

ACT 172

H.B. NO. 2666

A Bill for an Act Relating to Domestic Violence.

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

SECTION 1. Section 586-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending the definition of “Family and household members” to read:

““Family [and] or household [members]” member” means spouses or reciprocal beneficiaries, former spouses or former reciprocal beneficiaries, persons who have a child in common, parents, children, persons related by consanguinity, and persons jointly residing or formerly residing in the same dwelling unit.”

SECTION 2. Section 586-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

“**§586-4 Temporary restraining order.** (a) Upon petition to a family court judge, a temporary restraining order may be granted without notice to restrain either or both parties from contacting, threatening, or physically abusing each other, notwithstanding that a complaint for annulment, divorce, or separation has not been filed. The order may be granted to any person who, at the time such order is granted, is a family or household member as defined in section 586-1 or who filed a petition on behalf of a family or household member. The order shall enjoin the respondent or person to be restrained from performing any combination of the following acts:

- (1) Contacting, threatening, or physically abusing the petitioner;
- (2) Contacting, threatening, or physically abusing any person residing at the petitioner’s residence;
- (3) Telephoning the petitioner;
- (4) Entering or visiting the petitioner’s residence; or
- (5) Contacting, threatening, or physically abusing the petitioner at work.

(b) The family court judge may issue the ex parte temporary restraining order orally, if the person being restrained is present in court. The order shall state that there is probable cause to believe that a [recent] past act or acts of abuse have occurred, or that threats of abuse make it probable that acts of abuse may be imminent. The order further¹ shall state that the temporary restraining order is necessary for the purpose of preventing acts of abuse[,] or preventing a recurrence of actual domestic abuse, and assuring a period of separation of the parties involved. The order shall describe in reasonable detail the act or acts sought to be restrained.

Where necessary, the order may require either or both of the parties involved to leave the premises during the period of the order, and [may] also may restrain the party or parties to whom it is directed from contacting, threatening, or physically abusing the applicant's family or household members. The order shall not only be binding upon the parties to the action, but also upon their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, or any other persons in active concert or participation with them. The order shall enjoin the respondent or person to be restrained from performing any combination of the following acts:

- (1) Contacting, threatening, or physically abusing the petitioner;
- (2) Contacting, threatening, or physically abusing any person residing at the petitioner's residence;
- (3) Telephoning the petitioner;
- (4) Entering or visiting the petitioner's residence; or
- (5) Contacting, threatening, or physically abusing the petitioner at work.

(c) When a temporary restraining order is granted pursuant to this chapter and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, violation of the restraining order is a misdemeanor. A person convicted under this section shall undergo [treatment or counseling] domestic violence intervention at any available domestic violence program as ordered by the court. The court [shall] additionally shall sentence a person convicted under this section as follows:

- (1) For a first conviction for violation of the temporary restraining order, the person shall serve a mandatory minimum jail sentence of forty-eight hours[;] and be fined not less than \$150 nor more than \$500; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine; and
- (2) For the second and any subsequent conviction for violation of the temporary restraining order, the person shall serve a mandatory minimum jail sentence of thirty days[.] and be fined not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine. Upon conviction and sentencing of the defendant, the court shall order that the defendant immediately be incarcerated to serve the mandatory minimum sentence imposed; provided that the defendant may be admitted to bail pending appeal pursuant to chapter 804. The court may stay the imposition of the sentence if special circumstances exist.

The court may suspend any jail sentence, except for the mandatory sentences under paragraphs (1) and (2), upon condition that the defendant remain alcohol and drug-free, conviction-free, or complete court-ordered assessments or [counseling.] intervention. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the discretion of the judge to impose additional sanctions authorized in sentencing for a misdemeanor.

(d) Any fines collected pursuant to subsection (c) shall be deposited into the spouse and child abuse special account established under section 601-3.6.'

SECTION 3. Section 586-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) On the earliest date that the business of the court will permit, but no later than fifteen days from the date the temporary restraining order is granted, the court [shall], after giving due notice to all parties, shall hold a hearing on the application requiring cause to be shown why the order should not continue. In the event that service has not been effected, the court may set a new date for the hearing; provided that [said] the date shall not exceed ninety days from the date the

temporary restraining order was granted. All parties shall be present at the hearing and may be represented by counsel.

The protective order may include all orders stated in the temporary restraining order and may provide [such] further relief, as the court deems necessary to prevent domestic abuse or a recurrence of abuse, including orders establishing temporary visitation with regard to minor children of the parties and orders to either or both parties to participate in [treatment or counseling services.] domestic violence intervention.”

SECTION 4. Section 586-5.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

“**§586-5.5 Protective order; additional orders.** (a) If after hearing all relevant evidence, the court finds that the respondent has failed to show cause why the order should not be continued and that a protective order is necessary to prevent domestic abuse or a recurrence of abuse, the court may order that a protective order be issued for such further period as the court deems appropriate, not to exceed three years from the date the protective order is granted.

The protective order may include all orders stated in the temporary restraining order and may provide [such] for further relief as the court deems necessary to prevent domestic abuse or a recurrence of abuse, including orders establishing temporary visitation and custody with regard to minor children of the parties and orders to either or both parties to participate in [treatment or counseling] domestic violence intervention services. If the court finds that the party meets the requirements under section 334-59(a)(2), the court further may [further] order that the party be taken to the nearest facility for emergency examination and treatment.

(b) A protective order [which was granted for a period less than three years] may be extended for a period not to exceed three years from the [date] expiration of the [original] preceding protective order [was granted]. Upon application by a person or agency capable of petitioning under section 586-3, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the protective order should be extended. In making a determination, the court shall consider evidence of abuse and threats of abuse that occurred prior to the initial restraining order and whether good cause exists to extend the protective order.

The extended protective order may include all orders stated in the [temporary] preceding restraining order and may provide such further relief as the court deems necessary to prevent domestic abuse or a recurrence of abuse, including orders establishing temporary visitation and custody with regard to minor children of the parties and orders to either or both parties to participate in [treatment or counseling] domestic violence intervention services. The court may [extend or] terminate the extended protective order at any time with the mutual consent of the parties.”

SECTION 5. Section 586-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

“**§586-6 [Service] Notice of order.** Any order issued under this chapter shall either be personally served upon the respondent, or served by certified mail, unless the respondent was present at the hearing in which case the respondent [may be served by handing the respondent a filed copy of the order after the hearing.] shall be deemed to have notice of the order. A filed copy of each order issued under this chapter shall be served by regular mail upon the chief of police of each county.”

SECTION 6. Section 601-3.6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) The account shall consist of fees remitted pursuant to sections 338-14.5 and 572-5, fines collected pursuant to section 586-4(c), interest and investment earnings, grants, donations, and contributions from private or public sources. All realizations of the account shall be subject to the conditions specified in subsection (b).”

SECTION 7. Section 706-623, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (1) to read as follows:

“(1) When the court has sentenced a defendant to be placed on probation, the period of probation shall be as follows, unless the court enters the reason therefor on the record and sentences the defendant to a shorter period of probation:

- (a) Ten years upon conviction of a class A felony;
- (b) Five years upon conviction of a class B or class C felony;
- (c) One year upon conviction of a misdemeanor; except that upon a conviction under section 586-4, 586-11, or 709-906, the court may sentence the defendant to a period of probation not exceeding two years; or
- (d) Six months upon conviction of a petty misdemeanor.

The court, on application of a probation officer, on application of the defendant, or on its own motion, may discharge the defendant at any time. Prior to granting early discharge, the court shall afford the prosecuting attorney an opportunity to be heard. The terms of probation provided in this part, other than in this section, shall not apply to sentences of probation imposed under section 706-606.3.”

SECTION 8. Section 709-906, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

“**§709-906 Abuse of family and household members; penalty.** (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, singly or in concert, to physically abuse a family or household member or to refuse compliance with the lawful order of a police officer under subsection (4). The police, in investigating any complaint of abuse of a family or household member, upon request, may transport the abused person to a hospital or safe shelter.

For the purposes of this section, “family or household member” means spouses[,] or reciprocal beneficiaries, former spouses[,] or reciprocal beneficiaries, [reciprocal beneficiaries, former reciprocal beneficiaries,] persons who have a child in common, parents, children, persons related by consanguinity, and persons jointly residing or formerly residing in the same dwelling unit.

(2) Any police officer, with or without a warrant, may arrest a person if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is physically abusing, or has physically abused, a family or household member and that the person arrested is guilty thereof.

(3) A police officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is physically abusing, or has physically abused, a family or household member shall prepare a written report.

(4) Any police officer, with or without a warrant, may take the following course of action where the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that there was [recent] physical abuse or harm inflicted by one person upon a family or household member, regardless of whether the physical abuse or harm occurred in the officer’s presence:

- (a) The police officer may make reasonable inquiry of the family or household member upon whom the officer believes [recent] physical abuse or harm has been inflicted and other witnesses as there may be;
- (b) Where the police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that there is probable danger of further physical abuse or harm being inflicted by one person upon a family or household member, the police officer lawfully may order the person to leave the premises for a [cooling off] period of separation of twenty-four hours, during which time the person shall not initiate any contact, either by telephone or in person, with the family or household member; provided that the person is allowed to enter the premises with police escort to collect any necessary personal effects;
- (c) Where the police officer makes the finding referred to in paragraph (b) and the incident occurs after 12:00 p.m. on any Friday, or on any Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the order to leave the premises and to initiate no further contact shall commence immediately and be in full force, but the twenty-four hour period shall be enlarged and extended until 4:30 p.m. on the first day following the weekend or legal holiday;
- (d) All persons who are ordered to leave as stated above shall be given a written warning citation stating the date, time, and location of the warning and stating the penalties for violating the warning. A copy of the warning citation shall be retained by the police officer and attached to a written report which shall be submitted in all cases. A third copy of the warning citation shall be given to the abused person;
- (e) If the person so ordered refuses to comply with the order to leave the premises or returns to the premises before the expiration of the [cooling off] period[,] of separation, or if the person so ordered initiates any contact with the abused person, the person shall be placed under arrest for the purpose of preventing further physical abuse or harm to the family or household member; and
- (f) The police officer may seize all firearms and ammunition that the police officer has reasonable grounds to believe were used or threatened to be used in the commission of an offense under this section.

(5) Abuse of a family or household member and refusal to comply with the lawful order of a police officer under subsection (4) are misdemeanors and the person shall be sentenced as follows:

- (a) For the first offense the person shall serve a minimum jail sentence of forty-eight hours; and
- (b) For a second offense and any other subsequent offense that occurs within one year of the previous offense, the person shall be termed a "repeat offender" and serve a minimum jail sentence of thirty days.

Upon conviction and sentencing of the defendant, the court shall order that the defendant immediately be incarcerated to serve the mandatory minimum sentence imposed; provided that the defendant may be admitted to bail pending appeal pursuant to chapter 804. The court may stay the imposition of the sentence if special circumstances exist.

(6) Whenever a court sentences a person pursuant to subsection (5), it also shall require that the offender undergo any available domestic violence [treatment and counseling] intervention programs ordered by the court. However, the court may suspend any portion of a jail sentence, except for the mandatory sentences under subsection (5)(a) and (b), upon the condition that the defendant remain arrest-free and conviction-free or complete [court ordered counseling.] court-ordered intervention.

(7) For any subsequent offense occurring within two years after a second misdemeanor conviction, the person shall be charged with a class C felony.

[(7)] (8) Any police officer who arrests a person pursuant to this section shall not be subject to any civil or criminal liability; provided that the police officer acts in good faith, upon reasonable belief, and does not exercise unreasonable force in effecting the arrest.

[(8)] (9) The family or household member who has been physically abused or harmed by another person may petition the family court, with the assistance of the prosecuting attorney of the applicable county, for a penal summons or arrest warrant to issue forthwith or may file a criminal complaint through the prosecuting attorney of the applicable county.

[(9)] (10) The respondent shall be taken into custody and brought before the family court at the first possible opportunity. The court may dismiss the petition or hold the respondent in custody, subject to bail. Where the petition is not dismissed, a hearing shall be set.

[(10)] (11) This section shall not operate as a bar against prosecution under any other section of this Code in lieu of prosecution for abuse of a family or household member.

[(11)] (12) It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the applicable county to assist any victim under this section in the preparation of the penal summons or arrest warrant.

[(12)] (13) This section shall not preclude the physically abused or harmed family or household member from pursuing any other remedy under law or in equity.

[(13)] (14) [If] When a person is ordered by the court to undergo any [treatment or counseling,] domestic violence intervention, that person shall provide adequate proof of compliance with the court's order. The court shall order a subsequent hearing at which the person is required to make an appearance, on a date certain, to determine whether the person has completed the ordered [treatment.] domestic violence intervention. The court may waive the subsequent hearing and appearance where a court officer has established that the person has completed the [treatment] intervention ordered by the court."

SECTION 9. Section 853-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

“§853-4 Chapter not applicable; when. This chapter shall not apply when:

- (1) The offense charged involves the intentional, knowing, reckless, or negligent killing of another person;
- (2) The offense charged is a felony that involves the intentional, knowing, or reckless bodily injury or serious bodily injury of another person, or is a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor that carries a mandatory minimum sentence and that involves the intentional, knowing, or reckless bodily injury or serious bodily injury of another person;
- (3) The offense charged involves a conspiracy or solicitation to intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly kill another person or to cause serious bodily injury to another person;
- (4) The offense charged is a class A felony;
- (5) The offense charged is nonprobationable;
- (6) The defendant has been convicted of any offense defined as a felony by the Hawaii Penal Code or has been convicted for any conduct that if perpetrated in this State would be punishable as a felony;
- (7) The defendant is found to be a law violator or delinquent child for the commission of any offense defined as a felony by the Hawaii Penal

Code or for any conduct that if perpetrated in this State would constitute a felony;

- (8) The defendant has a prior conviction for a felony committed in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction;
- (9) A firearm was used in the commission of the offense charged;
- (10) The defendant is charged with the distribution of a dangerous, harmful, or detrimental drug to a minor;
- (11) The defendant has been charged with a felony offense and has been previously granted deferred acceptance of guilty plea status for a prior offense, regardless of whether the period of deferral has already expired;
- (12) The defendant has been charged with a misdemeanor offense and has been previously granted deferred acceptance of guilty plea status for a prior felony, misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor for which the period of deferral has not yet expired;
- (13) The offense charged is:
 - (A) Escape in the first degree;
 - (B) Escape in the second degree;
 - (C) Promoting prison contraband in the first degree;
 - (D) Promoting prison contraband in the second degree;
 - (E) Bail jumping in the first degree;
 - (F) Bail jumping in the second degree;
 - (G) Bribery;
 - (H) Bribery of a witness;
 - (I) Intimidating a witness;
 - (J) Bribery of or by a juror;
 - (K) Intimidating a juror;
 - (L) Jury tampering;
 - (M) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;
 - (N) Promoting prostitution in the second degree;
 - (O) Promoting prostitution in the third degree;
 - (P) Abuse of family and household members;
 - (Q) Sexual assault in the second degree;
 - (R) Sexual assault in the third degree.
 - (S) A violation of an order issued pursuant to chapter 586.

The court may adopt by rule other criteria in this area.”

SECTION 10. This Act does not affect rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were begun, before its effective date.

SECTION 11. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 12. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

(Approved July 15, 1998.)

Note

- 1. Should not be underscored.