

1 HB157
2 51895-5
3 By Representative McMillan
4 RFD: Judiciary
5 First Read: 04-MAR-03

ACT No. 2003- 364

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ENROLLED, An Act,

Relating to the custody of children; to require that notification be provided to a parent when the principal residence of a person entitled to custody of or visitation with a child or of a child is to be changed; to provide for procedures to object to the relocation of a child and/or to modify the custody of and visitation with a child when the principal residence of a child is changed; and to provide that the parent who is relocating has the initial burden of proof.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Alabama Parent-Child Relationship Protection Act" and promotes the general philosophy in this state that children need both parents, even after a divorce established in Section 30-3-150, Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 2. As used in this act, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings, unless the context requires a different definition:

(1) CHANGE OF PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE. A change of the residence of a child whose custody has been determined by a prior court order, whether or not accompanied by a change of the residence of a person entitled to custody of the child, with the intent that such change shall be permanent in nature

1 and not amounting to a temporary absence of the child from his
2 or her principal residence.

3 (2) CHILD. A minor child as defined by Section
4 30-3B-102(2), Code of Alabama 1975. As used in this act, the
5 term may include the singular and the plural.

6 (3) CHILD CUSTODY DETERMINATION. A judgment, decree,
7 or other order of a court providing for the legal custody,
8 physical custody, or visitation with respect to a child. The
9 term includes a permanent, temporary, initial, and
10 modification order. The term does not include an order
11 relating to child support or other monetary obligation of an
12 individual.

13 (4) COMMENCEMENT. The filing of the first pleading
14 in a proceeding.

15 (5) COURT. An entity authorized under the law of a
16 state to establish, enforce, or modify a child custody
17 determination.

18 (6) MODIFICATION. A child custody determination that
19 changes, replaces, supersedes, or is otherwise made after a
20 previous determination concerning the same child, whether or
21 not it is made by the court that made the previous
22 determination.

23 (7) PERSON ENTITLED TO CUSTODY OR VISITATION. A
24 person so entitled to physical custody of a child as defined
25 by Sections 30-3-1 through 30-3-4.1, inclusive, Code of

1 Alabama 1975, or visitation with respect to a child by virtue
2 of a child custody determination as defined by Section
3 30-3B-102(3), Code of Alabama 1975.

4 (8) PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE OF A CHILD. Any of the
5 following:

6 a. The residence designated by a court to be the
7 primary residence of the child.

8 b. In the absence of a determination by a court, the
9 residence at which the parents of a child whose change of
10 principal residence is at issue have expressly agreed that the
11 child will primarily reside.

12 c. In the absence of a determination by a court or
13 an express agreement between the parents of a child whose
14 change of principal residence is at issue, the residence, if
15 any, at which the child lived with the child's parents, a
16 parent, or a person acting as a parent, for at least six
17 consecutive months or, in the case of a child less than six
18 months of age, the residence at which the child lived from
19 birth with the child's parents, a parent, or a person acting
20 as a parent. Periods of temporary absence from such residence
21 are counted as part of the period of residence.

22 (9) PERSON ACTING AS A PARENT. A person, other than
23 a parent, who has physical custody of the child or has had
24 physical custody for a period of six consecutive months,
25 including any temporary absence, within one year immediately

1 before the commencement of a child custody proceeding and has
2 been awarded legal custody by a court or claims a right to
3 legal custody under the law of this state.

4 (10) PHYSICAL CUSTODY. The physical care and
5 supervision of a child.

6 (11) RELOCATE or RELOCATION. A change in the
7 principal residence of a child for a period of 45 days or
8 more. The term does not include a temporary absence from the
9 primary residence, or an absence necessary to escape domestic
10 violence.

11 Section 3. (a) Except as provided otherwise by this
12 act, the provisions of this act apply to all orders
13 determining custody of or visitation with a child whether such
14 order issued before or after the effective date of this act.
15 To the extent that a provision of this act conflicts with an
16 existing order determining custody of or visitation with a
17 child or other enforceable agreement, this act does not apply
18 to alter or amend the terms of such order or agreement which
19 address the rights of the parties or the child with regard to
20 change in the primary residence of a child. Any person
21 entitled to the legal or physical custody of or visitation
22 with a child may commence an action for modification to
23 incorporate the provisions of this act into an existing order
24 determining the custody of or visitation with a child. Except
25 as provided in subsection (c) of Section 6, the provisions of

1 this act shall not apply to a person who is on active military
2 service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America
3 and is being transferred or relocated pursuant to a
4 non-voluntary order from the government.

5 (b) The provisions of Sections 11 to 17, inclusive,
6 shall not apply to a change of principal residence of a child
7 to a residence which is 60 miles or less from the residence of
8 a non-relocating parent who is entitled to custody of or
9 visitation with the child or if the change or proposed change
10 results in the child residing nearer to the non-relocating
11 parent than before the change or proposed change, unless such
12 change in the principal residence of a child results in the
13 child living in a different state.

14 Section 4. Except as provided by Section 8, a person
15 who has the right to establish the principal residence of the
16 child shall provide notice to every other person entitled to
17 custody of or visitation with a child of a proposed change of
18 the child's principal residence as required by subsection (b)
19 of Section 6.

20 Section 5. Except as provided by Section 8, a person
21 entitled to custody of or visitation with a child shall
22 provide notice to every other person entitled to custody of or
23 visitation with a child of an intended change in his or her
24 principal residence as required by subsection (b) of Section
25 6.

1 Section 6. (a) When a notice is required by either
2 Section 4 or Section 5, except as provided by Section 8, the
3 notice of a proposed change of principal residence of a child
4 or the notice of an intended or proposed change of the
5 principal residence of an adult as provided in this act must
6 be given by certified mail to the last known address of the
7 person or persons entitled to notification under this act not
8 later than the 45th day before the date of the intended change
9 of the principal residence of a child or the 10th day after
10 the date such information required to be furnished by
11 subsection (b) becomes known, if the person did not know and
12 could not reasonably have known the information in sufficient
13 time to comply with the 45-day notice, and it is not
14 reasonably possible to extend the time for change of principal
15 residence of the child.

16 (b) Except as provided by Section 8, all of the
17 following information, if available, must be included with the
18 notice of intended change of principal residence of a child:

19 (1) The intended new residence, including the
20 specific street address, if known.

21 (2) The mailing address, if not the same as the
22 street address.

23 (3) The telephone number or numbers at such
24 residence, if known.

1 (4) If applicable, the name, address, and telephone
2 number of the school to be attended by the child, if known.

3 (5) The date of the intended change of principal
4 residence of a child.

5 (6) A statement of the specific reasons for the
6 proposed change of principal residence of a child, if
7 applicable.

8 (7) A proposal for a revised schedule of custody of
9 or visitation with a child, if any.

10 (8) A warning to the non-relocating person that an
11 objection to the relocation must be made within 30 days of
12 receipt of the notice or the relocation will be permitted.

13 (c) A person entitled to custody of a child who is
14 on active military service in the Armed Forces of the United
15 States of America and is being transferred or relocated
16 pursuant to a non-voluntary order of the government shall
17 provide notice of change of principal residence of a child to
18 the persons entitled to custody of or visitation with a child
19 with the information set forth in subsection (b) of Section 6
20 except that such notice need not contain a warning to the
21 non-relocating person as provided in subdivision (8) of
22 subsection (b) that an objection to the relocation must be
23 made within 30 days or the relocation will be permitted.

24 (d) A person required to give notice of a proposed
25 change of principal residence of a child under this section

1 has a continuing duty to provide the information required by
2 this section as that information becomes known. Such
3 information should be provided by certified mail to the last
4 known address to the person or persons entitled to such notice
5 within 10 days of the date such information becomes known.

6 Section 7. After the effective date of this act,
7 every child custody determination shall include the following
8 language:

9 "Alabama law requires each party in this action who
10 has either custody of or the right of visitation with a child
11 to notify other parties who have custody of or the right of
12 visitation with the child of any change in his or her address
13 or telephone number, or both, and of any change or proposed
14 change of principal residence and telephone number or numbers
15 of a child. This is a continuing duty and remains in effect as
16 to each child subject to the custody or visitation provisions
17 of this decree until such child reaches the age of majority or
18 becomes emancipated and for so long as you are entitled to
19 custody of or visitation with a child covered by this order.
20 If there is to be a change of principal residence by you or by
21 a child subject to the custody or visitation provisions of
22 this order, you must provide the following information to each
23 other person who has custody or visitation rights under this
24 decree as follows:

1 "(1) The intended new residence, including the
2 specific street address, if known.

3 "(2) The mailing address, if not the same as the
4 street address.

5 "(3) The telephone number or numbers at such
6 residence, if known.

7 "(4) If applicable, the name, address, and telephone
8 number of the school to be attended by the child, if known.

9 "(5) The date of the intended change of principal
10 residence of a child.

11 "(6) A statement of the specific reasons for the
12 proposed change of principal residence of a child, if
13 applicable.

14 "(7) A proposal for a revised schedule of custody of
15 or visitation with a child, if any.

16 "(8) Unless you are a member of the Armed Forces of
17 the United States of America and are being transferred or
18 relocated pursuant to a non-voluntary order of the government,
19 a warning to the non-relocating person that an objection to
20 the relocation must be made within 30 days of receipt of the
21 notice or the relocation will be permitted.

22 "You must give notice by certified mail of the
23 proposed change of principal residence on or before the 45th
24 day before a proposed change of principal residence. If you do
25 not know and cannot reasonably become aware of such

1 information in sufficient time to provide a 45-day notice, you
2 must give such notice by certified mail not later than the
3 10th day after the date that you obtain such information.

4 "Your failure to notify other parties entitled to
5 notice of your intent to change the principal residence of a
6 child may be taken into account in a modification of the
7 custody of or visitation with the child.

8 "If you, as the non-relocating party, do not
9 commence an action seeking a temporary or permanent order to
10 prevent the change of principal residence of a child within 30
11 days after receipt of notice of the intent to change the
12 principal residence of the child, the change of principal
13 residence is authorized."

14 Section 8. (a) In order to protect the identifying
15 information of persons at risk from the effects of domestic
16 violence or abuse, on a finding by the court that the health,
17 safety, or liberty of a person or a child would be
18 unreasonably put at risk by the disclosure of the identifying
19 information required by Section 4 or Section 5 in conjunction
20 with a proposed change of principal residence of a child or
21 change of principal residence of a person having custody of or
22 rights of visitation with a child, the court may order any or
23 all of the following:

24 (1) The specific residence address and telephone
25 number of a child or the person having custody of or rights of

1 visitation with a child and other identifying information
2 shall not be disclosed in the pleadings, other documents filed
3 in the proceeding, or in any order issued by the court, except
4 for in camera disclosures.

5 (2) The notice requirements provided by this act may
6 be waived to the extent necessary to protect confidentiality
7 and the health, safety, or liberty of a person or a child.

8 (3) Any other remedial action that the court
9 considers necessary to facilitate the legitimate needs of the
10 parties and the interests of the child.

11 (b) If appropriate, the court may conduct an ex
12 parte hearing under subsection (a) of this section. Issuance
13 of a final order of protection under Sections 30-5-1 to
14 30-5-11, inclusive, Code of Alabama 1975; a conviction for
15 domestic violence pursuant to Sections 13A-6-130 to 13A-6-135,
16 inclusive, Code of Alabama 1975; or an award of custody of the
17 child pursuant to Sections 30-3-131 to 30-3-135, inclusive,
18 Code of Alabama 1975, shall be considered prima facie evidence
19 that the health, safety, or liberty of a person or a child
20 would be unreasonably put at risk by the disclosure of
21 identifying information or by compliance with the notice
22 requirements of this act.

23 Section 9. (a) Except as provided in Section 8, if a
24 person required to give notice as required by Section 4 or
25 Section 5 shall fail to provide the notice or the information

1 required by subsection (b) of Section 6, the court shall
2 consider the failure to provide such notice or information as
3 a factor in making its determination regarding the change of
4 principal residence of a child; a factor in determining
5 whether custody or visitation should be modified; a factor for
6 ordering the return of the child to the former residence of
7 the child if the change of principal residence of a child has
8 taken place without notice; a factor meriting a deviation from
9 the child support guidelines; a factor in awarding increased
10 transportation and communication expenses with the child; and
11 a factor in considering whether the person seeking to change
12 the principal residence of a child may be ordered to pay
13 reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred by the person
14 objecting to the change.

15 (b) Additionally, the court may make a finding of
16 contempt of court if a party willfully and intentionally
17 violates the notice requirement of an order issued by any
18 court pursuant to Section 7 and may impose the sanctions
19 authorized by law or rule of court for disobedience of a court
20 order.

21 Section 10. The person entitled to determine the
22 principal residence of a child may change the principal
23 residence of a child after providing notice as provided herein
24 unless a person entitled to notice files a proceeding seeking
25 a temporary or permanent order to prevent the change of

1 principal residence of a child within 30 days after receipt of
2 such notice.

3 Section 11. (a) A person entitled to custody of or
4 visitation with a child may commence a proceeding objecting to
5 a proposed change of the principal residence of a child and
6 seek a temporary or permanent order to prevent the relocation.

7 (b) A non-parent entitled to visitation with a child
8 may commence a proceeding to obtain a revised schedule of
9 visitation, but may not object to the proposed change of
10 principal residence of a child or seek a temporary or
11 permanent order to prevent the change.

12 (c) A proceeding filed under this section must be
13 filed within 30 days of receipt of notice of a proposed change
14 of principal residence of a child, except that the court may
15 extend or waive the time for commencing such action upon a
16 showing of good cause, excusable neglect, or that the notice
17 required by subsection (b) of Section 6 is defective or
18 insufficient upon which to base an action under this act.

19 (d) Except as otherwise specifically provided in
20 this act, the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply to
21 all proceedings under this act.

22 Section 12. (a) Where the ends of justice dictate,
23 the court may grant a temporary order restraining the change
24 of principal residence of a child or ordering return of a
25 child to the former residence of the child if a change of

1 principal residence has previously taken place without
2 compliance with this act, and may consider among other
3 factors, any of the following:

4 (1) The notice required by this act was not provided
5 in a timely manner.

6 (2) The notice required by this act was not accurate
7 or did not contain sufficient information upon which a person
8 receiving the notice could base an objection.

9 (3) The child already has been relocated without
10 notice, agreement of the parties, or prior court approval.

11 (4) The likelihood that on final hearing the court
12 will not approve the change of the principal residence of the
13 child.

14 (e) The court may grant a temporary order permitting
15 the change of principal residence of a child and providing for
16 a revised schedule for temporary visitation with a child
17 pending a final hearing if the court finds that the required
18 notice of a proposed change of principal residence of a child
19 as provided in this act was provided in a timely manner,
20 contained sufficient and accurate information and if the court
21 finds from an examination of the evidence presented at a
22 hearing for temporary relief that there is a likelihood that
23 on final hearing the court will approve the change of the
24 principal residence of the child.

1 (f) If the court has issued a temporary order
2 authorizing a party to change the principal residence of a
3 child before final judgment is issued, the court may not give
4 weight to the temporary change of principal residence as a
5 factor in reaching its final decision.

6 Section 13. (a) Upon the entry of a temporary order
7 or upon final judgment permitting the change of principal
8 residence of a child, a court may consider a proposed change
9 of principal residence of a child as a factor to support a
10 change of custody of the child. In determining whether a
11 proposed or actual change of principal residence of a minor
12 child should cause a change in custody of that child, a court
13 shall take into account all factors affecting the child,
14 including, but not limited to, the following:

15 (1) The nature, quality, extent of involvement, and
16 duration of the child's relationship with the person proposing
17 to relocate with the child and with the non-relocating person,
18 siblings, and other significant persons or institutions in the
19 child's life.

20 (2) The age, developmental stage, needs of the
21 child, and the likely impact the change of principal residence
22 of a child will have on the child's physical, educational, and
23 emotional development, taking into consideration any special
24 needs of the child.

1 (3) The increase in travel time for the child
2 created by the change in principal residence of the child or a
3 person entitled to custody of or visitation with the child.

4 (4) The availability and cost of alternate means of
5 communication between the child and the non-relocating party.

6 (5) The feasibility of preserving the relationship
7 between the non-relocating person and the child through
8 suitable visitation arrangements, considering the logistics
9 and financial circumstances of the parties.

10 (6) The preference of the child, taking into
11 consideration the age and maturity of the child.

12 (7) The degree to which a change or proposed change
13 of the principal residence of the child will result in
14 uprooting the child as compared to the degree to which a
15 modification of the custody of the child will result in
16 uprooting the child.

17 (8) The extent to which custody and visitation
18 rights have been allowed and exercised.

19 (9) Whether there is an established pattern of
20 conduct of the person seeking to change the principal
21 residence of a child, either to promote or thwart the
22 relationship of the child and the non-relocating person.

23 (10) Whether the person seeking to change the
24 principal residence of a child, once out of the jurisdiction,
25 is likely to comply with any new visitation arrangement and

1 the disposition of that person to foster a joint parenting
2 arrangement with the non-relocating party.

3 (11) Whether the relocation of the child will
4 enhance the general quality of life for both the custodial
5 party seeking the change of principal residence of the child
6 and the child, including, but not limited to, financial or
7 emotional benefit or educational opportunities.

8 (12) Whether or not a support system is available in
9 the area of the proposed new residence of the child,
10 especially in the event of an emergency or disability to the
11 person having custody of the child.

12 (13) Whether or not the proposed new residence of a
13 child is to a foreign country whose public policy does not
14 normally enforce the visitation rights of non-custodial
15 parents, which does not have an adequately functioning legal
16 system or which otherwise presents a substantial risk of
17 specific and serious harm to the child.

18 (14) The stability of the family unit of the persons
19 entitled to custody of and visitation with a child.

20 (15) The reasons of each person for seeking or
21 opposing a change of principal residence of a child.

22 (16) Evidence relating to a history of domestic
23 violence or child abuse.

1 ~~(16)~~ (17) Any other factor that in the opinion of
2 the court is material to the general issue or otherwise
3 provided by law.

4 (b) The court making a determination of such issue
5 shall enter an order granting the objection to the change or
6 proposed change of principal residence of a child, denying the
7 objection to the change or proposed change of principal
8 residence of a child, or any other appropriate relief based
9 upon the facts of the case.

10 (c) The court, in approving a change of principal
11 residence of a child, shall order contact between the child
12 and the non-relocating party and telephone access sufficient
13 to assure that the child has frequent, continuing, and
14 meaningful contact with the non-relocating party and shall
15 equitably apportion transportation costs of the child for
16 visitation based upon the facts of the case.

17 (d) The court, in approving a change of principal
18 residence of a child, may consider the costs of transporting
19 the child for visitation and determine whether a deviation
20 from the child support guidelines should be considered in
21 light of all factors including, but not limited to, additional
22 costs incurred for transporting the child for visitation.

23 (e) The court, in approving a change of principal
24 residence of a child, may retain jurisdiction of the parties
25 and of the child in order to supervise the transition caused

1 by the change of principal residence of the child; to insure
 2 compliance with the orders of the court regarding continued
 3 access to the child by the non-relocating party; to insure the
 4 cooperation of the relocating party in fostering the
 5 parent-child relationship between the child and the
 6 non-relocating party; and to protect the relocating party and
 7 the child from risk of harm in those cases described in
 8 subsection (c) of Section 8.

9 Section 14. In proceedings under this act unless
 10 there has been a determination that the party objecting to the
 11 change of the principal residence of the child has been found
 12 to have committed domestic violence or child abuse, there
 13 shall be a rebuttable presumption that a change of principal
 14 residence of a child is not in the best interest of the child.
 15 The party seeking a change of principal residence of a child
 16 shall have the initial burden of proof on the issue. If that
 17 burden of proof is met, the burden of proof shifts to the
 18 non-relocating party.

19 Section 15. If on final hearing the change of
 20 principal residence of a child is permitted, the court may
 21 require the person seeking to change the principal residence
 22 of a child to provide reasonable security guaranteeing that
 23 the custody of and visitation with the child will not be
 24 interrupted or obstructed by the relocating party.

1 Section 16. (a) Where a party commences an action
2 without good cause or for the purpose of harassing or causing
3 unnecessary financial or emotional hardships to the other
4 party, after notice and a reasonable opportunity to respond,
5 the court may impose sanctions on a person proposing a change
6 of principal residence of the child or objecting to a proposed
7 change of principal residence of a child if it determines that
8 the proposal was made or the objection was filed based upon
9 any of the following:

10 (1) To harass a person or to cause unnecessary delay
11 or needless increase in the cost of litigation.

12 (2) Without being warranted by existing law or based
13 on frivolous argument.

14 (3) Based on allegations and other factual
15 contentions, which had no evidentiary support nor, if
16 specifically so identified, could not have been reasonably
17 believed to be likely to have evidentiary support after
18 further investigation.

19 (4) Designed to elicit or discover or lead to the
20 discovery of information protected by Section 8.

21 (b) Sanctions imposed under this section shall be
22 limited to those that are sufficient to deter repetition of
23 such conduct or comparable conduct by others similarly
24 situated. The sanction may include directives of a
25 non-monetary nature, an order to pay a penalty into court, or,

1 if imposed on motion and warranted for effective deterrence,
2 an order directing payment to the other party of some or all
3 of the reasonable costs, attorney's fees, and expenses
4 incurred as a direct result of the violation.

5 Section 17. If the issue of change of principal
6 residence of a child is presented in a petition for divorce or
7 dissolution of a marriage or other petition to determine
8 custody of or visitation with a child, the court shall
9 consider, among other evidence, the factors set forth in
10 Sections 12 and 13 in making its initial determination.

11 Section 18. The court may award any party necessary
12 and reasonable expenses incurred by or on behalf of the party,
13 including costs, communication expenses, attorney's fees,
14 investigative fees, expenses for witnesses, travel expenses,
15 and child care during the course of the proceedings.

16 Section 19. (a) In those instances where the change
17 of principal residence of a child results in the relocation of
18 a child to a residence outside this state, the provisions of
19 Sections 30-3B-101 to 30-3B-314, inclusive, Code of Alabama
20 1975, shall apply to actions commenced under this act.

21 (b) Where the parties have been awarded joint
22 custody, joint legal custody or joint physical custody of a
23 child as defined in Section 30-3-151, Code of Alabama 1975,
24 and at least one parent having joint custody, joint legal
25 custody, or joint physical custody of a child continues to

1 maintain a principal residence in this state, the child shall
2 have a significant connection with this state and a court in
3 fashioning its judgments, orders, or decrees may retain
4 continuing jurisdiction under Sections 30-3B-202 to 30-3B-204,
5 inclusive, Code of Alabama 1975, even though the child's
6 principal residence after the relocation is outside this
7 state.

8 (c) In a proceeding commenced to modify, interpret,
9 or enforce a final decree under this act, where jurisdiction
10 exists under this section or otherwise as provided by law and
11 where only one person having joint custody, joint legal
12 custody, or joint physical custody of a child continues to
13 maintain a principal residence in this state, notwithstanding
14 any law to the contrary, venue of all proceedings under this
15 act is changed so that venue will lie either in the original
16 circuit court rendering the final decree or in the circuit
17 court of the county where that person having joint custody,
18 joint legal custody, or joint physical custody has resided for
19 a period of at least three consecutive years immediately
20 preceding the commencement of an action under this act. The
21 person having joint custody, joint legal custody, or joint
22 physical custody who continues to maintain a principal
23 residence in this state shall be able to choose the particular
24 venue as herein provided, regardless of which party files the
25 petition or other action.

1 Section 20. An appeal may be taken from a final
2 order in a proceeding under this act in accordance with
3 Alabama law. Unless the court enters a temporary order under
4 Section 12, the court may not stay an order enjoining a change
5 in principal residence of a child pending appeal.

6 Section 21. If any provision of this act or its
7 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
8 invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of
9 this act which can be given effect without the invalid
10 provision or application, and to this end the provisions of
11 this act are severable.

12 Section 22. This act shall become effective on the
13 first day of the third month following its passage and
14 approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.

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Art W. Hurst

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Lacy Baxley

President and Presiding Officer of the Senate

House of Representatives

I hereby certify that the within Act originated in
and was passed by the House 29-APR-03, as amended.

Greg Pappas
Clerk

Senate

11-JUN-03

Passed

APPROVED 6-23-03

TIME 10³⁰ AM

B. B. R. L.
GOVERNOR

Alabama Secretary Of State

Act Num....: 2003-364

Bill Num...: H-157

Recv'd 06/23/03

11:26 AM