I Mina'trentai Sais Na Liheslaturan Guåhan BILL STATUS

BILL NO.	SPONSOR	TITLE	DATE INTRODUCED	DATE REFERRED	CMTE REFERRED	PUBLIC HEARING DATE	DATE COMMITTEE REPORT FILED	FISCAL NOTES	NOTES
		AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 93 TO TITLE 9, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO							
		PROVIDING FAMILY MEMBERS OF AN INDIVIDUAL WHO THEY FEAR IS A DANGER TO HIMSELF, HERSELF, OR OTHERS NEW TOOLS TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE; AND TO CITE THIS ACT AS THE	8:00 a.m.						
		"GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION ORDER ACT OF 2021".							
	and Senior Citizens								
264-36 (COR)	by request of I Kongressun								
	Manhoben Guåhan, the Guam								
	Youth Congress, in accordance								
	with 2 GCA § 7102.								

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I MINA'TRENTAI SAIS NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2022 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 264-36 (COR)

Introduced by:

Committee on Air
Transportation, Parks, Tourism,
Higher Education, and the
Advancement of Women,
Youth and Senior Citizens.
by request of I Kongressun
Manhoben Guåhan, the Guam
Youth Congress, in accordance
with 2 GCA § 7102.

AN ACT TO *ADD* A NEW CHAPTER 93 TO TITLE 9, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO PROVIDING FAMILY MEMBERS OF AN INDIVIDUAL WHO THEY FEAR IS A DANGER TO HIMSELF, HERSELF, OR OTHERS NEW TOOLS TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE; AND TO CITE THIS ACT AS THE "GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION ORDER ACT OF 2021".

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

- 2 Section 1. Short Title. This Act shall be cited as the "Gun Violence
- 3 Prevention Order Act of 2021".
- 4 Section 2. Legislative Findings and Intent. *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds that
- 5 the issue of gun control is one of great concern to the youth of Guam. On April 20,
- 6 2018, students from George Washington High School held an anti-gun violence rally
- 7 in conjunction with National School Walkout day in response to gun-related
- 8 tragedies at the time.

I Liheslatura further finds that the last mass shooting on Guam took place in February 26, 2001, at the Seventh-day Adventist Clinic, which resulted in seven (7) dead, including the shooter, who was fatally wounded by police. I Kongresson Manhoben acknowledges that, despite the last mass shooting on Guam taking place more than a decade ago, preemptive measures are necessary in combating future gun violence.

I Liheslatura further finds that the issue of gun control is one that must be balanced with gun rights. I Kongresson Manhoben acknowledges the reality that the possession of a gun does not automatically lead to gun violence and that policy proposals in regards to gun violence must not fly in the face of the people's Second Amendment rights, but rather gun violence, and violence at large, is caused in part by other reasons, such as mental illness, poor living situations, and more.

I Liheslatura further finds that in one instance, as reported by CBS News in 2012, the shooter involved in the 2012 Aurora shooting had met with at least three (3) mental health professionals at the University of Colorado before the massacre. More recently, the shooter involved in the Stoneman Douglas High School shooting was known to have a history of behavioral issues. State investigators reported he had depression, autism, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). He also operated multiple online profiles and accounts which the Broward County Sheriff described as "very, very disturbing," as they contained numerous pictures and posts of him with various weapons.

I Liheslatura finds that, as it should be noted, the shooter involved in the Stoneman Douglas High School shooting acquired his firearms legally. He passed a background check as well as various mental health questions. However, public records show that the sheriff's office received at least forty-five (45) calls made in reference to the shooter between 2008 and 2017. Furthermore, the Public Access Line of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received a tip from someone close

1	to the shooter on January 5, 2018. The tip, according to a statement made to the FBI
2	a month later, provided information on the shooter's gun ownership, desire to kill
3	people, erratic behavior, and disturbing social media posts, as well as the potential
4	of him conducting a school shooting. The lack of urgency and response to the
5	numerous warnings and events leading to the massacre on the part of the Broward
6	County Sheriff is a justified subject of scrutiny. Thus, it can be concluded that law
7	enforcement agencies all around the nation have a duty to act upon dangers to the
8	safety of the public if the evidence indicates a threat, and the withdrawal and denial
9	of that responsibility is a slight against the people.
10	I Liheslatura further finds that recently, on March 16, 2021, a white gunman

went to three spas in Metro Atlanta, Georgia claiming eight lives and one survivor. Where majority of the victims are of Asian American descent. Furthermore, on March 22, 2021, another mass shooting incident took place in a grocery store in Boulder, Colorado. The shooter killed ten individuals including a police officer.

Therefore, it is the intent of *I Liheslatura* to provide, for the people of Guam, a new "Gun Violence Prevention Order" for the purpose of providing family members a method of depriving the right to purchase, receive, own, or otherwise possess a firearm from an individual who they believe poses a danger to himself, herself, or others by adding a new Chapter 93 to Title 9, Guam Code Annotated.

Section 3. A new Chapter 93 is hereby *added* to Title 9, Guam Code Annotated, to read:

22		" <u>CHAPTER 93</u>
23		Gun Violence Prevention Order Act of 2021
24		
25	§ 93.01.	Definitions.
26	§ 93.02.	Gun Violence Prevention Order and Warrant Law.

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§ 93.03. Gun Violence Prevention Order Database.

1	§ 93.04. Law Enforcement Check of Firearm Database or Registry.
2	§ 93.05. Confidentiality Protections.
3	§ 93.06. Severability.
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5	§93.01. Definitions.
6	For the purpose of this Chapter:
7	(a) Family member means, with respect to an individual, a spouse,
8	child, parent, legal guardian, sibling, grandchild, or grandparent of the
9	individual;
10	(b) Firearm means any weapon, the operating force of which is an
11	explosive. This definition includes pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns,
12	machine guns, automatic rifles, noxious gas projectors, mortars, bombs,
13	cannon and submachine guns. The specific mention of certain weapons does
14	not exclude from the definition other weapons operated by explosives.
15	(c) Gun violence prevention order means a written order, issued by
16	the Superior Court or signed by a magistrate (or other comparable judicial
17	officer)—
18	(1) prohibiting a named individual from having under the
19	custody or control of the individual, owning, purchasing, possessing, or
20	receiving any firearms; or
21	(2) having a firearm removed;
22	(d) Gun violence prevention warrant means a written order, issued
23	by the Superior Court or signed by a magistrate (or other comparable judicial
24	officer), regarding an individual who is subject to a gun violence prevention
25	order and who is known to own or possess one or more firearms, that directs
26	a law enforcement officer to temporarily seize and retain any firearm in the
27	possession of the individual;

1	(e) Law enforcement officer means a public servant authorized by
2	the law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or
3	prosecution of an offense; and
4	(f) Wellness check means a visit conducted by a law enforcement
5	officer to the residence of an individual for the purpose of assessing whether
6	the individual poses a danger to the individual or others due to a mental,
7	behavioral, or physical condition.
8	§ 93.02. Gun Violence Prevention Order and Warrant Law.
9	(a) Application for Gun Violence Prevention Order. A family
10	member of an individual may submit an application to the Superior Court, on
11	a form designed by the Court, that—
12	(1) describes the facts and circumstances necessitating that a
13	gun violence prevention order be issued against the named individual;
14	(2) is signed by the applicant, under oath; and
15	(3) includes any additional information required by the
16	Superior Court or magistrate (or other comparable judicial officer) to
17	demonstrate that possession of a firearm by the named individual poses
18	a substantial risk or a higher standard of risk of personal injury to the
19	named individual or others.
20	(b) Examination of Applicant and Witnesses. The Superior Court or
21	magistrate (or other comparable judicial officer) shall, before issuing a gun
22	violence prevention order—
23	(1) examine, under oath, the individual who applied for the
24	order under § 93.02(a) and any witnesses the individual produces; and
25	(2) examine, under oath, the individual who may be subject to
26	the order under § 93.02(a) and any witnesses the individual produces;
27	<u>and</u>

1	(3)(i) require that the individual or any witness submit a signed
2	affidavit, which describes the facts the applicant or witness believes
3	establish the grounds of the application; or
4	(ii) take an oral statement from the individual or witness
5	under oath.
6	(c) Standard for Issuance of Order.
7	(1) In General. The Superior Court or magistrate (or other
8	comparable judicial officer) may issue a gun violence prevention order
9	upon a finding that there is a reasonable suspicion that possession of a
10	firearm by the named individual poses a significant risk of personal
11	injury to the named individual or others.
12	(2) Notification.
13	(i) In General. The Superior Court shall notify the
14	Office of the Attorney General of the gun violence prevention
15	order no later than two (2) court days after issuing the order. The
16	Court shall also notify the Office of the Attorney General of any
17	order restoring the ability of the individual to own or possess
18	firearms no later than two (2) court days after issuing the order
19	to restore the individual's right to own or possess any type of
20	firearms that may be lawfully owned and possessed. Such notice
21	shall be submitted in an electronic format, in a manner prescribed
22	by the Office of the Attorney General.
23	(ii) Update of Database. As soon as practicable after
24	receiving a notification under § 93002(c)(2)(i), the Attorney
25	General shall update the Gun Violence Prevention Order
26	Database, as prescribed in § 93.03 of this Chapter, to reflect the
27	prohibitions articulated in the gun violence prevention order.

Issuance of Gun Violence Prevention Warrant. 1 2 (1) In General. After issuing a gun violence prevention order, 3 the Superior Court or magistrate (or other comparable judicial officer) 4 shall, upon a finding of probable cause to believe that the named individual subject to the order has a firearm in his custody or control, 5 issue a gun violence prevention warrant ordering the temporary seizure 6 7 of all firearms specified in the warrant. (2) Requirement. Subject to § 93.02(f), a gun violence 8 9 prevention warrant issued under § 93.02(d)(1) shall require that any 10 firearm described in the warrant be taken from any place, or from any 11 individual in whose possession, the firearm may be. (e) Service of Gun Violence Prevention Order. When serving a gun 12 violence prevention order or warrant, a law enforcement officer or process 13 14 server shall provide the individual with a form to request a hearing in 15 accordance with $\S 93.02(f)(6)$. 16 (f) Temporary Seizure of Firearms. 17 In General. When a law enforcement officer takes property 18 under a gun violence prevention warrant or a gun violence prevention 19 order, the law enforcement officer *shall* give a receipt for the property 20 taken, specifying the property in detail, to the individual from whom it 21 was taken. In the absence of a person, the law enforcement officer shall 22 leave the receipt in the place where the law enforcement officer found the property, if such information is available. 23 Temporary Custody of Seized Firearms. All firearms 24 25 seized pursuant to a gun violence prevention warrant shall be retained

by the law enforcement officer or the law enforcement agency in

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1	custody, subject to the order of the court that issued the warrant or to
2	any other court in which an offense with respect to the firearm is triable.
3	(3) Limitation on Seizure of Firearms. If the location to be
4	searched during the execution of a gun violence prevention warrant is
5	jointly occupied by multiple parties and a firearm is located during the
6	execution of the seizure warrant, and it is determined that the firearm is
7	owned by an individual other than the individual named in the gun
8	violence prevention warrant, the firearm may not be seized if—
9	(i) the firearm is stored in a manner that the individual
10	named in the gun violence prevention warrant does not have
11	access to or control of the firearm; and
12	(ii) there is no evidence of unlawful possession of the
13	firearm by the owner.
14	(4) Gun Safe. If the location to be searched during the
15	execution of a gun violence prevention warrant is jointly occupied by
16	multiple parties and a gun safe is located, and it is determined that the
17	gun safe is owned by an individual other than the individual named in
18	the gun violence prevention warrant, the contents of the gun safe shall
19	not be searched except in the owner's presence, or with the owner's
20	consent, or unless a valid search warrant has been obtained.
21	(5) Return of Firearm to Rightful Owner. If any individual
22	who is not a named individual in a gun violence prevention warrant
23	claims title to a firearm seized pursuant to a gun violence prevention
24	warrant, the firearm shall be returned to the lawful owner no later than
25	thirty (30) days after the date on which the title is claimed.
26	(6) Right to Request a Hearing. A named individual may
27	submit one (1) written request at any time during the effective period

1	of a gun violence prevention order issued against the individual for a
2	hearing for an order allowing the individual to own, possess, purchase,
3	or receive a firearm.
4	(g) Hearing on Gun Violence Prevention Order and Gun Violence
5	Prevention Warrant.
6	(1) In General. Except as provided in § 93.02(g)(5), no later
7	than thirty (30) days after the date on which a gun violence prevention
8	order and, when applicable, a gun violence prevention warrant, is
9	issued, the Court that issued the order and, when applicable, the
10	warrant, or another court in that same jurisdiction, shall hold a hearing
11	to determine whether the individual who is the subject of the order may
12	have under the custody or control of the individual, own, purchase,
13	possess, or receive firearms and, when applicable, whether any seized
14	firearms should be returned to the individual named in the warrant.
15	(2) Notice. The individual named in a gun violence prevention
16	order requested to be renewed under § 93.02(g)(1) shall be given
17	written notice and an opportunity to be heard on the matter.
18	(3) Burden of Proof.
19	(i) In General. Except as provided in § 93.02(g)(3)(ii),
20	at any hearing conducted under § 93.02(g)(1), the Attorney
21	General shall have the burden of establishing probable or
22	reasonable cause that the individual poses a significant risk of
23	personal injury to the individual or others by owning or
24	possessing the firearm.
25	(ii) Higher Burden of Proof. The Superior Court may
26	establish a burden of proof for hearings conducted under §

1	93.02(g)(1) that is higher than the burden of proof required under
2	§ 93.02(g)(3)(i).
3	(4) Requirements Upon Finding of Significant Risk or a
4	Higher Standard of Risk. If the named individual is found at the hearing
5	to pose a substantial risk or a higher standard of risk of personal injury
6	to the named individual or others by owning or possessing a firearm,
7	the following shall apply:
8	(i) The firearm or firearms seized pursuant to the
9	warrant shall be retained by the law enforcement agency for a
10	period not to exceed three (3) years.
11	(ii) The named individual shall be prohibited from
12	owning or possessing, purchasing or receiving, or attempting to
13	purchase or receive a firearm for a period not to exceed one (1)
14	year, a violation of which shall be considered a misdemeanor
15	offense.
16	(iii) The Court shall notify the Office Attorney General
17	of the gun violence prevention order no later than ten (10) court
18	days after issuing the order. The Court shall also notify the Office
19	of the Attorney General of any order restoring the ability of the
20	individual to own or possess firearms no later than ten (10) court
21	days after issuing the order to restore the individual's right to own
22	or possess any type of firearms that may be lawfully owned and
23	possessed. Such notice shall be submitted in an electronic
24	format, in a manner prescribed by the Office of the Attorney
25	General.
26	(iv) As soon as practicable after receiving a notification
27	under § 93.02(g)(4)(iii), the Attorney General shall update the

1	Gun Violence Prevention Order Database, as prescribed in §
2	93.03 of this Chapter, to reflect—
3	(A) the prohibitions articulated in the gun
4	violence prevention order; or
5	(B) an order issued to restore an individual's right
6	to own or possess a firearm.
7	(5) Return of Firearms. If the Court finds that the Attorney
8	General has not met the required standard of proof, any firearm seized
9	pursuant to the warrant shall be returned to the named individual in a
10	timely manner.
1	(6) Limitation on Hearing Requirement. If an individual
12	named in a gun violence prevention warrant is prohibited from owning
13	or possessing a firearm for a period of one (1) year or more by another
14	provision of law, a hearing pursuant to § 93.02(g)(1) is not required and
15	the Court shall issue an order to hold the firearm until either the
16	individual is no longer prohibited from owning a firearm or the
17	individual sells or transfers ownership of the firearm to a licensed
18	<u>firearm dealer.</u>
19	(h) Renewing Gun Violence Prevention Order and Gun Violence
20	<u>Prevention Warrant.</u>
21	(1) In General. Except as provided in § 93.02(h)(5), if a law
22	enforcement agency has probable cause to believe that an individual
23	who is subject to a gun violence prevention order continues to pose a
24	significant risk of personal injury to the named individual or others by
25	possessing a firearm, the agency may initiate a request for a renewal of
26	the order, on a form designed by the Court, describing the facts and
27	circumstances necessitating the request.

1 Notice. The individual named in the gun violence 2 prevention order requested to be renewed under § 93.02(h)(1) shall be 3 given written notice and an opportunity to be heard on the matter. Hearing. After notice is given under § 93.02(h)(3), a 4 5 hearing shall be held to determine if a request for renewal of the order 6 shall be issued. 7 (4) Issuance of Renewal. Except as provided in § 93.02(h)(5), 8 the Superior Court may issue a renewal of a gun violence prevention order if there is probable cause to believe that the individual who is 9 10 subject to the order continues to pose a significant risk of personal 11 injury to the named individual or others by possessing a firearm. (5) Higher Burden of Proof. The Attorney General may 12 13 establish a burden of proof for initiating a request for or issuing a 14 renewal of a gun violence prevention order that is higher than the 15 burden of proof required under $\S 93.02(h)(1)$ or $\S 93.02(h)(4)$. (6) Notification. 16 17 In General. The Court *shall* notify the Office of the 18 Attorney General of a renewal of the gun violence prevention 19 order no later than two (2) court days after renewing the order. 20 The Court shall also notify the Office of the Attorney General of 21 any order restoring the ability of the individual to own or possess 22 firearms *no later than* two (2) court days after issuing the order 23 to restore the individual's right to own or possess any type of 24 firearms that may be lawfully owned and possessed. Such notice 25 shall be submitted in an electronic format, in a manner prescribed

by the Office of the Attorney General.

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1	(ii) Update of Databases. As soon as practicable after
2	receiving a notification under § 93.02(h)(6)(i), the Office of the
3	Attorney General shall update the Gun Violence Prevention
4	Order Database to reflect—
5	(A) the prohibitions articulated in the gun
6	violence prevention order; or
7	(B) an order issued to restore an individual's right
8	to own or possess a firearm.
9	§ 93.03. Gun Violence Prevention Order Database.
10	The Office of the Attorney General shall maintain a confidential and
11	computerized database of all orders for gun violence protection orders issued
12	by the Superior Court, or issued by a court from another state, tribe, territory
13	or commonwealth of the United States and registered in this Court and
14	pertinent information, and such information shall be available, upon request,
15	at all times to a court of law and all law enforcement agencies.
16	§ 93.04. Law Enforcement Check of Firearm Database or Registry.
17	The Guam Police Department shall establish a procedure that requires
18	a law enforcement officer to, in conjunction with performing a wellness check
19	on an individual, check whether the individual is listed on the firearm database
20	or registry of Guam.
21	§ 93.05. Confidentiality Protections.
22	All information provided to the Office of the Attorney General pursuant
23	to this Chapter shall be kept confidential, separate, and apart from all other
24	records maintained by the Office of the Attorney General.
25	§ 93.06. Severability.
26	If any provision of this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, or the
27	application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be

1	invalid, the remainder of this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, or the
2	application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be
3	affected."
4	Section 4. Effective Date. The provisions of this Act shall become effective
5	upon enactment.