

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2005 and 2006

HB0394

Introduced 1/25/2005, by Rep. Patricia Reid Lindner

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

750 ILCS 5/607

from Ch. 40, par. 607

Amends provisions of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act concerning visitation. Changes references from "illegitimate child" to "child born out of wedlock". Makes various changes in terminology. Deletes certain language, that was in the visitation provisions prior to the amendment of those provisions by Public Act 93-911, concerning the modification of orders granting, denying, or limiting the visitation rights of a grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of a child. Effective immediately.

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AN ACT concerning visitation.

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 Section 607 as follows:

- 6 (750 ILCS 5/607) (from Ch. 40, par. 607)
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Sec. 607. Visitation.

(a) A parent not granted custody of the child is entitled 8 to reasonable visitation rights unless the court finds, after a 9 hearing, that visitation would endanger seriously the child's 10 physical, mental, moral or emotional health. If the custodian's 11 street address is not identified, pursuant to Section 708, the 12 court shall require the parties to identify reasonable 13 14 alternative arrangements for visitation by a non-custodial 15 parent, including but not limited to visitation of the minor child at the residence of another person or at a local public 16 17 or private facility.

18 (a-3) Nothing in subsection (a-5) of this Section shall
19 apply to a child in whose interests a petition under Section
20 2-13 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is pending.

(a-5)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (a-5), any grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling <u>of the</u> <u>child</u> may file a petition for visitation rights to a minor child if there is an unreasonable denial of visitation by a parent and at least one of the following conditions exists:

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(A) one parent of the child is incompetent as a matter of law or deceased or has been sentenced to a period of imprisonment for more than 1 year;

(B) the child's mother and father are divorced or have
been legally separated from each other during the 3 month
period prior to the filing of the petition and at least one
parent does not object to the grandparent,

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sibling of the child having 1 great-grandparent, or 2 the child. The visitation with visitation of the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of the child 3 must not diminish the visitation of the parent who is not 4 5 related to the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling 6 of the child seeking visitation;

(C) the court, other than a Juvenile Court, 7 has parent-child relationship 8 terminated a and the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of the child is 9 the parent, grandparent, or child of the person whose 10 11 parental rights have been terminated, except in cases of 12 adoption. The visitation must not be used to allow the parent who lost parental rights to unlawfully visit with 13 the child; 14

15 (D) the child is <u>born out of wedlock</u> illegitimate, the 16 parents are not living together, and the petitioner is a 17 maternal grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of the 18 <u>born out of wedlock</u> illegitimate child; or

(E) the child is <u>born out of wedlock</u> illegitimate, the parents are not living together, the petitioner is a paternal grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling, and the paternity has been established by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) The <u>parent</u>, grandparent, great-grandparent, or <u>child</u>
 sibling of a parent whose parental rights have been terminated
 through an adoption proceeding may not petition for visitation
 rights.

28 (3) In making a determination under this subsection (a-5), 29 there is a rebuttable presumption that a fit parent's actions 30 and decisions regarding grandparent, great-grandparent, or 31 sibling visitation are not harmful to the child's mental, 32 physical, or emotional health. The burden is on the party filing a petition under this Section to prove that the parent's 33 34 actions and decisions regarding visitation times are harmful to 35 the child's mental, physical, or emotional health.

36 (4) In determining whether to grant visitation, the court

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1 shall consider the following:

2 (A) the preference of the child if the child is 3 determined to be of sufficient maturity to express a 4 preference;

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(B) the mental and physical health of the child;

6 (C) the mental and physical health of the grandparent, 7 great-grandparent, or sibling;

8 (D) the length and quality of the prior relationship 9 between the child and the grandparent, great-grandparent, 10 or sibling;

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(E) the good faith of the party in filing the petition;

(F) the good faith of the person denying visitation;

13 (G) the quantity of the visitation time requested and 14 the potential adverse impact that visitation would have on 15 the child's customary activities;

16 (H) whether the child resided with the petitioner for 17 at least 6 consecutive months with or without the current 18 custodian present;

(I) whether the petitioner had frequent or regular contact with the child for at least 12 consecutive months; and

(J) any other fact that establishes that the loss of the relationship between the petitioner and the child is likely to harm the child's mental, physical, or emotional health.

26 (5) The court may order visitation rights for the 27 grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling that include 28 reasonable access without requiring overnight or possessory 29 visitation.

30 (a-7)(1) Unless by stipulation of the parties, no motion to 31 modify a grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling visitation 32 order may be made earlier than 2 years after the date the order 33 was filed, unless the court permits it to be made on the basis 34 of affidavits that there is reason to believe the child's 35 present environment may endanger seriously the child's mental, 36 physical, or emotional health. - 4 - LRB094 05626 LCB 35675 b

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1 (2) The court shall not modify a prior grandparent, 2 great-grandparent, or sibling visitation order unless it finds by clear and convincing evidence, upon the basis of facts that 3 4 have arisen since the prior visitation order or that were 5 unknown to the court at the time of entry of the prior 6 visitation, that a change has occurred in the circumstances of the child or his or her custodian, and that the modification is 7 necessary to protect the mental, physical, or emotional health 8 9 of the child. The court shall state in its decision specific 10 findings of fact in support of its modification or termination 11 of the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling visitation.

12 (3) Attorney fees and costs shall be assessed against a 13 party seeking modification of the visitation order if the court 14 finds that the modification action is vexatious and constitutes 15 harassment.

16 (4) Notice under this subsection (a-7) shall be given as
 17 provided in subsections (c) and (d) of Section 601.

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(b) (1) (Blank.)

19 (1.5) The Court may grant reasonable visitation privileges 20 to a stepparent upon petition to the court by the stepparent, with notice to the parties required to be notified under 21 Section 601 of this Act, if the court determines that it is in 22 23 the best interests and welfare of the child, and may issue any necessary orders to enforce those visitation privileges. A 24 petition for visitation privileges may be filed under this 25 26 paragraph (1.5) whether or not a petition pursuant to this Act 27 has been previously filed or is currently pending if the 28 following circumstances are met:

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(A) the child is at least 12 years old;

30 (B) the child resided continuously with the parent and
31 stepparent for at least 5 years;

32 (C) the parent is deceased or is disabled and is unable33 to care for the child;

34 (D) the child wishes to have reasonable visitation with35 the stepparent; and

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(E) the stepparent was providing for the care, control,

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1 2 and welfare to the child prior to the initiation of the petition for visitation.

3 (2)(A) A petition for visitation privileges shall not be 4 filed pursuant to this subsection (b) by the parents or 5 grandparents of a putative father if the paternity of the 6 putative father has not been legally established.

7 (B) A petition for visitation privileges may not be filed 8 under this subsection (b) if the child who is the subject of 9 the grandparents' or great-grandparents' petition has been voluntarily surrendered by the parent or parents, except for a 10 11 surrender to the Illinois Department of Children and Family 12 Services or a foster care facility, or has been previously 13 adopted by an individual or individuals who are not related to the biological parents of the child or is the subject of a 14 15 pending adoption petition by an individual or individuals who 16 are not related to the biological parents of the child.

17 (3) (Blank).

(c) The court may modify an order granting or denying 18 19 visitation rights of a parent whenever modification would serve 20 the best interest of the child; but the court shall not restrict a parent's visitation rights unless it finds that the 21 22 visitation would endanger seriously the child's physical, 23 mental, moral or emotional health. The court may modify an order granting, denying, or limiting visitation rights of a 24 grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of any minor child 25 26 whenever a change of circumstances has occurred based on facts 27 occurring subsequent to the judgment and the court finds by 28 clear and convincing evidence that the modification is in the best interest of the minor child. 29

30 (d) If any court has entered an order prohibiting a 31 non-custodial parent of a child from any contact with a child 32 or restricting the non-custodial parent's contact with the 33 child, the following provisions shall apply:

(1) If an order has been entered granting visitation
 privileges with the child to a grandparent or
 great-grandparent who is related to the child through the

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1 non-custodial parent, the visitation privileges of the 2 grandparent or great-grandparent may be revoked if:

(i) a court has entered an order prohibiting the non-custodial parent from any contact with the child, and the grandparent or great-grandparent is found to have used his or her visitation privileges to facilitate contact between the child and the non-custodial parent; or

9 (ii) a court has entered an order restricting the 10 non-custodial parent's contact with the child, and the 11 grandparent or great-grandparent is found to have used 12 his or her visitation privileges to facilitate contact 13 between the child and the non-custodial parent in a 14 manner that violates the terms of the order restricting 15 the non-custodial parent's contact with the child.

Nothing in this subdivision (1) limits the authority of the court to enforce its orders in any manner permitted by law.

19 (2) Any order granting visitation privileges with the 20 child to a grandparent or great-grandparent who is related 21 to the child through the non-custodial parent shall contain 22 the following provision:

"If the (grandparent or great-grandparent, whichever is applicable) who has been granted visitation privileges under this order uses the visitation privileges to facilitate contact between the child and the child's non-custodial parent, the visitation privileges granted under this order shall be permanently revoked."

29 (e) No parent, not granted custody of the child, or 30 grandparent, or great-grandparent, or stepparent, or sibling of any minor child, convicted of any offense involving an 31 32 illegal sex act perpetrated upon a victim less than 18 years of age including but not limited to offenses for violations of 33 Article 12 of the Criminal Code of 1961, is entitled to 34 visitation rights while incarcerated or while on parole, 35 probation, conditional discharge, periodic imprisonment, or 36

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1 mandatory supervised release for that offense, and upon 2 discharge from incarceration for a misdemeanor offense or upon 3 discharge from parole, probation, conditional discharge, 4 periodic imprisonment, or mandatory supervised release for a 5 felony offense, visitation shall be denied until the person 6 successfully completes a treatment program approved by the 7 court.

8 (f) Unless the court determines, after considering all relevant factors, including but not limited to those set forth 9 in Section 602(a), that it would be in the best interests of 10 11 the child to allow visitation, the court shall not enter an 12 order providing visitation rights and pursuant to a motion to 13 modify visitation shall revoke visitation rights previously granted to any person who would otherwise be entitled to 14 15 petition for visitation rights under this Section who has been 16 convicted of first degree murder of the parent, grandparent, 17 great-grandparent, or sibling of the child who is the subject of the order. Until an order is entered pursuant to this 18 19 subsection, no person shall visit, with the child present, a 20 person who has been convicted of first degree murder of the parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of the 21 22 child without the consent of the child's parent, other than a 23 parent convicted of first degree murder as set forth herein, or 24 legal guardian.

25 (g) (Blank). If an order has been entered limiting, for 26 a minor child's contact or visitation with a cause, grandparent, great grandparent, or sibling on the grounds that 27 28 it was in the best interest of the child to do so, that order 29 may be modified only upon a showing of a substantial change in 30 circumstances occurring subsequent to the entry of the order with proof by clear and convincing evidence that modification 31 is in the best interest of the minor child. 32

33 (Source: P.A. 93-911, eff. 1-1-05.)

34 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 35 becoming law.