## 33-225-00

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to grandparents' visitation rights; creating s. 752.011, F.S.; providing 3 4 for court-ordered grandparent visitation under 5 certain circumstances; providing for 6 appointment of a guardian ad litem and family 7 mediation if the court makes a preliminary finding that the minor is threatened with 8 9 demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm without visitation; requiring 10 court-ordered evaluation of the child if 11 mediation fails; providing for a hearing in 12 which the determination of demonstrable 13 significant mental or emotional harm to the 14 minor will be made; providing criteria for such 15 a determination; providing for attorney's fees 16 17 and costs; applying the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act; repealing s. 752.01, F.S., 18 19 relating to grandparental visitation; amending 20 s. 61.13, F.S., to conform to the act; encouraging consolidation of actions under ss. 21 22 61.13, 752.011, F.S.; amending ss. 752.015, 752.07, F.S., to conform cross-references; 23 providing an effective date. 24 25 26 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 27 28 Section 1. Section 752.011, Florida Statutes, is 29 created to read: 30 752.011 Action by grandparent for right of visitation; when petition shall be granted. --

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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1	(1) A grandparent of a minor may petition for
2	visitation with that minor if:
3	(a) One or both of the parents of the minor are
4	deceased;
5	(b) The marriage of the parents of the minor has been
6	dissolved, whether or not a dissolution action is pending;
7	(c) A parent of the minor has deserted the minor;
8	(d) The minor was born out of wedlock and not later
9	determined to be a minor born within wedlock as provided in s.
10	<u>742.091;</u>
11	(e) The minor is living with both natural parents who
12	are still married to each other, whether or not there is a
13	broken relationship between either or both parents of the
14	minor and the grandparents, and either or both parents have
15	used their parental authority to prohibit a relationship
16	between the minor and the grandparents; or
17	(f) A deceased parent of the minor has made a written
18	testamentary statement requesting that there be visitation
19	between his or her surviving minor child and the grandparent
20	or grandparents.
21	(2) Upon the filing of a petition by a grandparent for
22	visitation rights, the court shall hold a preliminary hearing
23	to find whether there is evidence that the minor is suffering
24	or is threatened with suffering demonstrable significant
25	mental or emotional harm as a result of a parental decision
26	not to permit visitation or contact with the grandparent.
27	Absent such a finding, the court shall dismiss the petition
28	and may award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to be paid
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	by the petitioner to the respondent.

31 minor is suffering or is threatened with suffering

demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm as a result of a parental decision not to permit visitation or contact with the grandparent, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem and shall order the matter to family mediation pursuant to chapter 44 and Rules 12.740 and 12.741, Fla. Fam. L.R.P.

- (4) If mediation fails to yield a resolution, the court shall order a psychological evaluation of the minor pursuant to Rule 12.363, Fla. Fam. L.R.P., absent the availability of comparable evidence of the findings expected from such an evaluation.
- (5) After a hearing on the matter, the court may award reasonable rights of visitation to the grandparent with respect to the minor if the court finds that:
- (a) The minor is suffering or is threatened with suffering demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm as a result of a parental decision not to permit visitation or contact with the grandparent and that visitation with the grandparent will alleviate or mitigate the harm; and
- (b) That the visitation will not materially harm the parent-child relationship.
- (6) In assessing demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm as those terms are used in this chapter, the court shall consider the totality of the circumstances affecting the mental and emotional well-being of the minor, including:
- (a) The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing between the minor and the grandparent, including those based upon a relationship that has been permitted previously by one or more of the minor's parents.
- (b) The length and quality of the prior relationship between the minor and the grandparent, including the extent to

which the grandparent has been involved in providing regular care and support of the minor.

- (c) Whether the grandparent has established or attempted to establish ongoing personal contact with the minor.
- (d) The reasons for which a parent or parents have made a decision to end contact or visitation between the minor and the grandparent which was permitted previously by the parent or parents.
- (e) Whether there has been significant emotional or mental trauma to the minor as the result of disruption in the family unit due to divorce, abandonment by a parent, or disability or death of a parent, sibling, or other household member, for which the minor has derived support and stability from the grandparental relationship and whether the continuation of that support and stability is likely to prevent further injury.
- (f) The existence or threat of mental injury to the minor as defined in s. 39.01.
- (g) When one parent is deceased, whether grandparent visitation will help maintain or facilitate contact between the minor and the deceased parent's extended family of origin such that significant emotional or mental trauma to the minor from loss of additional family relationships is mitigated.
- (h) The present mental, physical, and emotional needs and health of the minor.
- (i) The present mental, physical, and emotional health of the grandparent.

- (k) The results of the psychological evaluation of the minor pursuant to Rule 12.363, Fla. Fam. L.R.P.
- (1) The preference of the minor if the minor is determined to be of sufficient maturity to express a preference.
- (m) When a parent is deceased, any written

  testamentary statement by the deceased parent requesting that

  visitation with the grandparent be granted or stating a belief

  that such visitation would reduce or mitigate mental or

  emotional harm to the minor as a result of the parent's death.

  The absence of such a testamentary statement may not be

  construed as evidence that the deceased parent would have

  objected to the requested visitation.
- (n) Such other factors as the court considers necessary in making this determination.
- (7) In assessing whether granting a petition brought under this chapter will cause harm to the parent-child relationship, the court shall consider the totality of the circumstances affecting the parent-child relationship, including:
- (a) Whether there have been previous disputes between the grandparent and the parents over childrearing or other matters related to the care and upbringing of the minor;
- (b) Whether visitation would in a material manner interfere with or compromise parental authority;
- (c) Whether visitation can be arranged in such a manner as not to materially detract from the parent-child relationship, including the quantity of time available for enjoyment of the parent-child relationship and any other consideration related to disruption of the schedule and routines of the parents' and the minor's home lives;

1	(d) Whether visitation is being sought for the primary
2	purpose of continuing or establishing a relationship with the
3	minor with the intent that the minor benefit from the
4	relationship;
5	(e) Whether the requested visitation would expose the
6	minor to conduct, moral standards, experiences, or other
7	factors that are inconsistent with influences provided by the
8	<pre>parent;</pre>
9	(f) The nature of the relationship between the parents
10	and the grandparent;
11	(g) The reasons for which a parent or parents have
12	made a decision to end contact or visitation between the minor
13	and the grandparent which has been permitted previously by
14	that parent or parents;
15	(h) The psychological toll of visitation disputes on
16	the minor in the particular circumstances; and
17	(i) Such other factors as the court considers
18	necessary in making this determination.
19	(8) Sections 61.1302-61.1348, the Uniform Child
20	Custody Jurisdiction Act, apply to actions brought under this
21	chapter.
22	(9) If separate actions under this section and s.
23	61.13 are pending concurrently, courts are strongly encouraged
24	to consolidate the actions in order to minimize the burden of
25	litigation of visitation rights on the minor and the parties.
26	(10) An order of grandparent visitation may be
27	modified upon a showing of substantial change in circumstances
28	or a showing that visitation is causing material harm to the
29	parent-child relationship.

(11) An original action requesting visitation rights

31 under this chapter may be filed by any grandparent only once

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during any 2-year period, except on good cause shown of imminent or existing demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm to a minor caused by a parental decision to deny or limit contact or visitation between a minor and grandparent, which was not known to the grandparent at the time of filing an earlier action.

- (12) This section does not provide for grandparental visitation rights for minors placed for adoption under chapter 63 except as provided in s. 752.07 with respect to adoption by a stepparent.
- (13) Section 57.105 applies to actions brought under this chapter.
- Section 752.01, Florida Statutes, is Section 2. repealed.
- Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders.--
- (2)(a) The court shall have jurisdiction to determine custody, notwithstanding that the child is not physically present in this state at the time of filing any proceeding under this chapter, if it appears to the court that the child was removed from this state for the primary purpose of removing the child from the jurisdiction of the court in an attempt to avoid a determination or modification of custody.
- (b)1. The court shall determine all matters relating to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance with the best interests of the child and in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. It is the public policy of this state to assure that each minor child has 31 | frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the

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parents separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved and to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. After considering all relevant facts, the father of the child shall be given the same consideration as the mother in determining the primary residence of a child irrespective of the age or sex of the child.

- 2. The court shall order that the parental responsibility for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child. Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a felony of the third degree or higher involving domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, or meets the criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d), creates a rebuttable presumption of detriment to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted, shared parental responsibility, including visitation, residence of the child, and decisions made regarding the child, may not be granted to the convicted parent. However, the convicted parent is not relieved of any obligation to provide financial support. If the court determines that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child, it may order sole parental responsibility and make such arrangements for visitation as will best protect the child or abused spouse from further harm. Whether or not there is a conviction of any offense of domestic violence or child abuse or the existence of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, the court shall consider evidence of domestic violence or child abuse as evidence of detriment to the child.
- a. In ordering shared parental responsibility, the court may consider the expressed desires of the parents and

 may grant to one party the ultimate responsibility over specific aspects of the child's welfare or may divide those responsibilities between the parties based on the best interests of the child. Areas of responsibility may include primary residence, education, medical and dental care, and any other responsibilities that the court finds unique to a particular family.

- b. The court shall order "sole parental responsibility, with or without visitation rights, to the other parent when it is in the best interests of" the minor child.
- c. The court may award the grandparents visitation rights with a minor child pursuant to the criteria set forth in s. 752.011 if it is in the child's best interest.

  Grandparents have legal standing to seek judicial enforcement of such an award. This section does not require that grandparents be made parties or given notice of dissolution pleadings or proceedings, nor do grandparents have legal standing as "contestants" as defined in s. 61.1306. However, if separate actions under this section and s. 752.011 are pending concurrently, courts are strongly encouraged to consolidate the actions in order to minimize the burden of litigation of visitation rights on the child. A court may not order that a child be kept within the state or jurisdiction of the court solely for the purpose of permitting visitation by the grandparents.
- 3. Access to records and information pertaining to a minor child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and school records, may not be denied to a parent because the parent is not the child's primary residential parent.

- (c) The circuit court in the county in which either parent and the child reside or the circuit court in which the original award of custody was entered have jurisdiction to modify an award of child custody. The court may change the venue in accordance with s. 47.122.
- (d) No presumption shall arise in favor of or against a request to relocate when a primary residential parent seeks to move the child and the move will materially affect the current schedule of contact and access with the secondary residential parent. In making a determination as to whether the primary residential parent may relocate with a child, the court must consider the following factors:
- 1. Whether the move would be likely to improve the general quality of life for both the residential parent and the child.
- 2. The extent to which visitation rights have been allowed and exercised.
- 3. Whether the primary residential parent, once out of the jurisdiction, will be likely to comply with any substitute visitation arrangements.
- 4. Whether the substitute visitation will be adequate to foster a continuing meaningful relationship between the child and the secondary residential parent.
- 5. Whether the cost of transportation is financially affordable by one or both parties.
- 6. Whether the move is in the best interests of the child.
- Section 4. Section 752.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 752.015 Mediation of visitation disputes.--It shall be the public policy of this state that families resolve

differences over grandparent visitation within the family. It shall be the further public policy of this state that when families are unable to resolve differences relating to grandparent visitation that the family participate in any formal or informal mediation services that may be available. When families are unable to resolve differences relating to grandparent visitation and a petition is filed pursuant to s. 752.011 752.01, the court shall, if such services are available in the circuit, refer the case to family mediation in accordance with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court.

Section 5. Section 752.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

752.07 Effect of adoption of child by stepparent on right of visitation; when right may be terminated.—When there is a remarriage of one of the natural parents of a minor child for whom visitation rights may be or may have been granted to a grandparent pursuant to s. 752.011 752.01, any subsequent adoption by the stepparent will not terminate any grandparental rights. However, the court may determine that termination of such visitation rights should be terminated based upon the standards for granting such visitation which are set forth in s. 752.011 is in the best interest of the child and rule accordingly, after affording the grandparent an opportunity to be heard.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.

SENATE SUMMARY Provides for court-ordered grandparent visitation rights under described circumstances. Provides for appointment of a guardian ad litem and family mediation if the court makes a preliminary finding that a minor is threatened with significant mental or emotional harm if grandparental visitation is not granted, and requires court-ordered evaluation of the child if mediation fails. Provides for a hearing in which the finding that there is a threat of such harm to the minor will be made. Provides for the application of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. (See bill for details.)