

State Laws and Published Ordinances – Hawaii

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Department of the Attorney General

425 Queen Street

Honolulu, HI 96813

Voice: (808) 586-1500

<http://ag.hawaii.gov/>



Seattle Field Division

1521 1st Avenue South, Suite

600

Seattle, WA 98134

Voice: (206) 204-3205

<https://www.atf.gov/seattle-field-division>



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Table of Contents

Division 1 – Government

Title 10 – Public Safety and Internal Security

Chapter 134 – Firearms, Ammunition and Dangerous Weapons

Part 1 – General Regulations

Section 134-1. Definitions.

Section 134-2. Permits to acquire.

Section 134-4. Transfer, possession of firearms.

Section 134-6.5. Relief from federal firearms mental health prohibitor.

Section 134-7. Ownership or possession prohibited, when; penalty.

Section 134-7. Ownership or possession prohibited, when; penalty. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-7.3. Seizure of firearms upon disqualification. [Effective until January 1, 2020]

Section 134-7.3. Seizure of firearms upon disqualification. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-7.5. Seizure of firearms in domestic abuse situations; requirements; return of.

Section 134-8. Ownership, etc., of automatic firearms, silencers, etc., prohibited; penalties.

Section 134-8.5. Bump fire stock, multiburst trigger activator, or trigger crank; prohibiton.

Section 134-9. Licenses to carry.

Section 134-10. Alteration of identification marks prohibited.

Section 134-10.5. Storage of firearm; responsibility with respect to minors.

Section 134-11. Exemptions.

Section 134-12.5. Forfeiture of firearms, ammunition, deadly or dangerous weapons, and switchblade knives; when.

Section 134-13. Revocation of permits.

Section 134-15. Restriction of materials for manufacture of pistols or revolvers.

Section 134-17. Penalties.

Section 134-29. Reporting lost, stolen, or destroyed firearms; penalties.

Part II – Firearms, Dealers' Licenses

Section 134-31. License to sell and manufacture firearms; fee.

Section 134-32. License to sell and manufacture firearms; conditions.

Section 134-33. Punishment for violations of section 134-32.

Part IV Gun Violence Protective Orders [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-61. Definitions. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-62. Court jurisdiction. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-63. Commencement of action; forms. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-64. Ex parte gun violence protective order. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-65. One-year gun violence protective order issued after notice and hearing. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-66. Termination and renewal. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-67. Relinquishment of firearms and ammunition. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-68. Return and disposal of firearms or ammunition. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-69. Reporting of order to Hawaii criminal justice data center. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-70. Penalties. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-71. Law enforcement to retain other authority. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-72. Lack of liability for failure to seek order. [Effective January 1, 2020]

Division 5 – Crimes and Criminal Proceedings

Title 37 – Hawaii Penal Code

Chapter 707 – Offenses Against the Person

Part III – Criminal Assaults and Related Offenses

Section 707-714.5. Criminally negligent storage of a firearm.

Division 1 – Government
Title 10 – Public Safety and Internal Security
Chapter 134 – Firearms, Ammunition and Dangerous Weapons
Part 1 – General Regulations

Section 134-1. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise:

"Acquire" means gain ownership of.

"Antique pistol or revolver" means any pistol or revolver manufactured before 1899 and any replica thereof if it either is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition or is designed or redesigned to use rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition that is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

"Assault pistol" means a semiautomatic pistol that accepts a detachable magazine and has 2 or more of the following characteristics:

- (1) An ammunition magazine that attaches to the pistol outside of the pistol grip;
- (2) A threaded barrel capable of accepting a barrel extender, flash suppressor, forward hand grip, or silencer;
- (3) A shroud that is attached to or partially or completely encircles the barrel and permits the shooter to hold the firearm with the second hand without being burned;
- (4) A manufactured weight of fifty ounces or more when the pistol is unloaded;
- (5) A centerfire pistol with an overall length of 12 inches or more; or
- (6) It is a semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm;

but does not include a firearm with a barrel 16 or more inches in length, an antique pistol as defined in this section, or a curio or relic as those terms are used in 18 United States Code section 921(a)(13) or 27 Code of Federal Regulations section 478.11.

"Automatic firearm" means any firearm that shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily modified to shoot automatically more than one shot, without a manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. This term shall also include the frame or receiver of any such firearm, any part designed and intended solely and exclusively, or any combination of parts designed and intended, for use in converting a firearm into an automatic firearm, and any combination of parts from which an automatic firearm can be assembled if the parts are in the possession or under the control of a single person.

"Chief of police" means the chief of police of the counties of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, or the city and county of Honolulu.

"Crime of violence" means any offense, as defined in title 37, that involves injury or threat of injury to the person of another, including sexual assault in the fourth degree under section 707-733 and harassment by stalking under section 711-1106.5.

"Firearm" means any weapon, for which the operating force is an explosive, including but not limited to pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, automatic firearms, noxious gas projectors, mortars, bombs, and cannon.

"Firearm loaded with ammunition" and **"loaded firearm"** means a firearm with ammunition present within the firing chamber, revolving cylinder, or within a magazine which is inserted in a firearm.

"Fugitive from justice" means any person (1) who has fled from any state, territory, the District of Columbia, or possession of the United States, to avoid prosecution for a felony or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding or (2) who has fled from any country other than the United States and is avoiding lawful extradition back to that country.

"Pistol" or "revolver" means any firearm of any shape with a barrel less than 16 inches in length and capable of discharging loaded ammunition or any noxious gas.

"Public highway" shall have the same meaning as defined in section 264-1(a).

"Semiautomatic" means the mode of operation by which a firearm uses the energy of the explosive in a fixed cartridge to extract a fired cartridge and chamber a fresh cartridge with each single pull of a trigger.

Section 134-2. Permits to acquire.

(a) No person shall acquire the ownership of a firearm, whether usable or unusable, serviceable or unserviceable, modern or antique, registered under prior law or by a prior owner or unregistered, either by purchase, gift, inheritance, bequest, or in any other manner, whether procured in the State or imported by mail, express, freight, or otherwise, until the person has first procured from the chief of police of the county of the person's place of business or, if there is no place of

business, the person's residence or, if there is neither place of business nor residence, the person's place of sojourn, a permit to acquire the ownership of a firearm as prescribed in this section. When title to any firearm is acquired by inheritance or bequest, the foregoing permit shall be obtained before taking possession of a firearm; provided that upon presentation of a copy of the death certificate of the owner making the bequest, any heir or legatee may transfer the inherited or bequested firearm directly to a dealer licensed under section 134-31 or licensed by the United States Department of Justice without complying with the requirements of this section.

(b) The permit application form shall include the applicant's name, address, sex, height, weight, date of birth, place of birth, country of citizenship, social security number, alien or admission number, and information regarding the applicant's mental health history and shall require the fingerprinting and photographing of the applicant by the police department of the county of registration; provided that where fingerprints and photograph are already on file with the department, these may be waived.

(c) An applicant for a permit shall sign a waiver at the time of application, allowing the chief of police of the county issuing the permit access to any records that have a bearing on the mental health of the applicant. The permit application form and the waiver form shall be prescribed by the attorney general and shall be uniform throughout the State.

(d) The chief of police of the respective counties may issue permits to acquire firearms to citizens of the United States of the age of 21 years or more, or duly accredited official representatives of foreign nations, or duly commissioned law enforcement officers of the State who are aliens; provided that any law enforcement officer who is the owner of a firearm and who is an alien shall transfer ownership of the firearm within 48 hours after termination of employment from a law enforcement agency. The chief of police of each county may issue permits to aliens of the age of 18 years or more for use of rifles and shotguns for a period not exceeding 60 days, upon a showing that the alien has first procured a hunting license under chapter 183D, part II. The chief of police of each county may issue permits to aliens of the age of 21 years or more for use of firearms for a period not exceeding 6 months, upon a showing that the alien is in training for a specific organized sport-shooting contest to be held within the permit period. The attorney general shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 91, as to what constitutes sufficient evidence that an alien is in training for a sport-shooting contest.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary and upon joint application, the chief of police may issue permits to acquire firearms jointly to spouses who otherwise qualify to obtain permits under this section.

(e) The permit application form shall be signed by the applicant and by the issuing authority. One copy of the permit shall be retained by the issuing authority as a permanent official record. Except for sales to dealers licensed under section 134-31, or dealers licensed by the United States Department of Justice, or law enforcement officers, or where a license is granted under section 134-9, or where any firearm is registered pursuant to section 134-3(a), no permit shall be issued to an applicant earlier than 14 calendar days after the date of the application; provided that a permit shall be issued or the application denied before the twentieth day from the date of application. Permits issued to acquire any pistol or revolver shall be void unless used within 10 days after the date of issue. Permits to acquire a pistol or revolver shall require a separate application and permit for each transaction. Permits issued to acquire any rifle or shotgun shall entitle the permittee to make subsequent purchases of rifles or shotguns for a period of 1 year from the date of issue without a separate application and permit for each acquisition, subject to the disqualifications under section 134-7 and subject to revocation under section 134-13; provided that if a permittee is arrested for committing a felony or any crime of violence or for the illegal sale of any drug, the permit shall be impounded and shall be surrendered to the issuing authority. The issuing authority shall perform an inquiry on an applicant by using the International Justice and Public Safety Network, including the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement query, the National Crime Information Center, and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, pursuant to section 846-2.7 before any determination to issue a permit or to deny an application is made.

(f) In all cases where a pistol or revolver is acquired from another person within the State, the permit shall be signed in ink by the person to whom title to the pistol or revolver is transferred and shall be delivered to the person who is transferring title to the firearm, who shall verify that the person to whom the firearm is to be transferred is the person named in the permit and enter on the permit in the space provided the following information: name of the person to whom the title to the firearm was transferred; names of the manufacturer and importer; model; type of action; caliber or gauge; and serial number as applicable. The person who is transferring title to the firearm shall sign the permit in ink and cause the permit to be delivered or sent by registered mail to the issuing authority within 48 hours after transferring the firearm.

In all cases where receipt of a firearm is had by mail, express, freight, or otherwise from sources without the State, the person to whom the permit has been issued shall make the prescribed entries on the permit, sign the permit in ink, and cause the permit to be delivered or sent by registered mail to the issuing authority within 48 hours after taking possession of the firearm.

In all cases where a rifle or shotgun is acquired from another person within the State, the person who is transferring title to the rifle or shotgun shall submit, within 48 hours after transferring the firearm, to the authority which issued the permit to acquire, the following information, in writing: name of the person who transferred the firearm, name of the person to whom the title to the firearm was transferred; names of the manufacturer and importer; model; type of action; caliber or gauge; and serial number as applicable.

(g) Effective July 1, 1995, no person shall be issued a permit under this section for the acquisition of a pistol or revolver unless the person, at any time prior to the issuance of the permit, has completed:

- (1)** An approved hunter education course as authorized under section 183D-28;
- (2)** A firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered by a law enforcement agency of the State or of any county;
- (3)** A firearms safety or training course offered to law enforcement officers, security guards, investigators, deputy sheriffs, or any division or subdivision of law enforcement or security enforcement by a state or county law enforcement agency; or
- (4)** A firearms training or safety course or class conducted by a state certified or National Rifle Association certified firearms instructor or a certified military firearms instructor that provides, at a minimum, a total of at least 2 hours of firing training at a firing range and a total of at least 4 hours of classroom instruction, which may include a video, that focuses on:
 - (A)** The safe use, handling, and storage of firearms and firearm safety in the home; and
 - (B)** Education on the firearm laws of the State.

An affidavit signed by the certified firearms instructor who conducted or taught the course, providing the name, address, and phone number of the instructor and attesting to the successful completion of the course by the applicant shall constitute evidence of certified successful completion under this paragraph.

(h) No person shall sell, give, lend, or deliver into the possession of another any firearm except in accordance with this chapter.

(i) No fee shall be charged for permits, or applications for permits, under this section, except for a single fee chargeable by and payable to the issuing county, for individuals applying for their first permit, in an amount equal to the fee charged by the Hawaii criminal justice data center pursuant to section 846-2.7. In the case of a joint application, the fee provided for in this section may be charged to each person to whom no previous permit has been issued.

(j) In all cases where a permit application under this section is denied because an applicant is prohibited from owning, possessing, receiving, or controlling firearms under federal or state law, the chief of police of the applicable county shall, within ten business days from the date of denial, send written notice of the denial including the identity of the applicant and the reasons for the denial to the:

- (1)** Prosecuting attorney in the county where the permit was denied;
- (2)** Attorney general;
- (3)** United States Attorney for the District of Hawaii; and
- (4)** Director of public safety.

If the permit to acquire was denied because the applicant is subject to an order described in section 134-7(f), the chief of police shall, within three business days from the date of denial, send written notice of the denial to the court that issued the order.

When the director of public safety receives notice that an applicant has been denied a permit because of a prior criminal conviction, the director of public safety shall determine whether the applicant is currently serving a term of probation or parole, and if the applicant is serving such a term, send written notice of the denial to the applicant's probation or parole officer.

Section 134-2.5. Permits for motion picture films or television program production.

(a) Upon a finding that public safety is not endangered, the chief of police of the appropriate county may issue permits, initially valid for a period of 1 year and renewable annually thereafter, for the possession, transportation, or use, with blank cartridges, of firearms or explosives solely as props for motion picture films or television program production upon a showing that good cause exists for the issuance of a permit to the applicant and upon sufficient proof of a federal firearms license and a state film permit required under section 201-3. No permit shall be issued to a person who is under 20 years of age or who is disqualified under section 134-7.

(b) Applications for permits shall be in writing, signed by the individual applicant or by a member or officer qualified to sign if the applicant is a firm or corporation, and shall state the name, business in which engaged, business address, and a full description of the use to which the firearms or explosives are to be put, including the names of the persons who will actually use the props. The application shall also require the fingerprinting and photographing of the applicant. Applications and permits shall be uniform throughout the State on forms prescribed by the attorney general.

- (c) The attorney general shall establish rules pursuant to chapter 91 concerning security requirements for storing and transporting firearms or explosives for which permits are issued. Permits shall be issued only upon a showing of the applicant's ability to meet these security requirements.
- (d) A fee of \$50 should be charged for each permit issued under this section.
- (e) Every applicant to whom a permit is issued shall keep it on the applicant's person or at the place where the firearms or explosives are stored. The permit, firearms and explosives, shall be available for inspection by any law enforcement officer or any other person designated by the respective chief of police.
- (f) Every firearm or explosive for which a permit is issued shall bear a unique identifying number. If the firearm or explosive does not bear a unique identifying number, the chief of police of the appropriate county shall assign a number that shall be stamped or placed thereon.
- (g) The chief of police of the respective county shall revoke permits issued under this section any time it appears that the holder of the permit has used the firearms or explosives for purposes other than those allowed by the permit or that the holder of the permit has not exercised great care in retaining custody of any firearm or explosive possessed under the permit.
- Section 134-4. Transfer, possession of firearms.**
- (a) No transfer of any rifle having a barrel length of 16 inches or over or any shotgun having a barrel length of 18 inches or over, whether usable or unusable, serviceable or unserviceable, modern or antique, registered under prior law or by a prior owner, or unregistered shall be made to any person under the age of 18 years, except as provided by section 134-5.
- (b) No person shall possess any firearm that is owned by another, regardless of whether the owner has consented to possession of the firearm, without a permit from the chief of police of the appropriate county, except as provided in subsection (c) and section 134-5.
- (c) Any lawfully acquired rifle or shotgun may be lent to an adult for use within the State for a period not to exceed 15 days without a permit; provided that where the rifle or shotgun is to be used outside of the State, the loan may be for a period not to exceed 75 days.
- (d) No person shall knowingly lend a firearm to any person who is prohibited from ownership or possession of a firearm under section 134-7.
- (e) After July 1, 1992, no person shall bring or cause to be brought into the State an assault pistol. No assault pistol may be sold or transferred on or after July 1, 1992, to anyone within the State other than to a dealer licensed under section 134-32 or the chief of police of any county except that any person who obtains title by bequest or intestate succession to an assault pistol registered within the State shall, within 90 days, render the weapon permanently inoperable, sell or transfer the weapon to a licensed dealer or the chief of police of any county, or remove the weapon from the State.
- Section 134-6.5. Relief from federal firearms mental health prohibitor.**
- (a) Any person who is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing, or receiving any firearm or ammunition, pursuant to title 18 United States Code section 922(d)(4) or (g)(4), having been adjudicated as a mental defective or having been committed to a mental institution under the laws of this State, may petition the circuit court in the circuit where the adjudication or commitment was made, in a civil proceeding, for relief from the federal firearm prohibitor based on the adjudication or commitment. The attorney general shall represent the State; provided that the attorney general, with the prosecuting agency's consent, may designate the prosecuting attorney for the county in which the petitioner seeks relief to represent the State.
- (b) In the civil proceeding, the court shall consider:
- (1) The circumstances regarding the adjudication or commitment from which relief is sought, including the court files of the adjudication or commitment;
 - (2) The petitioner's mental health and criminal history records, if any;
 - (3) The petitioner's reputation in the community, developed at a minimum through character witness statements, testimony, or other character evidence; and
 - (4) Changes in the petitioner's condition or circumstances since the disqualifying events relevant to the relief sought, including medical documentation that the petitioner is no longer adversely affected by the condition that resulted in the petitioner's adjudication or commitment and is not likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety.
- (c) The court shall grant the petition for relief if the petitioner proves, by clear and convincing evidence, that the petitioner will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. The court shall make written findings of facts and conclusions of law on the issues before it and issue a final order.

(d) When a court issues an order granting or denying a petition for relief, the court shall forward this information to the Hawaii criminal justice data center, which in turn shall forward this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or its successor agency, for inclusion in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System database. The information shall also be maintained by the Hawaii criminal justice data center for disclosure to and use by law enforcement officials for the purpose of firearms permitting or registration pursuant to chapter 134.

(e) A person may file a petition for relief under this section no less than 2 years after the adjudication or commitment from which the relief is sought, and no more frequently than once every 3 years thereafter.

(f) For purposes of this section, the terms "adjudicated as a mental defective", "committed to a mental institution", and "mental institution" shall be construed in accordance with title 18 United States Code section 922, title 27 Code of Federal Regulations section 478.11, and judicial interpretations of those provisions.

(g) Any relief granted pursuant to this section shall not constitute relief from any other federal prohibitors or from any state prohibition pursuant to chapter 134. The State, its officers, and its employees shall not be liable for any damages, attorneys' fees, or costs related to this relief process.

(h) The petitioner may appeal a denial of relief, and the standard of review on appeal shall be de novo.

Section 134-7. Ownership or possession prohibited, when; penalty.

(a) No person who is a fugitive from justice or is a person prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition under federal law shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor.

(b) No person who is under indictment for, or has waived indictment for, or has been bound over to the circuit court for, or has been convicted in this State or elsewhere of having committed a felony, or any crime of violence, or an illegal sale of any drug shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor.

(c) No person who:

(1) Is or has been under treatment or counseling for addiction to, abuse of, or dependence upon any dangerous, harmful, or detrimental drug, intoxicating compound as defined in section 712-1240, or intoxicating liquor;

(2) Has been acquitted of a crime on the grounds of mental disease, disorder, or defect pursuant to section 704-411; or

(3) Is or has been diagnosed as having a significant behavioral, emotional, or mental disorders as defined by the most current diagnostic manual of the American Psychiatric Association or for treatment for organic brain syndromes;

shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor, unless the person has been medically documented to be no longer adversely affected by the addiction, abuse, dependence, mental disease, disorder, or defect.

(d) No person who is less than 25 years old and has been adjudicated by the family court to have committed a felony, 2 or more crimes of violence, or an illegal sale of any drug shall own, possess or control any firearm or ammunition therefor.

(e) No minor who:

(1) Is or has been under treatment for addiction to any dangerous, harmful, or detrimental drug, intoxicating compound as defined in section 712-1240, or intoxicating liquor;

(2) Is a fugitive from justice; or

(3) Has been determined not to have been responsible for a criminal act or has been committed to any institution on account of a mental disease, disorder, or defect;

shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor, unless the minor has been medically documented to be no longer adversely affected by the addiction, mental disease, disorder, or defect.

For the purposes of enforcing this section, and notwithstanding section 571-84 or any other law to the contrary, any agency within the State shall make its records relating to family court adjudications available to law enforcement officials.

(f) No person who has been restrained pursuant to an order of any court, including an ex parte order as provided in this subsection, from contacting, threatening, or physically abusing any person, shall possess, control, or transfer ownership of any firearm or ammunition therefor, so long as the protective order, restraining order, or any extension is in effect, unless the order, for good cause shown, specifically permits the possession of a firearm and ammunition. The restraining order or order of protection shall specifically include a statement that possession, control, or transfer of ownership of a firearm or ammunition by the person named in the order is prohibited. Such person shall relinquish possession and control of any firearm and ammunition owned by that person to the police department of the appropriate county for safekeeping for the duration of the order or extension thereof. In the case of an ex parte order, the affidavit or statement under oath that forms the basis for the order shall contain a statement of the facts that support a finding that the person to be restrained owns, intends to obtain or to transfer ownership of, or possesses a firearm, and that the firearm may be used to threaten, injure, or abuse any person. The ex parte order shall be effective upon service pursuant to section 586-6. At the time of service

of a restraining order involving firearms and ammunition issued by any court, the police officer may take custody of any and all firearms and ammunition in plain sight, those discovered pursuant to a consensual search, and those firearms surrendered by the person restrained. If the person restrained is the registered owner of a firearm and knows the location of the firearm, but refuses to surrender the firearm or refuses to disclose the location of the firearm, the person restrained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. In any case, when a police officer is unable to locate the firearms and ammunition either registered under this chapter or known to the person granted protection by the court, the police officer shall apply to the court for a search warrant pursuant to chapter 803 for the limited purpose of seizing the firearm and ammunition.

For the purposes of this subsection, good cause shall not be based solely upon the consideration that the person subject to restraint pursuant to an order of any court, including an ex parte order as provided for in this subsection, is required to possess or carry firearms or ammunition during the course of the person's employment. Good cause consideration may include but not be limited to the protection and safety of the person to whom a restraining order is granted.

(g) Any person disqualified from ownership, possession, control, or the right to transfer ownership of firearms and ammunition under this section shall surrender or dispose of all firearms and ammunition in compliance with section 134-7.3.

(h) Any person violating subsection (a) or (b) shall be guilty of a class C felony; provided that any felon violating subsection (b) shall be guilty of a class B felony. Any person violating subsection (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 134-7. Ownership or possession prohibited, when; penalty. [Effective January 1, 2020]

(a) No person who is a fugitive from justice or is a person prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition under federal law shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor.

(b) No person who is under indictment for, or has waived indictment for, or has been bound over to the circuit court for, or has been convicted in this State or elsewhere of having committed a felony, or any crime of violence, or an illegal sale of any drug shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor.

(c) No person who:

(1) Is or has been under treatment or counseling for addiction to, abuse of, or dependence upon any dangerous, harmful, or detrimental drug, intoxicating compound as defined in section 712-1240, or intoxicating liquor;

(2) Has been acquitted of a crime on the grounds of mental disease, disorder, or defect pursuant to section 704-411; or

(3) Is or has been diagnosed as having a significant behavioral, emotional, or mental disorders as defined by the most current diagnostic manual of the American Psychiatric Association or for treatment for organic brain syndromes;

shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor, unless the person has been medically documented to be no longer adversely affected by the addiction, abuse, dependence, mental disease, disorder, or defect.

(d) No person who is less than twenty-five years old and has been adjudicated by the family court to have committed a felony, two or more crimes of violence, or an illegal sale of any drug shall own, possess or control any firearm or ammunition therefor.

(e) No minor who:

(1) Is or has been under treatment for addiction to any dangerous, harmful, or detrimental drug, intoxicating compound as defined in section 712-1240, or intoxicating liquor;

(2) Is a fugitive from justice; or

(3) Has been determined not to have been responsible for a criminal act or has been committed to any institution on account of a mental disease, disorder, or defect;

shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor, unless the minor has been medically documented to be no longer adversely affected by the addiction, mental disease, disorder, or defect.

For the purposes of enforcing this section, and notwithstanding section 571-84 or any other law to the contrary, any agency within the State shall make its records relating to family court adjudications available to law enforcement officials.

(f) No person who has been restrained pursuant to an order of any court, including a gun violence protective order issued pursuant to part , from contacting, threatening, or physically abusing any person, shall possess, control, or transfer ownership of any firearm or ammunition therefor, so long as the protective order, restraining order, or any extension is in effect, unless the order, for good cause shown, specifically permits the possession of a firearm and ammunition. The protective order or restraining order shall specifically include a statement that possession, control, or transfer of ownership of a firearm or ammunition by the person named in the order is prohibited. The person shall relinquish possession and control of any firearm and ammunition owned by that person to the police department of the appropriate county for

safekeeping for the duration of the order or extension thereof. At the time of service of a protective order or restraining order involving firearms and ammunition issued by any court, a police officer may take custody of any and all firearms and ammunition in plain sight, those discovered pursuant to a consensual search, and those firearms surrendered by the person restrained. If the person restrained is the registered owner of a firearm and knows the location of the firearm, but refuses to surrender the firearm or refuses to disclose the location of the firearm, the person restrained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. In any case, when a police officer is unable to locate the firearms and ammunition either registered under this chapter or known to the person granted protection by the court, the police officer shall apply to the court for a search warrant pursuant to chapter 803 for the limited purpose of seizing the firearm and ammunition.

For the purposes of this subsection, good cause shall not be based solely upon the consideration that the person subject to restraint pursuant to an order of any court is required to possess or carry firearms or ammunition during the course of the person's employment. Good cause consideration may include but not be limited to the protection and safety of the person to whom a restraining order is granted.

(g) Any person disqualified from ownership, possession, control, or the right to transfer ownership of firearms and ammunition under this section shall surrender or dispose of all firearms and ammunition in compliance with section 134-7.3.

(h) Any person violating subsection (a) or (b) shall be guilty of a class C felony; provided that any felon violating subsection (b) shall be guilty of a class B felony. Any person violating subsection (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 134-7.3. Seizure of firearms upon disqualification. [Effective until January 1, 2020]

(a) If any applicant is denied a permit, the chiefs of police of the respective counties shall send, by certified mail, a notice setting forth the reasons for the denial and may require that the applicant voluntarily surrender all firearms and ammunition to the chief of police where the applicant resides or dispose of all firearms and ammunition. If an applicant fails to voluntarily surrender or dispose of all firearms and ammunition within 30 days from the date notice was mailed, the chief of police may seize all firearms and ammunition.

(b) Any person disqualified from ownership, possession, or control of firearms and ammunition under section 134-7, within seven days of disqualification, shall voluntarily surrender all firearms and ammunition to the chief of police where the person resides or dispose of all firearms and ammunition. If any person fails to voluntarily surrender or dispose of all firearms and ammunition within seven days from the date of disqualification, the chief of police may seize all firearms and ammunition.

(c) For any person disqualified from ownership, possession, or control of firearms and ammunition under section 134-7(c), or because the person has been admitted to a psychiatric facility, whether for emergency or involuntary hospitalization, pursuant to part IV of chapter 334, once the chief of police is notified that the person is disqualified, the chief of police shall promptly issue a notice to the disqualified person to immediately surrender all firearms and ammunition. The notice shall be in writing, shall set forth the reasons for the disqualification, and shall state the requirement that the person immediately surrender all firearms and ammunition to the chief of police. If any person fails to voluntarily surrender all firearms and ammunition upon receiving notice, the chief of police may seize all firearms and ammunition. The firearms and ammunition shall be held in police custody until the person has been medically documented to be no longer adversely affected as provided in section 134-7 or until transferred or sold by the owner. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the duties imposed by subsection (b).

(d) For the purposes of this section, "dispose" means selling the firearms to a gun dealer licensed under section 134-31, transferring ownership of the firearms to any person who meets the requirements of section 134-2, or surrendering all firearms to the chief of police where the person resides for storage or disposal; provided, for a person subject to section 134-7(f), "dispose" shall not include transferring ownership of the firearms to any person who meets the requirements of section 134-2.

Section 134-7.3. Seizure of firearms upon disqualification. [Effective January 1, 2020]

(a) If any applicant is denied a permit, the chiefs of police of the respective counties shall send, by certified mail, a notice setting forth the reasons for the denial and may require that the applicant voluntarily surrender all firearms and ammunition to the chief of police where the applicant resides or dispose of all firearms and ammunition. If an applicant fails to voluntarily surrender or dispose of all firearms and ammunition within thirty days from the date notice was mailed, the chief of police may seize all firearms and ammunition.

(b) Any person disqualified from ownership, possession, or control of firearms and ammunition under section 134-7 or part, within forty-eight hours of disqualification, shall voluntarily surrender all firearms and ammunition to the chief of police where the person resides or dispose of all firearms and ammunition. If any person fails to voluntarily surrender or dispose of all firearms and ammunition within forty-eight hours from the date of disqualification, the chief of police may seize all firearms and ammunition.

(c) For any person disqualified from ownership, possession, or control of firearms and ammunition under section 134-7(c), or because the person has been admitted to a psychiatric facility, whether for emergency or involuntary hospitalization, pursuant to part IV of chapter 334, once the chief of police is notified that the person is disqualified, the chief of police shall promptly issue a notice to the disqualified person to immediately surrender all firearms and ammunition. The notice shall be in writing, shall set forth the reasons for the disqualification, and shall state the requirement that the person immediately surrender all firearms and ammunition to the chief of police. If any person fails to voluntarily surrender all firearms and ammunition upon receiving notice, the chief of police may seize all firearms and ammunition. The firearms and ammunition shall be held in police custody until the person has been medically documented to be no longer adversely affected as provided in section 134-7 or until transferred or sold by the owner. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the duties imposed by subsection (b).

(d) For the purposes of this section, “**dispose**” means selling the firearms to a gun dealer licensed under section 134-31, transferring ownership of the firearms to any person who meets the requirements of section 134-2, or surrendering all firearms to the chief of police where the person resides for storage or disposal; provided that, for a person subject to section 134-7(f) or part , “**dispose**” shall not include transferring ownership of the firearms to any person who meets the requirements of section 134-2.

(e) The chief of police of the respective counties shall adopt procedures to implement and administer the provisions of this section by December 31, 2001.

Section 134-7.5. Seizure of firearms in domestic abuse situations; requirements; return of.

(a) Any police officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has recently assaulted or threatened to assault a family or household member 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 the offense. The police officer may seize any firearms or ammunition that are in plain view of the officer or were discovered pursuant to a consensual search, as necessary for the protection of the officer or any family or household member. Firearms seized under this section shall be taken to the appropriate county police department for safekeeping or as evidence.

(b) Upon taking possession of a firearm or ammunition, the officer shall give the owner or person who was in lawful possession of the firearm or ammunition a receipt identifying the firearm or ammunition and indicating where the firearm or ammunition can be recovered.

(c) The officer taking possession of the firearm or ammunition shall notify the person against whom the alleged assault or threatened assault was inflicted of remedies and services available to victims of domestic violence, including the right to apply for a domestic abuse restraining order.

(d) The firearm or ammunition shall be made available to the owner or person who was in lawful possession of the firearm or ammunition within 7 working days after the seizure when:

- (1)** The firearm or ammunition are not retained for use as evidence;
- (2)** The firearm or ammunition are not retained because they are possessed illegally;
- (3)** The owner or person who has lawful possession of the firearm or ammunition is not restrained by an order of any court from possessing a firearm or ammunition; and
- (4)** No criminal charges are pending against the owner or person who has lawful possession of the firearm or ammunition when a restraining order has already issued.

Section 134-8. Ownership, etc., of automatic firearms, silencers, etc., prohibited; penalties.

(a) The manufacture, possession, sale, barter, trade, gift, transfer, or acquisition of any of the following is prohibited: assault pistols, except as provided by section 134-4(e); automatic firearms; rifles with barrel lengths less than 16 inches; shotguns with barrel lengths less than 18 inches; cannons; mufflers, silencers, or devices for deadening or muffling the sound of discharged firearms; hand grenades, dynamite, blasting caps, bombs, or bombshells, or other explosives; or any type of ammunition or any projectile component thereof coated with teflon or any other similar coating designed primarily to enhance its capability to penetrate metal or pierce protective armor; and any type of ammunition or any projectile component thereof designed or intended to explode or segment upon impact with its target.

(b) Any person who installs, removes, or alters a firearm part with the intent to convert the firearm to an automatic firearm shall be deemed to have manufactured an automatic firearm in violation of subsection (a).

(c) The manufacture, possession, sale, barter, trade, gift, transfer, or acquisition of detachable ammunition magazines with a capacity in excess of 10 rounds which are designed for or capable of use with a pistol is prohibited. This subsection shall not apply to magazines originally designed to accept more than 10 rounds of ammunition which have been modified to accept no more than 10 rounds and which are not capable of being readily restored to a capacity of more than 10 rounds.

(d) Any person violating subsection (a) or (b) shall be guilty of a class C felony and shall be imprisoned for a term of 5 years without probation. Any person violating subsection (c) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor except when a detachable magazine prohibited under this section is possessed while inserted into a pistol in which case the person shall be guilty of a class C felony.

Section 134-8.5. Bump fire stock, multiburst trigger activator, or trigger crank; prohibition.

(a) Any person in this State who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the State, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives, lends, or possesses any bump fire stock, multiburst trigger activator, or trigger crank shall be guilty of a class C felony.

(b) As used in this section:

"Bump fire stock" means a butt stock designed to be attached to a semiautomatic firearm and designed, made, or altered to increase the rate of fire achievable with such firearm by using energy from the recoil of the firearm to generate a reciprocating action that facilitates repeated activation of the trigger.

"Multiburst trigger activator" means:

- (1)** A device that simulates automatic gunfire by allowing standard function of a semiautomatic firearm with a static positioned trigger finger or a device that fires multiple shots with the pull and release of the trigger; or
- (2)** A manual or power-driven trigger activating device constructed and designed so that when attached to a semiautomatic firearm it simulates automatic gunfire.

"Trigger crank" means any device to be attached to a semiautomatic firearm that repeatedly activates the trigger of the firearm through the use of a lever or other part that is turned in a circular motion, but does not include any firearm initially designed and manufactured to fire through the use of a crank or lever.

Section 134-9. Licenses to carry.

(a) In an exceptional case, when an applicant shows reason to fear injury to the applicant's person or property, the chief of police of the appropriate county may grant a license to an applicant who is a citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years or more or to a duly accredited official representative of a foreign nation of the age of 21 years or more to carry a pistol or revolver and ammunition therefor concealed on the person within the county where the license is granted. Where the urgency or the need has been sufficiently indicated, the respective chief of police may grant to an applicant of good moral character who is a citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years or more, is engaged in the protection of life and property, and is not prohibited under section 134-7 from the ownership or possession of a firearm, a license to carry a pistol or revolver and ammunition therefor unconcealed on the person within the county where the license is granted. The chief of police of the appropriate county, or the chief's designated representative, shall perform an inquiry on an applicant by using the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, to include a check of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement databases where the applicant is not a citizen of the United States, before any determination to grant a license is made. Unless renewed, the license shall expire 1 year from the date of issue.

(b) The chief of police of each county shall adopt procedures to require that any person granted a license to carry a concealed weapon on the person shall:

- (1)** Be qualified to use the firearm in a safe manner;
- (2)** Appear to be a suitable person to be so licensed;
- (3)** Not be prohibited under section 134-7 from the ownership or possession of a firearm; and
- (4)** Not have been adjudged insane or not appear to be mentally deranged.

(c) No person shall carry concealed or unconcealed on the person a pistol or revolver without being licensed to do so under this section or in compliance with sections 134-5(c) or 134-25.

(d) A fee of \$10 shall be charged for each license and shall be deposited in the treasury of the county in which the license is granted.

Section 134-10. Alteration of identification marks prohibited.

No person shall wilfully alter, remove, or obliterate the name of the make, model, manufacturer's number, or other mark of identity of any firearm or ammunition. Possession of a firearm or ammunition upon which any mark of identity has been altered, removed, or obliterated shall be presumptive evidence that the possessor has altered, removed, or obliterated the mark of identity.

Section 134-10.5. Storage of firearm; responsibility with respect to minors.

No person shall store or keep any firearm on any premises under the person's control if the person knows or reasonably should know that a minor is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the parent or guardian of the minor, unless the person:

- (1) Keeps the firearm in a securely locked box or other container or in a location that a reasonable person would believe to be secure; or
- (2) Carries the firearm on the person or within such close proximity thereto that the person readily can retrieve and use it as if it were carried on the person.

For purposes of this section, "minor" means any person under the age of 16 years.

Section 134-11. Exemptions.

(a) Sections 134-7 to 134-9 and 134-21 to 134-27, except section 134-7(f), shall not apply:

- (1) To state and county law enforcement officers; provided that such persons are not convicted of an offense involving abuse of a family or household member under section 709-906;
- (2) To members of the armed forces of the State and of the United States and mail carriers while in the performance of their respective duties if those duties require them to be armed;
- (3) To regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive the weapons from the United States or from the State; provided the members are either at, or going to or from, their places of assembly or target practice;
- (4) To persons employed by the State, or subdivisions thereof, or the United States while in the performance of their respective duties or while going to and from their respective places of duty if those duties require them to be armed;
- (5) To aliens employed by the State, or subdivisions thereof, or the United States while in the performance of their respective duties or while going to and from their respective places of duty if those duties require them to be armed; and
- (6) To police officers on official assignment in Hawaii from any state which by compact permits police officers from Hawaii while on official assignment in that state to carry firearms without registration. The governor of the State or the governor's duly authorized representative may enter into compacts with other states to carry out this paragraph.

(b) Sections 134-2 and 134-3 shall not apply to such firearms or ammunition that are a part of the official equipment of any federal agency.

(c) Sections 134-8, 134-9, and 134-21 to 134-27, shall not apply to the possession, transportation, or use, with blank cartridges, of any firearm or explosive solely as props for motion picture film or television program production when authorized by the chief of police of the appropriate county pursuant to section 134-2.5 and not in violation of federal law.

Section 134-12.5. Forfeiture of firearms, ammunition, deadly or dangerous weapons, and switchblade knives; when.

All firearms, ammunition, deadly or dangerous weapons, and switchblade knives possessed, used in violation of this chapter or the Hawaii penal code shall be forfeited to the State according to the provisions of chapter 712A and shall be destroyed or, if not destroyed, transferred to the chief of police of the county in which the violation took place for use by and under control of the police department.

Section 134-13. Revocation of permits.

All permits and licenses provided for under this part may be revoked, for good cause, by the issuing authority or by the judge of any court.

Section 134-15. Restriction of materials for manufacture of pistols or revolvers.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, including a licensed manufacturer, licensed importer, or licensed dealer, to possess, sell, or deliver any pistol or revolver the frame or receiver of which is a die casting of zinc alloy which has a melting temperature of less than 800 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (b) This section shall not apply to any pistol or revolver duly registered prior to July 1, 1975 pursuant to section 134-3 or to any antique pistol or revolver.

Section 134-17. Penalties.

(a) If any person gives false information or offers false evidence of the person's identity in complying with any of the requirements of this part, that person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, provided, however, that if any person intentionally

gives false information or offers false evidence concerning their psychiatric or criminal history in complying with any of the requirements of this part, that person shall be guilty of a class C felony.

(b) Any person who violates section 134-3(a) shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

(c) Any person who violates section 134-2, 134-4, 134-10, 134-15, or 134-16(a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who violates section 134-3(b) shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor and the firearm shall be confiscated as contraband and disposed of, if the firearm is not registered within 5 days of the person receiving notice of the violation.

Section 134-29. Reporting lost, stolen, or destroyed firearms; penalties.

(a) Every person shall report the loss, theft, or destruction of a firearm that the person owns or possesses within twenty-four hours upon the discovery of such loss, theft, or destruction to:

(1) The police department of the county within which the person resides; and

(2) The police department of the county where the theft, loss, or destruction occurred.

If a person is unable to comply with this subsection, the person's designee shall make the report.

(b) The report of a lost, stolen, or destroyed firearm pursuant to subsection (a) shall include:

(1) The caliber of the firearm;

(2) The make of the firearm;

(3) The model of the firearm;

(4) The manufacturer of the firearm;

(5) The serial number of the firearm;

(6) Any other distinguishing number or identification mark on the firearm, if known by the person; and

(7) Any additional relevant information required by the county police department taking the report.

(c) Upon receipt of a report of a lost, stolen, or destroyed firearm pursuant to subsection (a), a county police department shall enter the reported information into the National Crime Information Center database.

(d) A person who intentionally or knowingly fails to report the loss, theft, or destruction of any firearm pursuant to this section shall:

(1) For the first offense, be guilty of a petty misdemeanor;

(2) For the second and each subsequent offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor; and

(3) For the third and each subsequent offense:

(A) Surrender all firearm registrations, ammunition, and firearms to the police department for the county within which the person resides within seven days of receiving a notice of violation of this section; and

(B) Be prohibited from registering, possessing, or owning a firearm.

(e) If a person fails to surrender all firearm registrations, ammunition, and firearms as required in subsection (d), the chief of police of the county within which the person resides or within which any of the person's firearm registrations, ammunitions, or firearms are present shall seize all firearm registrations, firearm ammunition, and firearms registered to and in possession of the person.

(f) For the purposes of this section, an incident involving multiple firearms arising in the same occurrence shall constitute a single offense.

(g) No person shall report to any law enforcement agency that a firearm has been lost, stolen, or destroyed knowing the report to be false. If a person falsely reports a lost, stolen, or destroyed firearm, the person shall be in violation of this section and subject to the same penalties as provided in subsection (d).

(h) A person shall not be in violation of this section if the failure to report is the result of:

(1) An act of God or act of war;

(2) The inability of a law enforcement agency to receive the report; or

(3) The person who is required to report being hospitalized, unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise seriously physically or mentally impaired as to prevent the person from reporting.

Part II – Firearms, Dealers' Licenses

Section 134-31. License to sell and manufacture firearms; fee.

Any person desiring to engage in the business to sell and manufacture firearms for sale in the State either at wholesale or retail, shall annually file an application for a license therefor with the director of finance of each county of the State. The annual fee for the issuance of such license shall be \$10 and shall be payable to said director of finance. A license issued hereunder shall expire on June 30 next following the date of issuance of the license unless sooner terminated. Application for renewal of license shall be filed on or before June 30 of each year.

Section 134-32. License to sell and manufacture firearms; conditions.

Every license issued pursuant to this part shall be issued and shall be regarded as having been accepted by the licensee subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That the licensee at all times shall comply with all provisions of law relative to the sale of firearms.
- (2) That the license during any time of national emergency or crisis, as defined in section 134-34, may be canceled or suspended.
- (3) That all firearms in the possession and control of any licensee at any time of national emergency or crisis, as defined in section 134-34, may be seized and held in possession or purchased by or on the order of the governor until such time as the national emergency or crisis has passed, or until such time as the licensee and the government of the United States or the government of the State may agree upon some other disposition of the same.
- (4) That all firearms in the possession and control of the licensee or registered pursuant to section 134-3(c) by the licensee shall be subject to physical inspection by the chief of police of each county during normal business hours at the licensee's place of business.
- (5) That the license may be revoked for a violation of any of the conditions of this section.

Section 134-33. Punishment for violations of section 134-32.

Any person who manufactures or sells any firearms within the State without having a valid license so to do, or who being a holder of a license violates any of the terms or conditions of the same, shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not less than three months nor more than one year.

Part IV – Gun Violence Protective Orders [Effective January 1, 2020]

Section 134-61. Definitions. [Effective January 1, 2020]

For the purposes of this part:

"Bodily injury" has the same meaning as in section 707-700.

"Business day" has the same meaning as in section 709-906.

"Colleague" means a person employed or working at the same place of business or employment as the respondent.

"Educator" means a person employed at an institution of learning at which the respondent may have a connection.

"Ex parte gun violence protective order" means an order issued by the family court, pursuant to section 134-64, prohibiting the respondent from owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or having in the respondent's custody or control any firearm or ammunition until the court-scheduled hearing for a one-year gun violence protective order.

"Family or household member" means any spouse or reciprocal beneficiary, former spouse or former reciprocal beneficiary, person with whom the respondent has a child in common, parent, child, person related by consanguinity, person related by adoption, person jointly residing or who formerly jointly resided with a respondent in the same dwelling unit as the respondent, person who has or has had a dating relationship, or person who is or has acted as the respondent's legal guardian. "Family or household member" includes a person who is an adult roommate or a co-habitant of a respondent.

"Medical professional" means a licensed physician, advanced practice registered nurse, psychologist, or psychiatrist who has examined the respondent.

"One-year gun violence protective order" means an order issued by the family court, pursuant to section 134-65, prohibiting the respondent from owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or having in the respondent's custody or control any firearm or ammunition for a period of one year.

"Petitioner" means a law enforcement officer, family or household member of the respondent, medical professional, educator, or colleague, who files a petition pursuant to section 134-64 or section 134-65.

"Respondent" means the person identified in the petition filed pursuant to section 134-64 or section 134-65.

Section 134-62. Court jurisdiction. [Effective January 1, 2020]

A petition for relief under this part may be filed in any family court in the circuit in which the petitioner resides. A petition under this part shall be given docket priority by the court.

Section 134-63. Commencement of action; forms. [Effective January 1, 2020]

(a) In order to seek an ex parte gun violence protective order or a one-year gun violence protective order, the petitioner shall file a written petition for relief on forms provided by the court. The court shall designate an employee or appropriate non-judicial agency to assist the petitioner in completing the petition.

(b) The petition shall allege, under penalty of perjury, the grounds for issuance of the order and shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath or a statement made under penalty of perjury containing detailed allegations based on personal knowledge that the respondent poses a danger of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or another person by owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or having in the respondent's custody or control any firearm or ammunition, and specific facts and circumstances in support thereof, as well as the number, types, and locations of any firearms or ammunition presently believed by the petitioner to be possessed or controlled by the respondent. The petition shall also state, if known to the petitioner, whether there is an existing restraining order or protective order in effect governing the respondent and whether there is any pending lawsuit, complaint, petition, or other action between the parties under the laws of this State. The judiciary shall verify the terms of any existing order governing the parties. The court shall not delay granting relief because of the existence of a pending action between the parties or the necessity of verifying the terms of an existing order. A petition for an ex parte gun violence protective order or a one-year gun violence protective order may be granted regardless of whether there is a pending action between the parties.

(c) All health records and other health information provided in a petition or considered as evidence in a proceeding under this part shall be sealed by the court, except that the identities of the petitioner and respondent may be provided to law enforcement agencies as set forth in section 134-69. Aggregate statistical data about the numbers of ex parte gun violence protective orders and one-year gun violence protective orders issued, renewed, denied, dissolved, or terminated shall be made available to the public upon request.

(d) Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall set a date for hearing on the petition within fourteen days, regardless of whether the court issues an ex parte gun violence protective order pursuant to section 134-64. If the court issues an ex parte gun violence protective order pursuant to section 134-64, notice of the hearing shall be served on the respondent with the ex parte order. Notice of the hearing shall be personally served on the respondent by an officer of the appropriate county police department.

Section 134-64. Ex parte gun violence protective order. [Effective January 1, 2020]

(a) A petitioner may request that an ex parte gun violence protective order be issued before a hearing for a one-year gun violence protective order, without notice to the respondent.

(b) The court shall issue or deny an ex parte gun violence protective order on the same day that the petition is submitted to the court, unless the petition is filed too late in the day to permit effective adjudication, in which case the order shall be issued or denied on the next business day.

(c) Before issuing an ex parte gun violence protective order, the court may examine under oath the petitioner and any witnesses the petitioner may produce.

(d) In determining whether sufficient grounds for an ex parte gun violence protective order exist, the court shall consider all relevant evidence presented by the petitioner, and may also consider other relevant evidence, including evidence of facts relating to the respondent's:

- (1) Unlawful, reckless, or negligent use, display, storage, possession, or brandishing of a firearm;
- (2) Act or threat of violence against the respondent's self or another person, regardless of whether the violence involves a firearm;
- (3) Violation of a protective order or restraining order issued pursuant to chapter 586 or section 604-10.5, or a similar law in another state;
- (4) Abuse of controlled substances or alcohol or commission of any criminal offense that involves controlled substances or alcohol; and
- (5) Recent acquisition of any firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons.

(e) The court shall also consider the time that has elapsed since the events described in subsection (d).

(f) If the court finds probable cause to believe that the respondent poses an imminent danger of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or another person by owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or having in the respondent's custody or control any firearm or ammunition, the court shall issue an ex parte gun violence protective order.

(g) An ex parte gun violence protective order issued pursuant to this section shall include:

- (1)** A statement that the respondent shall not own, purchase, possess, receive, transfer ownership of, or have in the respondent's custody or control, or attempt to purchase, receive, or transfer ownership of, any firearm or ammunition while the order is in effect;
- (2)** A description of the requirements for relinquishment of firearms and ammunition under section 134-67;
- (3)** A statement of the grounds asserted for the order;
- (4)** A notice of the hearing under section 134-63(d) to determine whether to issue a one-year gun violence protective order, including the address of the court and the date and time when the hearing is scheduled;
- (5)** A statement that at the hearing, the court may extend the order for one year; and
- (6)** A statement that the respondent may seek the advice of an attorney as to any matter connected with the order, and that the attorney should be consulted promptly so that the attorney may assist the respondent in any matter connected with the order.

(h) An ex parte gun violence protective order issued pursuant to this section shall be personally served on the respondent by an officer of the appropriate county police department. The officer shall file the proof of service with the court within one business day of service.

(i) In accordance with section 134-63(d), the court shall schedule a hearing within fourteen days of the granting of the petition for an ex parte gun violence protective order to determine if a one-year gun violence protective order shall be issued. A respondent may seek an extension of time before the hearing. The court shall dissolve any ex parte gun violence protective order in effect against the respondent if the court subsequently holds the hearing and issues or denies a one-year gun violence protective order.

Section 134-65. One-year gun violence protective order issued after notice and hearing. [Effective January 1, 2020]

(a) A petitioner requesting a one-year gun violence protective order shall include in the petition detailed allegations based on personal knowledge that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing a self-inflicted bodily injury or an injury to another person by owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or having in the respondent's custody or control any firearm or ammunition.

(b) In determining whether to issue a one-year gun violence protective order under this section, the court shall consider all relevant evidence presented by the petitioner and the respondent, and may also consider other relevant evidence, including but not limited to evidence of the facts identified in section 134-64(d).

(c) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence at the hearing that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or another person by owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or having in the respondent's custody or control any firearm or ammunition,

the court shall issue a one-year gun violence protective order.

(d) A one-year gun violence protective order issued pursuant to this section shall include all of the following:

- (1)** A statement that the respondent shall not own, purchase, possess, receive, transfer ownership of, or have in the respondent's custody or control, or attempt to purchase, receive, or transfer ownership of, any firearm or ammunition while the order is in effect;
- (2)** A description of the requirements for relinquishment of firearms and ammunition under section 134-67;
- (3)** A statement of the grounds supporting the issuance of the order;
- (4)** The date and time the order expires;
- (5)** The address of the court that issued the order;
- (6)** A statement that the respondent may request a hearing to terminate the order at any time during its effective period;
- (7)** A statement that the respondent may seek the advice of an attorney as to any matter connected to the order;
- (8)** A statement of whether the respondent was present in court to be advised of the contents of the order or whether the respondent failed to appear; and
- (9)** A statement that if the respondent was present in court, the respondent's presence shall constitute proof of service of notice of the terms of the order.

(e) If the respondent fails to appear at the hearing, a one-year gun violence protective order issued pursuant to this section shall be personally served on the respondent by an officer of the appropriate county police department. The officer shall file the proof of service with the court within one business day of service.

Section 134-66. Termination and renewal. [Effective January 1, 2020]

(a) The respondent named in a one-year gun violence protective order issued under section 134-E may submit a written request at any time during the effective period of the order for a hearing to terminate the order. Upon receipt of the written request for termination:

(1) The court shall set a date for a hearing. Notice of the request shall be personally served on the petitioner by any person authorized by section 634-21. The hearing shall occur no sooner than fourteen days from the date of service of the request upon the petitioner; and

(2) The respondent seeking termination of the order shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent does not pose a significant danger of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or another person by owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or having in the respondent's custody or control any firearm or ammunition.

If the court finds after the hearing that the respondent has met the respondent's burden, the court shall terminate the order.

(b) A petitioner may submit a written request for a renewal of a one-year gun violence protective order within three months prior to the expiration of the order. Upon receipt of the written request for renewal, the court:

(1) In determining whether to renew a one-year gun violence protective order, after notice to the respondent, shall consider all relevant evidence presented by the petitioner and the respondent and may also consider other relevant evidence, including evidence of the facts identified in section 134-64(d); and

(2) May renew a one-year gun violence protective order if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent continues to pose a significant danger of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or another person by owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or having in the respondent's custody or control any firearm or ammunition.

A one-year gun violence protective order renewed pursuant to this section shall expire after one year, subject to termination by further order of the court at a hearing held pursuant to subsection (a) and further renewal by order of the court pursuant to this subsection.

Section 134-67. Relinquishment of firearms and ammunition. [Effective January 1, 2020]

(a) Upon issuance of an ex parte gun violence protective order, a one-year gun violence protective order, or a domestic abuse protective order, the court shall order the respondent to voluntarily surrender or dispose of all firearms and ammunition that the respondent owns or possesses, or has in the respondent's custody or control, in accordance with section 134-7.3(b).

(b) At the time of serving notice of a petition, an ex parte gun violence protective order, a one-year gun violence protective order, or a domestic abuse protective order, a police officer shall take custody of any and all firearms and ammunition in accordance with the procedure described in section 134-7(f). Alternatively, if personal service by a police officer is not possible, the respondent shall surrender the firearms and ammunition in a safe manner to the control of the chief of police where the respondent resides within forty-eight hours of being served with the order.

(c) At the time of surrender or removal, a police officer taking possession of a firearm or ammunition pursuant to an ex parte gun violence protective order, a one-year gun violence protective order, or domestic abuse protective order shall issue a receipt identifying all firearms and ammunition that have been surrendered or removed and provide a copy of the receipt to the respondent. Within seventy-two hours after being served with the order, the officer serving the order shall file the original receipt with the court that issued the ex parte gun violence protective order or one-year gun violence protective order, and shall ensure that the appropriate county police department retains a copy of the receipt.

(d) A court that has probable cause to believe a respondent to a protective order owns, possesses, or has in the respondent's custody or control any firearms or ammunition that the respondent has failed to surrender pursuant to this section, or has received or purchased a firearm or ammunition while subject to the order, shall issue a warrant describing the firearm or ammunition and authorizing a search of any location where the firearm or ammunition is reasonably believed to be and the seizure of any firearm or ammunition discovered pursuant to the search.

(e) The appropriate county police department may charge the respondent a fee not to exceed the reasonable and actual costs incurred by the department for storing a firearm or ammunition surrendered or removed pursuant to this section for the duration of the ex parte gun violence protective order, one-year gun violence protective order, or domestic abuse protective order and any additional periods necessary under section 134-68.

Section 134-68. Return and disposal of firearms or ammunition. [Effective January 1, 2020]

(a) A county police department shall return any surrendered or removed firearm or ammunition requested by a respondent only after confirming, through a criminal history background check, that the respondent is currently eligible to own or possess firearms and ammunition.

(b) A respondent who has surrendered or had removed any firearm or ammunition to or by a county police department pursuant to section 134-68 and who does not wish to have the firearm or ammunition returned, or who is no longer eligible to own or possess firearms or ammunition, may sell or transfer title of the firearm or ammunition to a firearms dealer licensed under section 134-31. The department shall transfer possession of the firearm or ammunition to a firearms dealer licensed under section 134-31 only after the dealer has provided written proof of transfer of the firearm or ammunition from the respondent to the dealer and the department has verified the transfer with the respondent.

(c) If a person other than the respondent claims title to any firearm or ammunition surrendered or removed pursuant to section 134-68, and that person is determined by the appropriate county police department to be the lawful owner of the firearm or ammunition, the firearm or ammunition shall be returned to the lawful owner.

(d) A county police department holding any firearm or ammunition that was surrendered by or removed from a respondent pursuant to section 134-68 may dispose of the firearm or ammunition only after six months from the date of proper notice to the respondent of the department's intent to dispose of the firearm or ammunition, unless the firearm or ammunition has been claimed by the lawful owner. If the firearm or ammunition remain unclaimed after six months from the date of notice, then no party shall thereafter have the right to assert ownership thereof and the department may dispose of the firearm or ammunition.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "**dispose**" means selling the firearm or ammunition to a firearms dealer licensed under section 134-31, or destroying the firearm or ammunition.

Section 134-70. Penalties. [Effective January 1, 2020]

A person who files a petition for an ex parte gun violence protective order or a one-year gun violence protective order under this part, knowing the information in the petition to be materially false or with an intent to harass the respondent, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Division 5 – Crimes and Criminal Proceedings

Title 37 – Hawaii Penal Code

Chapter 707 – Offenses Against the Person

Part III – Criminal Assaults and Related Offenses

Section 707-714.5. Criminally negligent storage of a firearm.

(1) A person commits the offense of criminally negligent storage of a firearm if the person violates section 134-10.5 and a minor obtains the firearm. For purposes of this section, "**minor**" means any person under the age of 16 years.

(2) This section shall not apply if the minor obtains the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry to any premises by any person.

(3) Criminally negligent storage of a firearm is a misdemeanor.