

A Bill for an Act Relating to Family Court.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Chapter 571, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to part V to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

“**§571- Parenting plans.** (a) For every action that includes a contested custody of children, both parties or both parents shall develop either a mutually agreed-upon general parenting plan or separate individually-desired parenting plan, and file the plan at the outset of the action.

(b) A parenting plan may include a general outline relating to parental responsibilities and parenting time. A general parenting plan may also allow the parents to develop a more detailed agreement on an informal basis.

(c) A detailed parenting plan may include, but is not limited to, provisions relating to:

- (1) Residential schedule;
 - (2) Holiday, birthday, and vacation planning;
 - (3) Parental decision-making and responsibility;
 - (4) Breastfeeding, if applicable;
 - (5) Information sharing and access;
 - (6) Relocation of parents;
 - (7) Telephone access and other means of communication;
 - (8) Right of first refusal procedures;
 - (9) Transportation; and
 - (10) Methods for changing or enforcing the parenting plan and for resolving disputes.
- (d) If the parties cannot agree on a parenting plan, the court may:
- (1) Order the parties to participate in alternative dispute resolution and in counseling with a person with professional experience in child custody or parenting issues, or with other appropriate education, unless there is a finding of family violence; and
 - (2) Develop and file a detailed parenting plan when requested by either of the parties or parents.
- (e) The court or the parties may revise and amend the parenting plan from time to time.”

SECTION 2. Section 571-46, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

“**§571-46 Criteria and procedure in awarding custody and visitation.** In the actions for divorce, separation, annulment, separate maintenance, or any other proceeding where there is at issue a dispute as to the custody of a minor child, the court, during the pendency of the action, at the final hearing, or any time during the minority of the child, may make an order for the custody of the minor child as may seem necessary or proper. In awarding the custody, the court shall be guided by the following standards, considerations, and procedures:

- (1) Custody should be awarded to either parent or to both parents according to the best interests of the child[;], and the court may also consider the importance of frequent, continuing, and meaningful contact of each parent with the child unless the court finds that a parent is unable to act in the best interest of the child;

- (2) Custody may be awarded to persons other than the father or mother whenever the award serves the best interest of the child. Any person who has had de facto custody of the child in a stable and wholesome home and is a fit and proper person shall be entitled prima facie to an award of custody;
- (3) If a child is of sufficient age and capacity to reason, so as to form an intelligent preference, the child's wishes as to custody shall be considered and be given due weight by the court;
- (4) Whenever good cause appears therefor, the court may require an investigation and report concerning the care, welfare, and custody of any minor child of the parties. When so directed by the court, investigators or professional personnel attached to or assisting the court shall make investigations and reports which shall be made available to all interested parties and counsel before hearing, and the reports may be received in evidence if no objection is made and, if objection is made, may be received in evidence; provided the person or persons responsible for the report are available for cross-examination as to any matter that has been investigated;
- (5) The court may hear the testimony of any person or expert, produced by any party or upon the court's own motion, whose skill, insight, knowledge, or experience is such that the person's or expert's testimony is relevant to a just and reasonable determination of what is for the best physical, mental, moral, and spiritual well-being of the child whose custody is at issue;
- (6) Any custody award shall be subject to modification or change whenever the best interests of the child require or justify the modification or change and, wherever practicable, the same person who made the original order shall hear the motion or petition for modification of the prior award;
- (7) Reasonable visitation rights shall be awarded to parents, grandparents, siblings, and any person interested in the welfare of the child in the discretion of the court, unless it is shown that rights of visitation are detrimental to the best interests of the child;
- (8) The court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the interests of the child and may assess the reasonable fees and expenses of the guardian ad litem as costs of the action, payable in whole or in part by either or both parties as the circumstances may justify;
- (9) In every proceeding where there is at issue a dispute as to the custody of a child, a determination by the court that family violence has been committed by a parent raises a rebuttable presumption that it is detrimental to the child and not in the best interest of the child to be placed in sole custody, joint legal custody, or joint physical custody with the perpetrator of family violence. In addition to other factors that a court must consider in a proceeding in which the custody of a child or visitation by a parent is at issue, and in which the court has made a finding of family violence by a parent:
 - (A) The court shall consider as the primary factor the safety and well-being of the child and of the parent who is the victim of family violence;
 - (B) The court shall consider the perpetrator's history of causing physical harm, bodily injury, or assault or causing reasonable fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault to another person; and
 - (C) If a parent is absent or relocates because of an act of family violence by the other parent, the absence or relocation shall not

- be a factor that weighs against the parent in determining custody or visitation;
- (10) A court may award visitation to a parent who committed family violence only if the court finds that adequate provision can be made for the physical safety and psychological well-being of the child and for the safety of the parent who is a victim of family violence;
 - (11) In a visitation order, a court may:
 - (A) Order an exchange of a child to occur in a protected setting;
 - (B) Order visitation supervised by another person or agency;
 - (C) Order the perpetrator of family violence to attend and complete, to the satisfaction of the court, a program of intervention for perpetrators or other designated counseling as a condition of the visitation;
 - (D) Order the perpetrator of family violence to abstain from possession or consumption of alcohol or controlled substances during the visitation and for twenty-four hours preceding the visitation;
 - (E) Order the perpetrator of family violence to pay a fee to defray the costs of supervised visitation;
 - (F) Prohibit overnight visitation;
 - (G) Require a bond from the perpetrator of family violence for the return and safety of the child. In determining the amount of the bond, the court shall consider the financial circumstances of the perpetrator of family violence;
 - (H) Impose any other condition that is deemed necessary to provide for the safety of the child, the victim of family violence, or other family or household member; and
 - (I) Order the address of the child and the victim to be kept confidential;
 - (12) The court may refer but shall not order an adult who is a victim of family violence to attend, either individually or with the perpetrator of the family violence, counseling relating to the victim's status or behavior as a victim as a condition of receiving custody of a child or as a condition of visitation;
 - (13) If a court allows a family or household member to supervise visitation, the court shall establish conditions to be followed during visitation; and
 - (14) A supervised visitation center must provide: a secure setting and specialized procedures for supervised visitation and the transfer of children for visitation and supervision by a person trained in security and the avoidance of family violence."

SECTION 3. Section 571-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new definition to be appropriately inserted and to read as follows:

““Meaningful contact” means parent and child interactions, activities, and experiences, performed together, which nurture the parent-child attachment and relationship, while contributing to the child’s development in a positive and effective manner.”

SECTION 4. Section 571-46.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) For the purposes of this section, “joint custody” means an order awarding legal custody of the minor child or children to both parents and providing that physical custody shall be shared by the parents, pursuant to a parenting plan developed pursuant to section 571- , in such a way as to assure the child or children

of frequent, continuing, and meaningful contact with both parents; provided, however, that such order may award joint legal custody without awarding joint physical custody.’’

SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.¹

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

(Became law on July 12, 2005, without the Governor’s signature, pursuant to Art. III, §16, State Constitution.)

Note

1. Edited pursuant to HRS §23G-16.5.