

# The Florida Uncontested Divorce Guide

A Plain-English Guide to Simplified and Uncontested Dissolution of Marriage in  
Florida,  
with Links to the Florida Statutes, Court Rules, and Official Forms

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE — PLEASE READ FIRST

Jonathan Rexford is **not an attorney** and is not licensed to practice law in Florida or any other state. He is a nonlawyer document preparer and Florida notary public; he is not a paralegal. He **cannot give you legal advice**, cannot tell you what your rights or remedies are, cannot tell you whether divorce, or any particular settlement term, is the right choice for you, cannot tell you how to testify in court, and cannot represent you in court. Under Rules 10-2.1 and 10-2.2 of the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar (as amended effective October 1, 2026), a nonlawyer may only type the factual information you provide in writing; on forms approved by the Supreme Court of Florida, a nonlawyer may also ask factual questions to fill in the blanks and tell you how to file the form. See the full Nonlawyer Disclosure in the Required Disclosures section.

This report is **educational information only**. It is not legal, tax, financial, or Medicaid-planning advice, and reading it does not create any attorney-client relationship. It is written in plain English and summarizes publicly available law. Every summary is a simplification; the actual statutes, rules, and court decisions control. You are encouraged to **read the linked sources yourself**, do your own research, and, if you want advice about your own situation, consult a Florida-licensed attorney, a certified public accountant, or another qualified professional of your choosing.

Laws change. The links in this report point to official or primary sources. Always confirm you are reading the most recent version.

## 1. What “Uncontested” Means

In Florida, a divorce is formally called a **dissolution of marriage** and is governed by [Chapter 61, Florida Statutes](#), and the **Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure** ([available through The Florida Bar](#)). Every dissolution goes through the circuit court; there is no such thing as a divorce without a judge's signature. What varies is how much the court has to decide.

A divorce is **uncontested** when the spouses agree on *everything* the judge would otherwise have to rule on: that the marriage is over, how property and debts are divided, whether anyone pays alimony, and — if there are children — the parenting plan and child support. When that is true, the case moves on paperwork and a short final hearing rather than on discovery, motions, and trial. A divorce is **contested** when even one of those items is in dispute. A case can start uncontested and become contested, or start contested and settle.

Florida recognizes two uncontested paths, described in Section 3: the **Simplified Dissolution** (a streamlined procedure for couples with no children and a complete agreement) and the **regular dissolution filed on an uncontested basis** (used whenever simplified is not available, including every case with minor children).

## 2. Who Can File, On What Grounds, and When

### Residency

At least one spouse must have lived in Florida for the **six months immediately before** the petition is filed. See [§ 61.021, Fla. Stat.](#) Residency is usually proved at the final hearing with a Florida driver license or ID card issued at least six months earlier, a voter registration card, or the testimony of a corroborating witness. See [§ 61.052\(2\), Fla. Stat.](#)

### Grounds — Florida is a no-fault state

Florida does not require proof of adultery, abandonment, or cruelty. The only grounds are that the marriage is **irretrievably broken**, or that one spouse has been adjudicated mentally incapacitated for at least three years. See [§ 61.052\(1\), Fla. Stat.](#) In an uncontested case, both spouses state under oath that the marriage is irretrievably broken and the court accepts that statement.

### The 20-day waiting period

A final judgment generally cannot be entered until **at least 20 days after the petition is filed**, although a judge may shorten that period to prevent injustice. See [§ 61.19, Fla. Stat.](#) In practice, the time from filing to final judgment in an uncontested case is usually measured in weeks and is driven by the court's calendar and how quickly the paperwork is complete.

### Where to file

The petition is filed with the **Clerk of the Circuit Court** in the county where either spouse lives. Cases are filed electronically through the statewide [Florida Courts E-Filing Portal](#); self-represented parties may also file in person at the clerk's office.

## 3. The Two Uncontested Paths

## Path A — Simplified Dissolution of Marriage

The simplified procedure is created by [Florida Family Law Rule of Procedure 12.105](#) and uses Florida Supreme Court Form 12.901(a). It is available only if **all** of the following are true:

- The spouses have **no minor or dependent children** together, and the wife is **not pregnant**;
- At least one spouse has lived in Florida for the past six months;
- The spouses **agree on the division of all assets and debts**;
- **Neither spouse seeks alimony**;
- Both spouses agree the marriage is irretrievably broken;
- Both spouses are willing to **sign the petition together** and to **appear together** at the final hearing; and
- Both spouses give up the right to a trial and the right to appeal.

Because both spouses sign and appear, there is no service of process, no answer, and no need for one spouse to prove anything about the other. The court may still require financial affidavits; check the current form instructions. The trade-off is that the spouses give up the right to require financial disclosure from each other and the right to appeal the judgment.

## Path B — Regular Dissolution, Uncontested

When the simplified procedure is not available — most often because there are minor children, or one spouse will receive alimony, or the spouses cannot both appear — the case is filed as a regular dissolution of marriage and proceeds on an uncontested basis. One spouse is the **Petitioner** and the other the **Respondent**. The Respondent either is formally served or signs an **Answer, Waiver, and Request for Copy of Final Judgment** (Form 12.903(a)) acknowledging the petition and waiving formal service. The spouses sign a **Marital Settlement Agreement** and, if there are children, a **Parenting Plan**, and the judge adopts those documents into the Final Judgment. Only the Petitioner is required to attend the final hearing in most circuits.

The Florida Supreme Court publishes three regular petitions: Form 12.901(b)(1) (dependent or minor children), 12.901(b)(2) (property but no dependent children), and 12.901(b)(3) (no property and no dependent children). All current forms and their instructions are at the [Florida Courts Family Law Forms page](#).

## 4. Step by Step — A Regular Uncontested Case

- **1. Reach the agreement first.** Everything that follows is paperwork recording what the spouses have already decided. If any term is unresolved, the case is not ready to file as uncontested.
- **2. Complete the petition and supporting forms** (Section 5). The Petitioner signs under oath before a notary or deputy clerk.
- **3. File with the Clerk** and pay the filing fee (Section 10), or apply for a fee waiver.
- **4. Respondent signs the Answer and Waiver** (or is served under [Chapter 48, Fla. Stat.](#), and files an answer within 20 days).
- **5. Both spouses complete and file financial affidavits** (Form 12.902(b) or (c)). Each spouse must also file a Notice of Social Security Number (Form 12.902(j)).

- **6. If there are minor children:** both parents complete the court-approved **Parenting Course** ([§ 61.21, Fla. Stat.](#)) and file certificates; file the **UCCJEA Affidavit** (Form 12.902(d)), the **Child Support Guidelines Worksheet** (Form 12.902(e)), and the signed **Parenting Plan** (Form 12.995(a)).
- **7. File the Marital Settlement Agreement** (Form 12.902(f)(1), (2), or (3), matching the petition type).
- **8. Request a final hearing** after the 20-day period. Procedures vary by circuit — some set hearings on request, some use a general magistrate, many allow attendance by video.
- **9. Attend the final hearing.** The judge confirms residency, that the marriage is irretrievably broken, that the agreement was voluntary, and (with children) that the parenting plan and support are in the children's best interests. The judge then signs the **Final Judgment of Dissolution of Marriage** (Form 12.990 series).
- **10. After the judgment:** record certified copies where needed (deeds, retirement plans, titles), carry out the property transfers the agreement requires, and keep the certified judgment in a safe place. The marriage is dissolved on the date the judgment is signed, not the date of filing.

## 5. The Paperwork — Florida Supreme Court Approved Forms

Florida is unusual in that the Supreme Court publishes a complete set of plain-language family law forms with instructions, free of charge, for self-represented parties. Using the official forms is strongly encouraged; clerks and judges see them every day. The forms most often used in uncontested cases are listed below. All are available on the [Family Law Forms page at flcourts.gov](#) and change from time to time, so always download the current version.

- **12.928** — Cover Sheet for Family Court Cases (filed with every new case).
- **12.901(a)** — Petition for Simplified Dissolution of Marriage.
- **12.901(b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3)** — Petitions for regular dissolution (with children / with property / with neither).
- **12.902(b)** or **12.902(c)** — Family Law Financial Affidavit (short form for gross income under \$50,000; long form otherwise).
- **12.902(d)** — Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA) Affidavit (required when there are minor children).
- **12.902(e)** — Child Support Guidelines Worksheet.
- **12.902(f)(1), (f)(2), (f)(3)** — Marital Settlement Agreement (matching the petition type).
- **12.902(j)** — Notice of Social Security Number (each party).
- **12.903(a)** — Answer, Waiver, and Request for Copy of Final Judgment (Respondent, uncontested).
- **12.995(a)** — Parenting Plan (or 12.995(b) Supervised/Safety-Focused; 12.995(c) Relocation/Long-Distance).
- **12.990(a), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3)** — Final Judgment forms for the various case types.
- **12.900(a)** — Disclosure from Nonlawyer (required whenever a nonlawyer helps complete the forms; see Section 13).
- **12.902(a)** — Notice of Related Cases; **12.915** — Designation of Current Mailing and E-mail Address.

## Mandatory financial disclosure

Rule 12.285 requires each spouse to exchange a financial affidavit and specified financial documents (tax returns, pay stubs, account statements, and so on). In an uncontested case the spouses may agree in writing to waive the *document* exchange, but the **financial affidavit itself generally cannot be waived** in a regular dissolution; it must be filed with the court. The affidavit is sworn, and a spouse who conceals assets or income exposes the judgment to being reopened.

## 6. Dividing Property and Debts — Equitable Distribution

Florida divides **marital** assets and liabilities under [§ 61.075, Fla. Stat.](#), starting from a presumption that the division should be **equal**, with adjustments only for the specific factors listed in the statute. In an uncontested case the spouses make their own division in the Marital Settlement Agreement, and a judge will generally accept any division that is knowing and voluntary, even an unequal one. Concepts the statute uses:

- **Marital assets and debts** — generally everything acquired or incurred by either spouse during the marriage, regardless of whose name is on the title, including the marital portion of retirement accounts, pensions, and increases in value of non-marital property caused by marital effort or funds.
- **Non-marital assets and debts** — property owned before the marriage, inheritances and gifts to one spouse alone, and anything excluded by a valid prenuptial or postnuptial agreement (see [§ 61.079, Fla. Stat.](#)), so long as it has not been commingled.
- **Valuation date** — the court may use the date of filing, the date of the agreement, or another date that is just; the agreement should say which.
- **The marital home** — the agreement should state who keeps it, who pays the mortgage, whether and when it will be sold or refinanced, and how proceeds are split. A Final Judgment can order a spouse to sign a deed, but it does not by itself remove a name from a mortgage; only the lender can do that.
- **Debts** — the agreement divides responsibility between the spouses, but it does not bind creditors. A joint credit card or joint mortgage remains the joint obligation of both spouses as far as the lender is concerned, regardless of what the agreement says.

## 7. Alimony (Spousal Support)

Alimony is governed by [§ 61.08, Fla. Stat.](#), which the Legislature substantially rewrote in 2023. Under the current statute, **permanent alimony is no longer available** in new cases. The remaining types are:

- **Temporary** — during the case only.
- **Bridge-the-gap** — short-term help with identifiable transition expenses; may not exceed two years and is not modifiable.
- **Rehabilitative** — tied to a specific written plan (education, training, credentials); may not exceed five years.

- **Durational** — for a set period. Not available for marriages under three years. Capped at 50% of the length of a short-term marriage (under 10 years), 60% of a moderate-term marriage (10 to 20 years), and 75% of a long-term marriage (20 years or more), with limited exceptions, and generally capped in amount at the lesser of the recipient's reasonable need or 35% of the difference in the spouses' net incomes.

Spouses in an uncontested case may agree to alimony, agree to none, or agree to a lump sum. Whether alimony is modifiable later depends on the type and on what the agreement says; the statute and the agreement language control. Note that the Simplified Dissolution (Section 3, Path A) is not available if either spouse seeks alimony. For federal tax treatment of alimony under agreements signed after 2018, see IRS Publication 504 (Section 9).

## 8. Children — Parenting Plans, Time-Sharing, and Child Support

### Parenting Plan and time-sharing

Every dissolution involving minor children must include a court-approved **Parenting Plan** under [§ 61.13, Fla. Stat.](#) The plan describes how the parents share responsibility for daily tasks, the time-sharing schedule (including holidays and summers), who is responsible for health care, school and extracurricular decisions, how the parents communicate, and the address used for school designation. Florida uses the terms **parental responsibility** (shared or sole) and **time-sharing**; the statute does not use “custody” or “visitation.” Since 2023, the statute contains a **rebuttable presumption that equal time-sharing is in the child's best interests**, which parents may agree to depart from in a plan the court finds to be in the child's best interests.

### Relocation

After the judgment, a parent who wants to move a child's principal residence more than 50 miles for 60 days or more must follow the relocation statute, [§ 61.13001, Fla. Stat.](#), by written agreement or court petition. Many parenting plans address this in advance.

### Child support

Child support is calculated under the guidelines in [§ 61.30, Fla. Stat.](#), using both parents' net incomes, the number of overnights each parent has, and health insurance and child-care costs. The Child Support Guidelines Worksheet (Form 12.902(e)) performs the calculation. Parents may agree to a different amount only within the limits the statute allows, and the judge must find that the agreed amount serves the child. Child support belongs to the child; parents cannot permanently waive it. Payments are usually made through the State Disbursement Unit by income deduction order unless the parties agree otherwise and the court approves.

### Parenting course and UCCJEA affidavit

Both parents must complete a Department of Children and Families-approved **Parent Education and Family Stabilization Course** (minimum four hours) before the final judgment. See [§ 61.21, Fla. Stat.](#) The **UCCJEA Affidavit** (Form 12.902(d)) tells the court where the children have lived for the past five years and whether any other court has made orders about them, which determines whether a Florida court has jurisdiction over the children at all. See [§§ 61.501–61.542, Fla. Stat.](#)

## 9. Retirement Accounts, Taxes, Insurance, and the Home

- **Retirement plans and pensions.** Dividing a 401(k), pension, or similar employer plan requires a separate court order called a **Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO)** under federal law, [26 U.S.C. § 414\(p\)](#) and [29 U.S.C. § 1056\(d\)](#). The Final Judgment alone does not move the money. IRAs are divided by a transfer incident to divorce under [26 U.S.C. § 408\(d\)\(6\)](#). Military retired pay, federal employee plans, and Florida Retirement System benefits each have their own procedures.
- **Federal income taxes.** [IRS Publication 504, Divorced or Separated Individuals](#), explains filing status, who may claim the children, the tax treatment of property transfers between spouses ([26 U.S.C. § 1041](#)), and alimony. For divorce instruments executed after December 31, 2018, alimony is **neither deductible by the payer nor taxable to the recipient**.
- **Health insurance.** A former spouse generally cannot remain on the other's employer plan after the judgment. Divorce is a COBRA qualifying event that may allow continuation coverage for up to 36 months at the former spouse's expense; see [29 U.S.C. § 1163](#).
- **Life insurance and beneficiary designations.** Florida law generally voids a designation of a former spouse as beneficiary of life insurance, annuities, retirement accounts, and similar assets upon dissolution, unless the judgment or agreement says otherwise. See [§ 732.703, Fla. Stat.](#) Federal law (ERISA) may override this for employer plans, so beneficiary forms should be updated directly with each company.
- **Wills and powers of attorney.** Dissolution revokes provisions in a will in favor of a former spouse ([§ 732.507, Fla. Stat.](#)) and terminates a former spouse's authority as agent under a power of attorney ([§ 709.2109, Fla. Stat.](#)). Estate documents should be reviewed after any divorce.
- **The marital home.** The spouse keeping the home typically receives a deed from the other after the judgment. Documentary stamp tax on deeds between spouses pursuant to a dissolution is addressed in [§ 201.02\(7\), Fla. Stat.](#) Property-tax homestead exemption and the Save Our Homes cap follow the spouse who remains; see [§ 193.155, Fla. Stat.](#)

## 10. Costs and Timing

- **Filing fee.** The Clerk's fee for filing a dissolution petition is set by [§ 28.241, Fla. Stat.](#), and is currently in the range of \$400 (amounts vary slightly by county). Additional small fees apply for summons issuance and certified copies. Spouses who cannot afford the fee may apply for civil indigent status under [§ 57.082, Fla. Stat.](#)
- **Parenting course.** Providers charge their own fees, typically \$20 to \$60 per parent.
- **Service of process.** If the Respondent will not sign the Answer and Waiver, a sheriff or certified process server charges a service fee.
- **Timeline.** The statutory minimum is 20 days from filing ([§ 61.19, Fla. Stat.](#)). Realistic timelines run from roughly one to three months, depending on how quickly both spouses complete their paperwork and the court's hearing availability.

## 11. Name Change and Life After the Judgment

A spouse who wishes to **resume a former name** requests it in the petition (or counter-petition), and the Final Judgment orders the restoration. A certified copy of the judgment is then presented to the Social Security Administration first, and afterward to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, banks, and employers.

After the judgment, the Marital Settlement Agreement and Parenting Plan are court orders. Either former spouse may ask the court to **enforce** them. Child support, time-sharing, and some forms of alimony may be **modified** later on a showing of a substantial, material, and unanticipated change in circumstances; property division is final and generally cannot be reopened except for fraud. Modifications are new proceedings filed in the same case using the Supplemental Petition forms in the 12.905 series.

## 12. Situations That Need Extra Care

- **Spouse's whereabouts unknown.** If the Respondent cannot be located after a diligent search, the Petitioner may serve by publication under [Chapter 49, Fla. Stat.](#) The court can then dissolve the marriage but generally **cannot divide property, award alimony, or order child support** against a spouse who was never personally served. This case is uncontested in name only and is not well suited to the simplified procedure.
- **Pregnancy.** The simplified procedure is unavailable if the wife is pregnant. In a regular case, most courts will not enter final judgment until the child is born and included in the parenting plan and support calculation.
- **Military service.** A spouse on active duty has protections against default judgments under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, [50 U.S.C. § 3931](#). Military pensions and benefits also have federal division rules.
- **Domestic violence.** No one should sign a “voluntary” agreement under pressure. Information about injunctions for protection is in [§ 741.30, Fla. Stat.](#); the Florida Domestic Violence Hotline is 1-800-500-1119. An agreement reached under duress can be set aside, and a case involving a safety concern is not uncontested.
- **Business interests, real estate in other states, significant debt, or complex assets.** These can be handled in an uncontested case, but valuing them and drafting enforceable terms is where professional advice earns its cost.
- **Immigration status.** Dissolution can affect a conditional resident's status. This guide does not address immigration law.
- **Collaborative process.** Spouses who want professional help negotiating but wish to stay out of litigation may use the Collaborative Law Process Act, [§§ 61.55–61.58, Fla. Stat.](#), or mediation under [§ 61.183, Fla. Stat.](#)

## 13. What a Nonlawyer Document Preparer May — and May Not — Do

Florida permits nonlawyers to assist self-represented parties with Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Forms within strict limits set by the Florida Supreme Court in [Rules 10-2.1 and 10-2.2 of the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar](#), as amended in [Case No. SC2026-1262](#) (effective October 1, 2026). Under these rules, a nonlawyer may:

- Sell and provide the Supreme Court approved forms and their official instructions;
- **Ask the factual questions** needed to fill in the blanks on a Supreme Court approved form, and type the factual information the party provides;
- Tell the party how to file the form — where and how to file, and what the clerk requires.

A nonlawyer may **not** give legal advice or advice on remedies or courses of action — for example, what to ask for, whether an agreement is fair, how a judge is likely to rule, which form or strategy is best for the party's situation, or how to testify — and may not appear for the party in court. A nonlawyer who is not supervised by a lawyer is not a paralegal and may not use that title. Before helping, the nonlawyer must give the party a written disclosure of these limits, signed by both of them (Form 12.900(a), **Disclosure from Nonlawyer**), and every form the nonlawyer helps complete must state "This form was completed with the assistance of:" followed by the nonlawyer's name, title, business name, address, telephone number, and email address. These rules exist to protect you; a document preparer who offers to "advise" you on what to do is operating outside them.

## 14. Do Your Own Research — Primary Sources

Each link below goes to an official or primary source. If you are reading a printed copy, the full web address is shown.

### [Chapter 61, Fla. Stat. — Dissolution of Marriage; Support; Time-Sharing](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/Chapter61)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/Chapter61>

#### [§ 61.021 — Residence requirement](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.021)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.021>

#### [§ 61.052 — Dissolution of marriage \(grounds; proof of residence\)](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.052)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.052>

#### [§ 61.19 — Entry of judgment; 20-day waiting period](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.19)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.19>

#### [§ 61.075 — Equitable distribution of marital assets and liabilities](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.075)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.075>

#### [§ 61.079 — Premarital agreements](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.079)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.079>

#### [§ 61.08 — Alimony](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.08)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.08>

#### [§ 61.13 — Support of children; parenting and time-sharing](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.13)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.13>

#### [§ 61.13001 — Parental relocation with a child](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.13001)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.13001>

#### [§ 61.30 — Child support guidelines](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.30)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.30>

#### [§ 61.21 — Parenting course](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.21)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.21>

#### [§ 61.183 — Mediation of certain contested issues](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.183)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.183>

[§§ 61.55–61.58 — Collaborative Law Process Act](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.55)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/61.55>

[Chapter 48, Fla. Stat. — Process and service of process](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/Chapter48)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/Chapter48>

[Chapter 49, Fla. Stat. — Constructive service of process \(publication\)](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/Chapter49)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/Chapter49>

[§ 28.241 — Clerk filing fees](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/28.241)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/28.241>

[§ 57.082 — Determination of civil indigent status](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/57.082)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/57.082>

[§ 741.30 — Domestic violence injunctions](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/741.30)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/741.30>

[§ 732.507 — Effect of dissolution on a will](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/732.507)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/732.507>

[§ 732.703 — Effect of dissolution on beneficiary designations](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/732.703)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/732.703>

[§ 709.2109 — Termination of power of attorney \(former spouse as agent\)](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/709.2109)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/709.2109>

[§ 201.02 — Documentary stamp tax on deeds \(including transfers in dissolution\)](https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/201.02)

<https://www.flsenate.gov/Laws/Statutes/2025/201.02>

[Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure \(Rules 12.105, 12.285, and others\), via The Florida Bar](https://www.floridabar.org/rules/ctproc/)

<https://www.floridabar.org/rules/ctproc/>

[Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Forms \(12.900 series\) — flcourts.gov](https://www.flcourts.gov/Resources-Services/Office-of-Family-Courts/Self-Help-Information/Family-Law-Forms)

<https://www.flcourts.gov/Resources-Services/Office-of-Family-Courts/Self-Help-Information/Family-Law-Forms>

[Florida Courts Self-Help Information](https://www.flcourts.gov/Resources-Services/Office-of-Family-Courts/Self-Help-Information)

<https://www.flcourts.gov/Resources-Services/Office-of-Family-Courts/Self-Help-Information>

[Florida Courts E-Filing Portal](https://www.myflcourtaccess.com/)

<https://www.myflcourtaccess.com/>

[Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Chapter 10 — Unlicensed practice of law; nonlawyer form assistance \(Rules 10-2.1 and 10-2.2\)](https://www.floridabar.org/rules/rrtfb/)

<https://www.floridabar.org/rules/rrtfb/>

[In re Amendments to Fla. Family Law Rules of Procedure and Rule Regulating The Florida Bar 10-2.2, No. SC2026-1262 \(Fla. Sept. 10, 2026\) — nonlawyer form-assistance disclosure](https://flcourts-media.flcourts.gov/content/download/2495059/opinion/Opinion_SC2026-1262.pdf)

[https://flcourts-media.flcourts.gov/content/download/2495059/opinion/Opinion\\_SC2026-1262.pdf](https://flcourts-media.flcourts.gov/content/download/2495059/opinion/Opinion_SC2026-1262.pdf)

[26 U.S.C. § 414\(p\) — Qualified domestic relations orders](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/414)

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/414>

[29 U.S.C. § 1056\(d\) — ERISA; assignment of benefits under QDRO](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/29/1056)

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/29/1056>

[26 U.S.C. § 408\(d\)\(6\) — IRA transfer incident to divorce](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/408)

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/408>

[26 U.S.C. § 1041 — Transfers of property between spouses or incident to divorce](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/1041)

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/1041>

[IRS Publication 504 — Divorced or Separated Individuals](https://www.irs.gov/publications/p504)<https://www.irs.gov/publications/p504>[29 U.S.C. § 1163 — COBRA qualifying events](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/29/1163)<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/29/1163>[50 U.S.C. § 3931 — Servicemembers Civil Relief Act; protection against default judgments](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/50/3931)<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/50/3931>

## 15. Required Disclosures

- **Family law forms.** If Jonathan Rexford assists you in completing Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Forms, Rule 10-2.2(c) of the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar requires that you both sign Form 12.900(a), Disclosure from Nonlawyer, before he begins, and that each form state it was completed with his assistance, with his name, title, business name, address, telephone number, and email address. He may ask factual questions and type the information you provide; he may not tell you what to ask for or whether your agreement is fair.
- **Nonlawyer disclosure.** Jonathan Rexford is a nonlawyer. He is not an attorney, he is not a paralegal as defined by Rule 10-2.1(h) of the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, and he cannot call himself a paralegal. He may not give legal advice, cannot tell you what your rights or remedies are, cannot tell you how to testify in court, and cannot represent you in court. He may only type the factual information you provide to him in writing into the blanks on a form. Except for typing, he may not tell you what to put in the form and may not complete the form for you. However, if the form is one approved by the Supreme Court of Florida, he may ask you factual questions to fill in the blanks on the form and may also tell you how to file the form. Before he assists you in completing any form, he will give you a written disclosure containing these terms, signed by both of you, for you to keep. As Rule 10-2.2(c) of the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar requires, as amended by the Supreme Court of Florida in [Case No. SC2026-1262](#) (effective October 1, 2026), any form he helps complete will state “This form was completed with the assistance of:” followed by his name, title, business name, address, telephone number, and email address. This report is general educational information only; reading it is not form assistance and does not create an attorney-client relationship.
- **No recommendation.** Nothing in this report recommends that you sign, file, or not sign or file any particular document, or tells you which legal strategy is right for you. Those decisions are yours, made with whatever professional advice you choose to obtain.
- **No attorney-client relationship; no fiduciary relationship** is created by this report or by any document-preparation service.
- **Not tax, financial, insurance, or Medicaid-planning advice.** Rules in those areas are applied case-by-case, change often, and depend on facts not addressed here.
- **Accuracy and currency.** This report summarizes the law in good faith and in plain English. Summaries are necessarily incomplete. The linked statutes, rules, and decisions control over anything written here. No warranty of any kind is made as to completeness, accuracy, or fitness for any particular purpose.
- **Third-party links** are to government and law-school sources for your convenience; their content is not controlled by the author.

- **Your right to counsel.** You have the right to consult a Florida-licensed attorney at any time, before or after any document is prepared. The Florida Bar Lawyer Referral Service can be reached at 1-800-342-8011.

Respectfully prepared for your education,

*Jonathan Rexford*

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