By the Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senator Brandes

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to grandparent visitation rights; amending s. 752.011, F.S.; authorizing a grandparent of a minor child whose parent was the victim of a murder to petition the court for court-ordered visitation with the child under certain circumstances; removing the requirement that a grandparent petitioning the court for court-ordered visitation with a minor child make a prima facie showing of significant harm to the child in a preliminary hearing on such petition and instead requiring the grandparent to make a prima facie showing of other specified conditions; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, Florida law permits case-by-case judicial review of grandparent visitation in very limited circumstances under s. 752.011, Florida Statutes; however, it does not address review of grandparent visitation in criminal cases, such as when one parent is deceased under violent or criminal circumstances and the surviving parent forbids contact between the deceased's parents and their grandchildren, and

WHEREAS, the right to petition courts is no guarantee of access or visitation; rather, it simply allows courts to review the case and determine what is both safe and in the best interest of the child involved, and

WHEREAS, in the best interest of a child who is already dealing with complex grief at the loss of a parent and, further, in the interest of justice under circumstances where criminal

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proceedings are ongoing or anticipated, courts should have the authority to review grandparent petitions for visitation, and

WHEREAS, giving courts the authority to review grandparent petitions for visitation would prevent the separation of children and families while the justice system reviews cases, and could further disincentivize or deter criminal action in divorce and custody cases, NOW, THEREFORE,

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 752.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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752.011 Petition for grandparent visitation with a minor child.—

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(1) A grandparent of a minor child <u>may petition the court</u> for court-ordered visitation with the minor child if:

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(a) The whose parents of the minor child are deceased, missing, or in a persistent vegetative state; or

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(b) whose One parent of the minor child is deceased, missing, or in a persistent vegetative state and the whose other parent has:

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1. Been convicted of a felony or an offense of violence evincing behavior that poses a substantial threat of harm to the minor child's health or welfare;

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2. Been identified by the state attorney as a person of interest or an unindicted co-conspirator in an open homicide investigation relating to the deceased parent's murder; or

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3. Willingly allowed the minor child to be supervised by an individual identified by the state attorney as a person of

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interest or an unindicted co-conspirator in an open homicide investigation relating to the deceased parent's murder, may petition the court for court-ordered visitation with the grandchild under this section.

(2) (1) Upon the filing of a petition by a grandparent for visitation, the court shall hold a preliminary hearing to determine whether the petitioner has made a prima facie showing of one of the conditions in subsection (1) parental unfitness or significant harm to the child. Absent such a showing, the court shall dismiss the petition and may award reasonable attorney fees and costs to be paid by the petitioner to the respondent.

(3) (2) If the court finds that there is prima facie evidence of one of the conditions in subsection (1) and that a parent is unfit or that there is significant harm to the child, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem and shall refer the matter to family mediation as provided in s. 752.015. If family mediation does not successfully resolve the issue of grandparent visitation, the court shall proceed with a final hearing.

(4)(3) After conducting a final hearing on the issue of visitation, the court may award reasonable visitation to the grandparent with respect to the minor child if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that a parent is unfit or that there is significant harm to the child, that visitation is in the best interest of the minor child, and that the visitation will not materially harm the parent-child relationship.

(5) (4) In assessing the best interest of the child under subsection (4) (3), the court shall consider the totality of the circumstances affecting the mental and emotional well-being of the minor child, including:

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(a) The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing between the minor child and the grandparent, including those resulting from the relationship that had been previously allowed by the child's parent.

- (b) The length and quality of the previous relationship between the minor child and the grandparent, including the extent to which the grandparent was involved in providing regular care and support for the child.
- (c) Whether the grandparent established ongoing personal contact with the minor child before the death of the parent, before the onset of the parent's persistent vegetative state, or before the parent was missing.
- (d) The reasons cited by the respondent parent in ending contact or visitation between the minor child and the grandparent.
- (e) Whether there has been significant and demonstrable mental or emotional harm to the minor child as a result of the disruption in the family unit, whether the child derived support and stability from the grandparent, and whether the continuation of such support and stability is likely to prevent further harm.
- (f) The existence or threat to the minor child of mental injury as defined in s. 39.01.
- (g) The present mental, physical, and emotional health of the minor child.
- (h) The present mental, physical, and emotional health of the grandparent.
- (i) The recommendations of the minor child's guardian ad litem, if one is appointed.
 - (j) The result of any psychological evaluation of the minor

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child.

(k) The preference of the minor child if the child is determined to be of sufficient maturity to express a preference.

- (1) A written testamentary statement by the deceased parent regarding visitation with the grandparent. The absence of a testamentary statement is not deemed to provide evidence that the deceased or missing parent or parent in a persistent vegetative state would have objected to the requested visitation.
- (m) Other factors that the court considers necessary to making its determination.
- $\underline{(6)}$ In assessing material harm to the parent-child relationship under subsection $\underline{(4)}$ $\underline{(3)}$, 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 parent over childrearing or other matters related to the care and upbringing of the minor child.
- (b) Whether visitation would materially interfere with or compromise parental authority.
- (c) Whether visitation can be arranged in a manner that does not 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 routine of the parent and the minor child.
- (d) Whether visitation is being sought for the primary purpose of continuing or establishing a relationship with the minor child with the intent that the child benefit from the

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relationship.

(e) Whether the requested visitation would expose the minor child to conduct, moral standards, experiences, or other factors that are inconsistent with influences provided by the parent.

- (f) The nature of the relationship between the child's parent and the grandparent.
- (g) The reasons cited by the parent in ending contact or visitation between the minor child and the grandparent which was previously allowed by the parent.
- (h) The psychological toll of visitation disputes on the minor child.
- (i) Other factors that the court considers necessary in making its determination.
- (7) (6) Part II of chapter 61 applies to actions brought under this section.
- (8) (7) If actions under this section and s. 61.13 are pending concurrently, the courts are strongly encouraged to consolidate the actions in order to minimize the burden of litigation on the minor child and the other parties.
- (9) (8) An order for grandparent visitation may be modified upon a showing by the person petitioning for modification that a substantial change in circumstances has occurred and that modification of visitation is in the best interest of the minor child.
- (10) (9) An original action requesting visitation under this section may be filed by a grandparent only once during any 2-year period, except on good cause shown that the minor child is suffering, or may suffer, significant and demonstrable mental or emotional harm caused by a parental decision to deny visitation

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between a minor child and the grandparent, which was not known to the grandparent at the time of filing an earlier action.

(11) (10) This section does not provide for grandparent visitation with a minor child placed for adoption under chapter 63 except as provided in s. 752.071 with respect to adoption by a stepparent or close relative.

(12) (11) Venue shall be in the county where the minor child primarily resides, unless venue is otherwise governed by chapter 39, chapter 61, or chapter 63.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.