JILL'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD ON GUN REFORM



Hawaii ranks as one of the top states in the country for gun safety and strong gun reform laws. During her tenure in the Hawaii State Senate (2006-2018), Jill Tokuda was part of the Senate leadership team that helped pass 24 bills that further strengthened these laws.

Of particular note:

- SB223, SD1, HD1 (2012): Relating to Domestic Abuse Orders
 - Senator Tokuda was a co-introducer of this measure that requires a police officer to order a person to have no contact with a family or household member for a twenty-four-hour period or longer if the incident occurs on the weekend when a police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that there is probable danger of further physical abuse or harm to the family or household member. Requires a police officer to seize firearms and ammunition in such cases.
- HB2632, HD2, SD2, CD1 (2016): Relating to Firearms

 Senator Tokuda voted to pass this measure that requires firearms owners who have been disqualified from owning a firearm and ammunition due to a diagnosis of significant behavioral, emotional, or mental disorder or due to emergency or involuntary hospitalization to a psychiatric facility to immediately surrender their firearms and ammunition to the Chief of Police. Allows the Chief of Police to seize firearms and ammunition if a disqualified

individual fails to surrender the firearms and ammunition after receiving written notice of the disqualification.

- HB625, HD1, SD1 (2016): Relating To Firearms

 Specifies the harassment by stalking and sexual assault are among the offenses that disqualify a person from owning possessing or controlling any firearm or ammunition
- owning, possessing, or controlling any firearm or ammunition

 SB2954, SD2, HD1 (2016): Relating to Firearms
- Senator Tokuda joined her colleagues in making Hawaii the first state in the country to put firearms applicants and individual owners into the FBI's "Rap Back" database, which monitors criminal activity across the country and would notify Hawaii police when a Hawaii firearm owner was arrested anywhere in the U.S., and would allow for a reconsideration of their gun ownership.
- SB2046, SD1, HD1 (2018): Relating to Firearms

 Senator Tokuda voted to pass this measure prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale, transfer, and possession of bump fire stocks, multi burst trigger activators, and trigger cranks.
- SB2436, SD2, HD1, CD1 (2018): Relating to Firearms

 Senator Tokuda was one of 14 senators voting with reservations when the bill came up for 3rd reading (SD2), preferring the stronger language reflected in the previous draft (SD1) requiring any person disqualified from owning, possessing, or controlling a firearm or ammunition to surrender all firearms and ammunition within 24 hours voluntarily. After that point, the chief of police would be able to seize all firearms and ammunition.
- HB459, HD1, SD1, CD1 (2017): Relating to Firearms

 Senator Tokuda joined her colleagues in passing Hawaii's "Lie and Try" law, requiring the chief of police to report individuals whose permit applications are denied because the applicants are prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm under state or federal law. If the permit was denied because the applicant is subject to a demostic violance order the chief of police must cond written nation to the courts within three business days of

possessing a firearm under state or federal law. If the permit was denied because the applicant is subject to a domestic violence order, the chief of police must send written notice to the courts within three business days of the denial. When the director of public safety receives notice that an applicant has been denied because of a prior criminal conviction, they must determine whether the applicant is currently serving a term of probation or parole, and if so, must send a written notice of denial to the applicant's probation or parole officer.

Recognizing the epidemic of gun violence sweeping across our country, in 2018, Senator Tokuda cointroduced <u>SCR118/SR75</u>, Urging the United States Congress to Support and Fund the Scientific Study of Firearms Violence and Prevention. While it did not pass, it highlighted that policymakers needed to better understand the scale and causes of firearms violence and identify successful methods to reduce or prevent future acts of violence.

