- 1 HB100
- 2 135496-1
- 3 By Representative Jones
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 07-FEB-12
- 6 PFD: 02/02/2012

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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, a juvenile court
9		exercises original jurisdiction over proceedings
10		for the adoption of a child that have been removed
11		from probate court on motion of any party,
12		proceedings to establish parentage of a child
13		pursuant to the Alabama Uniform Parentage Act, and
14		proceedings to establish child and spousal support
15		in cases brought pursuant to Title IV-D of the
16		Social Security Act.
17		Also under existing law, once a child has
18		been adjudicated dependent, delinquent, or in need
19		of supervision by a juvenile court, jurisdiction of
20		the juvenile court terminates when the child
21		becomes 21 years of age unless, prior thereto, the
22		judge of the juvenile court terminates its
23		jurisdiction over the case involving the child;
24		however, the juvenile court retains jurisdiction

over an individual of any age for the enforcement

of any prior orders requiring the payment of fines,

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court costs, restitution, or other money ordered by
the juvenile court until paid in full.

Also under existing law, all actions to determine parentage and to enforce support obligations may be brought in either the juvenile court, district court, circuit court, or appropriate federal court, and the juvenile courts, district courts, and circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction of actions involving parentage, desertion, nonsupport, or support.

This bill would provide that a juvenile court has jurisdiction over proceedings for the adoption of a child when these proceedings have been transferred from probate court as provided by law; a juvenile court generally has jurisdiction to establish, modify, or enforce support, visitation, or custody when a juvenile court has previously established parentage; and a juvenile court has jurisdiction to modify or enforce child and spousal support, or both, in cases brought pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

This bill would also provide that a juvenile court generally retains jurisdiction to enforce or modify previous orders issued by the juvenile court in any case in which it has jurisdiction.

This bill would also provide that a court of this state which determined parentage or

established, modified, or enforced support

generally retains jurisdiction to enforce or modify

previous orders issued by the court and that the

provisions of the act would apply retroactively to

cases filed in juvenile court on or after January

1, 2009, and prior to the effective date of the

act.

9 A BILL

10 TO BE ENTITLED

11 AN ACT

To amend Sections 12-15-115, 12-15-117, and 38-10-7, Code of Alabama 1975, to provide that a juvenile court has jurisdiction over proceedings for the adoption of a child when the proceedings have been transferred from probate court as provided by law; to add a provision that a juvenile court generally has jurisdiction to establish, modify, or enforce support, visitation, or custody when a juvenile court has previously established parentage; to provide that a juvenile court has jurisdiction to modify or enforce child and spousal support in cases brought pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act; to provide that a juvenile court generally retains jurisdiction to enforce or modify previous orders issued by the juvenile court in any case in which it has jurisdiction; to add a provision that a court of this state which determined parentage or established, modified, or

- 1 enforced support generally retains jurisdiction to enforce or
- 2 modify previous orders issued by the court; and to provide
- 3 retroactive application.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
- 5 Section 1. Sections 12-15-115, 12-15-117, and
- 6 38-10-7, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
- 7 "\\$12-15-115.
- 8 "(a) A juvenile court shall also exercise original
- 9 jurisdiction of the following civil proceedings:
- "(1) Removal of disabilities of nonage pursuant to
- 11 Chapter 13 of Title 26.
- "(2) Proceedings for judicial consent for a person
- under the respective legal age to marry, to be employed,
- 14 withdraw from school, or enlist in military service when this
- consent is required by law.
- 16 "(3) Proceedings for the commitment of a minor or
- child with mental illness or an intellectual disability to the
- Department of Mental Health, as provided in Article 4
- 19 (commencing with Section 12-15-401).
- "(4) Proceedings for the adoption of a child when
- 21 these proceedings have been removed transferred from probate
- 22 court on motion of any party to the proceedings as provided by
- 23 law.
- "(5) Proceedings for waiver of parental consent for
- a minor to have an abortion pursuant to Chapter 21 of Title
- 26.

1	"(6) Proceedings to establish paternity or maternity
2	parentage of a child pursuant to the Alabama Uniform Parentage
3	Act, Chapter 17 of Title 26.
4	"(7) Proceedings to establish, modify, or enforce
5	support, visitation, or custody when a juvenile court
6	previously has established parentage.
7	"(7)(8) Proceedings to establish, modify, or enforce
8	child and spousal support, or both, in cases brought pursuant
9	to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, including the
10	Alabama Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, commencing at
11	Section 30-3A-101, when an equivalent court of another state
12	issued an order.
13	" $\frac{(8)}{(9)}$ Proceedings filed pursuant to the Uniform
14	Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, commencing at
15	Section 30-3B-101, when an equivalent court of another state
16	issued an order.
17	" $\frac{(9)}{(10)}$ Proceedings to establish grandparent
18	visitation when filed as part of a juvenile court case
19	involving the same child.
20	"(b) A juvenile court also shall have original
21	jurisdiction in proceedings concerning any child in either of
22	the following instances:
23	"(1) The child requires emergency medical treatment
24	in order to preserve his or her life, prevent permanent
25	physical impairment or deformity, or alleviate prolonged

26 agonizing pain.

"(2) Where it is alleged that the rights of a child are improperly denied or infringed in proceedings resulting in suspension, expulsion, or exclusion from a public school.

"(c) All civil cases before the juvenile court shall be governed by the laws relating thereto and shall be initiated by filing a petition or complaint with the clerk of the juvenile court, with the exception that the proceedings provided in Section 12-15-132 shall be initiated through the juvenile court intake office.

"§12-15-117.

"(a) Once a child has been adjudicated dependent, delinquent, or in need of supervision, jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall terminate when the child becomes 21 years of age unless, prior thereto, the judge of the juvenile court terminates its jurisdiction by explicitly stating in a written order that it is terminating jurisdiction over the case involving the child. Nothing in this section is intended to affect the initial and continuing jurisdiction of juvenile courts over cases other than delinquency, dependency, or in need of supervision cases as provided in Sections 12-15-114, 12-15-115, 12-15-116, or any other statute by which jurisdiction was initially lawfully invoked.

"(b) The jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall terminate when the child is convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender as provided in Section 12-15-203(i) and Section 12-15-204(b). If a person already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is convicted or adjudicated

a youthful offender in a criminal court of a crime committed at the age of 18 or older, the conviction or adjudication shall terminate the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

"(c) In any case over which the juvenile court has jurisdiction, the juvenile court shall retain jurisdiction over an individual of any age to enforce or modify any prior orders of the juvenile court unless otherwise provided by law and also shall retain jurisdiction for the enforcement or modification of any prior orders of the juvenile court requiring the payment of fines, court costs, restitution, or other money ordered by the juvenile court until paid in full.

"(d) For purposes of enforcing any order of the juvenile court requiring the payment of fines, court costs, restitution, or other money ordered by the juvenile court, the remedies with regard to punishment for contempt, including incarceration in jail of individuals 18 years of age or older, shall be available to the juvenile court.

"\$38-10-7.

"(a) Whenever anyone owing the obligation of support has failed to provide support, and application is made to the department for support services as may be provided pursuant to the requirements of Title IV-D or for aid, the department, and including the district attorney when providing services for the department, may take appropriate action under this article, or any other appropriate state and federal statutes, to assure that the responsible person or persons owing the obligation of support provide support, including, but not

limited to, civil or criminal actions to determine paternity and parentage or to establish, modify, or enforce support obligations. All actions to determine paternity and parentage or to establish, modify, or enforce support obligations may be brought in either the juvenile court or district court or the circuit court or appropriate federal court, and all presently existing statutes are hereby amended to provide that the juvenile courts and district courts and the circuit courts shall have the concurrent jurisdiction of actions involving paternity parentage, desertion, nonsupport, or support.

"(b) The court making the determination of parentage, or establishing, modifying, or enforcing support, unless otherwise provided by law, shall retain jurisdiction to enforce or modify prior orders of the court."

Section 2. The Legislature finds that it was its original intent in the adoption of the Alabama Juvenile Justice Act (Act 2008-277) for a juvenile court to retain continuing jurisdiction in all cases in its jurisdiction to the extent provided by law. This act is curative and shall apply retroactively to ratify and confirm the exercise of continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court to modify and enforce a judgment in cases filed in juvenile court on or after January 1, 2009, and prior to the effective date of this amendatory act. Any order of a juvenile court issued while exercising jurisdiction pursuant to this subsection during this time shall be deemed valid.

Section 3. Nothing in this act shall affect the 1 2 jurisdiction of the circuit courts over any custody, visitation, or support issues, or enforcement or modification 3 of the same issues, that a circuit court exercised in cases 4 filed on or after January 1, 2009, and prior to the effective 5 date of this act. 6 7 Section 4. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or 8 unconstitutional, the declaration shall not affect the part 9 10 which remains. Section 5. This act shall become effective 11 12 immediately following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law. 13