

Alaska GPV statute

<http://www.legis.state.ak.us/cgi-bin/folioisa.dll/stattx05?>

<http://www.legis.state.ak.us/cgi-bin/folioisa.dll/stattx05/query=grandparent/doc/{@11430}/words=4?>

**Title 25. MARITAL AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS**  
**Chapter 25.20. PARENT AND CHILD**  
**Sec. 25.20.065. Visitation rights of grandparent.**

(a) Except as provided in (b) of this section, a child's grandparent may petition the superior court for an order establishing reasonable rights of visitation between the grandparent and child if

(1) the grandparent has established or attempted to establish ongoing personal contact with the child; and

(2) visitation by the grandparent is in the child's best interest.

(b) After a decree or final order relating to child custody is entered under [AS 25.20.060](#) or [AS 25.24.150](#) or relating to an adoption under AS 25.23, a grandparent may petition under this section only if

(1) the grandparent did not request the court to grant visitation rights during the pendency of proceedings under [AS 25.20.060](#), AS 25.23, or AS 25.24; or

(2) there has been a change in circumstances relating to the custodial parent or the minor child that justifies reconsideration of the grandparent's visitation rights.

(c) When determining whether to grant rights of visitation between a grandparent and grandchild under this section, [AS 25.20.060](#), or AS 25.24, and when determining the terms and conditions to be attached to a right of grandparent visitation, the court shall consider whether there is a history of child abuse or domestic violence attributable to the grandparent's son or daughter who is a parent of the grandchild.

## Related statutes

### Best Interest definition

[http://www.legis.state.ak.us/cgi-bin/folioisa.dll/stattx05/query=\[jump!3A!27as2524150!27\]/doc/{@11489}/words=4?](http://www.legis.state.ak.us/cgi-bin/folioisa.dll/stattx05/query=[jump!3A!27as2524150!27]/doc/{@11489}/words=4?)

#### **Title 25. MARITAL AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS** **Chapter 25.24. DIVORCE AND DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE**

Sec. 25.24.150. Judgments for custody.

Sec. 25.24.150. Judgments for custody.

(a) In an action for divorce or for legal separation or for placement of a child when one or both parents have died, the court may, if it has jurisdiction under [AS 25.30.300](#) - 25.30.320, and is an appropriate forum under [AS 25.30.350](#) and 25.30.360, during the pendency of the action, or at the final hearing or at any time thereafter during the minority of a child of the marriage, make, modify, or vacate an order for the custody of or visitation with the minor child that may seem necessary or proper, including an order that provides for visitation by a grandparent or other person if that is in the best interests of the child.

(b) If a guardian ad litem for a child is appointed, the appointment shall be made under the terms of [AS 25.24.310](#) (c).

(c) The court shall determine custody in accordance with the best interests of the child under [AS 25.20.060](#) - 25.20.130. In determining the best interests of the child the court shall consider

- (1) the physical, emotional, mental, religious, and social needs of the child;
- (2) the capability and desire of each parent to meet these needs;
- (3) the child's preference if the child is of sufficient age and capacity to form a preference;
- (4) the love and affection existing between the child and each parent;
- (5) the length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining continuity;
- (6) the willingness and ability of each parent to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing relationship between the other parent and the child, except that the court may not consider this willingness and ability if one parent shows that the other parent has sexually assaulted or engaged in domestic violence against the parent or a child, and that

a continuing relationship with the other parent will endanger the health or safety of either the parent or the child;

(7) any evidence of domestic violence, child abuse, or child neglect in the proposed custodial household or a history of violence between the parents;

(8) evidence that substance abuse by either parent or other members of the household directly affects the emotional or physical well-being of the child;

(9) other factors that the court considers pertinent.