



102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2021 and 2022

HB1800

Introduced 2/17/2021, by Rep. Joyce Mason

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

750 ILCS 60/214

from Ch. 40, par. 2312-14

Amends the Domestic Violence Act of 1986. Provides that the court shall include, as a remedy in an order of protection, a requirement that the respondent complete an anger management course.

LRB102 12540 LNS 17878 b

1 AN ACT concerning domestic violence.

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

4 Section 5. The Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 is
5 amended by changing Section 214 as follows:

6 (750 ILCS 60/214) (from Ch. 40, par. 2312-14)

7 Sec. 214. Order of protection; remedies.

8 (a) Issuance of order. If the court finds that petitioner
9 has been abused by a family or household member or that
10 petitioner is a high-risk adult who has been abused,
11 neglected, or exploited, as defined in this Act, an order of
12 protection prohibiting the abuse, neglect, or exploitation
13 shall issue; provided that petitioner must also satisfy the
14 requirements of one of the following Sections, as appropriate:
15 Section 217 on emergency orders, Section 218 on interim
16 orders, or Section 219 on plenary orders. Petitioner shall not
17 be denied an order of protection because petitioner or
18 respondent is a minor. The court, when determining whether or
19 not to issue an order of protection, shall not require
20 physical manifestations of abuse on the person of the victim.
21 Modification and extension of prior orders of protection shall
22 be in accordance with this Act.

23 (b) Remedies and standards. The remedies to be included in

1 an order of protection shall be determined in accordance with
2 this Section and one of the following Sections, as
3 appropriate: Section 217 on emergency orders, Section 218 on
4 interim orders, and Section 219 on plenary orders. The
5 remedies listed in this subsection shall be in addition to
6 other civil or criminal remedies available to petitioner.

7 (1) Prohibition of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
8 Prohibit respondent's harassment, interference with
9 personal liberty, intimidation of a dependent, physical
10 abuse, or willful deprivation, neglect or exploitation, as
11 defined in this Act, or stalking of the petitioner, as
12 defined in Section 12-7.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012, if
13 such abuse, neglect, exploitation, or stalking has
14 occurred or otherwise appears likely to occur if not
15 prohibited.

16 (2) Grant of exclusive possession of residence.
17 Prohibit respondent from entering or remaining in any
18 residence, household, or premises of the petitioner,
19 including one owned or leased by respondent, if petitioner
20 has a right to occupancy thereof. The grant of exclusive
21 possession of the residence, household, or premises shall
22 not affect title to real property, nor shall the court be
23 limited by the standard set forth in subsection (c-2) of
24 Section 501 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of
25 Marriage Act.

26 (A) Right to occupancy. A party has a right to

1 occupancy of a residence or household if it is solely
2 or jointly owned or leased by that party, that party's
3 spouse, a person with a legal duty to support that
4 party or a minor child in that party's care, or by any
5 person or entity other than the opposing party that
6 authorizes that party's occupancy (e.g., a domestic
7 violence shelter). Standards set forth in subparagraph
8 (B) shall not preclude equitable relief.

9 (B) Presumption of hardships. If petitioner and
10 respondent each has the right to occupancy of a
11 residence or household, the court shall balance (i)
12 the hardships to respondent and any minor child or
13 dependent adult in respondent's care resulting from
14 entry of this remedy with (ii) the hardships to
15 petitioner and any minor child or dependent adult in
16 petitioner's care resulting from continued exposure to
17 the risk of abuse (should petitioner remain at the
18 residence or household) or from loss of possession of
19 the residence or household (should petitioner leave to
20 avoid the risk of abuse). When determining the balance
21 of hardships, the court shall also take into account
22 the accessibility of the residence or household.
23 Hardships need not be balanced if respondent does not
24 have a right to occupancy.

25 The balance of hardships is presumed to favor
26 possession by petitioner unless the presumption is

1 rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence, showing
2 that the hardships to respondent substantially
3 outweigh the hardships to petitioner and any minor
4 child or dependent adult in petitioner's care. The
5 court, on the request of petitioner or on its own
6 motion, may order respondent to provide suitable,
7 accessible, alternate housing for petitioner instead
8 of excluding respondent from a mutual residence or
9 household.

10 (3) Stay away order and additional prohibitions. Order
11 respondent to stay away from petitioner or any other
12 person protected by the order of protection, or prohibit
13 respondent from entering or remaining present at
14 petitioner's school, place of employment, or other
15 specified places at times when petitioner is present, or
16 both, if reasonable, given the balance of hardships.
17 Hardships need not be balanced for the court to enter a
18 stay away order or prohibit entry if respondent has no
19 right to enter the premises.

20 (A) If an order of protection grants petitioner
21 exclusive possession of the residence, or prohibits
22 respondent from entering the residence, or orders
23 respondent to stay away from petitioner or other
24 protected persons, then the court may allow respondent
25 access to the residence to remove items of clothing
26 and personal adornment used exclusively by respondent,

1 medications, and other items as the court directs. The
2 right to access shall be exercised on only one
3 occasion as the court directs and in the presence of an
4 agreed-upon adult third party or law enforcement
5 officer.

6 (B) When the petitioner and the respondent attend
7 the same public, private, or non-public elementary,
8 middle, or high school, the court when issuing an
9 order of protection and providing relief shall
10 consider the severity of the act, any continuing
11 physical danger or emotional distress to the
12 petitioner, the educational rights guaranteed to the
13 petitioner and respondent under federal and State law,
14 the availability of a transfer of the respondent to
15 another school, a change of placement or a change of
16 program of the respondent, the expense, difficulty,
17 and educational disruption that would be caused by a
18 transfer of the respondent to another school, and any
19 other relevant facts of the case. The court may order
20 that the respondent not attend the public, private, or
21 non-public elementary, middle, or high school attended
22 by the petitioner, order that the respondent accept a
23 change of placement or change of program, as
24 determined by the school district or private or
25 non-public school, or place restrictions on the
26 respondent's movements within the school attended by

1 the petitioner. The respondent bears the burden of
2 proving by a preponderance of the evidence that a
3 transfer, change of placement, or change of program of
4 the respondent is not available. The respondent also
5 bears the burden of production with respect to the
6 expense, difficulty, and educational disruption that
7 would be caused by a transfer of the respondent to
8 another school. A transfer, change of placement, or
9 change of program is not unavailable to the respondent
10 solely on the ground that the respondent does not
11 agree with the school district's or private or
12 non-public school's transfer, change of placement, or
13 change of program or solely on the ground that the
14 respondent fails or refuses to consent or otherwise
15 does not take an action required to effectuate a
16 transfer, change of placement, or change of program.
17 When a court orders a respondent to stay away from the
18 public, private, or non-public school attended by the
19 petitioner and the respondent requests a transfer to
20 another attendance center within the respondent's
21 school district or private or non-public school, the
22 school district or private or non-public school shall
23 have sole discretion to determine the attendance
24 center to which the respondent is transferred. In the
25 event the court order results in a transfer of the
26 minor respondent to another attendance center, a

1 change in the respondent's placement, or a change of
2 the respondent's program, the parents, guardian, or
3 legal custodian of the respondent is responsible for
4 transportation and other costs associated with the
5 transfer or change.

6 (C) The court may order the parents, guardian, or
7 legal custodian of a minor respondent to take certain
8 actions or to refrain from taking certain actions to
9 ensure that the respondent complies with the order. In
10 the event the court orders a transfer of the
11 respondent to another school, the parents, guardian,
12 or legal custodian of the respondent is responsible
13 for transportation and other costs associated with the
14 change of school by the respondent.

15 (4) Counseling. Require or recommend the respondent to
16 undergo counseling for a specified duration with a social
17 worker, psychologist, clinical psychologist,
18 psychiatrist, family service agency, alcohol or substance
19 abuse program, mental health center guidance counselor,
20 agency providing services to elders, program designed for
21 domestic violence abusers, or any other guidance service
22 the court deems appropriate. The Court may order the
23 respondent in any intimate partner relationship to report
24 to an Illinois Department of Human Services protocol
25 approved partner abuse intervention program for an
26 assessment and to follow all recommended treatment.

1 (4.5) Anger management. Require the respondent to
2 complete an anger management course.

3 (5) Physical care and possession of the minor child.
4 In order to protect the minor child from abuse, neglect,
5 or unwarranted separation from the person who has been the
6 minor child's primary caretaker, or to otherwise protect
7 the well-being of the minor child, the court may do either
8 or both of the following: (i) grant petitioner physical
9 care or possession of the minor child, or both, or (ii)
10 order respondent to return a minor child to, or not remove
11 a minor child from, the physical care of a parent or person
12 in loco parentis.

13 If a court finds, after a hearing, that respondent has
14 committed abuse (as defined in Section 103) of a minor
15 child, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that
16 awarding physical care to respondent would not be in the
17 minor child's best interest.

18 (6) Temporary allocation of parental responsibilities:
19 significant decision-making. Award temporary
20 decision-making responsibility to petitioner in accordance
21 with this Section, the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution
22 of Marriage Act, the Illinois Parentage Act of 2015, and
23 this State's Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and
24 Enforcement Act.

25 If a court finds, after a hearing, that respondent has
26 committed abuse (as defined in Section 103) of a minor

1 child, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that
2 awarding temporary significant decision-making
3 responsibility to respondent would not be in the child's
4 best interest.

5 (7) Parenting time. Determine the parenting time, if
6 any, of respondent in any case in which the court awards
7 physical care or allocates temporary significant
8 decision-making responsibility of a minor child to
9 petitioner. The court shall restrict or deny respondent's
10 parenting time with a minor child if the court finds that
11 respondent has done or is likely to do any of the
12 following: (i) abuse or endanger the minor child during
13 parenting time; (ii) use the parenting time as an
14 opportunity to abuse or harass petitioner or petitioner's
15 family or household members; (iii) improperly conceal or
16 detain the minor child; or (iv) otherwise act in a manner
17 that is not in the best interests of the minor child. The
18 court shall not be limited by the standards set forth in
19 Section 603.10 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of
20 Marriage Act. If the court grants parenting time, the
21 order shall specify dates and times for the parenting time
22 to take place or other specific parameters or conditions
23 that are appropriate. No order for parenting time shall
24 refer merely to the term "reasonable parenting time".

25 Petitioner may deny respondent access to the minor
26 child if, when respondent arrives for parenting time,

1 respondent is under the influence of drugs or alcohol and
2 constitutes a threat to the safety and well-being of
3 petitioner or petitioner's minor children or is behaving
4 in a violent or abusive manner.

5 If necessary to protect any member of petitioner's
6 family or household from future abuse, respondent shall be
7 prohibited from coming to petitioner's residence to meet
8 the minor child for parenting time, and the parties shall
9 submit to the court their recommendations for reasonable
10 alternative arrangements for parenting time. A person may
11 be approved to supervise parenting time only after filing
12 an affidavit accepting that responsibility and
13 acknowledging accountability to the court.

14 (8) Removal or concealment of minor child. Prohibit
15 respondent from removing a minor child from the State or
16 concealing the child within the State.

17 (9) Order to appear. Order the respondent to appear in
18 court, alone or with a minor child, to prevent abuse,
19 neglect, removal or concealment of the child, to return
20 the child to the custody or care of the petitioner or to
21 permit any court-ordered interview or examination of the
22 child or the respondent.

23 (10) Possession of personal property. Grant petitioner
24 exclusive possession of personal property and, if
25 respondent has possession or control, direct respondent to
26 promptly make it available to petitioner, if:

1 (i) petitioner, but not respondent, owns the
2 property; or

3 (ii) the parties own the property jointly; sharing
4 it would risk abuse of petitioner by respondent or is
5 impracticable; and the balance of hardships favors
6 temporary possession by petitioner.

7 If petitioner's sole claim to ownership of the
8 property is that it is marital property, the court may
9 award petitioner temporary possession thereof under the
10 standards of subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph only if a
11 proper proceeding has been filed under the Illinois
12 Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, as now or
13 hereafter amended.

14 No order under this provision shall affect title to
15 property.

16 (11) Protection of property. Forbid the respondent
17 from taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing,
18 damaging or otherwise disposing of any real or personal
19 property, except as explicitly authorized by the court,
20 if:

21 (i) petitioner, but not respondent, owns the
22 property; or

23 (ii) the parties own the property jointly, and the
24 balance of hardships favors granting this remedy.

25 If petitioner's sole claim to ownership of the
26 property is that it is marital property, the court may

1 grant petitioner relief under subparagraph (ii) of this
2 paragraph only if a proper proceeding has been filed under
3 the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, as
4 now or hereafter amended.

5 The court may further prohibit respondent from
6 improperly using the financial or other resources of an
7 aged member of the family or household for the profit or
8 advantage of respondent or of any other person.

9 (11.5) Protection of animals. Grant the petitioner the
10 exclusive care, custody, or control of any animal owned,
11 possessed, leased, kept, or held by either the petitioner
12 or the respondent or a minor child residing in the
13 residence or household of either the petitioner or the
14 respondent and order the respondent to stay away from the
15 animal and forbid the respondent from taking,
16 transferring, encumbering, concealing, harming, or
17 otherwise disposing of the animal.

18 (12) Order for payment of support. Order respondent to
19 pay temporary support for the petitioner or any child in
20 the petitioner's care or over whom the petitioner has been
21 allocated parental responsibility, when the respondent has
22 a legal obligation to support that person, in accordance
23 with the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage
24 Act, which shall govern, among other matters, the amount
25 of support, payment through the clerk and withholding of
26 income to secure payment. An order for child support may

1 be granted to a petitioner with lawful physical care of a
2 child, or an order or agreement for physical care of a
3 child, prior to entry of an order allocating significant
4 decision-making responsibility. Such a support order shall
5 expire upon entry of a valid order allocating parental
6 responsibility differently and vacating the petitioner's
7 significant decision-making authority, unless otherwise
8 provided in the order.

9 (13) Order for payment of losses. Order respondent to
10 pay petitioner for losses suffered as a direct result of
11 the abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Such losses shall
12 include, but not be limited to, medical expenses, lost
13 earnings or other support, repair or replacement of
14 property damaged or taken, reasonable attorney's fees,
15 court costs and moving or other travel expenses, including
16 additional reasonable expenses for temporary shelter and
17 restaurant meals.

18 (i) Losses affecting family needs. If a party is
19 entitled to seek maintenance, child support or
20 property distribution from the other party under the
21 Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, as
22 now or hereafter amended, the court may order
23 respondent to reimburse petitioner's actual losses, to
24 the extent that such reimbursement would be
25 "appropriate temporary relief", as authorized by
26 subsection (a) (3) of Section 501 of that Act.

1 (ii) Recovery of expenses. In the case of an
2 improper concealment or removal of a minor child, the
3 court may order respondent to pay the reasonable
4 expenses incurred or to be incurred in the search for
5 and recovery of the minor child, including but not
6 limited to legal fees, court costs, private
7 investigator fees, and travel costs.

8 (14) Prohibition of entry. Prohibit the respondent
9 from entering or remaining in the residence or household
10 while the respondent is under the influence of alcohol or
11 drugs and constitutes a threat to the safety and
12 well-being of the petitioner or the petitioner's children.

13 (14.5) Prohibition of firearm possession.

14 (a) Prohibit a respondent against whom an order of
15 protection was issued from possessing any firearms
16 during the duration of the order if the order:

17 (1) was issued after a hearing of which such
18 person received actual notice, and at which such
19 person had an opportunity to participate;

20 (2) restrains such person from harassing,
21 stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of
22 such person or child of such intimate partner or
23 person, or engaging in other conduct that would
24 place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of
25 bodily injury to the partner or child; and

26 (3)(i) includes a finding that such person

1 represents a credible threat to the physical
2 safety of such intimate partner or child; or (ii)
3 by its terms explicitly prohibits the use,
4 attempted use, or threatened use of physical force
5 against such intimate partner or child that would
6 reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury.

7 Any Firearm Owner's Identification Card in the
8 possession of the respondent, except as provided in
9 subsection (b), shall be ordered by the court to be
10 turned over to the local law enforcement agency. The
11 local law enforcement agency shall immediately mail
12 the card to the Department of State Police Firearm
13 Owner's Identification Card Office for safekeeping.
14 The court shall issue a warrant for seizure of any
15 firearm in the possession of the respondent, to be
16 kept by the local law enforcement agency for
17 safekeeping, except as provided in subsection (b). The
18 period of safekeeping shall be for the duration of the
19 order of protection. The firearm or firearms and
20 Firearm Owner's Identification Card, if unexpired,
21 shall at the respondent's request, be returned to the
22 respondent at the end of the order of protection. It is
23 the respondent's responsibility to notify the
24 Department of State Police Firearm Owner's
25 Identification Card Office.

26 (b) If the respondent is a peace officer as

1 defined in Section 2-13 of the Criminal Code of 2012,
2 the court shall order that any firearms used by the
3 respondent in the performance of his or her duties as a
4 peace officer be surrendered to the chief law
5 enforcement executive of the agency in which the
6 respondent is employed, who shall retain the firearms
7 for safekeeping for the duration of the order of
8 protection.

9 (c) Upon expiration of the period of safekeeping,
10 if the firearms or Firearm Owner's Identification Card
11 cannot be returned to respondent because respondent
12 cannot be located, fails to respond to requests to
13 retrieve the firearms, or is not lawfully eligible to
14 possess a firearm, upon petition from the local law
15 enforcement agency, the court may order the local law
16 enforcement agency to destroy the firearms, use the
17 firearms for training purposes, or for any other
18 application as deemed appropriate by the local law
19 enforcement agency; or that the firearms be turned
20 over to a third party who is lawfully eligible to
21 possess firearms, and who does not reside with
22 respondent.

23 (15) Prohibition of access to records. If an order of
24 protection prohibits respondent from having contact with
25 the minor child, or if petitioner's address is omitted
26 under subsection (b) of Section 203, or if necessary to

1 prevent abuse or wrongful removal or concealment of a
2 minor child, the order shall deny respondent access to,
3 and prohibit respondent from inspecting, obtaining, or
4 attempting to inspect or obtain, school or any other
5 records of the minor child who is in the care of
6 petitioner.

7 (16) Order for payment of shelter services. Order
8 respondent to reimburse a shelter providing temporary
9 housing and counseling services to the petitioner for the
10 cost of the services, as certified by the shelter and
11 deemed reasonable by the court.

12 (17) Order for injunctive relief. Enter injunctive
13 relief necessary or appropriate to prevent further abuse
14 of a family or household member or further abuse, neglect,
15 or exploitation of a high-risk adult with disabilities or
16 to effectuate one of the granted remedies, if supported by
17 the balance of hardships. If the harm to be prevented by
18 the injunction is abuse or any other harm that one of the
19 remedies listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of this
20 subsection is designed to prevent, no further evidence is
21 necessary that the harm is an irreparable injury.

22 (18) Telephone services.

23 (A) Unless a condition described in subparagraph
24 (B) of this paragraph exists, the court may, upon
25 request by the petitioner, order a wireless telephone
26 service provider to transfer to the petitioner the

1 right to continue to use a telephone number or numbers
2 indicated by the petitioner and the financial
3 responsibility associated with the number or numbers,
4 as set forth in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph.
5 For purposes of this paragraph (18), the term
6 "wireless telephone service provider" means a provider
7 of commercial mobile service as defined in 47 U.S.C.
8 332. The petitioner may request the transfer of each
9 telephone number that the petitioner, or a minor child
10 in his or her custody, uses. The clerk of the court
11 shall serve the order on the wireless telephone
12 service provider's agent for service of process
13 provided to the Illinois Commerce Commission. The
14 order shall contain all of the following:

15 (i) The name and billing telephone number of
16 the account holder including the name of the
17 wireless telephone service provider that serves
18 the account.

19 (ii) Each telephone number that will be
20 transferred.

21 (iii) A statement that the provider transfers
22 to the petitioner all financial responsibility for
23 and right to the use of any telephone number
24 transferred under this paragraph.

25 (B) A wireless telephone service provider shall
26 terminate the respondent's use of, and shall transfer

1 to the petitioner use of, the telephone number or
2 numbers indicated in subparagraph (A) of this
3 paragraph unless it notifies the petitioner, within 72
4 hours after it receives the order, that one of the
5 following applies:

6 (i) The account holder named in the order has
7 terminated the account.

8 (ii) A difference in network technology would
9 prevent or impair the functionality of a device on
10 a network if the transfer occurs.

11 (iii) The transfer would cause a geographic or
12 other limitation on network or service provision
13 to the petitioner.

14 (iv) Another technological or operational
15 issue would prevent or impair the use of the
16 telephone number if the transfer occurs.

17 (C) The petitioner assumes all financial
18 responsibility for and right to the use of any
19 telephone number transferred under this paragraph. In
20 this paragraph, "financial responsibility" includes
21 monthly service costs and costs associated with any
22 mobile device associated with the number.

23 (D) A wireless telephone service provider may
24 apply to the petitioner its routine and customary
25 requirements for establishing an account or
26 transferring a number, including requiring the

1 petitioner to provide proof of identification,
2 financial information, and customer preferences.

3 (E) Except for willful or wanton misconduct, a
4 wireless telephone service provider is immune from
5 civil liability for its actions taken in compliance
6 with a court order issued under this paragraph.

7 (F) All wireless service providers that provide
8 services to residential customers shall provide to the
9 Illinois Commerce Commission the name and address of
10 an agent for service of orders entered under this
11 paragraph (18). Any change in status of the registered
12 agent must be reported to the Illinois Commerce
13 Commission within 30 days of such change.

14 (G) The Illinois Commerce Commission shall
15 maintain the list of registered agents for service for
16 each wireless telephone service provider on the
17 Commission's website. The Commission may consult with
18 wireless telephone service providers and the Circuit
19 Court Clerks on the manner in which this information
20 is provided and displayed.

21 (c) Relevant factors; findings.

22 (1) In determining whether to grant a specific remedy,
23 other than payment of support, the court shall consider
24 relevant factors, including but not limited to the
25 following:

26 (i) the nature, frequency, severity, pattern and

1 consequences of the respondent's past abuse, neglect
2 or exploitation of the petitioner or any family or
3 household member, including the concealment of his or
4 her location in order to evade service of process or
5 notice, and the likelihood of danger of future abuse,
6 neglect, or exploitation to petitioner or any member
7 of petitioner's or respondent's family or household;
8 and

9 (ii) the danger that any minor child will be
10 abused or neglected or improperly relocated from the
11 jurisdiction, improperly concealed within the State or
12 improperly separated from the child's primary
13 caretaker.

14 (2) In comparing relative hardships resulting to the
15 parties from loss of possession of the family home, the
16 court shall consider relevant factors, including but not
17 limited to the following:

18 (i) availability, accessibility, cost, safety,
19 adequacy, location and other characteristics of
20 alternate housing for each party and any minor child
21 or dependent adult in the party's care;

22 (ii) the effect on the party's employment; and

23 (iii) the effect on the relationship of the party,
24 and any minor child or dependent adult in the party's
25 care, to family, school, church and community.

26 (3) Subject to the exceptions set forth in paragraph

1 (4) of this subsection, the court shall make its findings
2 in an official record or in writing, and shall at a minimum
3 set forth the following:

4 (i) That the court has considered the applicable
5 relevant factors described in paragraphs (1) and (2)
6 of this subsection.

7 (ii) Whether the conduct or actions of respondent,
8 unless prohibited, will likely cause irreparable harm
9 or continued abuse.

10 (iii) Whether it is necessary to grant the
11 requested relief in order to protect petitioner or
12 other alleged abused persons.

13 (4) For purposes of issuing an ex parte emergency
14 order of protection, the court, as an alternative to or as
15 a supplement to making the findings described in
16 paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (c)(3)(iii) of this
17 subsection, may use the following procedure:

18 When a verified petition for an emergency order of
19 protection in accordance with the requirements of Sections
20 203 and 217 is presented to the court, the court shall
21 examine petitioner on oath or affirmation. An emergency
22 order of protection shall be issued by the court if it
23 appears from the contents of the petition and the
24 examination of petitioner that the averments are
25 sufficient to indicate abuse by respondent and to support
26 the granting of relief under the issuance of the emergency

1 order of protection.

2 (5) Never married parties. No rights or
3 responsibilities for a minor child born outside of
4 marriage attach to a putative father until a father and
5 child relationship has been established under the Illinois
6 Parentage Act of 1984, the Illinois Parentage Act of 2015,
7 the Illinois Public Aid Code, Section 12 of the Vital
8 Records Act, the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, the Probate
9 Act of 1975, the Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of
10 Support Act, the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act,
11 the Expedited Child Support Act of 1990, any judicial,
12 administrative, or other act of another state or
13 territory, any other Illinois statute, or by any foreign
14 nation establishing the father and child relationship, any
15 other proceeding substantially in conformity with the
16 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity
17 Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-193), or where
18 both parties appeared in open court or at an
19 administrative hearing acknowledging under oath or
20 admitting by affirmation the existence of a father and
21 child relationship. Absent such an adjudication, finding,
22 or acknowledgment, no putative father shall be granted
23 temporary allocation of parental responsibilities,
24 including parenting time with the minor child, or physical
25 care and possession of the minor child, nor shall an order
26 of payment for support of the minor child be entered.

1 (d) Balance of hardships; findings. If the court finds
2 that the balance of hardships does not support the granting of
3 a remedy governed by paragraph (2), (3), (10), (11), or (16) of
4 subsection (b) of this Section, which may require such
5 balancing, the court's findings shall so indicate and shall
6 include a finding as to whether granting the remedy will
7 result in hardship to respondent that would substantially
8 outweigh the hardship to petitioner from denial of the remedy.
9 The findings shall be an official record or in writing.

10 (e) Denial of remedies. Denial of any remedy shall not be
11 based, in whole or in part, on evidence that:

12 (1) Respondent has cause for any use of force, unless
13 that cause satisfies the standards for justifiable use of
14 force provided by Article 7 of the Criminal Code of 2012;

15 (2) Respondent was voluntarily intoxicated;

16 (3) Petitioner acted in self-defense or defense of
17 another, provided that, if petitioner utilized force, such
18 force was justifiable under Article 7 of the Criminal Code
19 of 2012;

20 (4) Petitioner did not act in self-defense or defense
21 of another;

22 (5) Petitioner left the residence or household to
23 avoid further abuse, neglect, or exploitation by
24 respondent;

25 (6) Petitioner did not leave the residence or
26 household to avoid further abuse, neglect, or exploitation

1 by respondent;

2 (7) Conduct by any family or household member excused
3 the abuse, neglect, or exploitation by respondent, unless
4 that same conduct would have excused such abuse, neglect,
5 or exploitation if the parties had not been family or
6 household members.

7 (Source: P.A. 99-85, eff. 1-1-16; 99-90, eff. 1-1-16; 99-642,
8 eff. 7-28-16; 100-388, eff. 1-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18;
9 100-923, eff. 1-1-19.)