

(a) ~~¶An equity court] THE FAMILY COURT~~ has jurisdiction over:

- (1) adoption of a child;
- (2) alimony;
- (3) annulment of a marriage;
- (4) divorce;
- (5) custody or guardianship of a child;
- (6) visitation of a child;
- (7) legitimation of a child;
- (8) paternity; and
- (9) support of a child.

(b) In exercising its jurisdiction over the custody, guardianship, visitation, or support of a child, ~~¶an equity court] THE FAMILY COURT~~ may:

- (1) direct who shall have the custody or guardianship of a child, pendente lite or permanently;
- (2) determine who shall have visitation rights to a child;
- (3) decide who shall be charged with the support of the child, pendente lite or permanently;
- (4) from time to time, set aside or modify its decree or order concerning the child; or
- (5) issue an injunction to protect a party to the action from physical harm or harassment.

¶(c) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, this section does not take away or impair the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or a criminal court with respect to the custody, guardianship, visitation, and support of a child.

(d) If an adoption or guardianship with the right to consent to adoption or long-term care short of adoption is ordered by the equity court, as to a child previously adjudicated to be a child in need of assistance, a neglected child, an abused child, or a dependent child, the jurisdiction of a juvenile court with regard to these issues is terminated.¶

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~~(a) In an action for alimony, annulment, or divorce, [an equity court] THE FAMILY COURT:~~

- ~~(1) has all the powers of a court of equity; and~~