Florida House of Representatives - 2002 HB 55 By Representative Weissman

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to children and families;
3	creating s. 752.011, F.S.; providing for
4	court-ordered visitation for grandparents and
5	great-grandparents under certain circumstances;
6	providing for appointment of a guardian ad
7	litem and family mediation if the court makes a
8	preliminary finding that the minor is
9	threatened with demonstrable significant mental
10	or emotional harm without such visitation;
11	requiring court-ordered evaluation of the child
12	if mediation fails; providing for a hearing to
13	determine whether the minor is threatened with
14	demonstrable significant mental or emotional
15	harm; providing criteria for such a
16	determination; providing for attorney's fees
17	and costs; applying the Uniform Child Custody
18	Jurisdiction Act; repealing s. 752.01, F.S.,
19	relating to grandparental visitation;
20	encouraging consolidation of actions under ss.
21	61.13, and 752.011, F.S.; amending ss. 752.015
22	and 752.07, F.S., to conform cross references;
23	amending s. 39.01, F.S.; including references
24	to great-grandparents in definitions relating
25	to dependent children; amending s. 39.509,
26	F.S.; providing for great-grandparents'
27	visitation rights; amending ss. 39.801 and
28	63.0425, F.S.; providing for a
29	great-grandparent's right to adopt; amending s.
30	61.13, F.S.; providing for great-grandparents'
31	visitation rights and standing with regard to
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1 evaluating custody arrangements; conforming 2 this section to provisions of this act; amending s. 63.172, F.S.; conforming references 3 relating to great-grandparental visitation 4 5 rights under ch. 752, F.S.; providing an effective date. б 7 8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 9 10 Section 1. Section 752.011, Florida Statutes, is 11 created to read: 752.011 Action by grandparent or great-grandparent for 12 13 right of visitation; when petition shall be granted .--14 (1) A grandparent or great-grandparent of a minor may petition for visitation with that minor if: 15 16 (a) The petitioner is the parent or grandparent of a 17 deceased parent of the minor; (b) The marriage of the parents of the minor has been 18 dissolved, whether or not a dissolution action is pending; 19 20 (c) A parent of the minor has deserted the minor; The minor was born out of wedlock and not later 21 (d) 22 determined to be a minor born within wedlock as provided in s. 23 742.091; or 24 (e) A deceased parent of the minor has made a written testamentary statement requesting that there be visitation 25 26 between his or her surviving minor child and the grandparent 27 or great-grandparent. 28 (2) Upon the filing of a petition by a grandparent or 29 great-grandparent for visitation rights, the court shall hold a preliminary hearing to find whether there is evidence that 30 the minor is suffering or is threatened with suffering 31 2

demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm as a result 1 2 of a parental decision not to permit visitation or contact 3 with the grandparent or great-grandparent. Absent such a finding, the court shall dismiss the petition and shall award 4 5 reasonable attorney's fees and costs to be paid by the б petitioner to the respondent. 7 (3) If the court finds that there is evidence that the 8 minor is suffering or is threatened with suffering 9 demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm as a result of a parental decision not to permit visitation or contact 10 11 with the grandparent or great-grandparent, the court may 12 appoint a guardian ad litem and shall order the matter to 13 family mediation as provided in chapter 44 and Rules 12.740 14 and 12.741 of the Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure. 15 (4) When mediation fails to yield a resolution, the 16 court shall order a psychological evaluation of the minor 17 pursuant to Rule 12.363, Fla. Fam. L.R.P., if comparable evidence of the findings expected from such an evaluation is 18 19 unavailable. 20 (5) After a hearing on the matter, the court may award reasonable rights of visitation to the grandparent or 21 22 great-grandparent with respect to the minor if the court finds 23 that: 24 (a) There is clear and convincing evidence that the 25 minor is suffering or is threatened with suffering 26 demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm as a result 27 of a parental decision not to permit visitation or contact 28 with the grandparent or great-grandparent and that visitation 29 with the grandparent or great-grandparent will alleviate or mitigate the harm. 30 31

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1	(b) The visitation will not materially harm the
2	parent-child relationship.
3	(6) In assessing demonstrable significant mental or
4	emotional harm as those terms are used in this chapter, the
5	court shall consider the totality of the circumstances
6	affecting the mental and emotional well-being of the minor,
7	including:
8	(a) The love, affection, and other emotional ties
9	existing between the minor and the grandparent or
10	great-grandparent, including those based upon a relationship
11	that has been permitted previously by one or more of the
12	minor's parents.
13	(b) The length and quality of the prior relationship
14	between the minor and the grandparent or great-grandparent,
15	including the extent to which the grandparent or
16	great-grandparent has been involved in providing regular care
17	and support of the minor.
18	(c) Whether the grandparent or great-grandparent has
19	established or attempted to establish ongoing personal contact
20	with the minor.
21	(d) The reasons for which a parent or parents have
22	made a decision to end contact or visitation between the minor
23	and the grandparent or great-grandparent which was permitted
24	previously by the parent or parents.
25	(e) Whether there has been demonstrable significant
26	mental or emotional harm to the minor as the result of
27	disruption in the family unit due to divorce, abandonment by a
28	parent, or disability or death of a parent, sibling, or other
29	household member, for which the minor has derived support and
30	stability from the relationship with the grandparent or
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great-grandparent and whether the continuation of that support 1 2 and stability is likely to prevent further harm. 3 (f) The existence or threat of mental injury to the minor as defined in s. 39.01. 4 5 (g) When one parent is deceased, whether visitation 6 with the grandparent or great-grandparent will help maintain 7 or facilitate contact between the minor and the deceased 8 parent's extended family of origin such that demonstrable 9 significant mental or emotional harm to the minor from loss of additional family relationships is mitigated. 10 11 (h) The present mental, physical, and emotional needs 12 and health of the minor. 13 (i) The present mental, physical, and emotional health of the grandparent or great-grandparent. 14 15 (j) The recommendations of the minor's guardian ad 16 litem. 17 (k) The results of the psychological evaluation of the minor pursuant to Rule 12.363, Fla. Fam. L.R.P. 18 19 The preference of the minor if the minor is (1) 20 determined to be of sufficient maturity to express a 21 preference. 22 (m) When a parent is deceased, any written testamentary statement by the deceased parent requesting that 23 24 visitation with the grandparent or great-grandparent be granted or stating a belief that such visitation would reduce 25 26 or mitigate demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm 27 to the minor as a result of the parent's death. The absence of 28 such a testamentary statement may not be construed as evidence that the deceased parent would have objected to the requested 29 30 visitation. 31

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1	(n) Such other factors as the court considers
2	necessary in making this determination.
3	(7) In assessing whether granting a petition brought
4	under this chapter will cause material harm to the
5	parent-child relationship, the court shall consider the
6	totality of the circumstances affecting the parent-child
7	relationship, including:
8	(a) Whether there have been previous disputes between
9	the parents and the grandparent or great-grandparent over
10	childrearing or other matters related to the care and
11	upbringing of the minor.
12	(b) Whether visitation would materially interfere with
13	or compromise parental authority.
14	(c) Whether visitation can be arranged in such a
15	manner as not to materially detract from the parent-child
16	relationship, including the quantity of time available for
17	enjoyment of the parent-child relationship and any other
18	consideration related to disruption of the schedule and
19	routines of the parents' and the minor's home lives.
20	(d) Whether visitation is being sought for the primary
21	purpose of continuing or establishing a relationship with the
22	minor with the intent that the minor benefit from the
23	relationship.
24	(e) Whether the requested visitation would expose the
25	minor to conduct, moral standards, experiences, or other
26	factors that are inconsistent with influences provided by the
27	parent.
28	(f) The nature of the relationship between the parents
29	and the grandparent or great-grandparent.
30	(g) The reasons for which a parent or parents have
31	made a decision to end contact or visitation between the minor
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and the grandparent or great-grandparent which has been 1 2 permitted previously by the parent or parents. 3 (h) The psychological toll of visitation disputes on 4 the minor in the particular circumstances. 5 (i) Such other factors as the court considers б necessary in making this determination. 7 (8) Sections 61.1302-61.1348, the Uniform Child 8 Custody Jurisdiction Act, apply to actions brought under this 9 chapter. 10 (9) If separate actions under this section and s. 61.13 are pending concurrently, courts are strongly encouraged 11 12 to consolidate the actions in order to minimize the burden of 13 litigation of visitation rights on the minor and the parties. 14 (10) An order of grandparent visitation or 15 great-grandparent visitation may be modified upon a showing of 16 substantial change in circumstances or a showing that 17 visitation is causing material harm to the parent-child 18 relationship. 19 (11) An original action requesting visitation rights 20 under this chapter may be filed by any grandparent or great-grandparent only once during any 2-year period, except 21 on good cause shown that the minor is suffering or threatened 22 with suffering demonstrable significant mental or emotional 23 harm caused by a parental decision to deny or limit contact or 24 visitation between a minor and grandparent or 25 26 great-grandparent, which was not known to the grandparent or 27 great-grandparent at the time of filing an earlier action. 28 (12) This section does not provide for visitation 29 rights for grandparents or great-grandparents of minors placed for adoption under chapter 63 except as provided in s. 752.07 30 with respect to adoption by a stepparent. 31

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1 (13) Section 57.105 applies to actions brought under 2 this chapter. 3 Section 2. Section 752.01, Florida Statutes, is 4 repealed. 5 Section 3. Section 752.015, Florida Statutes, is б amended to read: 7 752.015 Mediation of visitation disputes.--It shall be 8 the public policy of this state that families resolve differences over grandparent visitation within the family. It 9 shall be the further public policy of this state that when 10 11 families are unable to resolve differences relating to 12 grandparent visitation that the family participate in any 13 formal or informal mediation services that may be available. 14 When families are unable to resolve differences relating to grandparent visitation and a petition is filed pursuant to s. 15 16 752.011 752.01, the court shall, if such services are available in the circuit, refer the case to family mediation 17 18 in accordance with rules promulgated by the Supreme Court. 19 Section 4. Section 752.07, Florida Statutes, is 20 amended to read: 752.07 Effect of adoption of child by stepparent on 21 22 right of visitation; when right may be terminated .-- When there is a remarriage of one of the natural parents of a minor child 23 for whom visitation rights may be or may have been granted to 24 a grandparent pursuant to s. 752.011 752.01, any subsequent 25 26 adoption by the stepparent will not terminate any 27 grandparental rights. However, the court may determine that 28 termination of such visitation rights should be terminated 29 based upon the standards set forth in s. 752.011 for granting such visitation is in the best interest of the child and rule 30 31

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accordingly, after affording the grandparent an opportunity to 1 2 be heard. 3 Section 5. Subsections (46) and (50) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 4 5 39.01 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless 6 the context otherwise requires: 7 (46) "Next of kin" means an adult relative of a child 8 who is the child's brother, sister, grandparent, 9 great-grandparent, aunt, uncle, or first cousin. 10 (50) "Participant," for purposes of a shelter 11 proceeding, dependency proceeding, or termination of parental rights proceeding, means any person who is not a party but who 12 13 should receive notice of hearings involving the child, 14 including foster parents or the legal custodian of the child, identified prospective parents, grandparents or 15 16 great-grandparents entitled to priority for adoption consideration under s. 63.0425, actual custodians of the 17 18 child, and any other person whose participation may be in the 19 best interest of the child. A community-based agency under 20 contract with the department to provide protective services 21 may be designated as a participant at the discretion of the 22 court. Participants may be granted leave by the court to be heard without the necessity of filing a motion to intervene. 23 24 Section 6. Section 39.509, Florida Statutes, is 25 amended to read: 26 39.509 Grandparents' and great-grandparents' 27 Grandparents rights. -- Notwithstanding any other provision of 28 law, a maternal or paternal grandparent or great-grandparent 29 as well as a stepgrandparent or step-great-grandparent is entitled to reasonable visitation with his or her grandchild 30 or great-grandchild who has been adjudicated a dependent child 31 9

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and taken from the physical custody of the parent unless the court finds that such visitation is not in the best interest of the child or that such visitation would interfere with the goals of the case plan. Reasonable visitation may be unsupervised and, where appropriate and feasible, may be frequent and continuing.

7 (1) Grandparent or great-grandparent visitation may 8 take place in the home of the grandparent or great-grandparent 9 unless there is a compelling reason for denying such a visitation. The department's caseworker shall arrange the 10 visitation to which a grandparent or great-grandparent is 11 entitled pursuant to this section. The state shall not charge 12 13 a fee for any costs associated with arranging the visitation. 14 However, the grandparent or great-grandparent shall pay for the child's cost of transportation when the visitation is to 15 16 take place in the grandparent's or great-grandparent's home. The caseworker shall document the reasons for any decision to 17 restrict a grandparent's or great-grandparent's visitation. 18

19 (2) A grandparent or great-grandparent entitled to 20 visitation pursuant to this section shall not be restricted from appropriate displays of affection to the child, such as 21 22 appropriately hugging or kissing his or her grandchild or great-grandchild. Gifts, cards, and letters from the 23 grandparent or great-grandparent and other family members 24 25 shall not be denied to a child who has been adjudicated a 26 dependent child.

27 (3) Any attempt by a grandparent <u>or great-grandparent</u> 28 to facilitate a meeting between the child who has been 29 adjudicated a dependent child and the child's parent or legal 30 custodian, or any other person in violation of a court order 31

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shall automatically terminate future visitation rights of the
 grandparent or great-grandparent.

3 (4) When the child has been returned to the physical
4 custody of his or her parent, the visitation rights granted
5 pursuant to this section shall terminate.

6 (5) The termination of parental rights does not affect 7 the rights of grandparents <u>or great-grandparents</u> unless the 8 court finds that such visitation is not in the best interest 9 of the child or that such visitation would interfere with the 10 goals of permanency planning for the child.

11 (6) In determining whether grandparental or 12 great-grandparental visitation is not in the child's best 13 interest, consideration may be given to the finding of guilt, 14 regardless of adjudication, or entry or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to charges under the following statutes, or similar 15 16 statutes of other jurisdictions: s. 787.04, relating to removing minors from the state or concealing minors contrary 17 to court order; s. 794.011, relating to sexual battery; s. 18 798.02, relating to lewd and lascivious behavior; chapter 800, 19 20 relating to lewdness and indecent exposure; or chapter 827, relating to the abuse of children. Consideration may also be 21 given to a report of abuse, abandonment, or neglect under ss. 22 415.101-415.113 or this chapter and the outcome of the 23 investigation concerning such report. 24

25 Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 26 39.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27 39.801 Procedures and jurisdiction; notice; service of 28 process.--

29 (3) Before the court may terminate parental rights, in 30 addition to the other requirements set forth in this part, the 31 following requirements must be met:

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1 (a) Notice of the date, time, and place of the 2 advisory hearing for the petition to terminate parental rights 3 and a copy of the petition must be personally served upon the following persons, specifically notifying them that a petition 4 has been filed: 5 б 1. The parents of the child. 7 The legal custodians of the child. 2. 8 3. If the parents who would be entitled to notice are dead or unknown, a living relative of the child, unless upon 9 10 diligent search and inquiry no such relative can be found. 11 4. Any person who has physical custody of the child. 12 5. Any grandparent or great-grandparent entitled to 13 priority for adoption under s. 63.0425. 14 6. Any prospective parent who has been identified 15 under s. 39.503 or s. 39.803. 16 7. The guardian ad litem for the child or the representative of the guardian ad litem program, if the 17 program has been appointed. 18 19 20 The document containing the notice to respond or appear must 21 contain, in type at least as large as the type in the balance 22 of the document, the following or substantially similar "FAILURE TO PERSONALLY APPEAR AT THIS ADVISORY 23 language: 24 HEARING CONSTITUTES CONSENT TO THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL 25 RIGHTS OF THIS CHILD (OR CHILDREN). IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR ON 26 THE DATE AND TIME SPECIFIED, YOU MAY LOSE ALL LEGAL RIGHTS AS A PARENT TO THE CHILD OR CHILDREN NAMED IN THE PETITION 27 28 ATTACHED TO THIS NOTICE." 29 Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection (4), and subsections (6) and (7) of section 30 61.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 31 12

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(2)

61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation
 rights; power of court in making orders.--

4 The court shall determine all matters relating (b)1. 5 to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance б with the best interests of the child and in accordance with 7 the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. It is the public 8 policy of this state to assure that each minor child has 9 frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved 10 11 and to encourage parents to share the rights and 12 responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. After considering 13 all relevant facts, the father of the child shall be given the 14 same consideration as the mother in determining the primary residence of a child irrespective of the age or sex of the 15 16 child.

The court shall order that the parental 17 2. responsibility for a minor child be shared by both parents 18 19 unless the court finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child. Evidence that a parent has 20 been convicted of a felony of the third degree or higher 21 involving domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and 22 chapter 775, or meets the criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d), creates 23 a rebuttable presumption of detriment to the child. If the 24 25 presumption is not rebutted, shared parental responsibility, 26 including visitation, residence of the child, and decisions 27 made regarding the child, may not be granted to the convicted 28 parent. However, the convicted parent is not relieved of any 29 obligation to provide financial support. If the court determines that shared parental responsibility would be 30 detrimental to the child, it may order sole parental 31

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1 responsibility and make such arrangements for visitation as 2 will best protect the child or abused spouse from further 3 harm. Whether or not there is a conviction of any offense of 4 domestic violence or child abuse or the existence of an 5 injunction for protection against domestic violence, the court 6 shall consider evidence of domestic violence or child abuse as 7 evidence of detriment to the child.

8 In ordering shared parental responsibility, the a. 9 court may consider the expressed desires of the parents and 10 may grant to one party the ultimate responsibility over 11 specific aspects of the child's welfare or may divide those 12 responsibilities between the parties based on the best 13 interests of the child. Areas of responsibility may include 14 primary residence, education, medical and dental care, and any other responsibilities that the court finds unique to a 15 16 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.

21 с. The court may award the grandparents or 22 great-grandparents visitation rights with a minor child pursuant to the criteria set forth in s. 752.011 if it is in 23 24 the child's best interest. Grandparents or great-grandparents have legal standing to seek judicial enforcement of such an 25 26 award. This section does not require that grandparents or 27 great-grandparents be made parties or given notice of 28 dissolution pleadings or proceedings, nor do grandparents or 29 great-grandparents have legal standing as "contestants" as defined in s. 61.1306. However, if separate actions under this 30 section and s. 752.011 are pending concurrently, courts are 31

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(4)

1 strongly encouraged to consolidate the actions in order to
2 minimize the burden of litigation of visitation rights on the
3 child.A court may not order that a child be kept within the
4 state or jurisdiction of the court solely for the purpose of
5 permitting visitation by the grandparents or
6 great-grandparents.

7 3. Access to records and information pertaining to a 8 minor child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and school records, may not be denied to a parent because the 9 parent is not the child's primary residential parent. Full 10 11 rights under this subparagraph apply to either parent unless a 12 court order specifically revokes these rights, including any 13 restrictions on these rights as provided in a domestic 14 violence injunction. A parent having rights under this subparagraph has the same rights upon request as to form, 15 16 substance, and manner of access as are available to the other parent of a child, including, without limitation, the right to 17 in-person communication with medical, dental, and education 18 19 providers.

(c) When a custodial parent refuses to honor a 21 22 noncustodial parent's, or grandparent's, or great-grandparent's visitation rights without proper cause, 23 24 the court shall, after calculating the amount of visitation improperly denied, award the noncustodial parent, or 25 26 grandparent, or great-grandparent a sufficient amount of extra 27 visitation to compensate the noncustodial parent, or 28 grandparent, or great-grandparent, which visitation shall be 29 ordered as expeditiously as possible in a manner consistent with the best interests of the child and scheduled in a manner 30 31 that is convenient for the person deprived of visitation. In 15

ordering any makeup visitation, the court shall schedule such visitation in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the child or children and that is convenient for the noncustodial parent, or great-grandparent. In addition, the court:

6 1. May order the custodial parent to pay reasonable 7 court costs and attorney's fees incurred by the noncustodial 8 parent, or great-grandparent to enforce their 9 visitation rights or make up improperly denied visitation;

May order the custodial parent to attend the
 parenting course approved by the judicial circuit;

3. May order the custodial parent to do communityservice if the order will not interfere with the welfare ofthe child;

15 4. May order the custodial parent to have the 16 financial burden of promoting frequent and continuing contact 17 when the custodial parent and child reside further than 60 18 miles from the noncustodial parent;

19 5. May award custody, rotating custody, or primary 20 residence to the noncustodial parent, upon the request of the 21 noncustodial parent, if the award is in the best interests of 22 the child; or

6. May impose any other reasonable sanction as aresult of noncompliance.

25 (d) A person who violates this subsection may be 26 punished by contempt of court or other remedies as the court 27 deems appropriate.

(6) In any proceeding under this section, the court may not deny shared parental responsibility, custody, or visitation rights to a parent, or grandparent, or

31 great-grandparent solely because that parent, or grandparent,

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or great-grandparent is or is believed to be infected with 1 2 human immunodeficiency virus; but the court may condition such 3 rights upon the parent's, or grandparent's, or great-grandparent's agreement to observe measures approved by 4 5 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States Public Health Service or by the Department of Health 6 7 for preventing the spread of human immunodeficiency virus to the child. 8 9 (7) In any case where the child is actually residing 10 with a grandparent or great-grandparent in a stable relationship, whether or not the court has awarded custody to 11 12 the grandparent or great-grandparent or not, the court may 13 recognize the grandparent or great-grandparent grandparents as 14 having the same standing as parents for evaluating what

15 custody arrangements are in the best interest of the child. 16 Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 63.0425, Florida 17 Statutes, is amended to read:

18 63.0425 Grandparent's or great-grandparent's right to 19 adopt.--

20 (1) When a child who has lived with a grandparent or 21 great-grandparent for at least 6 months is placed for 22 adoption, the adoption entity handling the adoption shall notify that grandparent or great-grandparent of the impending 23 adoption before the petition for adoption is filed. If the 24 25 grandparent or great-grandparent petitions the court to adopt 26 the child, the court shall give first priority for adoption to 27 that grandparent or great-grandparent. 28 Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 63.172, Florida

29 Statutes, is amended to read:

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30 63.172 Effect of judgment of adoption.--

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1 If one or both parents of a child die without the (2) 2 relationship of parent and child having been previously 3 terminated and a spouse of the living parent or a close 4 relative of the child thereafter adopts the child, the child's 5 right of inheritance from or through the deceased parent is unaffected by the adoption and, unless the court orders 6 7 otherwise, the adoption will not terminate any grandparental 8 or great-grandparental rights delineated under chapter 752. 9 For purposes of this subsection, a close relative of a child 10 is the child's brother, sister, grandparent, 11 great-grandparent, aunt, or uncle. 12 Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002. 13 14 15 HOUSE SUMMARY 16 Provides for court-ordered visitation by grandparents or great-grandparents in certain circumstances. Provides for 17 appointment of a guardian ad litem and for family mediation if the court makes a preliminary finding that the minor is threatened with demonstrable significant 18 19 mental or emotional harm in the absence of such visitation. Requires court-ordered evaluation of the child if mediation fails. Provides for a hearing to 20 determine whether the minor is threatened with demonstrable significant mental or emotional harm 21 demonstrable significant mental or emotional narm. Provides criteria for such a determination. Provides for awarding attorney's fees and costs. Applies the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. Encourages consolidation of legal actions under ss. 61.13 and 752.011, F.S. Includes references to great-grandparents in definitions relating to dependent children. Provides for great-grandparents' visitation rights. Provides for a great-grandparent's right to adopt Provides for 22 23 24 great-grandparent's right to adopt. Provides for great-grandparents' visitation rights and standing with 25 regard to evaluating custody arrangements. Conforms cross references to changes made by the act. 26 27 28 29 30 31 18