

**LAW REVIEW<sup>1</sup> 0819**  
**April 2008**

## **Congress Emphasizes that SCRA Applies to Child Custody Proceedings**

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[About Sam Wright](#)

### 4.3—Right to Continuance and Protection Against Default Judgment

#### 5.2—Military Service and Child Matters

In 1917, shortly after our nation entered World War I, a group of eminent legal scholars drafted and Congress enacted the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act (SSCRA). By its terms, the SSCRA expired in 1919, with the expiration of the World War I period of emergency. Congress reenacted the SSCRA and made it permanent in 1940, on the eve of United States entry into World War II. In 2003, Congress enacted a long-overdue update of the SSCRA, and the new law is called the Servicemembers' Civil Relief Act (SCRA).

Section 202(a) of the SCRA provides for the right to a continuance and to default judgment protection in a civil action or proceeding in which a member of the armed forces on active duty is a plaintiff or defendant. "This section applies to any civil action or proceeding *including any*

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<sup>1</sup>I invite the reader's attention to [www.roa.org/lawcenter](http://www.roa.org/lawcenter). You will find more than 2000 "Law Review" articles about the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA), the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), the Uniformed Services Former Spouse Protection Act (USFSPA), and other laws that are especially pertinent to those who serve our country in uniform. You will also find a detailed Subject Index, to facilitate finding articles about very specific topics. The Reserve Officers Association, now doing business as the Reserve Organization of America (ROA), initiated this column in 1997.

<sup>2</sup>BA 1973 Northwestern University, JD (law degree) 1976 University of Houston, LLM (advanced law degree) 1980 Georgetown University. I served in the Navy and Navy Reserve as a Judge Advocate General's Corps officer and retired in 2007. I am a life member of ROA. For 43 years, I have worked with volunteers around the country to reform absentee voting laws and procedures to facilitate the enfranchisement of the brave young men and women who serve our country in uniform. I have also dealt with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) and the Veterans' Reemployment Rights Act (VRRA—the 1940 version of the federal reemployment statute) for 36 years. I developed the interest and expertise in this law during the decade (1982-92) that I worked for the United States Department of Labor (DOL) as an attorney. Together with one other DOL attorney (Susan M. Webman), I largely drafted the proposed VRRA rewrite that President George H.W. Bush presented to Congress, as his proposal, in February 1991. On 10/13/1994, President Bill Clinton signed into law USERRA, Public Law 103-353, 108 Stat. 3162. The version of USERRA that President Clinton signed in 1994 was 85% the same as the Webman-Wright draft. USERRA is codified in title 38 of the United States Code at sections 4301 through 4335 (38 U.S.C. 4301-35). I have also dealt with the VRRA and USERRA as a judge advocate in the Navy and Navy Reserve, as an attorney for the Department of Defense (DOD) organization called Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), as an attorney for the United States Office of Special Counsel (OSC), as an attorney in private practice, and as the Director of the Service Members Law Center (SMLC), as a full-time employee of ROA, for six years (2009-15). Please see Law Review 15052 (June 2015), concerning the accomplishments of the SMLC. My paid employment with ROA ended 5/31/2015, but I have continued the work of the SMLC as a volunteer. You can reach me by e-mail at [SWright@roa.org](mailto:SWright@roa.org).

*child custody proceeding* in which the plaintiff or defendant at the time of filing an application under this section ... is in military service or is within 90 days after termination or release from military service."

Section 584 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 added the italicized language above. This amendment should not have been necessary, because there is hardly room for doubt that a child custody proceeding is a civil action or proceeding. The amendment was necessary because many family court judges seem to think they are exempt from federal law. This new amendment should help to disabuse them of that unwarranted assumption.

These family court judges also need to be reminded of the U.S. Constitution, and especially the following language: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." U.S. Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2.

This clause is commonly known as the "Supremacy Clause." Early in our nation's history, the Supreme Court decided that the Supremacy Clause means what it says—that federal law trumps conflicting state law. *See Gibbons v. Ogden*, 22 U.S. 1 (1824).

**Update – March 2022<sup>3</sup>**

## **SCRA**

The location of the SCRA within the United States code changed in late 2015. Previously codified at 50 U.S.C App. §§ 501-597(b), there was an editorial reclassification of the SCRA by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel to the United States House of Representatives that became effective on December 1, 2015.<sup>4</sup> The SCRA is now codified at 50 U.S.C. §§ 3901-4043. The changes in codification have not changed the substance or application of the sections. Therefore, the application of the SCRA throughout this article applies the same today as it did when it was written.

The relevant section cited throughout the article can be found as follows:

Section 202 of the SCRA discussing stay of proceedings when a servicemember has notice can be found at 50 U.S.C. § 3932.

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<sup>3</sup>Update by Second Lieutenant Lauren Walker, USMC.

<sup>4</sup>*The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA)*, THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/servicemembers/servicemembers-civil-relief-act-scra> (last visited Mar. 10, 2022).

For a complete conversion chart for the SCRA please see *The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act Has Moved*.<sup>5</sup>

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This article is one of 2,300-plus “Law Review” articles available at [www.roa.org/lawcenter](http://www.roa.org/lawcenter). The Reserve Officers Association, now doing business as the Reserve Organization of America (ROA), initiated this column in 1997. New articles are added each month.

ROA is almost a century old—it was established on 10/1/1922 by a group of veterans of “The Great War,” as World War I was then known. One of those veterans was Captain Harry S. Truman. As President, in 1950, he signed our congressional charter. Under that charter, our mission is to advocate for the implementation of policies that provide for adequate national security. For almost a century, we have argued that the Reserve Components, including the National Guard, are a cost-effective way to meet our nation’s defense needs.

Through these articles, and by other means, including amicus curiae (“friend of the court”) briefs that we file in the Supreme Court and other courts, we educate service members, military spouses, attorneys, judges, employers, DOL investigators, ESGR volunteers, congressional and state legislative staffers, and others about the legal rights of service members and about how to exercise and enforce those rights. We provide information to service members, without regard to whether they are members of ROA, but please understand that ROA members, through their dues and contributions, pay the costs of providing this service and all the other great services that ROA provides.

If you are now serving or have ever served in any one of our nation’s eight<sup>6</sup> uniformed services, you are eligible for membership in ROA, and a one-year membership only costs \$20 or \$450 for a life membership. Enlisted personnel as well as officers are eligible for full membership, and eligibility applies to those who are serving or have served in the Active Component, the National Guard, or the Reserve. If you are eligible for ROA membership, please join. You can join on-line at [www.roa.org](http://www.roa.org) or call ROA at 800-809-9448.

If you are not eligible to join, please contribute financially, to help us keep up and expand this effort on behalf of those who serve. Please mail us a contribution to:

Reserve Organization of America  
1 Constitution Ave. NE  
Washington, DC 20002

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<sup>5</sup>Samuel F. Wright, *The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act Has Moved*, Law Review 15115 (Dec. 2015).

<sup>6</sup>Congress recently established the United States Space Force as the 8<sup>th</sup> uniformed service.