CS/HB 1123 2012

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to effects of crimes; amending s. 3 61.075, F.S.; providing that a court may not make an 4 equitable distribution of property in a dissolution of 5 marriage to a party convicted of certain offenses 6 concerning the other party; amending s. 61.08, F.S.; 7 prohibiting persons convicted of specified crimes 8 after a marriage from receiving alimony; creating s. 9 732.8025, F.S.; providing that a parent who is 10 convicted of specified offenses against a minor child 11 shall lose all right to the intestate succession in the child's estate and all right to administer the 12 estate; providing an exception if a court determines 13 14 that the parent-child relationship was subsequently 15 restored; providing for distribution of that share of 16 the estate; providing an effective date. 17 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 18 19 20 Section 1. Subsection (12) is added to section 61.075, 21 Florida Statutes, to read: 22 61.075 Equitable distribution of marital assets and 23 liabilities.-24 (12) The court may not make an equitable distribution of 25 property to a party convicted of an offense involving an attempt 26 or conspiracy to murder the other party.

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Subsection (1) of section 61.08, Florida

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

Section 2.

Statutes, is amended to read:

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61.08 Alimony.-

(1) (a) In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, the court may grant alimony to either party, which alimony may be bridge-the-gap, rehabilitative, durational, or permanent in nature or any combination of these forms of alimony.

- (b) In any award of alimony, the court may order periodic payments or payments in lump sum or both.
- (c) The court may consider the adultery of either spouse and the circumstances thereof in determining the amount of alimony, if any, to be awarded.
- (d)1. A person convicted, as defined in s. 944.606, of first degree or second degree murder in violation of s. 782.04, manslaughter in violation of s. 782.07, DUI manslaughter in violation of s. 316.193(3)(c)3., BUI manslaughter in violation of s. 327.35(3)(c)3., aggravated assault in violation of s. 784.021, or a substantially similar offense under the laws of another jurisdiction may not receive alimony if:
- a. The crime results in death or creates a substantial risk of death or serious personal disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, of a family member of a divorcing party. For purposes of this sub-subparagraph, the term "family member" means a spouse, child, parent, or sibling, whether the individual is related by blood, marriage, or adoption; and
 - b. The crime was committed after the marriage.
- 2. A person convicted of an attempt or conspiracy to commit murder may not receive alimony from the person who was the intended victim of the attempt or conspiracy.

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(e) In all dissolution actions, the court shall include findings of fact relative to the factors enumerated in subsection (2) supporting an award or denial of alimony.

Section 3. Section 732.8025, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

732.8025 Parental offenses against minor child; effect on child's estate.—

- (1) A parent who is convicted of abusing, abandoning, or neglecting a minor child as defined in s. 39.01, committing a violation of s. 827.03 against the child, or sexually abusing the minor child as defined in s. 39.01 shall lose all right to the intestate succession in any part of the child's estate and all right to administer the estate of the child, unless a court determines that the parent and child had subsequently reconciled and the parent-child relationship was restored.
- (2) If a parent is disqualified from taking a distributive share in the decedent's estate under this section, the decedent's estate shall be distributed as though the parent had predeceased the decedent.
 - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.