

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO: 2017-DR-016600-O
DIVISION: 31

BRIAN C BOONE,
Petitioner,

-vs-

SARAH K BOONE,
Respondent.

SUPPLEMENTAL FINAL JUDGMENT ON MODIFICATION AND RELOCATION

THIS CAUSE having come on August 25, 2025, for consideration of Petitioner/Father BRIAN C. BOONE's *Supplemental Petition for Modification of Final Judgment* ("Modification Petition") filed on April 12, 2022, and *Verified Petition to Relocate* ("Relocation Petition") filed on February 14, 2023, and Respondent/Mother SARAH K BOONE's *Motion for Contempt* ("Motion for Contempt") filed on April 11, 2023, the parties having appeared, and the Court having reviewed the court file and being duly advised in the premises FINDS and ORDERS as follows:

1. Petitioner seeks modification of the parties' final judgment and relocation to

██████████ with the minor child.

2. Petitioner's Modification Petition is **GRANTED, in part**, and Petitioner's Relocation Petition is **GRANTED** based on the following.

I. MODIFICATION PETITION

3. In his Modification Petition, Petitioner seeks a modification of shared parental responsibility for the parties' minor child, the termination of alimony, the termination of child support and attorney's fees and costs. See Modification Petition at ¶¶4-7.

4. On June 15, 2018, this Court entered a *Final Judgment of Dissolution of Marriage* ("Final Judgment") that adopted the parties' *Marital Settlement Agreement*

(“MSA”) and *Parenting Plan* (“Parenting Plan”) that were filed on May 9, 2018. See Final Judgment at ¶3.

5. The parties were awarded shared parental responsibility for the parties’ minor child L [REDACTED] Boone (D.O.B. [REDACTED]) and Petitioner was ordered to pay monthly child support of \$100 and durational alimony of \$1,000 per month for 84 months. See Final Judgment at ¶¶5,6 and 8.¹

6. In his Modification Petition, Petitioner alleges the Final Judgment should be modified due to a substantial change in circumstance, to wit Respondent “was arrested and charged with second degree murder of her boyfriend,” the parties’ minor child “has lived exclusively” with Petitioner since Respondent’s incarceration and Respondent “does not have the financial need for alimony or child support.” See Modification Petition at ¶3.

7. Respondent filed a nine (9) page handwritten response (“Modification Answer”) on May 16, 2022, generally denying all of Petitioner’s requests for modification rather than responding to each paragraph of the Modification Petition.

A. *Substantial Change in Circumstances.*

8. It is undisputed that Respondent has been incarcerated since February 25, 2020. Subsequent to the filing of the Modification Petition, Respondent was convicted of second-degree murder and she was sentenced to life in prison.

9. It is also undisputed that since Respondent’s incarceration in February 2020, Respondent has not exercised any regular timesharing. See Fla. Stat. §61.30(11)(c) (“a parent’s failure to regularly exercise the time-sharing schedule set forth in the parenting plan . . . **shall be deemed** a substantial change of circumstances for purposes of modifying the child support award.”) (emphasis added).

¹ The alimony payments were to start on May 1, 2018, making the 84th and final payment due on April 1, 2025.

10. In anticipation of the entry of the original final judgment, Respondent made financial disclosures averring that she was receiving unemployment benefits and in search of a job and she alleged \$5,293.83 in monthly expenses, leaving her with a financial deficit of \$4,521. See MSA at ¶15 and Respondent's *Financial Affidavit* (2018 Financial Affidavit) filed on May 9, 2018, at §II(28).

11. Undoubtedly, neither party contemplated Respondent's arrest and incarceration when their MSA was entered and their Parenting Plan was agreed upon.

12. The Court finds that, at best, Respondent's reasonable monthly expenses since incarceration total \$145. See Respondent's *Financial Affidavit* filed on May 30, 2025, at pg. 8.²

13. As such, substantial, competent evidence supports Petitioner's claim of a substantial change in circumstances. See *Hembree v. Thomas*, 906 So. 2d 321 (Fla. 1st DCA 2005) (finding that "incarceration clearly constituted a substantial change in circumstances."); *Nangle v. Nangle*, 286 So. 3d 377, 379-80 (Fla. 4th DCA 2019) ("A key factor in determining whether a modification is warranted is determining whether, after the final judgment is entered, the parties' "financial abilities have changed.").

² This amount includes \$16.67 for clothing (based on Respondent's admission on cross examination that the \$50 clothing expense is charged quarterly), \$15 for medical/dental expenses, \$70 for hygiene and writing items (based on Respondent's testimony that the prison does not pay for basic hygiene items like all-in-one shampoo/bodywash, toothbrushes and toothpaste) and \$43.33 (based on testimony of a \$5 cost for a 30 minute call and allocating two calls per week). The Court does not find credible Respondent's testimony that she needs \$250 per month for snacks because of her stomach not handling meals "properly." She admitted on cross examination that the prison provides free breakfast, lunch and dinner. She provided no competent, substantial evidence of any medical issues resulting in "low blood sugar" that would necessitate the need for snacks between her free meals. Further, Respondent did not identify to which creditor(s) she was making payments and she denied owing the Department of Corrections \$50. While Mother listed a "gifts" expense, the Court found credible Father's testimony that he purchases most gifts for the child on behalf of Mother and both parties acknowledged that Father pays for all calls between Mother and the child.

B. *Parenting Plan Modification.*

14. Petitioner seeks to modify the Final Judgment by awarding him “sole parental responsibility, decision-making authority and one hundred percent (100%) time-sharing.” See Modification Petition at ¶ 4.

15. At the final hearing, Father proposed Mother have one (1) monthly visit and one (1) weekly call with child. Mother objected to Father’s request for sole parental responsibility and she requested an unspecified number of “phone calls and personal space without interference, as well as one (1) one to two (2) in-person visits for the “maximum time allowed”, holiday visits and “perpetual cooperation” from Father.

16. The Court has heard the testimony of the parties, examined the demeanor, body language, and overall credibility and ability to show self-insight and awareness of the issues pertaining to shared parenting and time sharing issues, and examined evidence related to the issue of the contested time sharing for the minor children. In determining the best interests of the child, the Court makes these findings as to the factors affecting the welfare and interests of the minor child and the circumstances of the family as follows:

(a) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing parent-child relationship, to honor the time-sharing schedule, and to be reasonable when changes are required: Due to her incarceration and life sentence, Mother has been and continues to be unable to honor the time-sharing schedule implemented by the parties’ Parenting Plan and the Final Judgment. The child was able to have virtual visitation with Mother when she was incarcerated at the Orange County jail, but she has since been relocated to a prison in Marion County. Father testified that he has paid for all telephone calls between Mother and the child. According to Father, there are times when the child is visibly upset after speaking with Mother on the telephone because of the way Mother talks to the child.

(b) The anticipated division of parental responsibilities after the litigation, including the extent to which parental responsibilities will be delegated to third parties: Since Mother’s arrest in February 2020, Father has undertaken 100% of the parental responsibilities for the minor child.

(c) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to determine, consider, and act upon the needs of the child as opposed to the needs or desires of the parent: The Court notes that Mother continued to contest the Relocation Petition and subsequent motion for temporary relocation despite the intense local media coverage of her murder trial despite the child being bullied in school in Orange County See *Order on Motion for Temporary Relocation Filed on March 6, 2023* (“Temporary Relocation Order”) entered on April 5, 2023, at ¶E(a)-(b); see also *id.* at ¶E(f) (finding Mother did not have “an articulable reason as to why she opposed relocation.”).

(d) The length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining continuity: Since Mother’s arrest in February 2020, the minor child has lived with Father 100% of the time.

(e) The geographic viability of the parenting plan, with special attention paid to the needs of school-age children and the amount of time to be spent traveling to effectuate the parenting plan: The parties disagree as to how many phone calls and prison visits the child should have with Mother. Father contends that it is 1 hour, 20 minute drive from [REDACTED] and the facility where Mother is currently incarcerated. Mother estimates that it is a 50 minute drive. However, the Court finds Father’s testimony on the travel time more credible as Mother has never driven from Father’s home to the jail and Mother’s 50 minute estimate appears to be a generalization of travel between Ocala to [REDACTED] without taking into consideration of traffic and the actual distances between destinations.

(f) The moral fitness of the parents: Father has raised concerns regarding Mother’s inability to show genuine and accountability or remorse for her actions that led to her conviction for second-degree murder and subsequent sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole.

(g) The mental and physical health of the parents: There was no evidence presented as to this factor.

(h) The home, school, and community record of the child: The child currently attends [REDACTED] High School in [REDACTED] and is enrolled in a biotech magnet program. The school is located [REDACTED] miles from Father’s home and Father is responsible for 100% of the child’s transportation to and from school.

(i) The reasonable preference of the child, if the court deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence, understanding, and experience to express a preference: N/A

(j) The demonstrated knowledge, capacity, and disposition of each parent to be informed of the circumstances of the minor child, including, but not limited to, the child’s friends, teachers, medical care providers, daily activities, and favorite things: There was no evidence presented as to this factor.

(k) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to provide a consistent routine for the child, such as discipline and daily schedules for homework, meals, and bedtime: There was no evidence presented as to this factor.

(l) The demonstrated capacity of each parent to communicate with and keep the other parent informed of issues and activities regarding the minor child, and the willingness of each parent to adopt a unified front on all major issues when dealing with the child: There exists a vexing communications problem between the parties due to Mother's incarceration. Father is unable to pick up the phone and call Mother to discuss day-to-day parenting and decision-making issues. This makes it difficult for the parties to confer with each other so that major decisions affecting the welfare of the child will be determined jointly and expeditiously. According to Father, he sometimes receives calls from Mother asking him to buy things for the child or yelling at him. Father also testified that he has not received any letters from Mother in four (4) years.

(m) Evidence of domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect or evidence that a parent has or has had reasonable cause to believe that he or she or his or her minor child or children are in imminent danger of becoming victims of an act of domestic violence, regardless of whether a prior or pending action relating to those issues has been brought: There was no evidence presented as to this factor.

(n) Evidence that either parent has knowingly provided false information to the court regarding any prior or pending action regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect: There was no evidence presented as to this factor

(o) The particular parenting tasks customarily performed by each parent and the division of parental responsibilities before the institution of litigation and during the pending litigation, including the extent to which parenting responsibilities were undertaken by third parties: While the Final Judgment provided the parents were to have 50/50 timesharing, Father estimates that Mother exercised 30% of the timesharing. He testified that Mother's timesharing was "sporadic" and she saw the child "whenever she felt like." According to Father, there were nights where he got calls to come pick up the child because Mother had started drinking.

(p) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to participate and be involved in the child's school and extracurricular activities: Due to her incarceration, Mother has been unable to participate in the child's school and extracurricular activities.

(q) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to maintain an environment for the child which is free from substance abuse: There was no evidence presented as to this factor

(r) The capacity and disposition of each parent to protect the child from the ongoing litigation as demonstrated by not discussing the litigation with the child, not sharing documents or electronic media related to the litigation with the child, and refraining from disparaging comments about the other parent to the child: There was no evidence presented as to the parties discussing the current modification proceeding with the minor child, but Mother testified that Father has called her a "killer" and "murder" in front of the child.

(s) The developmental stages and needs of the child and the demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to meet the child's developmental needs: The child is 14 years old, enrolled in a magnet program and involved in extracurricular activities.

(t) Any other factor that is relevant to the determination of a specific parenting plan, including the time-sharing schedule: Father testified that Mother has not been involved in any major decisions regarding the minor child. Also, he has no idea how to contact Mother to get her input on issues involving the child. He testified that over the past six (6) years, Mother's calls have been off and on. He describes there being weeks of "tons of calls" but other weeks with "none." He also expressed concerns about Mother's decision-making, including the circumstances leading to her arrest and conviction for second-degree murder. According to him, he "do[esn't] think she makes good decisions. Notwithstanding his concerns, Father testified he does not mind Mother giving her input on decisions regarding the child's education, health and other major decisions, but he believes sole parental responsibility is in the child's best interests given Mother's current circumstances.

17. Upon evaluating the factors above, It is in the best interests of the child that Father shall have sole authority to make major decisions for the child. It is detrimental to the child to have shared parental responsibility, for the following reasons: Mother's current incarceration with a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole, Mother's sporadic calls and Father's inability to call Mother to discuss parenting issues.

18. It is in the child's best interest for Father to have 100% timesharing with the minor child.

19. The Court further finds that a flexible visitation schedule for Mother is in the child's best interest of the child due to his age, current school schedule, extracurricular activity commitments and the distance between the child's home and the prison where Mother is currently incarcerated.

C. *Alimony Termination/Modification.*

20. Petitioner also seeks the "termination of the durational alimony" or "that the alimony be reduced or at least suspended" during Respondent's incarceration. See Modification Petition at ¶5.

21. At the final hearing, Respondent argued she needs alimony to buy gifts for the parties' child and she is "legally entitled" to alimony. However, neither party waived their statutory right to seek modification or termination of the alimony award. See Final Judgment at ¶8 ("The alimony amount is modifiable upon a showing of a substantial change in circumstances."); see also Fla. Stat. §61.08(8)(a) ("The amount of an award of durational alimony **may be modified or terminated** based upon a substantial change in circumstances.") (emphasis added).

22. The Court finds that Respondent has \$0 income due to her involuntary incarceration and that her reasonable monthly expenses, or reasonable need, has been reduced to \$145.

23. By stipulation, the Court finds that Petitioner's gross monthly income is \$5,000 and he has the ability to pay alimony.

24. Because Respondent still has a need for economic assistance, Petitioner's request for **TERMINATION** or **SUSPENSION**³ of his alimony obligation is **DENIED**. See Fla. Stat. §61.08(8)(a) (expressly stating that the purpose of durational alimony is "to provide a party with economic assistance for a set period of time following a marriage....").

25. However, Petitioner's request for a downward **MODIFICATION** of his alimony obligation effective May 1, 2022, is **GRANTED**.

26. For the remaining 36 months of the 84 period for durational alimony, the alimony obligation shall be modified downward to \$145 per month for a total of \$5,220.

27. Respondent is entitled to total alimony arrears of **\$20,220**.⁴

D. Child Support Modification.

³ Respondent is currently sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. As such, Petitioner's request to suspend his alimony obligation while Petitioner is incarcerated is effectively requesting a termination of the alimony.

⁴ Petitioner admits that he did not make any alimony payments for the 15 months before filing the Modification Petition, for a total of \$15,000 in missed payments.

28. Father also seeks the “termination of child support” retroactive to the date of Mother’s arrest because his child support obligation was based on the “equal time-sharing schedule outlined in the Parenting Plan and on the financial abilities of the parties at that time.” See Modification Petition at ¶¶6.

29. It is undisputed that Mother stopped exercising timesharing with the minor child upon her arrest on February 25, 2020.


30. After over three (3) years of litigation, Mother finally conceded during the final hearing that Father’s child support obligation should be terminated given her incarceration and exercise of zero (0) overnights.

31. During the final hearing, Father testified that the Clerk was holding approximately \$4,000 in child support payments because the Clerk did not have information and/or an address to where the child support payments could be made to Mother. Mother agreed that all such funds being held by the Clerk of Court should be returned to Father.

32. Petitioner’s request to TERMINATE his child support obligation effective February 25, 2020, is hereby **GRANTED**. See Fla. Stat. §61.30(11)(c) (“A modification pursuant to [a parent’s failure to regularly exercise the time-sharing schedule set forth in the parenting plan] is **retroactive to the date the noncustodial parent first failed to regularly exercise the court-ordered or agreed time-sharing schedule.**”) (emphasis added).

33. The new child support arrears balance is \$0 effective April 7, 2026.

II. RELOCATION PETITION

34. In his Relocation Petition, Petitioner seeks to permanently relocate from Orlando to  because of Respdent’s incarceration for second degree murder,

the child being bullied at school and Respondent having zero overnights over the past three (3) years. See Relocation Petition at ¶3.

35. On February 23, 2023, Respondent filed a handwritten response (“Relocation Answer”) to the Relocation Petition wherein she objected to the relocation. See Relocation Answer at ¶1.

36. Notwithstanding her objection, on April 5, 2023, the Court entered its Temporary Relocation Order wherein the court permitted Petitioner to temporarily relocate to [REDACTED]. See Temporary Relocation Order at ¶2.

37. Respondent continued to contest the permanent relocation and did not stipulate to the permanent relocation until the final hearing.

38. The Court finds that the permanent relocation to [REDACTED] is in the best interests of the minor child, especially in light of Mother’s current incarceration in Ocala.

39. As such, the Relocation Petition is **GRANTED** by agreement of the parties.

III. MOTION FOR CONTEMPT

40. Although most of her motion involved Respondent writing about her displeasure with the Court’s ruling permitting temporary relocation over her objection, Respondent does state she is seeking to obtain “missed, delinquent or diminished” alimony payments. See Motion for Contempt at pg. 1.

41. Petitioner acknowledges that he did not pay \$15,000 in alimony for 15 months between Respondent’s arrest (February 2020) and the filing of his Modification Petition.

42. While Petitioner acknowledges that he stopped making alimony payments after Respondent’s arrest, Petitioner testified that he did not pay alimony because after Respondent’s incarceration, he had nowhere to send the alimony payments, he helped move items from Petitioner’s apartment upon her incarceration, he paid for storage unit

for her items and he made \$600 worth of direct and/or in-kind payments to Petitioner prior to the date of filing, including giving Respondent commissary money.

43. While the Court does not find that Petitioner's post-incarceration gestures absolve him from his alimony obligation, the Court cannot find an intentional and willful violation of the Final Judgment under these unique circumstances, including Respondent's long term incarceration, Petitioner's inability to make Zelle payments and Respondent's lack of a bank account that she can access.

44. As such, Petitioner's Motion for Contempt is DENIED as to contempt, but **GRANTED** as to enforcement of Petitioner's \$1,000 alimony obligation for the 15 months prior to the filing of the Modification Petition for a total of \$15,000.

IV. REQUEST FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS.

45. Petitioner seeks an award of attorney fees and costs. Specifically, Petitioner seeks \$12,000.50 in attorney fees and costs through July 29, 2025, as well as fees and costs for the preparation and attendance at trial.

46. The Court evaluates the following factors under *Rosen v. Rosen*:⁵

- (a) Financial resources of both parties: Petitioner is an out-of-work software developer, but he stipulated to imputed annual income of \$60,000. While he owns real estate and has tangible assets, the extent of his liquid cash is \$1,306 in a Trust checking account. See Petitioner's Financial Affidavit filed on April 25, 2025. Respondent no ongoing monthly income but she is entitled to \$22,220 in alimony arrears. See Paragraphs 24 and 25 above.
- (b) Scope and history of the litigation: The initial dissolution proceeding took 197 days from the filing of the petition to the entry of a final judgment, which included the distribution of real property/equitable distribution, timesharing/parenting plan issues, child support and alimony. There was little to no activity in the court file from the entry of the Final Judgment until the filing of the Modification Petition.⁶ The

⁵ 696 So. 2d 697, 700 (Fla. 1997)

⁶ There is a letter from the Clerk's office to Respondent ("Clerk's Letter") filed April 12, 2021, wherein the Clerk notified the parties that "records indicate that the Clerk of court does not have a correct address for [Respondent] on file and is unable to send child support payments."

scope of the post-judgment proceedings involved relatively straightforward issues on child support and alimony modifications/terminations, as well as the temporary and permanent relocation to which Respondent eventually consented after years of objecting.

- (c) Duration of the litigation: The post-judgment proceedings, for which Petitioner is seeking attorney's fees, unnecessarily spanned 1,231 days from the date of filing of the Modification Petition to the final hearing on relatively straightforward issues.
- (d) Merits of the respective positions: Petitioner's raised meritorious issues in seeking the termination and/or modification of child support and alimony due to Respondent's incarceration for second degree murder and lack of exercising timesharing. Likewise, Petitioner's basis for his request for location, in part due to the media coverage of Respondent's murder charges which lead to the minor child being bullied, was also meritorious. On the other hand, Respondent's failure to acknowledge a substantial change in circumstances her objections to the termination of child support and her objections at least the downward modification of alimony were without merit.⁷
- (e) Whether the litigation is brought or maintained primarily to harass (or whether a defense is raised mainly to frustrate or stall): After being incarcerated for a number of years, Respondent continued maintaining her defenses to the modification of child support and alimony even after being convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. She finally capitulated to the modification of child support at the final hearing but continued to contest a financial change in circumstances and argued that she was entitled to \$1,000 in alimony.
- (f) The existence and course of prior or pending litigation: As noted above, the pre-judgment litigation lasted 197 days versus 1,236 days of litigation. Further, Respondent continued to drag out the post-judgment proceedings even after she was convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

47. Upon evaluating the *Rosen* factors, the Court finds that the majority of Respondent's defenses in the post-judgment proceedings were frivolous or spurious which resulted in unnecessary litigation.

⁷ The Court notes that there was some merit to Respondent's objections to Petitioner's request for sole parental responsibility, although she confused and continues to confuse Petitioner's request for sole parental responsibility with a request for the termination of her parental rights. However, even a meritorious defense on this issue did not justify 1,231 days of litigation.

48. Therefore, Petitioner is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs to provide justice and ensure equity between the parties.

49. The Court finds that the \$175 paralegal rate and \$395 attorney rate are reasonable.

50. Petitioner has shown through competent, substantial evidence reasonable attorney fees in the amount of \$11,668 through July 29, 2025.⁸

51. The Court finds that 8 hours of paralegal time and 8 hours of attorney time for the preparation for and attendance at the final hearing is reasonable for an additional fee award of \$4,560.

52. Petitioner shall receive a credit of \$16,228 from the alimony arrears owed to Respondent, leaving an alimony arrears balance of \$3,992.00.

It is therefore **ORDERED and ADJUDGED** that:

- A. Petitioner's Petition for Modification is **GRANTED, in part**.
- B. Petitioner's Petition for Relocation is **GRANTED**.
- C. **Parental Responsibility/Timesharing.** Petitioner/Father shall have sole authority to make major decisions for the child and 100% timesharing with the minor child.
- D. **Visitation.**
 - i. Beginning May 1, 2026, Mother shall be entitled to one (1) telephone call per week with the minor child, as well as an additional call on the child's birthday, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. The holiday calls shall be in addition to the weekly calls, but each call shall be no longer than 30 minutes each unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties.

⁸ See Petitioner's Exhibit No. 2. The Court deducted \$332.5 due to 1.9 hours of paralegal time that appeared to be clerical in nature.

- ii. Beginning May 1, 2026, or within 30 days of the minor child being approved as a visitor, whichever occurs first, Mother shall be entitled to one (1) weekend visit per month for two (2) hours per visit at the Lowes Lowell Correctional Institution-Main Unit in Ocala, Florida.
- iii. The transportation costs for weekend visits shall be allocated to Father.
- iv. All other provisions of the Parenting Plan approved by the Final Judgment not expressly modified herein shall remain in full effect

E. Alimony Modification.

- i. Effective March 1, 2020, Petitioner's alimony obligation is hereby modified downward to \$145.
- ii. All other provisions of the MSA approved by the Final Judgment not expressly modified herein shall remain in full effect, including the length of the award of the durational alimony. As a result, Petitioner's durational alimony terminated on April 2, 2025.
- iii. Petitioner shall receive a credit of \$16,228 for his award of attorney's fees in accordance with Paragraph F below. As such, the alimony arrears amount is reset at \$3,992.00.
- iv. The \$3,992.00 balance of the alimony arrears shall be paid in seven (7) installments deposited into Respondent's inmate trust account.
- v. Within 20 days of entry of this final judgment, Petitioner shall apply to be an individual who, pursuant to Rule 33-601.716 of the Florida Administrative Code, is identified on the Respondent's automated visiting record.

vi. Petitioner shall make the following payments/deposits to Respondent's inmate trust account:

- a. Within 90 days of Petitioner being identified on Sarah K. Boone's automated visiting record with a current "approved" status pursuant to Rule 33-601.716 F.A.C., Petitioner shall make payment #1 in the amount of \$600.00.
- b. On or before December 1, 2026, Petitioner shall make payment #2 in the amount of \$392.00.
- c. On or before March 1, 2027, Petitioner shall make payment #3 in the amount of \$600.00.
- d. On or before June 1, 2027, Petitioner shall make payment #4 in the amount of \$600.00.
- e. On or before September 1, 2027, Petitioner shall make payment #5 in the amount of \$600.00.
- f. On or before December 1, 2027, Petitioner shall make payment #6 in the amount of \$600.00.
- g. On or before March 1, 2028, Petitioner shall make payment #7 in the amount of \$600.00

vii. All alimony payments/deposits shall be made by cashier's check, money order or certified bank draft made payable to **Correct Pay** and mailed with a deposit slip by the due date above to "FDC Inmate Deposits, PO Box 25900, Bradenton, FL, 34206-5900."

G. Child Support Termination.

- i. Father's child support obligation shall be **TERMINATED** retroactively to February 25, 2020.
- ii. Father is entitled to the return of any funds being held by the Clerk of Court for overpayment of child support.
- iii. The new child support arrears are \$0 effective April 7, 2026.
- iv. The Clerk is directed to return any and all funds being held for child support to Petitioner BRIAN C. BOONE.

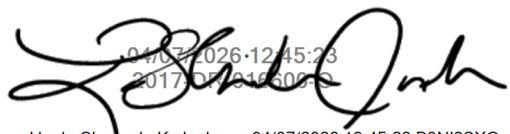
F. **Attorney Fees.** Petitioner is awarded \$16,228 in attorney fees and costs and shall receive a credit of this amount from the unpaid alimony arrears.

G. **Relocation.** Petitioner is permitted to permanently locate to [REDACTED] Florida.

H. All other provisions of the Final Judgment, MSA and Parenting Plan not expressly modified herein shall remain in full effect.

I. The Court reserves jurisdiction to modify this supplemental final judgment.

DONE AND ORDERED at Orange County, Florida, on this 7th day of April, 2026.


eSigned by LaShawnda K. Jackson 04/07/2026 12:45:23 B3NI2SXG
LASHAWNDA K. JACKSON
Circuit Court Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this Order was filed with the Clerk of the Court by using the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal System. A copy is being served on all attorney(s) and parties identified on the ePortal Electronic Service List, via Notices of Electronic Filing generated by the ePortal System. This Order has been furnished to parties via their attorney of record, and, if none, then by Regular U.S. Mail to the addresses below on this

7th day of April, 2026.

BRIAN C BOONE, via counsel

SARAH K BOONE, #U72509, 11120 NW Gainesville Road, Lowell Correctional
Institution-Main Unit, Ocala, FL 34482

JOSHUA J MARTELL Esquire, Lead

Via e-portal

Isis Lee, Judicial Assistant to Judge LaShawnda K. Jackson