

Stricken language would be deleted from and underlined language would be added to present law.

State of Arkansas
95th General Assembly
Regular Session, 2025

A Bill

HOUSE BILL 1663

By: Representative K. Brown

By: Senator J. English

For An Act To Be Entitled

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT AN AWARD OF ALIMONY OR TERMINATE ALIMONY FOR A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN FOUND TO HAVE COMMITTED AN ACT OF DOMESTIC ABUSE UNDER THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT OF 1991 WHEN THE VICTIM WOULD BE THE PAYOR OF ALIMONY; TO PROHIBIT AN AWARD OF ALIMONY OR TERMINATE ALIMONY OR A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN FOUND TO HAVE COMMITTED AN OFFENSE OF DOMESTIC BATTERING OR ASSAULT ON A FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHEN THE VICTIM WOULD BE THE PAYOR OF ALIMONY; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Subtitle

TO PROHIBIT AN AWARD OF ALIMONY OR TERMINATE ALIMONY FOR A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN FOUND TO HAVE COMMITTED AN ACT OF CIVIL OR CRIMINAL DOMESTIC ABUSE WHEN THE VICTIM WOULD BE THE PAYOR OF ALIMONY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

SECTION 1. Arkansas Code Title 9, Chapter 12, Subchapter 3, is amended to add an additional section to read as follows:

9-12-326. Prohibition or termination of alimony in cases of domestic abuse or other domestic offenses.

(a)(1) If a petitioner for alimony was found to have committed an act of domestic abuse in a matter brought under the Domestic Abuse Act of 1991, §



9-15-101 et seq., and the victim of the act of domestic abuse is the respondent in the divorce or alimony petition, the court shall deny the petitioner an award of alimony.

(2)(A) If a person currently receiving an award of alimony is subsequently found to have committed an act of domestic abuse in a matter brought under the Domestic Abuse Act of 1991, § 9-15-101 et seq., and the victim of the act of domestic abuse is the payor of alimony, the court may terminate the award of alimony from the date of the finding of domestic abuse.

(B) A finding that a person currently receiving an award of alimony has subsequently committed an act of domestic abuse in a matter brought under the Domestic Abuse Act of 1991, § 9-15-101 et seq., shall be considered a significant and material change in circumstances under § 9-12-312(a)(7) when the victim of the act of domestic abuse is the payor of alimony.

(b)(1) The court shall deny a petitioner for alimony an award of alimony if the petitioner was convicted of any of the following offenses and the victim of the offense is the respondent in the divorce or alimony petition:

- (A) Domestic battering in the first degree, § 5-26-303;
- (B) Domestic battering in the second degree, § 5-26-304;
- (C) Domestic battering in the third degree, § 5-26-305;
- (D) Aggravated assault on a family or household member, § 5-26-306;
- (E) First degree assault on family or household member, § 5-26-307;
- (F) Second degree assault on a family or household member, § 5-26-308; or
- (G) Third degree assault on a family or household member, § 5-26-309.

(2)(A) If a person currently receiving an award of alimony is subsequently convicted of any of the offenses listed in subdivision (b)(1) of this section and the victim of the offense is the payor of alimony, the court may terminate the award of alimony from the date of the person's conviction.

(B) A finding that a person currently receiving an award of alimony has been subsequently convicted of any of the offenses listed in

subdivision (b)(1) of this section shall be considered a significant and material change in circumstances under § 9-12-312(a)(7) when the victim of the offense is the payor of alimony.