

Hawaii Gun Laws & Firearms Safety Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

- 1. Can a non-resident of Hawaii carry a concealed firearm within the state?**
 - A. Yes, if they have a permit from their home state**
 - B. Yes, with a special temporary permit from Hawaii**
 - C. No, non-residents cannot carry a concealed firearm**
 - D. Only if they are active duty military stationed in Hawaii**
- 2. Are background checks required for private firearm sales in Hawaii?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only for handguns**
 - D. Only for sales at gun shows**
- 3. Which of the following firearms is illegal to possess in Hawaii without a special permit?**
 - A. Handgun**
 - B. Rifle**
 - C. Automatic firearm**
 - D. Shotgun**
- 4. What is the mandatory waiting period for obtaining a firearm after purchase in Hawaii?**
 - A. 48 hours**
 - B. 14 days**
 - C. 5 business days**
 - D. There is no waiting period**
- 5. What is the minimum age to acquire a handgun in Hawaii?**
 - A. 18**
 - B. 21**
 - C. 25**
 - D. 30**

- 6. Is a safety training course required to purchase a firearm in Hawaii?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only for handguns**
 - D. Only for first-time buyers**
- 7. Under Hawaii law, who is prohibited from owning a firearm?**
- A. Convicted felons**
 - B. Persons with a mental illness**
 - C. Individuals under restraining orders for domestic violence**
 - D. All of the above**
- 8. Can firearms be openly carried in Hawaii?**
- A. Yes, without a permit**
 - B. Yes, with a permit**
 - C. No**
 - D. Only in rural areas**
- 9. Can a non-resident of Hawaii transport a firearm through the state if it's locked and unloaded?**
- A. Yes, always**
 - B. No**
 - C. Yes, but only with a permit**
 - D. Yes, under the federal Firearm Owners Protection Act**
- 10. What constitutes a 'long gun' under Hawaii law?**
- A. Any firearm with a barrel length of at least 16 inches**
 - B. Any firearm designed to be fired from the shoulder**
 - C. Any rifle or shotgun**
 - D. Both B and C**

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Can a non-resident of Hawaii carry a concealed firearm within the state?

- A. Yes, if they have a permit from their home state**
- B. Yes, with a special temporary permit from Hawaii**
- C. No, non-residents cannot carry a concealed firearm**
- D. Only if they are active duty military stationed in Hawaii**

Non-residents cannot carry a concealed firearm in Hawaii. Hawaii law does not allow non-residents to carry concealed firearms within the state unless they have a special temporary permit issued by Hawaii, which is not a common practice. Therefore, the correct answer is that non-residents cannot carry a concealed firearm in Hawaii. Option A is incorrect because having a permit from their home state does not apply in Hawaii. Option B is incorrect because a special temporary permit from Hawaii is not commonly granted to non-residents. Option D is also incorrect as it provides an exception that is not mentioned in Hawaii's laws regarding non-residents carrying concealed firearms.

2. Are background checks required for private firearm sales in Hawaii?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only for handguns**
- D. Only for sales at gun shows**

In Hawaii, background checks are required for all private firearm sales. This is to ensure that individuals purchasing firearms from private sellers are eligible and legally allowed to possess a firearm. This requirement helps maintain public safety by preventing individuals who are prohibited from owning firearms, such as convicted felons or individuals with certain mental health issues, from obtaining them through private sales.

3. Which of the following firearms is illegal to possess in Hawaii without a special permit?

- A. Handgun**
- B. Rifle**
- C. Automatic firearm**
- D. Shotgun**

In Hawaii, the possession of automatic firearms is prohibited without a special permit. This is because automatic firearms, also known as machine guns, have the capability of firing multiple rounds of ammunition with a single pull of the trigger. They are considered more dangerous and can cause significant harm if not handled properly. Therefore, the possession of automatic firearms without proper authorization is illegal. The other options, such as handguns, rifles, and shotguns, are legal to possess in Hawaii with certain requirements and permits. However, automatic firearms are the only option listed that require a special permit for possession in Hawaii.

4. What is the mandatory waiting period for obtaining a firearm after purchase in Hawaii?

- A. 48 hours**
- B. 14 days**
- C. 5 business days**
- D. There is no waiting period**

In Hawaii, the mandatory waiting period for obtaining a firearm after purchase is 14 days. This waiting period allows for background checks to be conducted, ensuring that the individual seeking to purchase the firearm is eligible to do so. It also provides a cooling-off period to help prevent impulsive firearm purchases. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

5. What is the minimum age to acquire a handgun in Hawaii?

- A. 18**
- B. 21**
- C. 25**
- D. 30**

In Hawaii, the minimum age to acquire a handgun is 21. This age requirement is in line with federal laws and regulations concerning firearms. It is important for individuals to be aware of and comply with this age restriction to legally possess a handgun in Hawaii.

6. Is a safety training course required to purchase a firearm in Hawaii?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only for handguns**
- D. Only for first-time buyers**

In Hawaii, a safety training course is required to purchase a firearm. This requirement aims to ensure that individuals who own firearms are knowledgeable about safe handling practices, laws pertaining to firearms, and the responsibilities associated with firearm ownership. By mandating a safety training course, Hawaii aims to promote responsible gun ownership and enhance overall firearm safety within the state.

- 7. Under Hawaii law, who is prohibited from owning a firearm?**
- A. Convicted felons**
 - B. Persons with a mental illness**
 - C. Individuals under restraining orders for domestic violence**
 - D. All of the above**

Under Hawaii law, individuals who fall under the mentioned categories are prohibited from owning firearms. Convicted felons, persons with a mental illness, and individuals under restraining orders for domestic violence are all considered high-risk groups that are restricted from owning firearms to ensure public safety. This prohibition helps prevent potentially dangerous individuals from obtaining weapons that could put themselves or others at risk.

- 8. Can firearms be openly carried in Hawaii?**
- A. Yes, without a permit**
 - B. Yes, with a permit**
 - C. No**
 - D. Only in rural areas**

In Hawaii, firearms cannot be openly carried. The correct answer is C: No. Hawaii is categorized as a may-issue state, where permits to carry firearms, whether openly or concealed, are only issued at the discretion of the local law enforcement authorities. This means that individuals need to obtain a permit in order to carry a firearm in Hawaii, and open carry is generally not allowed in the state. Therefore, option C is correct.

- 9. Can a non-resident of Hawaii transport a firearm through the state if it's locked and unloaded?**
- A. Yes, always**
 - B. No**
 - C. Yes, but only with a permit**
 - D. Yes, under the federal Firearm Owners Protection Act**

Under the federal Firearm Owners Protection Act (FOPA), non-residents are allowed to transport firearms through a state, including Hawaii, as long as the firearms are unloaded and locked in a container separate from the ammunition. This federal law provides some protection to individuals traveling with firearms, even if they are non-residents of the state they are passing through. It's important to note that while FOPA provides this protection, individuals should still familiarize themselves with state-specific laws and regulations regarding firearm transportation to ensure full compliance with all applicable rules. Option D is the correct answer because it accurately reflects the provisions of the federal Firearm Owners Protection Act.

10. What constitutes a 'long gun' under Hawaii law?

- A. Any firearm with a barrel length of at least 16 inches**
- B. Any firearm designed to be fired from the shoulder**
- C. Any rifle or shotgun**
- D. Both B and C**

In Hawaii, a 'long gun' is defined as both a firearm designed to be fired from the shoulder and includes rifles or shotguns. This means that for a firearm to be considered a long gun under Hawaii law, it must meet both criteria: designed to be fired from the shoulder and be a rifle or shotgun. Therefore, option D is the correct answer as it correctly identifies the components that constitute a 'long gun' under Hawaii law.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://hawaii-firearm-examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!