A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO CHILD CUSTODY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. Section 302A-481, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 2 amended by amending the definition of "careqiver" to read as 3 follows: 4 ""Caregiver" means any person who is at least eighteen 5 years of age and: 6 Related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the minor, (1)7 including a person who is entitled to an award of 8 custody pursuant to section $[\frac{571-46(a)(2)}{571-46(a)(2)}]$ 571-9 46(a)(5) but is not the legal custodian or quardian of 10 the minor; or 11 (2) Has resided with the minor for a continuous immediate

12 preceding period of six months or more."

13 SECTION 2. Section 571-46, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is14 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

15 "(a) In actions for divorce, separation, annulment, 16 separate maintenance, or any other proceeding where there is at 17 issue a dispute as to the custody of a minor child, the court,

HB LRB 19-0299-1.doc

H.B. NO. 107

1 during the pendency of the action, at the final hearing, or any 2 time during the minority of the child, may make an order for the 3 custody of the minor child as may seem necessary or proper. In 4 awarding the custody, the court shall be guided by the following 5 standards, considerations, and procedures:

6	(1)	[Custody] There shall be a presumption, rebuttable by
7		a preponderance of the evidence, that joint custody
8		and equally shared parenting time is in the best
9		interests of the child. If a deviation from equal
10		parenting time is warranted, the court shall construct
11		a parenting time schedule that maximizes the time each
12		parent or de facto custodian has with the child,
13		consistent with ensuring the child's welfare;
14	(2)	If the parents live in the same county, custody and
15		visitation shall be shared equally, unless the court
16		finds that one or more parents is unable to provide
17		for the best interests of the child or the court
18		considers the issue of family violence pursuant to
19		paragraph (13);
20	(3)	If the parents do not live in the same county, but
21		would otherwise qualify for shared custody and



3

1 visitation pursuant to paragraph (2), custody and 2 visitation may be awarded to either parent or to both 3 parents according to the best interests of the child, and the court [also may] shall consider the frequent, 4 5 continuing, and meaningful contact of [each parent 6 with the child unless the court finds that a parent is 7 unable to act in the best interest of the child;] the 8 child with each parent; 9 (4)If the court is unable to determine custody pursuant 10 to paragraphs (2) and (3), custody may be awarded to 11 either parent or to both parents according to the best 12 interests of the child, and the court shall consider 13 the frequent, continuing, and meaningful contact of 14 the child with each parent; 15 $\left[\frac{2}{2}\right]$ (5) Custody may be awarded to persons other than the 16 father or mother whenever the award serves the best 17 interests of the child. Any person who has had de 18 facto custody of the child in a stable and wholesome 19 home and is a fit and proper person shall be entitled 20 prima facie to an award of custody;

HB LRB 19-0299-1.doc

1 [-(3)] (6) If a child is of sufficient age and capacity to 2 reason, so as to form an intelligent preference, the 3 child's wishes as to custody shall be considered and 4 be given due weight by the court; 5 (7) The motivations of the adults involved shall be 6 considered when determining the best interests of the 7 child; 8 $\left[\frac{4}{4}\right]$ (8) Whenever good cause appears therefor, the court 9 may require an investigation and report concerning the 10 care, welfare, and custody of any minor child of the 11 parties. When so directed by the court, investigators 12 or professional personnel attached to or assisting the 13 court, hereinafter referred to as child custody 14 evaluators, shall make investigations and reports that 15 shall be made available to all interested parties and 16 counsel before hearing, and the reports may be 17 received in evidence if no objection is made and, if 18 objection is made, may be received in evidence; 19 provided the person or persons responsible for the 20 report are available for cross-examination as to any 21 matter that has been investigated; and provided



Page 4

H.B. NO. 107

1 further that the court shall define, in accordance 2 with section 571-46.4, the requirements to be a court-3 appointed child custody evaluator, the standards of practice, ethics, policies, and procedures required of 4 5 court-appointed child custody evaluators in the 6 performance of their duties for all courts, and the 7 powers of the courts over child custody evaluators to 8 effectuate the best interests of a child in a 9 contested custody dispute pursuant to this section. 10 Where there is no child custody evaluator available 11 that meets the requirements and standards, or any 12 child custody evaluator to serve indigent parties, the 13 court may appoint a person otherwise willing and 14 available in accordance with section 571-46.4; 15 [(5)] (9) The court may hear the testimony of any person or 16 expert, produced by any party or upon the court's own 17 motion, whose skill, insight, knowledge, or experience 18 is such that the person's or expert's testimony is 19 relevant to a just and reasonable determination of 20 what is for the best physical, mental, moral, and

1 spiritual well-being of the child whose custody is at 2 issue; 3 [(6)] (10) Any custody award shall be subject to 4 modification or change whenever the best interests of 5 the child require or justify the modification or 6 change and, wherever practicable, the same person who 7 made the original order shall hear the motion or 8 petition for modification of the prior award; 9 $\left[\frac{(7)}{(11)}\right]$ (11) Reasonable visitation rights shall be awarded to 10 parents, grandparents, siblings, and any person 11 interested in the welfare of the child in the 12 discretion of the court, unless it is shown that 13 rights of visitation are detrimental to the best 14 interests of the child; 15 [(8)] (12) The court may appoint a guardian ad litem to 16 represent the interests of the child and may assess 17 the reasonable fees and expenses of the guardian ad 18 litem as costs of the action, payable in whole or in 19 part by either or both parties as the circumstances 20 may justify;

H.B. NO. 107

1 $\left[\frac{9}{13}\right]$ (13) In every proceeding where there is at issue a 2 dispute as to the custody of a child, a determination 3 by the court that family violence has been committed 4 by a parent raises a rebuttable presumption that it is 5 detrimental to the child and not in the best interest 6 of the child to be placed in sole custody, joint legal 7 custody, or joint physical custody with the 8 perpetrator of family violence. In addition to other 9 factors that a court shall consider in a proceeding in 10 which the custody of a child or visitation by a parent 11 is at issue, and in which the court has made a finding 12 of family violence by a parent: 13 (A) The court shall consider as the primary factor 14 the safety and well-being of the child and of the 15 parent who is the victim of family violence; 16 The court shall consider the effect of incidents (B) 17 of family violence on the relationship between 18 the child and each parent; 19 [-(B)-] (C) The court shall consider the perpetrator's 20 history of causing physical harm, bodily injury, 21 or assault or causing reasonable fear of physical



1			harm, bodily injury, or assault to another
2			person; and
3	[-	(C)]	(D) If a parent is absent or relocates because
4			of an act of family violence by the other parent,
5			the absence or relocation shall not be a factor
6			that weighs against the parent in determining
7			custody or visitation;
8	[(10)]	(14)	A court may award visitation to a parent who has
9		comm	itted family violence only if the court finds that
10		adeq	uate provision can be made for the physical safety
11		and	psychological well-being of the child and for the
12		safe	ty of the parent who is a victim of family
13		viol	ence;
14	[(11)]	(15)	In a visitation order, a court may:
15		(A)	Order an exchange of a child to occur in a
16			protected setting;
17		(B)	Order visitation supervised by another person or
18			agency;
19		(C)	Order the perpetrator of family violence to
20			attend and complete, to the satisfaction of the
21			court, a program of intervention for perpetrators



1		or other designated counseling as a condition of
2		the visitation;
3	(D)	Order the perpetrator of family violence to
4		abstain from possession or consumption of alcohol
5		or controlled substances during the visitation
6		and for twenty-four hours preceding the
7		visitation;
8	(E) ⁻	Order the perpetrator of family violence to pay a
9		fee to defray the costs of supervised visitation;
10	(F)	Prohibit overnight visitation;
11	(G)	Require a bond from the perpetrator of family
12		violence for the return and safety of the child.
13		In determining the amount of the bond, the court
14		shall consider the financial circumstances of the
15		perpetrator of family violence;
16	(H)	Impose any other condition that is deemed
17		necessary to provide for the safety of the child,
18		the victim of family violence, or other family or
19		household member; and
20	(I)	Order the address of the child and the victim to
21		be kept confidential;



Page 9

H.B. NO. 107

1	[(12)]	(16) The court may refer but shall not order an adult
2		who is a victim of family violence to attend, either
3		individually or with the perpetrator of the family
4		violence, counseling relating to the victim's status
5		or behavior as a victim as a condition of receiving
6		custody of a child or as a condition of visitation;
7	[(13)]	(17) If a court allows a family or household member
8		to supervise visitation, the court shall establish
9		conditions to be followed during visitation;
10	[(14)]	(18) A supervised visitation center shall provide a
11		secure setting and specialized procedures for
12		supervised visitation and the transfer of children for
13		visitation and supervision by a person trained in
14		security and the avoidance of family violence;
15	[(15)]	(19) The court may include in visitation awarded
16		pursuant to this section visitation by electronic
17		communication provided that the court shall
18		additionally consider the potential for abuse or
19		misuse of the electronic communication, including the
20		equipment used for the communication, by the person
21		seeking visitation or by persons who may be present



H.B. NO. 107

1 during the visitation or have access to the 2 communication or equipment; whether the person seeking 3 visitation has previously violated a temporary 4 restraining order or protective order; and whether 5 adequate provision can be made for the physical safety 6 and psychological well-being of the child and for the 7 safety of the custodial parent; 8 [(16)] (20) The court may set conditions for visitation by 9 electronic communication under paragraph $\left[\frac{(15)}{(12)}\right]$ (19), 10 including visitation supervised by another person or 11 occurring in a protected setting. Visitation by electronic communication shall not be used to: 12 13 (A) Replace or substitute an award of custody or 14 physical visitation except where: 15 (i) Circumstances exist that make a parent 16 seeking visitation unable to participate in 17 physical visitation, including military 18 deployment; or 19 (ii) Physical visitation may subject the child to 20 physical or extreme psychological harm; or



•

1		(B)	Justify or support the relocation of a custodial		
2			parent; and		
3	[(17)]	(21)	Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary,		
4		no na	atural parent shall be granted custody of or		
5		visi	cation with a child if the natural parent has been		
6		conv	icted in a court of competent jurisdiction in any		
7		state	state of rape or sexual assault and the child was		
8		conce	eived as a result of that offense; provided that:		
9		(A)	A denial of custody or visitation under this		
10			paragraph shall not affect the obligation of the		
11			convicted natural parent to support the child;		
12		(B)	The court may order the convicted natural parent		
13			to pay child support;		
14		(C)	This paragraph shall not apply if subsequent to		
15			the date of conviction, the convicted natural		
16			parent and custodial natural parent cohabitate		
17			and establish a mutual custodial environment for		
18			the child; and		
19		(D)	A custodial natural parent may petition the court		
20			to grant the convicted natural parent custody and		
21			visitation denied pursuant to this paragraph, and		



H.B. NO. 107

1 upon such petition the court may grant custody 2 and visitation to the convicted natural parent 3 where it is in the best interest of the child." SECTION 3. Section 571-46.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 4 5 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows: 6 "(a) Upon the application of either parent, joint custody 7 may be awarded in the discretion of the court. For the purpose 8 of assisting the court in making a determination whether an 9 award of joint custody is appropriate, the court shall, upon the 10 request of either party, direct that an investigation be 11 conducted pursuant to the provisions of section [571-46(a)(4).]12 571-46(a)(8)." 13 SECTION 4. Section 577-28, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 14 amended by amending subsection (g) to read as follows: 15 As used in this section, "caregiver" means any person " (q) who is at least eighteen years of age and: 16 17 (1)Is related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the 18 minor, including a person who is entitled to an award 19 of custody pursuant to section $[\frac{571-46(a)(2)}{2}]$ 571-20 46(a)(5) but who is not the legal custodian or 21 guardian of the minor; or



B/R

JAN 1 7 2019

Page 14

Report Title: Family Court; Child Custody; Parental Parity

Description:

Clarifies the factors under which the family court awards custody and visitation of a minor child to ensure parental parity.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

