of time greater than 50 percent of the length of the marriage, the court must make written findings of fact stating the reasons warranting the length of the award.

(9) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, an The award of alimony may not leave the payor with significantly less net income or with a lower standard of living than the net income of the recipient unless there are written findings of exceptional circumstances. The court shall make written findings

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