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**HOUSE BILL NO. 227****AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE**(Proposed by the Senate Committee for Courts of Justice  
on March 3, 2010)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Delegate Watts)

*A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 16.1-241 and 18.2-370.5 of the Code of Virginia, relating to sex offenders; prohibiting entry onto school property.***Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That §§ 16.1-241 and 18.2-370.5 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:**

§ 16.1-241. Jurisdiction; consent for abortion.

The judges of the juvenile and domestic relations district court elected or appointed under this law shall be conservators of the peace within the corporate limits of the cities and the boundaries of the counties for which they are respectively chosen and within one mile beyond the limits of such cities and counties. Except as hereinafter provided, each juvenile and domestic relations district court shall have, within the limits of the territory for which it is created, exclusive original jurisdiction, and within one mile beyond the limits of said city or county, concurrent jurisdiction with the juvenile court or courts of the adjoining city or county, over all cases, matters and proceedings involving:

A. The custody, visitation, support, control or disposition of a child:

1. Who is alleged to be abused, neglected, in need of services, in need of supervision, a status offender, or delinquent except where the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has been terminated or divested;

2. Who is abandoned by his parent or other custodian or who by reason of the absence or physical or mental incapacity of his parents is without parental care and guardianship;

2a. Who is at risk of being abused or neglected by a parent or custodian who has been adjudicated as having abused or neglected another child in the care of the parent or custodian;

3. Whose custody, visitation or support is a subject of controversy or requires determination. In such cases jurisdiction shall be concurrent with and not exclusive of courts having equity jurisdiction, except as provided in § 16.1-244;

4. Who is the subject of an entrustment agreement entered into pursuant to § 63.2-903 or 63.2-1817 or whose parent or parents for good cause desire to be relieved of his care and custody;

5. Where the termination of residual parental rights and responsibilities is sought. In such cases jurisdiction shall be concurrent with and not exclusive of courts having equity jurisdiction, as provided in § 16.1-244; and

6. Who is charged with a traffic infraction as defined in § 46.2-100.

In any case in which the juvenile is alleged to have committed a violent juvenile felony enumerated in subsection B of § 16.1-269.1, and for any charges ancillary thereto, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall be limited to conducting a preliminary hearing to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the act alleged and that the juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the alleged offense, and any matters related thereto. In any case in which the juvenile is alleged to have committed a violent juvenile felony enumerated in subsection C of § 16.1-269.1, and for all charges ancillary thereto, if the attorney for the Commonwealth has given notice as provided in subsection C of § 16.1-269.1, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall be limited to conducting a preliminary hearing to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the act alleged and that the juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the commission of the alleged offense, and any matters related thereto. A determination by the juvenile court following a preliminary hearing pursuant to subsection B or C of § 16.1-269.1 to certify a charge to the grand jury shall divest the juvenile court of jurisdiction over the charge and any ancillary charge. In any case in which a transfer hearing is held pursuant to subsection A of § 16.1-269.1, if the juvenile court determines to transfer the case, jurisdiction of the juvenile court over the case shall be divested as provided in § 16.1-269.6.

In all other cases involving delinquent acts, and in cases in which an ancillary charge remains after a violent juvenile felony charge has been dismissed or a violent juvenile felony has been reduced to a lesser offense not constituting a violent juvenile felony, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall not be divested unless there is a transfer pursuant to subsection A of § 16.1-269.1.

The authority of the juvenile court to adjudicate matters involving the custody, visitation, support, control or disposition of a child shall not be limited to the consideration of petitions filed by a mother, father or legal guardian but shall include petitions filed at any time by any party with a legitimate interest therein. A party with a legitimate interest shall be broadly construed and shall include, but not be limited to, grandparents, stepparents, former stepparents, blood relatives and family members. A party

60 with a legitimate interest shall not include any person (i) whose parental rights have been terminated by  
61 court order, either voluntarily or involuntarily, (ii) whose interest in the child derives from or through a  
62 person whose parental rights have been terminated by court order, either voluntarily or involuntarily,  
63 including, but not limited to, grandparents, stepparents, former stepparents, blood relatives and family  
64 members, if the child subsequently has been legally adopted, except where a final order of adoption is  
65 entered pursuant to § 63.2-1241, or (iii) who has been convicted of a violation of subsection A of  
66 § 18.2-61, § 18.2-63, subsection B of § 18.2-366, or an equivalent offense of another state, the United  
67 States, or any foreign jurisdiction, when the child who is the subject of the petition was conceived as a  
68 result of such violation. The authority of the juvenile court to consider a petition involving the custody  
69 of a child shall not be proscribed or limited where the child has previously been awarded to the custody  
70 of a local board of social services.

71 B. The admission of minors for inpatient treatment in a mental health facility in accordance with the  
72 provisions of Article 16 (§ 16.1-335 et seq.) of this chapter and the involuntary admission of a person  
73 with mental illness or judicial certification of eligibility for admission to a training center for persons  
74 with mental retardation in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 1 (§ 37.2-100 et seq.) and 8  
75 (§ 37.2-800 et seq.) of Title 37.2. Jurisdiction of the involuntary admission and certification of adults  
76 shall be concurrent with the general district court.

77 C. Except as provided in subsections D and H hereof, judicial consent to such activities as may  
78 require parental consent may be given for a child who has been separated from his parents, guardian,  
79 legal custodian or other person standing in loco parentis and is in the custody of the court when such  
80 consent is required by law.

81 D. Judicial consent for emergency surgical or medical treatment for a child who is neither married  
82 nor has ever been married, when the consent of his parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person  
83 standing in loco parentis is unobtainable because such parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person  
84 standing in loco parentis (i) is not a resident of the Commonwealth, (ii) has his whereabouts unknown,  
85 (iii) cannot be consulted with promptness, reasonable under the circumstances, or (iv) fails to give such  
86 consent or provide such treatment when requested by the judge to do so.

87 E. Any person charged with deserting, abandoning or failing to provide support for any person in  
88 violation of law.

89 F. Any parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person standing in loco parentis of a child:

90 1. Who has been abused or neglected;

91 2. Who is the subject of an entrustment agreement entered into pursuant to § 63.2-903 or 63.2-1817  
92 or is otherwise before the court pursuant to subdivision A 4 of this section; or

93 3. Who has been adjudicated in need of services, in need of supervision, or delinquent, if the court  
94 finds that such person has by overt act or omission induced, caused, encouraged or contributed to the  
95 conduct of the child complained of in the petition.

96 G. Petitions filed by or on behalf of a child or such child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other  
97 person standing in loco parentis for the purpose of obtaining treatment, rehabilitation or other services  
98 that are required by law to be provided for that child or such child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or  
99 other person standing in loco parentis. Jurisdiction in such cases shall be concurrent with and not  
100 exclusive of that of courts having equity jurisdiction as provided in § 16.1-244.

101 H. Judicial consent to apply for a work permit for a child when such child is separated from his  
102 parents, legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis.

103 I. The prosecution and punishment of persons charged with ill-treatment, abuse, abandonment or  
104 neglect of children or with any violation of law that causes or tends to cause a child to come within the  
105 purview of this law, or with any other offense against the person of a child. In prosecution for felonies  
106 over which the court has jurisdiction, jurisdiction shall be limited to determining whether or not there is  
107 probable cause.

108 J. All offenses in which one family or household member is charged with an offense in which  
109 another family or household member is the victim and all offenses under § 18.2-49.1.

110 In prosecution for felonies over which the court has jurisdiction, jurisdiction shall be limited to  
111 determining whether or not there is probable cause. Any objection based on jurisdiction under this  
112 subsection shall be made before a jury is impaneled and sworn in a jury trial or, in a nonjury trial,  
113 before the earlier of when the court begins to hear or receive evidence or the first witness is sworn, or it  
114 shall be conclusively waived for all purposes. Any such objection shall not affect or be grounds for  
115 challenging directly or collaterally the jurisdiction of the court in which the case is tried.

116 K. Petitions filed by a natural parent, whose parental rights to a child have been voluntarily  
117 relinquished pursuant to a court proceeding, to seek a reversal of the court order terminating such  
118 parental rights. No such petition shall be accepted, however, after the child has been placed in the home  
119 of adoptive parents.

120 L. Any person who seeks spousal support after having separated from his spouse. A decision under  
121 this subdivision shall not be res judicata in any subsequent action for spousal support in a circuit court.

A circuit court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction in all causes of action under this subdivision.

M. Petitions filed for the purpose of obtaining an order of protection pursuant to § 16.1-253.1 or 16.1-279.1.

N. Any person who escapes or remains away without proper authority from a residential care facility in which he had been placed by the court or as a result of his commitment to the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice.

O. Petitions for emancipation of a minor pursuant to Article 15 (§ 16.1-331 et seq.) of this chapter.

P. Petitions for enforcement of administrative support orders entered pursuant to Chapter 19 (§ 63.2-1900 et seq.) of Title 63.2, or by another state in the same manner as if the orders were entered by a juvenile and domestic relations district court upon the filing of a certified copy of such order in the juvenile and domestic relations district court.

Q. Petitions for a determination of parentage pursuant to Chapter 3.1 (§ 20-49.1 et seq.) of Title 20. A circuit court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction to the extent provided for in § 20-49.2.

R. Petitions for the purpose of obtaining an emergency protective order pursuant to § 16.1-253.4.

S. Petitions filed by school boards against parents pursuant to §§ 16.1-241.2 and 22.1-279.3.

T. Petitions to enforce any request for information or subpoena that is not complied with or to review any refusal to issue a subpoena in an administrative appeal regarding child abuse and neglect pursuant to § 63.2-1526.

U. Petitions filed in connection with parental placement adoption consent hearings pursuant to § 63.2-1233. Such proceedings shall be advanced on the docket so as to be heard by the court within 10 days of filing of the petition, or as soon thereafter as practicable so as to provide the earliest possible disposition.

V. Petitions filed by a juvenile seeking judicial authorization for a physician to perform an abortion if a minor elects not to seek consent of an authorized person.

After a hearing, a judge shall issue an order authorizing a physician to perform an abortion, without the consent of any authorized person, if he finds that (i) the minor is mature enough and well enough informed to make her abortion decision, in consultation with her physician, independent of the wishes of any authorized person, or (ii) the minor is not mature enough or well enough informed to make such decision, but the desired abortion would be in her best interest.

If the judge authorizes an abortion based on the best interests of the minor, such order shall expressly state that such authorization is subject to the physician or his agent giving notice of intent to perform the abortion; however, no such notice shall be required if the judge finds that such notice would not be in the best interest of the minor. In determining whether notice is in the best interest of the minor, the judge shall consider the totality of the circumstances; however, he shall find that notice is not in the best interest of the minor if he finds that (i) one or more authorized persons with whom the minor regularly and customarily resides is abusive or neglectful, and (ii) every other authorized person, if any, is either abusive or neglectful or has refused to accept responsibility as parent, legal guardian, custodian or person standing in loco parentis.

The minor may participate in the court proceedings on her own behalf, and the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for the minor. The court shall advise the minor that she has a right to counsel and shall, upon her request, appoint counsel for her.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of this subsection shall govern proceedings relating to consent for a minor's abortion. Court proceedings under this subsection and records of such proceedings shall be confidential. Such proceedings shall be given precedence over other pending matters so that the court may reach a decision promptly and without delay in order to serve the best interests of the minor. Court proceedings under this subsection shall be heard and decided as soon as practicable but in no event later than four days after the petition is filed.

An expedited confidential appeal to the circuit court shall be available to any minor for whom the court denies an order authorizing an abortion without consent or without notice. Any such appeal shall be heard and decided no later than five days after the appeal is filed. The time periods required by this subsection shall be subject to subsection B of § 1-210. An order authorizing an abortion without consent or without notice shall not be subject to appeal.

No filing fees shall be required of the minor at trial or upon appeal.

If either the original court or the circuit court fails to act within the time periods required by this subsection, the court before which the proceeding is pending shall immediately authorize a physician to perform the abortion without consent of or notice to an authorized person.

Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to authorize a physician to perform an abortion on a minor in circumstances or in a manner that would be unlawful if performed on an adult woman.

A physician shall not knowingly perform an abortion upon an unemancipated minor unless consent has been obtained or the minor delivers to the physician a court order entered pursuant to this section

183 and the physician or his agent provides such notice as such order may require. However, neither consent  
184 nor judicial authorization nor notice shall be required if the minor declares that she is abused or  
185 neglected and the attending physician has reason to suspect that the minor may be an abused or  
186 neglected child as defined in § 63.2-100 and reports the suspected abuse or neglect in accordance with  
187 § 63.2-1509; or if there is a medical emergency, in which case the attending physician shall certify the  
188 facts justifying the exception in the minor's medical record.

189 For purposes of this subsection:

190 "Authorization" means the minor has delivered to the physician a notarized, written statement signed  
191 by an authorized person that the authorized person knows of the minor's intent to have an abortion and  
192 consents to such abortion being performed on the minor.

193 "Authorized person" means (i) a parent or duly appointed legal guardian or custodian of the minor or  
194 (ii) a person standing in loco parentis, including, but not limited to, a grandparent or adult sibling with  
195 whom the minor regularly and customarily resides and who has care and control of the minor. Any  
196 person who knows he is not an authorized person and who knowingly and willfully signs an  
197 authorization statement consenting to an abortion for a minor is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

198 "Consent" means that (i) the physician has given notice of intent to perform the abortion and has  
199 received authorization from an authorized person, or (ii) at least one authorized person is present with  
200 the minor seeking the abortion and provides written authorization to the physician, which shall be  
201 witnessed by the physician or an agent thereof. In either case, the written authorization shall be  
202 incorporated into the minor's medical record and maintained as a part thereof.

203 "Medical emergency" means any condition which, on the basis of the physician's good faith clinical  
204 judgment, so complicates the medical condition of the pregnant minor as to necessitate the immediate  
205 abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death or for which a delay will create a serious risk of substantial  
206 and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.

207 "Notice of intent to perform the abortion" means that (i) the physician or his agent has given actual  
208 notice of his intention to perform such abortion to an authorized person, either in person or by  
209 telephone, at least 24 hours previous to the performance of the abortion; or (ii) the physician or his  
210 agent, after a reasonable effort to notify an authorized person, has mailed notice to an authorized person  
211 by certified mail, addressed to such person at his usual place of abode, with return receipt requested, at  
212 least 72 hours prior to the performance of the abortion.

213 "Perform an abortion" means to interrupt or terminate a pregnancy by any surgical or nonsurgical  
214 procedure or to induce a miscarriage as provided in § 18.2-72, 18.2-73, or 18.2-74.

215 "Unemancipated minor" means a minor who has not been emancipated by (i) entry into a valid  
216 marriage, even though the marriage may have been terminated by dissolution; (ii) active duty with any  
217 of the Armed Forces of the United States; (iii) willingly living separate and apart from his or her  
218 parents or guardian, with the consent or acquiescence of the parents or guardian; or (iv) entry of an  
219 order of emancipation pursuant to Article 15 (§ 16.1-331 et seq.) of this chapter.

220 W. Petitions filed pursuant to Article 17 (§ 16.1-349 et seq.) of this chapter relating to standby  
221 guardians for minor children.

222 ~~X. Petitions filed pursuant to § 18.2-370.5 for an order allowing the petitioner to enter and be present~~  
223 ~~on school or child day center property. In such cases jurisdiction shall be concurrent with and not~~  
224 ~~exclusive of circuit courts.~~

225 The ages specified in this law refer to the age of the child at the time of the acts complained of in  
226 the petition.

227 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no fees shall be charged by a sheriff for the service of  
228 any process in a proceeding pursuant to subdivision 3 of subsection A, except as provided in subdivision  
229 A 6 of § 17.1-272, or subsection B, D, M or R of this section.

230 Notwithstanding the provisions of § 18.2-71, any physician who performs an abortion in violation of  
231 subsection V shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

232 § 18.2-370.5. Sex offenses prohibiting entry onto school property; penalty.

233 A. Every adult who is convicted of a sexually violent offense, as defined in § 9.1-902, shall be  
234 prohibited from entering and being present, during school hours and during school-related and  
235 school-sponsored activities, upon any property he knows or has reason to know is a public or private  
236 elementary or secondary school or child day center property, unless (i) he is a lawfully registered and  
237 qualified voter, and is coming upon such property solely for purposes of casting his vote; (ii) he is a  
238 student enrolled at the school; or (iii) he has obtained a court order allowing him to enter and be present  
239 upon such property, *has obtained the permission of the school board or of the owner of the private*  
240 *school or child day center or their designee for entry within all or part of the scope of the lifted ban,*  
241 *and is in compliance with such school board's, school's or center's terms and conditions and those of*  
242 *the court order.* A violation of this section is punishable as a Class 6 felony.

243 B. Every adult who is prohibited from entering upon school or child day center property pursuant to  
244 subsection A may after notice to the attorney for the Commonwealth and either (i) the proprietor of the

245 child day center, (ii) the superintendent of public instruction of the school division in which the school  
246 is located, or (iii) the chief administrator of the school if such school is not a public school, petition the  
247 juvenile and domestic relations district court or the circuit court in the county or city where the school  
248 or child day center is located for permission to enter such property. For good cause shown, the court  
249 may issue an order permitting the petitioner to enter and be present on such property, subject to  
250 whatever restrictions of area, reasons for being present, or time limits the court deems appropriate.