2025

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to grandparent visitation; amending s.
3	752.011, F.S.; revising the criteria required for the
4	grandparent of a minor child to petition the court for
5	grandparent visitation; providing an effective date.
6	
7	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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9	Section 1. Section 752.011, Florida Statutes, is amended
10	to read:
11	752.011 Petition for grandparent visitation with a minor
12	child.—A grandparent of a minor child whose parents are
13	deceased, missing, or in a persistent vegetative state, or whose
14	one parent is deceased, missing, or in a persistent vegetative
15	state and whose other parent has been convicted of a felony or
16	an offense of violence evincing behavior that poses a
17	substantial threat of harm to the minor child's health or
18	welfare, may petition the court for court-ordered visitation
19	with the grandchild under this section <u>if the minor child's</u>
20	parents are divorced or if one or both of the minor child's
21	parents are deceased, missing, or in a persistent vegetative
22	state.
23	(1) Upon the filing of a petition by a grandparent for
24	visitation, the court shall hold a preliminary hearing to
25	determine whether the petitioner has made a prima facie showing
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26 <u>that the minor child's parents are divorced or one or both of</u> 27 <u>the minor child's parents are deceased, missing, or in a</u> 28 <u>persistent vegetative state</u> of parental unfitness or significant 29 <u>harm to the child</u>. Absent such a showing, the court shall 30 dismiss the petition and may award reasonable attorney fees and 31 costs to be paid by the petitioner to the respondent.

32 (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if the court finds 33 that one parent of a child has been held criminally liable for 34 the death of the other parent of the child or civilly liable for 35 an intentional tort causing the death of the other parent of the 36 child, there is a presumption for granting reasonable visitation 37 with the petitioning grandparent or stepgrandparent if he or she is the parent of the child's deceased parent. This presumption 38 39 may only be overcome if the court finds that granting such visitation is not in the best interests of the child. 40

41 (2) (2) (3) If the court finds that there is prima facie 42 evidence that the minor child's parents are divorced or one or 43 both of the minor child's parents are deceased, missing, or in a 44 persistent vegetative state a parent is unfit or that there is 45 significant harm to the child, the court may appoint a guardian 46 ad litem and must shall refer the matter to family mediation as provided in s. 752.015. If family mediation does not 47 48 successfully resolve the issue of grandparent visitation, the court must shall proceed with a final hearing. 49 50 (3) (4) After conducting a final hearing on the issue of

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51 visitation, the court may award reasonable visitation to the 52 grandparent with respect to the minor child if the court finds 53 by clear and convincing evidence that the minor child's parents are divorced or one or both of the minor child's parents are 54 55 deceased, missing, or in a persistent vegetative state a parent is unfit or that there is significant harm to the child, that 56 57 visitation is in the best interest of the minor child, and that 58 the visitation will not materially harm the parent-child 59 relationship, if one exists.

60 <u>(4) (5)</u> In assessing the best interests of the child under 61 subsection <u>(3)</u> (4), the court shall consider the totality of the 62 circumstances affecting the mental and emotional well-being of 63 the minor child, including:

64 (a) The love, affection, and other emotional ties existing
65 between the minor child and the grandparent, including those
66 resulting from the relationship that had been previously allowed
67 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 <u>the parents divorced</u>, <u>before</u> the death of the parent, before the onset of the parent's persistent vegetative state, or before the parent was missing.

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76 (d) The reasons cited by the respondent parent in ending 77 contact or visitation between the minor child and the 78 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.

84 (f) The existence or threat to the minor child of mental85 injury as defined in s. 39.01.

86 (g) The present mental, physical, and emotional health of 87 the minor child.

(h) The present mental, physical, and emotional health ofthe grandparent.

90 (i) The recommendations of the minor child's guardian ad91 litem, if one is appointed.

92 (j) The result of any psychological evaluation of the93 minor child.

94 (k) The preference of the minor child if the child is95 determined to be of sufficient maturity to express a preference.

96 (1) A written testamentary statement by the deceased 97 parent regarding visitation with the grandparent. The absence of 98 a testamentary statement is not deemed to provide evidence that 99 the deceased or missing parent or parent in a persistent 100 vegetative state would have objected to the requested

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101 visitation.

102 (m) Other factors that the court considers necessary to 103 making its determination.

104 <u>(5)(6)</u> In assessing material harm to the parent-child 105 relationship under subsection <u>(3)</u> (4), the court shall consider 106 the totality of the circumstances affecting the parent-child 107 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 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

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126 parent.

127 (f) The nature of the relationship between the child's128 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 theminor child.

(i) Other factors that the court considers necessary inmaking its determination.

136 (6) (7) Part II of chapter 61 applies to actions brought 137 under this section.

138 <u>(7)(8)</u> If actions under this section and s. 61.13 are 139 pending concurrently, the courts are strongly encouraged to 140 consolidate the actions in order to minimize the burden of 141 litigation on the minor child and the other parties.

142 <u>(8)(9)</u> An order for grandparent visitation may be modified 143 upon a showing by the person petitioning for modification that a 144 substantial change in circumstances has occurred and that 145 modification of visitation is in the best interest of the minor 146 child.

147 (9)(10) An original action requesting visitation under 148 this section may be filed by a grandparent only once during any 149 2-year period, except on good cause shown that the minor child 150 is suffering, or may suffer, significant and demonstrable mental

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151 or emotional harm caused by a parental decision to deny 152 visitation between a minor child and the grandparent, which was 153 not known to the grandparent at the time of filing an earlier 154 action.

155 <u>(10) (11)</u> This section does not provide for grandparent 156 visitation with a minor child placed for adoption under chapter 157 63 except as provided in s. 752.071 with respect to adoption by 158 a stepparent or close relative.

159 <u>(11) (12)</u> Venue shall be in the county where the minor 160 child primarily resides, unless venue is otherwise governed by 161 chapter 39, chapter 61, or chapter 63.

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Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

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