



## 101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### State of Illinois

2019 and 2020

HB0185

by Rep. La Shawn K. Ford

#### SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

750 ILCS 5/102 from Ch. 40, par. 102  
750 ILCS 5/602.5  
750 ILCS 5/602.7  
750 ILCS 5/602.10  
750 ILCS 5/603.10

Amends the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. To the list of purposes of the Act, adds recognizing that the involvement of each parent for equal time is presumptively in the children's best interests. Deletes language providing that nothing in the Act requires that each parent be allocated decision-making responsibilities. Provides that there is a rebuttable presumption in favor of equal parenting time. Relocates provisions listing factors for the court to consider in determining a child's best interests for purposes of allocating parenting time. In specified situations, requires the court to issue a written decision stating its specific findings of fact and conclusions of law in support of its ruling.

LRB101 04712 LNS 49721 b

1 AN ACT concerning civil law.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**  
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of  
5 Marriage Act is amended by changing Sections 102, 602.5, 602.7,  
6 602.10, and 603.10 as follows:

7 (750 ILCS 5/102) (from Ch. 40, par. 102)

8 Sec. 102. Purposes; Rules of Construction. This Act shall  
9 be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying  
10 purposes, which are to:

11 (1) provide adequate procedures for the solemnization  
12 and registration of marriage;

13 (2) strengthen and preserve the integrity of marriage  
14 and safeguard family relationships;

15 (3) promote the amicable settlement of disputes that  
16 have arisen between parties to a marriage;

17 (4) mitigate the potential harm to spouses and their  
18 children caused by the process of an action brought under  
19 this Act, and protect children from exposure to conflict  
20 and violence;

21 (5) ensure predictable decision-making for the care of  
22 children and for the allocation of parenting time and other  
23 parental responsibilities, and avoid prolonged uncertainty

1 by expeditiously resolving issues involving children;

2 (6) recognize the right of children to a healthy  
3 relationship with parents, and the responsibility of  
4 parents to ensure such a relationship;

5 (7) acknowledge that the determination of children's  
6 best interests, and the allocation of parenting time and  
7 significant decision-making responsibilities, are among  
8 the paramount responsibilities of our system of justice,  
9 and to that end:

10 (A) recognize children's right to a strong and  
11 healthy relationship with parents, and parents'  
12 concomitant right and responsibility to create and  
13 maintain such relationships;

14 (B) recognize that, in the absence of domestic  
15 violence or any other factor that the court expressly  
16 finds to be relevant, proximity to, and frequent  
17 contact with, both parents promotes healthy  
18 development of children;

19 (C) facilitate parental planning and agreement  
20 about the children's upbringing and allocation of  
21 parenting time and other parental responsibilities;

22 (D) continue existing parent-child relationships,  
23 and secure the maximum involvement and cooperation of  
24 parents regarding the physical, mental, moral, and  
25 emotional well-being of the children during and after  
26 the litigation; ~~and~~

1 (E) promote or order parents to participate in  
2 programs designed to educate parents to:

3 (i) minimize or eliminate rancor and the  
4 detrimental effect of litigation in any proceeding  
5 involving children; and

6 (ii) facilitate the maximum cooperation of  
7 parents in raising their children; and

8 (F) recognize that, in order to maximize the  
9 opportunity for children to maintain and strengthen  
10 the children's relationship with each parent, the  
11 involvement of both parents for equal time is  
12 presumptively in the best interests of the children;

13 (8) make reasonable provision for support during and  
14 after an underlying dissolution of marriage, legal  
15 separation, parentage, or parental responsibility  
16 allocation action, including provision for timely advances  
17 of interim fees and costs to all attorneys, experts, and  
18 opinion witnesses including guardians ad litem and  
19 children's representatives, to achieve substantial parity  
20 in parties' access to funds for pre-judgment litigation  
21 costs in an action for dissolution of marriage or legal  
22 separation;

23 (9) eliminate the consideration of marital misconduct  
24 in the adjudication of rights and duties incident to  
25 dissolution of marriage, legal separation and declaration  
26 of invalidity of marriage; and

1           (10) make provision for the preservation and  
2           conservation of marital assets during the litigation.

3           (Source: P.A. 99-90, eff. 1-1-16.)

4           (750 ILCS 5/602.5)

5           Sec. 602.5. Allocation of parental responsibilities:  
6           decision-making.

7           (a) Generally. The court shall allocate decision-making  
8           responsibilities according to the child's best interests.  
9           ~~Nothing in this Act requires that each parent be allocated~~  
10          ~~decision-making responsibilities.~~

11          (b) Allocation of significant decision-making  
12          responsibilities. Unless the parents otherwise agree in  
13          writing on an allocation of significant decision-making  
14          responsibilities, or the issue of the allocation of parental  
15          responsibilities has been reserved under Section 401, the court  
16          shall make the determination. The court shall allocate to one  
17          or both of the parents the significant decision-making  
18          responsibility for each significant issue affecting the child.  
19          Those significant issues shall include, without limitation,  
20          the following:

21                 (1) Education, including the choice of schools and  
22                 tutors.

23                 (2) Health, including all decisions relating to the  
24                 medical, dental, and psychological needs of the child and  
25                 to the treatments arising or resulting from those needs.

1 (3) Religion, subject to the following provisions:

2 (A) The court shall allocate decision-making  
3 responsibility for the child's religious upbringing in  
4 accordance with any express or implied agreement  
5 between the parents.

6 (B) The court shall consider evidence of the  
7 parents' past conduct as to the child's religious  
8 upbringing in allocating decision-making  
9 responsibilities consistent with demonstrated past  
10 conduct in the absence of an express or implied  
11 agreement between the parents.

12 (C) The court shall not allocate any aspect of the  
13 child's religious upbringing if it determines that the  
14 parents do not or did not have an express or implied  
15 agreement for such religious upbringing or that there  
16 is insufficient evidence to demonstrate a course of  
17 conduct regarding the child's religious upbringing  
18 that could serve as a basis for any such order.

19 (4) Extracurricular activities.

20 (c) Determination of child's best interests. In  
21 determining the child's best interests for purposes of  
22 allocating significant decision-making responsibilities, the  
23 court shall consider all relevant factors, including, without  
24 limitation, the following:

25 (1) the wishes of the child, taking into account the  
26 child's maturity and ability to express reasoned and

- 1 independent preferences as to decision-making;
- 2 (2) the child's adjustment to his or her home, school,  
3 and community;
- 4 (3) the mental and physical health of all individuals  
5 involved;
- 6 (4) the ability of the parents to cooperate to make  
7 decisions, or the level of conflict between the parties  
8 that may affect their ability to share decision-making;
- 9 (5) the level of each parent's participation in past  
10 significant decision-making with respect to the child;
- 11 (6) any prior agreement or course of conduct between  
12 the parents relating to decision-making with respect to the  
13 child;
- 14 (7) the wishes of the parents;
- 15 (8) the child's needs;
- 16 (9) the distance between the parents' residences, the  
17 cost and difficulty of transporting the child, each  
18 parent's and the child's daily schedules, and the ability  
19 of the parents to cooperate in the arrangement;
- 20 (10) whether a restriction on decision-making is  
21 appropriate under Section 603.10;
- 22 (11) the willingness and ability of each parent to  
23 facilitate and encourage a close and continuing  
24 relationship between the other parent and the child;
- 25 (12) the physical violence or threat of physical  
26 violence by the child's parent directed against the child;

1 (13) the occurrence of abuse against the child or other  
2 member of the child's household;

3 (14) whether one of the parents is a sex offender, and  
4 if so, the exact nature of the offense and what, if any,  
5 treatment in which the parent has successfully  
6 participated; and

7 (15) any other factor that the court expressly finds to  
8 be relevant.

9 (d) A parent shall have sole responsibility for making  
10 routine decisions with respect to the child and for emergency  
11 decisions affecting the child's health and safety during that  
12 parent's parenting time.

13 (e) In allocating significant decision-making  
14 responsibilities, the court shall not consider conduct of a  
15 parent that does not affect that parent's relationship to the  
16 child.

17 (Source: P.A. 99-90, eff. 1-1-16.)

18 (750 ILCS 5/602.7)

19 Sec. 602.7. Allocation of parental responsibilities:  
20 parenting time.

21 (a) Allocation of parenting time. ~~Best interests.~~ The court  
22 shall allocate parenting time according to the child's best  
23 interests. Unless the parents present a mutually agreed written  
24 parenting plan and that plan is approved by the court, the  
25 court shall allocate parenting time. There is a rebuttable

1 presumption that it is in the child's best interests to award  
2 equal time to each parent. In determining the child's best  
3 interests for purposes of allocating parenting time, the court  
4 shall consider all relevant factors, including, without  
5 limitation, the following:

6 (1) the wishes of each parent seeking parenting time;

7 (2) the wishes of the child, taking into account the  
8 child's maturity and ability to express reasoned and  
9 independent preferences as to parenting time;

10 (3) the amount of time each parent spent performing  
11 caretaking functions with respect to the child in the 24  
12 months preceding the filing of any petition for allocation  
13 of parental responsibilities or, if the child is under 2  
14 years of age, since the child's birth;

15 (4) any prior agreement or course of conduct between  
16 the parents relating to caretaking functions with respect  
17 to the child;

18 (5) the interaction and interrelationship of the child  
19 with his or her parents and siblings and with any other  
20 person who may significantly affect the child's best  
21 interests;

22 (6) the child's adjustment to his or her home, school,  
23 and community;

24 (7) the mental and physical health of all individuals  
25 involved;

26 (8) the child's needs;

1           (9) the distance between the parents' residences, the  
2           cost and difficulty of transporting the child, each  
3           parent's and the child's daily schedules, and the ability  
4           of the parents to cooperate in the arrangement;

5           (10) whether a restriction on parenting time is  
6           appropriate;

7           (11) the physical violence or threat of physical  
8           violence by the child's parent directed against the child  
9           or other member of the child's household;

10           (12) the willingness and ability of each parent to  
11           place the needs of the child ahead of his or her own needs;

12           (13) the willingness and ability of each parent to  
13           facilitate and encourage a close and continuing  
14           relationship between the other parent and the child;

15           (14) the occurrence of abuse against the child or other  
16           member of the child's household;

17           (15) whether one of the parents is a convicted sex  
18           offender or lives with a convicted sex offender and, if so,  
19           the exact nature of the offense and what if any treatment  
20           the offender has successfully participated in; the parties  
21           are entitled to a hearing on the issues raised in this  
22           paragraph (15);

23           (16) the terms of a parent's military family-care plan  
24           that a parent must complete before deployment if a parent  
25           is a member of the United States Armed Forces who is being  
26           deployed; and

1           (17) any other factor that the court expressly finds to  
2           be relevant.

3           If the court deviates from the presumption contained in  
4           this subsection, the court shall issue a written decision  
5           stating its specific findings of fact and conclusions of law in  
6           support of the deviation from the presumption.

7           (b) Restrictions ~~Allocation of parenting time.~~ Unless the  
8           ~~parents present a mutually agreed written parenting plan and~~  
9           ~~that plan is approved by the court, the court shall allocate~~  
10           ~~parenting time.~~ It is presumed both parents are fit and the  
11           court shall not place any restrictions on parenting time as  
12           defined in Section 600 and described in Section 603.10, unless  
13           it finds by a preponderance of the evidence that a parent's  
14           exercise of parenting time would seriously endanger the child's  
15           physical, mental, moral, or emotional health. If the court  
16           deviates from the presumption contained in this subsection, the  
17           court shall issue a written decision stating its specific  
18           findings of fact and conclusions of law in support of the  
19           deviation from the presumption.

20           ~~In determining the child's best interests for purposes of~~  
21           ~~allocating parenting time, the court shall consider all~~  
22           ~~relevant factors, including, without limitation, the~~  
23           ~~following:~~

- 24           ~~(1) the wishes of each parent seeking parenting time;~~  
25           ~~(2) the wishes of the child, taking into account the~~  
26           ~~child's maturity and ability to express reasoned and~~

1 ~~independent preferences as to parenting time;~~

2 ~~(3) the amount of time each parent spent performing~~  
3 ~~caretaking functions with respect to the child in the 24~~  
4 ~~months preceding the filing of any petition for allocation~~  
5 ~~of parental responsibilities or, if the child is under 2~~  
6 ~~years of age, since the child's birth;~~

7 ~~(4) any prior agreement or course of conduct between~~  
8 ~~the parents relating to caretaking functions with respect~~  
9 ~~to the child;~~

10 ~~(5) the interaction and interrelationship of the child~~  
11 ~~with his or her parents and siblings and with any other~~  
12 ~~person who may significantly affect the child's best~~  
13 ~~interests;~~

14 ~~(6) the child's adjustment to his or her home, school,~~  
15 ~~and community;~~

16 ~~(7) the mental and physical health of all individuals~~  
17 ~~involved;~~

18 ~~(8) the child's needs;~~

19 ~~(9) the distance between the parents' residences, the~~  
20 ~~cost and difficulty of transporting the child, each~~  
21 ~~parent's and the child's daily schedules, and the ability~~  
22 ~~of the parents to cooperate in the arrangement;~~

23 ~~(10) whether a restriction on parenting time is~~  
24 ~~appropriate;~~

25 ~~(11) the physical violence or threat of physical~~  
26 ~~violence by the child's parent directed against the child~~

1 ~~or other member of the child's household;~~

2 ~~(12) the willingness and ability of each parent to~~  
3 ~~place the needs of the child ahead of his or her own needs;~~

4 ~~(13) the willingness and ability of each parent to~~  
5 ~~facilitate and encourage a close and continuing~~  
6 ~~relationship between the other parent and the child;~~

7 ~~(14) the occurrence of abuse against the child or other~~  
8 ~~member of the child's household;~~

9 ~~(15) whether one of the parents is a convicted sex~~  
10 ~~offender or lives with a convicted sex offender and, if so,~~  
11 ~~the exact nature of the offense and what if any treatment~~  
12 ~~the offender has successfully participated in; the parties~~  
13 ~~are entitled to a hearing on the issues raised in this~~  
14 ~~paragraph (15);~~

15 ~~(16) the terms of a parent's military family care plan~~  
16 ~~that a parent must complete before deployment if a parent~~  
17 ~~is a member of the United States Armed Forces who is being~~  
18 ~~deployed; and~~

19 ~~(17) any other factor that the court expressly finds to~~  
20 ~~be relevant.~~

21 (c) In allocating parenting time, the court shall not  
22 consider conduct of a parent that does not affect that parent's  
23 relationship to the child.

24 (d) Upon motion, the court may allow a parent who is  
25 deployed or who has orders to be deployed as a member of the  
26 United States Armed Forces to designate a person known to the

1 child to exercise reasonable substitute visitation on behalf of  
2 the deployed parent, if the court determines that substitute  
3 visitation is in the best interests of the child. In  
4 determining whether substitute visitation is in the best  
5 interests of the child, the court shall consider all of the  
6 relevant factors listed in subsection (b) of this Section and  
7 apply those factors to the person designated as a substitute  
8 for the deployed parent for visitation purposes. Visitation  
9 orders entered under this subsection are subject to subsections  
10 (e) and (f) of Section 602.9 and subsections (c) and (d) of  
11 Section 603.10.

12 (e) If the street address of a parent is not identified  
13 pursuant to Section 708 of this Act, the court shall require  
14 the parties to identify reasonable alternative arrangements  
15 for parenting time by the other parent including, but not  
16 limited to, parenting time of the minor child at the residence  
17 of another person or at a local public or private facility.

18 (Source: P.A. 99-90, eff. 1-1-16.)

19 (750 ILCS 5/602.10)

20 Sec. 602.10. Parenting plan.

21 (a) Filing of parenting plan. All parents, within 120 days  
22 after service or filing of any petition for allocation of  
23 parental responsibilities, must file with the court, either  
24 jointly or separately, a proposed parenting plan. The time  
25 period for filing a parenting plan may be extended by the court

1 for good cause shown. If no appearance has been filed by the  
2 respondent, no parenting plan is required unless ordered by the  
3 court.

4 (b) No parenting plan filed. In the absence of filing of  
5 one or more parenting plans, the court must conduct an  
6 evidentiary hearing to allocate parental responsibilities.

7 (c) Mediation. The court shall order mediation to assist  
8 the parents in formulating or modifying a parenting plan or in  
9 implementing a parenting plan unless the court determines that  
10 impediments to mediation exist. Costs under this subsection  
11 shall be allocated between the parties pursuant to the  
12 applicable statute or Supreme Court Rule.

13 (d) Parents' agreement on parenting plan. The parenting  
14 plan must be in writing and signed by both parents. The parents  
15 must submit the parenting plan to the court for approval within  
16 120 days after service of a petition for allocation of parental  
17 responsibilities or the filing of an appearance, except for  
18 good cause shown. Notwithstanding the provisions above, the  
19 parents may agree upon and submit a parenting plan at any time  
20 after the commencement of a proceeding until prior to the entry  
21 of a judgment of dissolution of marriage. The agreement is  
22 binding upon the court unless it finds, after considering the  
23 circumstances of the parties and any other relevant evidence  
24 produced by the parties, that the agreement is not in the best  
25 interests of the child. If the court does not approve the  
26 parenting plan, the court shall make express findings of the

1 reason or reasons for its refusal to approve the plan. The  
2 court, on its own motion, may conduct an evidentiary hearing to  
3 determine whether the parenting plan is in the child's best  
4 interests.

5 (e) Parents cannot agree on parenting plan. When parents  
6 fail to submit an agreed parenting plan, each parent must file  
7 and submit a written, signed parenting plan to the court within  
8 120 days after the filing of an appearance, except for good  
9 cause shown. The court's determination of parenting time should  
10 be based on the child's best interests, and it is presumed that  
11 it is in the child's best interests to award equal time to each  
12 parent. The filing of the plan may be excused by the court if:

13 (1) the parties have commenced mediation for the  
14 purpose of formulating a parenting plan; or

15 (2) the parents have agreed in writing to extend the  
16 time for filing a proposed plan and the court has approved  
17 such an extension; or

18 (3) the court orders otherwise for good cause shown.

19 (f) Parenting plan contents. At a minimum, a parenting plan  
20 must set forth the following:

21 (1) an allocation of significant decision-making  
22 responsibilities;

23 (2) provisions for the child's living arrangements and  
24 for each parent's parenting time, including either:

25 (A) a schedule that designates in which parent's  
26 home the minor child will reside on given days; or

1 (B) a formula or method for determining such a  
2 schedule in sufficient detail to be enforced in a  
3 subsequent proceeding;

4 (3) a mediation provision addressing any proposed  
5 reallocation of parenting time or regarding the terms of  
6 allocation of parental responsibilities, except that this  
7 provision is not required if one parent is allocated all  
8 significant decision-making responsibilities;

9 (4) each parent's right of access to medical, dental,  
10 and psychological records (subject to the Mental Health and  
11 Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act), child  
12 care records, and school and extracurricular records,  
13 reports, and schedules, unless expressly denied by a court  
14 order or denied under Section 602.11;

15 (5) a designation of the parent who will be denominated  
16 as the parent with the majority of parenting time for  
17 purposes of Section 606.10;

18 (6) the child's residential address for school  
19 enrollment purposes only;

20 (7) each parent's residence address and phone number,  
21 and each parent's place of employment and employment  
22 address and phone number;

23 (8) a requirement that a parent changing his or her  
24 residence provide at least 60 days prior written notice of  
25 the change to any other parent under the parenting plan or  
26 allocation judgment, unless such notice is impracticable

1 or unless otherwise ordered by the court. If such notice is  
2 impracticable, written notice shall be given at the  
3 earliest date practicable. At a minimum, the notice shall  
4 set forth the following:

5 (A) the intended date of the change of residence;

6 and

7 (B) the address of the new residence;

8 (9) provisions requiring each parent to notify the  
9 other of emergencies, health care, travel plans, or other  
10 significant child-related issues;

11 (10) transportation arrangements between the parents;

12 (11) provisions for communications, including  
13 electronic communications, with the child during the other  
14 parent's parenting time;

15 (12) provisions for resolving issues arising from a  
16 parent's future relocation, if applicable;

17 (13) provisions for future modifications of the  
18 parenting plan, if specified events occur;

19 (14) provisions for the exercise of the right of first  
20 refusal, if so desired, that are consistent with the best  
21 interests of the minor child; provisions in the plan for  
22 the exercise of the right of first refusal must include:

23 (i) the length and kind of child-care requirements  
24 invoking the right of first refusal;

25 (ii) notification to the other parent and for his  
26 or her response;

- 1 (iii) transportation requirements; and  
2 (iv) any other provision related to the exercise of  
3 the right of first refusal necessary to protect and  
4 promote the best interests of the minor child; and  
5 (15) any other provision that addresses the child's  
6 best interests or that will otherwise facilitate  
7 cooperation between the parents.

8 The personal information under items (6), (7), and (8) of  
9 this subsection is not required if there is evidence of or the  
10 parenting plan states that there is a history of domestic  
11 violence or abuse, or it is shown that the release of the  
12 information is not in the child's or parent's best interests.

13 (g) The court shall conduct a trial or hearing to determine  
14 a plan which maximizes the child's relationship and access to  
15 both parents and shall ensure that the access and the overall  
16 plan are in the best interests of the child. The court shall  
17 take the parenting plans into consideration when determining  
18 parenting time and responsibilities at trial or hearing.

19 (h) The court may consider, consistent with the best  
20 interests of the child as defined in Section 602.7 of this Act,  
21 whether to award to one or both of the parties the right of  
22 first refusal in accordance with Section 602.3 of this Act.

23 (Source: P.A. 99-90, eff. 1-1-16; 99-763, eff. 1-1-17.)

24 (750 ILCS 5/603.10)

25 Sec. 603.10. Restriction of parental responsibilities.

1 (a) After a hearing, if the court finds by a preponderance  
2 of the evidence that a parent engaged in any conduct that  
3 seriously endangered the child's mental, moral, or physical  
4 health or that significantly impaired the child's emotional  
5 development, the court shall enter orders as necessary to  
6 protect the child. The court shall issue a written decision  
7 stating its specific findings of fact and conclusions of law in  
8 support of its ruling. Such orders may include, but are not  
9 limited to, orders for one or more of the following:

10 (1) a reduction, elimination, or other adjustment of  
11 the parent's decision-making responsibilities or parenting  
12 time, or both decision-making responsibilities and  
13 parenting time;

14 (2) supervision, including ordering the Department of  
15 Children and Family Services to exercise continuing  
16 supervision under Section 5 of the Children and Family  
17 Services Act;

18 (3) requiring the exchange of the child between the  
19 parents through an intermediary or in a protected setting;

20 (4) restraining a parent's communication with or  
21 proximity to the other parent or the child;

22 (5) requiring a parent to abstain from possessing or  
23 consuming alcohol or non-prescribed drugs while exercising  
24 parenting time with the child and within a specified period  
25 immediately preceding the exercise of parenting time;

26 (6) restricting the presence of specific persons while

1 a parent is exercising parenting time with the child;

2 (7) requiring a parent to post a bond to secure the  
3 return of the child following the parent's exercise of  
4 parenting time or to secure other performance required by  
5 the court;

6 (8) requiring a parent to complete a treatment program  
7 for perpetrators of abuse, for drug or alcohol abuse, or  
8 for other behavior that is the basis for restricting  
9 parental responsibilities under this Section; and

10 (9) any other constraints or conditions that the court  
11 deems necessary to provide for the child's safety or  
12 welfare.

13 (b) The court may modify an order restricting parental  
14 responsibilities if, after a hearing, the court finds by a  
15 preponderance of the evidence that a modification is in the  
16 child's best interests based on (i) a change of circumstances  
17 that occurred after the entry of an order restricting parental  
18 responsibilities; or (ii) conduct of which the court was  
19 previously unaware that seriously endangers the child. In  
20 determining whether to modify an order under this subsection,  
21 the court must consider factors that include, but need not be  
22 limited to, the following:

23 (1) abuse, neglect, or abandonment of the child;

24 (2) abusing or allowing abuse of another person that  
25 had an impact upon the child;

26 (3) use of drugs, alcohol, or any other substance in a

1 way that interferes with the parent's ability to perform  
2 caretaking functions with respect to the child; and

3 (4) persistent continuing interference with the other  
4 parent's access to the child, except for actions taken with  
5 a reasonable, good-faith belief that they are necessary to  
6 protect the child's safety pending adjudication of the  
7 facts underlying that belief, provided that the  
8 interfering parent initiates a proceeding to determine  
9 those facts as soon as practicable.

10 (c) An order granting parenting time to a parent or  
11 visitation to another person may be revoked by the court if  
12 that parent or other person is found to have knowingly used his  
13 or her parenting time or visitation to facilitate contact  
14 between the child and a parent who has been barred from contact  
15 with the child or to have knowingly used his or her parenting  
16 time or visitation to facilitate contact with the child that  
17 violates any restrictions imposed on a parent's parenting time  
18 by a court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this  
19 subsection limits a court's authority to enforce its orders in  
20 any other manner authorized by law.

21 (d) If parenting time of a parent is restricted, an order  
22 granting visitation to a non-parent with a child or an order  
23 granting parenting time to the other parent shall contain the  
24 following language:

25 "If a person granted parenting time or visitation under  
26 this order uses that time to facilitate contact between the

1 child and a parent whose parenting time is restricted, or  
2 if such a person violates any restrictions placed on  
3 parenting time or visitation by the court, the parenting  
4 time or visitation granted under this order shall be  
5 revoked until further order of court."

6 (e) A parent who, after a hearing, is determined by the  
7 court to have been convicted of any offense involving an  
8 illegal sex act perpetrated upon a victim less than 18 years of  
9 age, including but not limited to an offense under Article 11  
10 of the Criminal Code of 2012, is not entitled to parenting time  
11 while incarcerated or while on parole, probation, conditional  
12 discharge, periodic imprisonment, or mandatory supervised  
13 release for a felony offense, until the parent complies with  
14 such terms and conditions as the court determines are in the  
15 child's best interests, taking into account the exact nature of  
16 the offense and what, if any, treatment in which the parent  
17 successfully participated.

18 (f) A parent may not, while the child is present, visit any  
19 person granted visitation or parenting time who has been  
20 convicted of first degree murder, unless the court finds, after  
21 considering all relevant factors, including those set forth in  
22 subsection (b) of Section 602.7, that it would be in the  
23 child's best interests to allow the child to be present during  
24 such a visit.

25 (Source: P.A. 99-90, eff. 1-1-16.)