

## 93RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### State of Illinois

## 2003 and 2004

#### HB4318

Introduced 02/02/04, by Patricia Reid Lindner, William B. Black

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

750 ILCS 5/607

from Ch. 40, par. 607

Amends the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. Provides for grandparent, great-grandparent, and sibling visitation. Establishes who may file a petition for visitation. Creates a rebuttable presumption that a fit parent's actions and decisions regarding grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling visitation are not harmful to the child's mental, physical, or emotional health. Provides that a higher standard of proof shall be required to rebut the presumption concerning a fit parent's actions and decisions if both of the parents of the child agree that the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling should not be granted visitation rights. Provides that the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of a parent whose parental rights have been terminated through an adoption proceeding may not petition for visitation rights. Lists factors that may be considered in determining whether to grant visitation.

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

(A) one parent has been continually incarcerated during the 3 month period prior to the filing of the petition;

26(B) one parent of the child is incompetent as a27matter of law or deceased;

28 <u>(C) the child's mother and father are divorced or</u>
29 <u>have been legally separated from each other during the</u>
30 <u>3 month period prior to the filing of the petition and</u>
31 <u>at least one parent does not object to the grandparent,</u>
32 <u>great-grandparent, or sibling having visitation with</u>

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1	the child. The grandparent, great-grandparent, or
2	sibling must not diminish the visitation of the parent
3	who is not related to the grandparent,
4	great-grandparent, or sibling seeking visitation;
5	(D) the court has terminated a parent-child
6	relationship and the grandparent, great-grandparent,
7	or sibling is the parent of the person whose rights
8	have been terminated, except in cases of adoption;
9	(E) the child resided in the home of the
10	grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling for a
11	period of 6 consecutive months or more and the
12	grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling was the
13	primary caregiver for the child within the 2 years
14	prior to the filing of the petition;
15	(F) the child is illegitimate and the petitioner is
16	a maternal grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling
17	of the illegitimate child; or
18	(G) the child is illegitimate, the petitioner is a
19	paternal grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling,
20	and the paternity has been established by a court of
21	competent jurisdiction.
22	(2) The grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of
23	a parent whose parental rights have been terminated through
24	an adoption proceeding may not petition for visitation
25	rights.
26	(3) In making a determination under this subsection
27	(a-5), there is a rebuttable presumption that a fit
28	parent's actions and decisions regarding grandparent,
29	great-grandparent, or sibling visitation are not harmful
30	to the child's mental, physical, or emotional health. The
31	burden is on the party filing a petition under this Section
32	to prove that the parent's actions and decisions regarding
33	visitation times are harmful to the child's mental,
34	physical, or emotional health.
35	(4) In determining whether to grant visitation, the
36	court shall consider the following:

1	(A) the preference of the child if the child is
2	determined to be of sufficient maturity to express a
3	preference;
4	(B) the mental and physical health of the child;
5	(C) the mental and physical health of the
6	grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling;
7	(D) the length and quality of the prior
8	relationship between the child and the grandparent,
9	great-grandparent, or sibling;
10	(E) the good faith of the party in filing the
11	petition;
12	(F) the motivation of the person denying
13	visitation;
14	(G) the quantity of the visitation time requested
15	and the potential adverse impact that visitation would
16	have on the child's customary activities;
17	(H) whether the child resided with the petitioner
18	for at least 6 consecutive months with or without the
19	current custodian present;
19 20	<u>current custodian present;</u> (I) whether the petitioner had frequent or regular
20	(I) whether the petitioner had frequent or regular
20 21	(I) whether the petitioner had frequent or regular contact with the child for at least 12 consecutive
20 21 22	(I) whether the petitioner had frequent or regular contact with the child for at least 12 consecutive months; and
20 21 22 23	(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
20 21 22 23 24	(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
20 21 22 23 24 25	(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.
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	(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. (5) The court may order visitation rights for the
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	<pre>(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. (5) The court may order visitation rights for the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling that include</pre>
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	<pre>(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. (5) The court may order visitation rights for the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling that include reasonable access without requiring overnight or</pre>
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	<pre>(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. (5) The court may order visitation rights for the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling that include reasonable access without requiring overnight or possessory visitation.</pre>
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	<ul> <li>(I) whether the petitioner had frequent or regular contact with the child for at least 12 consecutive months; and         <ul> <li>(J) any other fact that establishes that the loss of the relationship between the petitioner and the child is likely to harm the child.</li> <li>(5) The court may order visitation rights for the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling that include reasonable access without requiring overnight or possessory visitation.</li> <li>(b) (1) (Blank.) The court may grant reasonable visitation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	<ul> <li>(I) whether the petitioner had frequent or regular contact with the child for at least 12 consecutive months; and         <ul> <li>(J) any other fact that establishes that the loss of the relationship between the petitioner and the child is likely to harm the child.</li> <li>(5) The court may order visitation rights for the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling that include reasonable access without requiring overnight or possessory visitation.</li> <li>(b) (1) (Blank.) The court may grant reasonable visitation for the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling that include provide to a grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling visitation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	<ul> <li>(I) whether the petitioner had frequent or regular contact with the child for at least 12 consecutive months; and         <ul> <li>(J) any other fact that establishes that the loss of the relationship between the petitioner and the child is likely to harm the child.</li> <li>(5) The court may order visitation rights for the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling that include reasonable access without requiring overnight or possessory visitation.</li> <li>(b) (1) (Blank.) The court may grant reasonable visitation of any minor child upon petition to the court by the grandparents</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	<ul> <li>(I) whether the petitioner had frequent or regular contact with the child for at least 12 consecutive months; and         <ul> <li>(J) any other fact that establishes that the loss of the relationship between the petitioner and the child is likely to harm the child.</li> <li>(5) The court may order visitation rights for the grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling that include reasonable access without requiring overnight or possessory visitation.</li> <li>(b) (1) (Blank.) The court may grant reasonable visitation privileges to a grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of any minor child upon petition to the court by the grandparents or on behalf of the sibling, with notice</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

orders to enforce such visitation privileges. Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection (b), a petition for visitation privileges may be filed under this paragraph (1) whether or not a petition pursuant to this Act has been previously filed or is currently pending if one or more of the following circumstances exist:

7 (A) the parents are not currently cohabiting on a
 8 permanent or an indefinite basis;

9 (B) one of the parents has been absent from the marital 10 abode for more than one month without the spouse knowing 11 his or her whereabouts;

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(C) one of the parents is deceased;

13(D) one of the parents joins in the petition with the14grandparents, great-grandparents, or sibling; or

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(E) a sibling is in State custody.

(1.5) The Court may grant reasonable visitation privileges 16 17 to a stepparent upon petition to the court by the stepparent, with notice to the parties required to be notified under 18 19 Section 601 of this Act, if the court determines that it is in 20 the best interests and welfare of the child, and may issue any necessary orders to enforce those visitation privileges. A 21 petition for visitation privileges may be filed under this 22 23 paragraph (1.5) whether or not a petition pursuant to this Act has been previously filed or is currently pending if the 24 25 following circumstances are met:

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

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

29 (C) the parent is deceased or is disabled and is unable
30 to care for the child;

31 (D) the child wishes to have reasonable visitation with32 the stepparent; and

33 (E) the stepparent was providing for the care, control,
34 and welfare to the child prior to the initiation of the
35 petition for visitation.

36 (2)(A) A petition for visitation privileges shall not be

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1 filed pursuant to this subsection (b) by the parents or 2 grandparents of a putative father if the paternity of the 3 putative father has not been legally established.

(B) A petition for visitation privileges may not be filed 4 5 under this subsection (b) if the child who is the subject of 6 the grandparents' or great-grandparents' petition has been voluntarily surrendered by the parent or parents, except for a 7 8 surrender to the Illinois Department of Children and Family 9 Services or a foster care facility, or has been previously adopted by an individual or individuals who are not related to 10 11 the biological parents of the child or is the subject of a 12 pending adoption petition by an individual or individuals who 13 are not related to the biological parents of the child.

14 (3) <u>(Blank).</u> When one parent is deceased, the surviving 15 parent shall not interfere with the visitation rights of the 16 grandparents.

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

(d) If any court has entered an order prohibiting a non-custodial parent of a child from any contact with a child or restricting the non-custodial parent's contact with the 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
 non-custodial parent, the visitation privileges of the

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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

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

(2) Any order granting visitation privileges with the
child to a grandparent or great-grandparent who is related
to the child through the non-custodial parent shall contain
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."

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

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

(f) Unless the court determines, after considering all 7 relevant factors, including but not limited to those set forth 8 9 in Section 602(a), that it would be in the best interests of the child to allow visitation, the court shall not enter an 10 11 order providing visitation rights and pursuant to a motion to 12 modify visitation shall revoke visitation rights previously 13 granted to any person who would otherwise be entitled to petition for visitation rights under this Section who has been 14 15 convicted of first degree murder of the parent, grandparent, 16 great-grandparent, or sibling of the child who is the subject 17 of the order. Until an order is entered pursuant to this subsection, no person shall visit, with the child present, a 18 19 person who has been convicted of first degree murder of the 20 parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, or sibling of the child without the consent of the child's parent, other than a 21 22 parent convicted of first degree murder as set forth herein, or 23 legal guardian.

(g) If an order has been entered limiting, for cause, a 24 25 minor child's contact or visitation with a grandparent, 26 great-grandparent, or sibling on the grounds that it was in the 27 best interest of the child to do so, that order may be modified 28 only upon a showing of a substantial change in circumstances 29 occurring subsequent to the entry of the order with proof by 30 clear and convincing evidence that modification is in the best interest of the minor child. 31

32 (Source: P.A. 90-782, eff. 8-14-98; 90-801, eff. 6-1-99; 33 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 91-610, eff. 8-19-99.)