HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE, 2019 STATE OF HAWAII



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A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO GUNS.

HB LRB 19-0311-1.doc

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

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PART I

SECTION 1. The legislature finds it is crucial for public safety for those who wish to own and carry a firearm to have a thorough understanding of the ability to safely use a firearm in a time of need. There is an inherent danger in operating a firearm, and all too often, during an active shooter event, innocent bystanders are wounded or killed by gunfire that was intended to stop the active shooter.

9 The legislature believes that adequate training in firearm 10 use to prepare for chaotic situations, such an active shooter 11 event, can save lives. Further, laws that require firearms 12 training will give members of the public confidence that those 13 among them who choose to carry a firearm in public are trained 14 in and capable of safe firearm use.

15 The purpose of this part is to improve the training of 16 individuals who carry concealed or unconcealed handguns by:

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1 (1) Requiring these individuals to undergo additional 2 training before applying for or renewing a license to carry a concealed or unconcealed handgun; 3 4 (2) Requiring any individual applying for or renewing a license to carry an unconcealed handgun to undergo the 5 same review as an individual applying for or renewing 6 7 a license to carry a concealed handgun; and 8 (3) Reducing the length of a license to carry a concealed 9 or unconcealed handgun from one year to six months. SECTION 2. Section 134-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 10 11 amended by amending subsection (g) to read as follows: 12 Effective July 1, 1995, no person shall be issued a " (q) permit under this section for the acquisition of a pistol or 13 14 revolver unless the person, at any time prior to the issuance of 15 the permit, has completed: 16 (1) An approved hunter education course as authorized under section 183D-28; 17 18 (2) A firearms safety or training course or class 19 available to the general public offered by a law 20 enforcement agency of the State or of any county;



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1	(3)	A firearms safety or training course offered to law
2		enforcement officers, security guards, investigators,
3		deputy sheriffs, or any division or subdivision of law
4		enforcement or security enforcement by a state or
5		county law enforcement agency; [or]
6	(4)	A firearms training or safety course or class
7		conducted by a state certified or National Rifle
8		Association certified firearms instructor or a
9		certified military firearms instructor that provides,
10		at a minimum, a total of at least two hours of firing
11		training at a firing range and a total of at least
12		four hours of classroom instruction, which may include
13		a video, that focuses on:
14		(A) The safe use, handling, and storage of firearms
15		and firearm safety in the home; and
16		(B) Education on the firearm laws of the State.
17		An affidavit signed by the certified firearms
18		instructor who conducted or taught the course,
19		providing the name, address, and phone number of the
20		instructor and attesting to the successful completion
21		of the course by the applicant shall constitute



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1		evidence of certified successful completion under this
2		paragraph[-]; or
3	(5)	A firearms training or safety course or class
4		conducted by a state certified firearms instructor or
5		a certified military firearms instructor that
6		provides, at a minimum, all of the training of a
7		safety course or class described in paragraph (4) and
8		also provides a total of at least four hours of
9		additional training in:
10		(A) Properly carrying concealed and unconcealed
11		weapons in public;
12		(B) Situation de-escalation;
13		(C) Interaction with law enforcement; and
14		(D) The proper use of a weapon as a last resort.
15		An affidavit signed by the certified firearms
16		instructor who conducted or taught the course,
17		providing the name, address, and phone number of the
18		instructor and attesting to the successful completion
19		of the course by the applicant shall constitute
20		evidence of certified successful completion under this
21		paragraph."



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SECTION 3. Section 134-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended as follows:

3 "§134-9 Licenses to carry. (a) In an exceptional case, 4 when an applicant shows reason to fear injury to the applicant's 5 person or property, the chief of police of the appropriate 6 county may grant a license to an applicant who is a citizen of 7 the United States of the age of twenty-one years or more or to a 8 duly accredited official representative of a foreign nation of 9 the age of twenty-one years or more to carry a pistol or 10 revolver and ammunition therefor concealed on the person within 11 the county where the license is granted. Where the urgency or 12 the need has been sufficiently indicated, the respective chief 13 of police may grant to an applicant of good moral character who 14 is a citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years 15 or more, is engaged in the protection of life and property, and 16 is not prohibited under section 134-7 from the ownership or 17 possession of a firearm, a license to carry a pistol or revolver 18 and ammunition therefor unconcealed on the person within the 19 county where the license is granted. The chief of police of the appropriate county, or the chief's designated representative, 20 21 shall perform an inquiry on an applicant by using the National

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1	Instant C	riminal Background Check System, to include a check of
2	the Immig	ration and Customs Enforcement databases where the
3	applicant	is not a citizen of the United States, before any
4	determinat	tion to grant a license is made. Unless renewed, [the]
5	<u>a</u> license	issued pursuant to this section shall expire [one]:
6	(1)	<u>One</u> year from the date of $issue[-]$ <u>if the license was</u>
7		issued on an initial or renewal basis before July
8		1, 2019; or
9	(2)	Six months from the date of issue if the license was
10		issued on an initial or renewal basis after June
11		30, 2019.
12	(b)	The chief of police of each county shall adopt
13	procedure	s to require that any person granted a license to carry
14	a [concea]	led weapon] pistol or revolver and ammunition on the
15	person sha	all:
16	(1)	Be qualified to use the firearm in a safe manner $[+]_{,-}$
17		as evidenced by documentation showing successful
18		completion by the person of a firearms safety or
19		training course or class approved by the chief of
20		police of the appropriate county and as described in
21		section 134-2(g)(5); provided that the person shall



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1		have completed the course within thirty days before
2		applying for or renewing a license;
3	(2)	Appear to be a suitable person to be so licensed;
4	(3)	Not be prohibited under section 134-7 from the
5		ownership or possession of a firearm; [and]
6	(4)	Not have been adjudged insane or not appear to be
7		mentally deranged[-]; and
8	(5)	Also carry on the person an electric gun, as defined
9		in section 134-1, which is intended to be non-lethal
10		by design, whenever the licensee carries a pistol or
11		revolver pursuant to the license.
° 12	(c)	If a licensee violates any requirement relating to the
13	license,	the chief of police who issued the license shall revoke
14	the licen	se.
15	[(c)] (d) No person shall carry concealed or unconcealed
16	on the pe	erson a pistol or revolver without being licensed to do
17	so under	this section or in compliance with [sections] <u>section</u>
18	134-5(c)	or <u>section</u> 134-25.
19	[(d)] (e) A fee of \$10 shall be charged for each license
20	and shall	be deposited in the treasury of the county in which
21	the licen	se is granted.

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PART II

2 SECTION 4. The legislature finds that its existing ban on 3 electric guns may be unconstitutional as a result of the 4 decision by Supreme Court of the United States in the case of 5 Caetano v. Massachusetts. The legislature further finds that 6 the possession and use of electric guns should be permitted as 7 an exercise of the right of self-defense and to discourage the 8 use of more dangerous weapons, including firearms. The 9 legislature notes that Hawaii, New York, and Rhode Island are 10 the only states that have an outright ban on the civilian 11 ownership of electric guns.

12 The purpose of this part is to repeal the State's ban on13 electric guns.

14 SECTION 5. Section 121-34.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 15 amended to read as follows:

16 "\$121-34.5 Use of electric guns. Members of the army or
17 air national guard who have been qualified by training and are
18 authorized by their commanders may use electric guns, [as
19 specifically provided in section 134-16(c) and (d),] subject to
20 the requirements of section 134-16 (a) and (b), when assisting
21 civil authorities in disaster relief, emergency management, or



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1 law enforcement functions; provided that "training" for the 2 purposes of this section means a course of instruction or 3 training in the use of any electric gun authorized pursuant to 4 this section, that is provided or authorized by the manufacturer 5 or is manufacturer-approved or is an electric gun training 6 program approved by the army or air national quard, prior to 7 deployment or issuance of electric guns and related equipment." 8 SECTION 6. Section 134-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 9 amended to read as follows: 10 "§134-16 [Restriction on possession, sale, gift, or 11 delivery of electric] Electric guns [-]; record of use; training 12 required. [(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, including 13 a licensed manufacturer, licensed importer, or licensed dealer, 14 to possess, offer for sale, hold for sale, sell, give, lend, or 15 deliver any electric qun. (b) Any electric gun possessed, offered for sale, held for 16 17 sale, sold, given, lent, or delivered in violation of subsection 18 (a) shall be confiscated and disposed of by the chief of police. 19 (c) This section shall not apply to:] (a) Any electric

20 gun owned by:

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(1) Law enforcement officers of county police departments;



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1	(2)	Law enforcement officers of the department of public
2		safety;
3	(3)	Conservation and resources enforcement officers of the
4		department of land and natural resources;
5	(4)	Members of the Army or Air National Guard when
6		assisting civil authorities in disaster relief,
7		emergency management, or law enforcement functions,
8		subject to the requirements of section 121-34.5; [and]
9		or
10	(5)	Vendors providing electric guns to the individuals
11		described in paragraphs (1) through (4) $[+]_{,}$
12	[provided	that electric guns] shall at all times remain in the
13	custody a	nd control of the law enforcement officers of the
14	county po	lice departments, the law enforcement officers of the
15	departmen	t of public safety, the conservation and resources
16	enforceme	nt officers of the department of land and natural
17	resources	, or the members of the Army or Air National Guard.
18	[(d)] (b) The county police departments of this State, the
19	departmen	t of public safety, the department of land and natural
20	resources	, and the army and air national guard shall maintain
21	records r	egarding every electric gun in their custody and



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1 control. The records shall report every instance of usage of 2 the electric guns; in particular, records shall be maintained in 3 a similar manner as for those of discharging of firearms. The 4 county police departments, the department of public safety, the 5 department of land and natural resources, and the army and air 6 national guard shall annually report to the legislature 7 regarding these records no later than twenty days before the 8 beginning of each regular session of the legislature.

9 The department of land and natural resources and [(c)] (c) 10 the department of public safety shall ensure that each of its 11 conservation and resources enforcement officers and law 12 enforcement officers who is authorized to use an electric qun 13 and related equipment shall first receive training from the 14 manufacturer or from a manufacturer-approved training program, 15 as well as by manufacturer-certified or approved instructors in 16 the use of electric quns prior to deployment of the electric 17 guns and related equipment in public. Training for conservation 18 and resources enforcement officers of the department of land and 19 natural resources and law enforcement officers of the department 20 of public safety may be done concurrently to ensure cost 21 savings.



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1	[(f)] <u>(d)</u> No later than June 30, 2018, the conservation
2	and resources enforcement program of the department of land and
3	natural resources shall meet the law enforcement accreditation
4	or recognition standards of the Commission on Accreditation for
5	Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., in the use of electric guns."
6	SECTION 7. Section 134-17, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
7	amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:
8	"(c) Any person who violates section 134-2, 134-4, 134-10,
9	or 134-15[, or 134-16(a)] shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any
10	person who violates section 134-3(b) shall be guilty of a petty
11	misdemeanor and the firearm shall be confiscated as contraband
12	and disposed of, if the firearm is not registered within five
13	days of the person receiving notice of the violation."
14	PART III
15	SECTION 8. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
16	matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
17	begun before its effective date.
18	SECTION 9. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
19	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

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SECTION 10. This Act shall take effect upon its approval;
 provided that part I shall take effect on July 1, 2019.

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INTRODUCED BY:

JAN 2 4 2019



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Report Title:

Firearms; Concealed Carry; Licenses; Terms; Training Requirements; Electric Guns

Description:

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Requires an applicant to successfully complete a firearms safety or training course within thirty days before applying for or renewing a license to carry a concealed or unconcealed weapon. Repeals the ban on electric guns.

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