



GOV. MSG. NO. 1130

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

June 3, 2022

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,
President
and Members of the Senate
Thirty-First State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki,
Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives
Thirty-First State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

This is to inform you that on June 3, 2022, the following bill was signed into law:

HB2075 HD1 SD1 CD1

RELATING TO FIREARMS.
ACT 030

Sincerely,

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor, State of Hawai'i

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, 2022
STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO. 2075
H.D. 1
S.D. 1
C.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO FIREARMS.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the public safety of
2 its residents is of paramount concern. Indeed, the
3 responsibility to "provide for the safety of the people from
4 crimes against persons and property" is specified in the State
5 Constitution. Addressing gun violence is a key part of this
6 responsibility and consequently the State has enacted
7 comprehensive and robust gun protection laws.

8 The legislature further finds that Hawai'i's laws have led
9 to Hawai'i being a national leader in low rates of gun violence
10 incidents. Whereas nationwide there are annually more than
11 thirty thousand deaths related to gun violence, in Hawai'i there
12 are less than fifty gun violence deaths per year at a rate of
13 less than five gun deaths per every one hundred thousand people.
14 Hawai'i cumulatively ranks number one as the state with the
15 lowest number of deaths and the lowest rate of deaths due to gun
16 violence. According to the Centers for Disease Control and
17 Prevention annual statistics, Hawai'i had the lowest number of



1 deaths and lowest death rate attributed to gun violence in 2020.
2 In 2019, Hawai'i had the second lowest number of deaths and the
3 fourth lowest death rate. In 2018, it had the second lowest
4 deaths and third lowest death rate; in 2017, the lowest deaths
5 and lowest death rate; in 2016, the second lowest deaths and
6 fourth lowest death rate; in 2015, the second lowest deaths and
7 second lowest death rate; and in 2014, the second lowest deaths
8 and lowest death rate.

9 The legislature recognizes that the ruling by the United
10 States District Court for the District of Hawai'i in *Yukutake v.*
11 *Connors*, 554 F.Supp.3d 1074 (D. Haw. 2021), invalidated the
12 State's ten-day expiration period for a permit to acquire a
13 pistol or revolver and the requirement that all firearms be
14 physically inspected at the time of registration. While the
15 State's appeal is pending, the law related to the ten-day permit
16 expiration period continues to be in effect as the court stayed
17 its holding, whereas the physical inspection requirement was not
18 stayed and thus its enforcement is suspended.

19 The legislature finds that the laws discussed in *Yukutake*
20 furthered the important government interest of public safety and
21 in a manner that is substantially related to that interest. The



1 legislature supports efforts to appeal the decision to the Ninth
2 Circuit Court of Appeals. In the meantime, the legislature
3 cannot allow for all firearms to be registered without
4 inspection. Even if the *Yukutake* ruling is upheld, Hawai'i's
5 important interest in protecting public safety justifies the
6 physical inspection of certain narrow categories of firearms at
7 the time of registration. This interest is also based on the
8 extensive knowledge and experience of the Hawai'i law enforcement
9 community and legislature regarding registration requirements,
10 including serial numbers, from the time these requirements were
11 originally adopted in Hawai'i in the early twentieth century,
12 e.g., via Act 85, Session Laws of the Territory of Hawaii 1907.

13 The legislature also finds that around the time of the
14 Second Amendment's ratification in 1791, and in the decades
15 preceding, laws requiring inspection of personal weapons existed
16 at the federal level and throughout the original states. These
17 laws were part of militia requirements, which mandated that
18 individuals subject to militia duty -- typically white men in a
19 specified age range -- must acquire their own arms and
20 ammunition. The laws described the weapons required and
21 provided for regular inspection by militia officers. *Yukutake*,



1 554 F.Supp.3d at 1087. The historical tradition of requiring
2 in-person inspection of firearms provides a robust historical
3 basis for Hawai'i's law. Just as militia officers would inspect
4 (and frequently record) members' personal weapons to ensure that
5 they comported with militia weaponry requirements, Hawai'i's law
6 requires police officers to inspect and register guns in person
7 to verify that they comport with the information provided in the
8 registration form. In fact, by mandating regular and repeated
9 in-person firearm inspections, these historical laws imposed a
10 much greater burden on militia-eligible gun owners than would
11 such a comparatively modest one-time check. *Id.* at 1087.

12 The legislature finds moreover that a central function of
13 Hawai'i's law and the historical laws is the same: to ensure that
14 the firearm an individual possesses matches the applicable
15 specifications of, in Hawai'i's situation, the registration
16 requirements, and in the historical cases of the militia laws.
17 Requiring people to bring the firearm to be registered for
18 physical inspection ensures that the registration information is
19 accurate, ensures that the firearm complies with Hawai'i law, and
20 confirms the identity of the firearm so as to facilitate tracing
21 by law enforcement. The physical inspection requirement has



1 existed in Hawai'i law and practice for many years. Section
2 134-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, specifically exempts firearms
3 dealers from being "required to have the firearms physically
4 inspected by the chief of police at the time of registration",
5 and non-dealer registrants are not exempted. It was understood
6 that non-dealer registrants needed to bring their firearms for
7 physical inspection at time of registration. Yukutake, however,
8 focused on new language added to the statute by Act 74, Session
9 Laws of Hawaii 2020, that went into effect on September 15,
10 2020, that explicitly codified the requirement that "[a]ll other
11 firearms and firearm receivers registered" be physically
12 inspected at the time of registration.

13 In this Act, the legislature is requiring physical
14 inspection of certain firearms over a three-year period while
15 the Yukutake appeal proceeds. The temporary inspection
16 requirements are narrowly tailored and limited to specific
17 situations that necessitate inspection: firearms that were not
18 manufactured with serial numbers, or "ghost guns"; firearms
19 transported into the State from another jurisdiction; and
20 firearms obtained in private sales and transfers. The
21 legislature further finds that an in-person inspection when



1 registering a firearm serves an additional significant,
2 substantial, and important government interest by minimizing the
3 risk of prosecution to firearms owners who are not aware of the
4 illegality of their firearms.

5 Regarding the first category to be inspected under this
6 Act, firearms and firearm receivers that are assembled without
7 serial numbers or other identification markings, these weapons
8 circumvent the State's otherwise strict firearm permitting and
9 registration laws and pose a danger to public safety inasmuch as
10 they are untraceable by law enforcement. The lack of
11 identification on the firearms and firearm receivers led to the
12 label "ghost guns". Ghost guns are the fastest-growing gun
13 safety problem facing our country and becoming a weapon of
14 choice for violent criminals, gun traffickers, and other legally
15 prohibited persons. In 2020, Hawai'i enacted Act 74 that
16 requires the permanent engraving or embedding of a registration
17 number on the firearm receiver by the person registering the
18 firearm, to ensure public safety. The legislature finds that it
19 is necessary for police departments to inspect the engraving or
20 embedding, even when done by a licensed dealer, to ensure that
21 it is done legibly, permanently, and accurately. Due to human



1 error, it is not enough to simply assume that the registration
2 number is properly engraved or embedded and also properly
3 recorded in registration records, and it is the experience of
4 Hawai'i firearm officials that mistakes can and have been made in
5 the recording of serial numbers. Thus, a physical inspection of
6 the firearm is necessary to address that risk.

7 The second category to be inspected under this Act,
8 firearms brought into the State from other jurisdictions, will
9 safeguard against persons possessing firearms that are illegal
10 under Hawai'i law. The legislature finds that firearms laws in
11 other states are often very different from the firearms laws in
12 Hawai'i and there is an important public safety interest in
13 discovering illegal firearms brought into Hawai'i, as well as an
14 important government interest in doing so in a manner that
15 minimizes unnecessary prosecution of those who unknowingly do
16 so. For example, pursuant to sections 134-8 and 134-8.5, Hawaii
17 Revised Statutes, assault pistols, automatic firearms, rifles
18 and shotguns with certain barrel lengths, certain large capacity
19 magazines, and bump fire stocks, among other things, are not
20 allowed in Hawai'i. A person who is not a licensed dealer may
21 not be aware that the features, modifications, or accessories of



1 their firearms are illegal in Hawai'i and may attempt to bring
2 these firearms into the State.

3 Similarly, for the third category that will be required to
4 submit to inspection under this Act, firearms transferred or
5 obtained in private sales, people participating in private sales
6 or transfers of firearms may not be aware that the firearms are
7 illegal. Unlike licensed firearm dealers who are required to
8 keep detailed, audited records and are familiar with Hawai'i's
9 firearm laws, private sellers can be unfamiliar with the
10 technical details of the firearms and with the requirements of
11 Hawai'i law. They may not know which features, modifications, or
12 accessories are illegal under Hawai'i law.

13 Therefore, the legislature finds that an in-person
14 inspection at the time of registration is supported by the
15 significant, substantial, and important government interest in
16 protecting public safety. The legislature further finds that
17 the requirement reasonably fits that objective, and is in fact
18 narrowly tailored, because it is limited to certain specific
19 situations that have an exceptional need for inspection, e.g.,
20 ghost guns, firearms coming from out of state, and firearms in
21 private sales and transfers. The legislature further finds that



1 in-person inspection at registration serves an additional
2 significant, substantial, and important government interest in
3 minimizing the risk that gun owners who are not aware of the
4 illegality of their firearms will be prosecuted.

5 The purpose of this Act is to enact a three-year physical
6 inspection requirement at the time of registration for firearms
7 that were not manufactured with serial numbers, or ghost guns,
8 firearms transported into the State from another jurisdiction,
9 and firearms obtained in private sales and transfers.

10 SECTION 2. Section 134-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11 amended by amending subsections (a) to (c) to read as follows:

12 "(a) Every resident or other person arriving in the State
13 who brings or by any other manner causes to be brought into the
14 State a firearm of any description, whether usable or unusable,
15 serviceable or unserviceable, modern or antique, shall register
16 and submit to physical inspection the firearm within five days
17 after arrival of the person or of the firearm, whichever arrives
18 later, with the chief of police of the county of the person's
19 place of business or, if there is no place of business, the
20 person's residence or, if there is neither a place of business
21 nor residence, the person's place of sojourn. A nonresident



1 alien may bring firearms not otherwise prohibited by law into
2 the State for a continuous period not to exceed ninety days;
3 provided that the person meets the registration requirement of
4 this section and the person possesses:

- 5 (1) A valid Hawaii hunting license procured under chapter
6 183D, part II, or a commercial or private shooting
7 preserve permit issued pursuant to section 183D-34;
8 (2) A written document indicating the person has been
9 invited to the State to shoot on private land; or
10 (3) Written notification from a firing range or target
11 shooting business indicating that the person will
12 actually engage in target shooting.

13 The nonresident alien shall be limited to a nontransferable
14 registration of [~~not~~] no more than ten firearms for the purpose
15 of the above activities.

16 Every person registering a firearm under this subsection
17 shall be fingerprinted and photographed by the police department
18 of the county of registration; provided that this requirement
19 shall be waived where fingerprints and photographs are already
20 on file with the police department. The police department shall
21 perform an inquiry on the person by using the International



1 Justice and Public Safety Network, including the United States
2 Immigration and Customs Enforcement query, the National Crime
3 Information Center, and the National Instant Criminal Background
4 Check System, pursuant to section 846-2.7 before any
5 determination to register a firearm is made. Any person
6 attempting to register a firearm, a firearm receiver, or the
7 parts used to assemble a firearm, and who is found to be
8 disqualified from ownership, possession, or control of firearms
9 or ammunition under section 134-7, shall surrender or dispose of
10 all firearms and ammunition pursuant to section 134-7.3.

11 (b) Every person who acquires a firearm pursuant to
12 section 134-2 shall register the firearm in the manner
13 prescribed by this section within five days of acquisition. If
14 the firearm is acquired from a person who is not a dealer
15 licensed under section 134-31 or a dealer licensed by the United
16 States Department of Justice, the firearm shall be physically
17 inspected by the chief of police of the appropriate county or
18 designee at the time of registration. The registration of all
19 firearms shall be on forms prescribed by the attorney general,
20 which shall be uniform throughout the State, and shall include
21 the following information: name of the manufacturer and



1 importer; model; type of action; caliber or gauge; serial
2 number; and source from which receipt was obtained, including
3 the name and address of the prior registrant. If the firearm
4 has been assembled from separate parts and an unfinished firearm
5 receiver, the entity that registered the firearm receiver shall
6 be recorded in the space provided for the name of the
7 manufacturer and importer, and the phrase "assembled from parts"
8 shall be recorded in the space provided for model. If the
9 firearm has been assembled from parts created using a three-
10 dimensional printer, the entity that registered the firearm
11 receiver shall be recorded in the space provided for the name of
12 the manufacturer and importer, and the phrase "3-D printer"
13 shall be recorded in the space provided for model. If the
14 firearm has no serial number, the registration number shall be
15 entered in the space provided for the serial number, and the
16 registration number shall be engraved upon the receiver portion
17 of the firearm before registration. On firearms assembled from
18 parts created using a three-dimensional printer, the [~~serial~~]
19 registration number shall be engraved on stainless steel [~~and~~],
20 permanently embedded to the firearm receiver during fabrication
21 or construction[~~-~~], and visible when the firearm is assembled.



1 Firearms and firearm receivers with engraved or embedded
2 registration numbers, even if done by a dealer licensed under
3 section 134-31 or a dealer licensed by the United States
4 Department of Justice, shall be physically inspected by the
5 chief of police of the appropriate county or designee at the
6 time of registration. All registration data that would identify
7 the individual registering the firearm by name or address shall
8 be confidential and shall not be disclosed to anyone, except as
9 may be required:

- 10 (1) For processing the registration;
11 (2) For database management by the Hawaii criminal justice
12 data center;
13 (3) By a law enforcement agency for the lawful performance
14 of its duties; or
15 (4) By order of a court.

16 (c) Dealers licensed under section 134-31 or dealers
17 licensed by the United States Department of Justice shall
18 register firearms pursuant to this section on registration forms
19 prescribed by the attorney general and shall not be required to
20 have the firearms physically inspected by the chief of police at
21 the time of registration[-], except as provided in subsection



1 (b). An authorized dealer, as provided in section 134-31, or a
2 dealer licensed by the United States Department of Justice, who
3 brings, assembles, or causes to be brought into the State by any
4 other means, separate parts and an unfinished firearm receiver
5 that when assembled create a firearm, or parts created by a
6 three-dimensional printer that when assembled create a firearm,
7 shall register the unfinished firearm receiver and receive a
8 serial number before the assembly of the firearm or the sale or
9 transfer of unassembled firearm parts or a receiver to a third
10 party in accordance with subsection (b). Any sale or transfer
11 of unfinished firearm receivers by an authorized dealer to a
12 third party shall be conducted as if they were fully assembled
13 firearms with a serial number engraved on the firearm receiver
14 and in accordance with the firearms permitting process in
15 section 134-2. ~~[All other firearms and firearm receivers~~
16 ~~registered under this section shall be physically inspected by~~
17 ~~the respective county chief of police or the chief's~~
18 ~~representative at the time of registration.]"~~

19 SECTION 3. If any provision of this Act, or the
20 application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held
21 invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or



1 applications of the Act that can be given effect without the
2 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions
3 of this Act are severable.

4 SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
5 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

6 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval;
7 provided that on June 30, 2025, section 2 of this Act shall be
8 repealed and section 134-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, shall be
9 reenacted in the form in which it read on the day before the
10 effective date of this Act.

11

APPROVED this 03 day of JUNE, 2022



GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII



HB No. 2075, HD 1, SD 1, CD 1

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

Date: May 3, 2022
Honolulu, Hawaii

We hereby certify that the above-referenced Bill on this day passed Final Reading in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-First Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022.



Scott K. Saiki
Speaker
House of Representatives





Brian L. Takeshita
Chief Clerk
House of Representatives

THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF HAWAI‘I

Date: May 3, 2022
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

We hereby certify that the foregoing Bill this day passed Final Reading in the Senate
of the Thirty-First Legislature of the State of Hawai‘i, Regular Session of 2022.


President of the Senate


Clerk of the Senate