

BILL057(22)
Testimony

MISC. COMM. 40

EXECUTIVE MATTERS AND LEGAL AFFAIRS (EMLA)

**EXECUTIVE MATTERS AND LEGAL AFFAIRS (EMLA)
Meeting**

Meeting Date: Feb 7, 2023 @ 01:00 PM

Support: 59

Oppose: 120

I wish to comment: 12

Name: Sean Loo	Email: seanhl10@gmail.com	Zip: 96734
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 1, 2023 @ 09:16 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I oppose this bill because it infringes on our second amendment rights and inhibits law abiding citizens from defending themselves. Criminals do not follow the law and labeling somewhere as a sensitive place doesn't magically make it safe from criminals or prevent criminals from going to those places. This Bill only makes law abiding citizens more vulnerable to becoming a victim and would further embolden criminal intent in these areas because criminals will know that people in these so called sensitive places will be unarmed and unable to defend themselves.</p>		
Name: Norman L Akau Jr	Email: nor8ak@aol.com	Zip: 96744
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 2, 2023 @ 04:37 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I totally oppose Bill 57 which interferes with my constitutional rights to total freedom to carry my weapon anywhere to protect myself and my family.</p>		
Name: Michael Scully	Email: mikskull007@gmail.com	Zip: 96707-1137
Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 2, 2023 @ 04:41 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>Please take into consideration that Concealed Carry citizens are the "good guys". We are the citizens who abide by the laws and take our 2nd amendment rights seriously. We are also the first line of defense when a mass shooter, machete wielding person, and deranged people assault others with the intent to do mayhem, deadly assault, or murder. Every day across this great nation police officers, mothers, children, and families are protected by law abiding concealed carry permit holders. Many are hailed as heroes by their local politicians. See links below. Any public place with large amounts of people can be dangerous. A park is not a "sensitive place". If gun wielding criminal goes berserk in a park or even a machete wielding criminal. Who is going to stop them if the police cannot get there in time. It is only a matter of time until we have a mass shooting here or a deadly incident here in Hawaii and well trained responsible citizens will be able to take defensive action to prevent a catastrophic loss of life. Please do not make Concealed carry permits prohibitive by over reaching legislation for law abiding citizens to legally protect their family, loved ones and others.</p> <p>See links honoring Concealed Carry Permit holders who saved lives: https://www.nbcdfw.com/news/local/man-who-took-out-church-gunman-to-receive-states-highest-civilian-honor/2290236/ https://www.cnn.com/2017/03/17/us/beyond-the-call-of-duty-arizona/index.html</p>		
Name: Dain Christensen	Email: dainlc@hawaii.edu	Zip: 96826
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 2, 2023 @ 05:33 PM
Name: Charles Tom	Email: tomC013@hawaii.rr.com	Zip: 96782
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 2, 2023 @ 05:47 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I believe that the places that are included as prohibited from carrying a concealed weapon are the places where a concealed weapon is needed most. They are the places where people are assembling, and that is where shooters will go knowing that no one will have a concealed weapon. You are prohibiting people who have gone through safety classes, training, and a thorough background check to not be able to carry a concealed weapon. They have been thoroughly vetted by HPD. Criminals don't follow laws, so they will carry a concealed weapon wherever they please. California</p>		

has among the strictest gun laws in the nation, and it still has not stopped gun violence.

Name: Bernardo Soriano	Email: bern.soriano@gmail.com	Zip: 96701
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 2, 2023 @ 07:13 PM

Testimony:
I oppose Bill 057. Law abiding citizens who legally own/carry a firearm should be able to do so regardless of location. Violent crimes happen in any and all places as by definition, criminals do not obey the law. Law abiding citizens have the right to defend themselves and their loved ones against a potential deadly/violent encounter wherever they may be. Police/law enforcement cannot be at all places at all times nor protect all citizens at all times. it is unfair to think that they could. Law abiding citizens can help to keep our community a little bit safer from potentially deadly/violent crimes.

Name: Joel Berg	Email: d2bergler@hotmail.com	Zip: 96789
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 2, 2023 @ 11:03 PM

Testimony:
I strongly oppose the proposed places to carry restrictions. The vast majority of states have no such restrictions have have never shown any causation between carrying a firearm for self protection and increases in violence. Hawaii gun owners are vetted, safe, and responsible. Let them assume responsibility for their own personal safety.

Name: ROBERT MEACHAM	Email: rtmeack@hotmail.com	Zip: 96707
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 3, 2023 @ 06:11 AM

Testimony:
Bill 57and its continued prohibition of law abiding citizens who have gone through an overly burdensome, comprehensive and unjustly long wait time to legally carry a pistol or revolver is still not sound.
Calling locations such as government buildings, schools and the like sensitive areas only prevents armed, trained law abiding citizens from being the first responder to a criminal action. The police force doesn't and cannot prevent crime for the most part, they only report and investigate after the action has occurred. This is compounded with a never ending shortage or law enforcement personnel and the existing "rookies" in place now.
These sensitive locations are paid for with citizens tax dollars and are often locations one must visit in order to complete actions in their lives. Unlike a business that choose to restrict access to their services, were we can choose to do business elsewhere, we have no other place to go to conduct government business and should not have to leave ourselves and other vulnerable to criminal actions.
The most publicized location for mass shootings is schools and this bill wants to continue to give the advantage to criminals and risk the lives of our educators and keiki who are the future of the island.
Having the youth understand responsible usage of firearms gets Americans back to understanding that firearms are not evil as the media and often government parties propagate but are out constitutional right for a reason. Responsible gun ownership is everyone's responsibility to a more secure future in an ever growing hostile and ignorant world.

Name: Marcus Tanaka	Email: changemyoil66@yahoo.com	Zip: 96814
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 3, 2023 @ 09:03 AM

Testimony:
I oppose this bill. Let the state decide. The city will face a lawsuit and lose if any bill like this is passed.

This also doesn't pass the SCOTUS Bruen test of history and tradition. Hstory doesn't mean 120 years like how Mayor Rick said. But from 1790-1820's or so. And tradition means was this applied in majority of the nation.

I am glad it's been watered down, but still not good enough.

I tried submitting but got a "submitting" logo for about 10 minutes. So I don't know if my original one went thru. If it did, then disregard this.

Name: Kevin Kacatin	Email: ukazzh@gmail.com	Zip: 96782
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 3, 2023 @ 09:10 AM

Testimony:
I oppose Bill 57 as it is written. The proposed bill is too broad and severely eliminates the entire point of citizens seeking the ability to defend themselves in public places where continuous assaults and crimes occur such as public transportation areas (bus stops) and city parks.

This is a defacto BAN on concealed carry and an absolutely politically-driven measure crafted in spite and not in the interest of public safety or what is right.

Name: Cheryl Tanaka	Email: localaznchick05@aol.com	Zip: 96814
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 3, 2023 @ 09:43 AM

Testimony:
I think the city should let the state make 1 uniform law. This way there is no confusion. Also if there is a entity that has a "no guns allowed" sign, then 1 option would be to leave my firearm inside the cars locked compartment. But this also violates state law. So do you see why you should let the state handle this. This way they can fix everything at once, instead of piece mail.

Also I am the 1st pregnant woman of 2023 to receive my CCW, so this law not only affects where I can carry to protect myself, but as well as the baby growing inside my stomach. As we have seen recently with the mother who was attacked with her child in the parking lot, no one knows when bad guys will strike and I need to be able to protect myself and my baby when doing my daily activities. And so does my husband, the father of the child as well. By passing "sensitive places", you remove the ability to have the best tool for self defense. This is even after we both passed ALL HPD requirements.

Name: Ramya Swami	Email: rswami@bradyunited.org	Zip: 20001
Representing: Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 3, 2023 @ 12:17 PM

Name: Andrew Crossland	Email: across86@gmail.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 3, 2023 @ 08:22 PM

Testimony:
I strongly oppose this Bill.

Name: Jacob Stewart	Email: wordbecomeflesh@gmail.com	Zip: 96744
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 10:16 AM

Testimony:
I strongly oppose the original draft of this bill as there is no historical precedent for these restrictions. Based upon the recent SCOTUS ruling there should not be any non-historical limitations placed upon the right to keep and bear arms. Not only would BILL057(22) be in direct violation of this SCOTUS ruling, but it is clearly an attempt to limit the rights of a law-abiding citizens who already have to go above and beyond anything normal to be able to exercise something that is a Constitutional RIGHT. Even people exercising a widespread, and yet far more deadly and dangerous, PRIVILEGE like driving do not have to go through the amount of administrative legal or medical rigamarole that is required of those wanting to exercise a constitutional RIGHT! Please stop attempting to erode the rights of the people.

Name: Joshua Y	Email: jyamashiro@yahoo.com	Zip: 96707
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 11:26 AM
Testimony: I oppose this bill as it hurts law abiding citizens who wish to defend themselves outside of the home.		
Name: Vivek Pathela	Email: homeosity@gmail.com	Zip: 96821
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 12:49 PM
Testimony: I OPPOSE this bill.		
Name: Victor Muh	Email: keonisurfs@gmail.com	Zip: 96826
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 01:15 PM
Testimony: This is, and has been proven to be, unconstitutional. Why keep trying to take away our rights?		
Name: Donovan Sun	Email: jahlive85@gmail.com	Zip: 96826
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 02:30 PM
Testimony: Aloha Honolulu City Council, I oppose bill 57. It is unconstitutional and breaks the second amendment. I think law abiding citizens should have the right to protect themselves and loved ones from injuries or death anywhere and everywhere. Criminals will not follow this law and the ones who will suffer are law abiding citizens who go through background checks and training just to carry a firearm. Mahalo, Donovan Sun		
Name: marcy katz	Email: hawaiikatz@me.com	Zip: 96822
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 02:50 PM
Testimony: Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.		
Name: Gaye Chan	Email: gayechan@gmail.com	Zip: 96744-4743
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 03:19 PM

<p>Testimony: I support bill 57 as written and STRONGLY oppose the Tupola amendment.</p>		
<p>Name: Nandita Sharma</p>	<p>Email: nanditaranisharma@gmail.com</p>	<p>Zip: 96744</p>
<p>Representing: Self</p>	<p>Position: Support</p>	<p>Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 03:30 PM</p>
<p>Testimony: I ask the Committee to reject the amendment to Bill 57 proposed by Councilmember Tupola. This amendment is not a good-faith one. Instead, it undermines very important provisions of the bill and should be rejected.</p> <p>Please pass bill 57 as currently written (without the Tupola amendment).</p> <p>Thank you.</p>		
<p>Name: Jane Davis</p>	<p>Email: janiedavis@me.com</p>	<p>Zip: 96815</p>
<p>Representing: Self</p>	<p>Position: Support</p>	<p>Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 03:36 PM</p>
<p>Testimony: Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.</p>		
<p>Name: Robert Okuda</p>	<p>Email: robokuda002@gmail.com</p>	<p>Zip: 96701</p>
<p>Representing: Safari Club International Hawaii Chapter</p>	<p>Position: Oppose</p>	<p>Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 03:41 PM</p>
<p>Testimony: Aloha,</p> <p>The "sensitive places" Bill 57 is referring to does not allow law abiding permit holders to reasonably exercise their second amendment rights except within their own property. With the increase in crime and the shortfall of law enforcement officers, there is an increasing need for more public safety in our county. Properly trained permit holders will fill that need. Please reconsider your position on this bill.</p>		
<p>Name: Kyle Hara</p>	<p>Email: kylehara@gmail.com</p>	<p>Zip: 96797</p>
<p>Representing: Self</p>	<p>Position: Oppose</p>	<p>Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 03:58 PM</p>
<p>Testimony: I'm writing in opposition of this bill. If a law abiding qualified citizen have a CCW license, They have already passed many checks and hurdles from mental background, criminal background, classes and shooting qualifications. They should be able to carry and protect self and others around them. Crime and criminals do not abide by rules and laws or locations, they are opportunist, and will target sensitive places. Why make it harder for good citizens that just want to protect themselves and loved ones? What good does it do if you can have the tool to protect but can't have it with you?</p>		
<p>Name: Kevin Cole</p>	<p>Email: kjcole52@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Zip: 96789</p>
<p>Representing:</p>	<p>Position:</p>	<p>Submitted:</p>

Self	Oppose	Feb 4, 2023 @ 04:16 PM
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Testimony:

Aloha,

I strongly oppose City and County of Honolulu Bill 57. The notion that somehow some areas are “more sensitive than others” is illogical and just creates the possibility of entrapment of law abiding citizens. One's Constitutional Rights do not end depending which driveway you enter to access a building.

Non-CCW holder gun owners are already the most thoroughly scrutinized citizens in the state. Those seeking or holding a CCW permit even more so. They are not the threat.

A taxpayers rights should not be curbed due the feelings of others.

Would First Amendment rights be dictated in such a manner? No.

Public safety is vital, but unreasonable hurdles to civil rights is not the way to achieve safety. Getting felons and such off the streets is.

V/R

Kevin J. Cole, Col USAF ret
Mililani

Name: Eric Tash	Email: macnut@hawaii.rr.com	Zip: 96822
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Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 04:52 PM
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Testimony:

We strongly support bill 57 as written and strongly oppose the Tupola amendment.

We strongly support the provision in Bill 57 that respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. We appreciate the fact that it creates a default rule that provides for private entities to “opt-in” to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. We do not support the Tupola amendment which would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations.

We urge you to retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.

Sincerely,

Eric Tash and Renee Iijima
808-521-6110

Name: Linda Legrande	Email: lindalegrande2243@gmail.com	Zip: 96822
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 05:28 PM
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Testimony:

I reject the Tupola amendment. Please pass Bill 57 as currently written.

Name: Richard Todd Rentz	Email: todd.rentz@gmail.com	Zip: 96814
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 07:09 PM
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Testimony:

As elected officials, you have been constitutionally sworn in to protect the rights of the citizens of the State of Hawaii and of the

United States. We can and will continue this fight for our 2nd amendment rights, if it means taking it to the US Supreme Court. From there, I guarantee, you will lose. Enough of the theatrics! Do your job as servants of the people!

Name: Will Caron	Email: willcaronforhawaii@gmail.com	Zip: 96744
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 07:57 PM

Testimony:
The right to bear arms is not absolute. Reasonable restrictions to protect the health and safety of the public are appropriate and warranted given the epidemic of mass shootings and alarming growth in gun-related deaths here in Hawaii, which increased 21% between 2009 and 2018, faster than the national average of 19%. Despite this growth, Hawaii still had the 50th lowest per capita gun violence rate over that same period, and this is because of our strict gun laws. Our tight restrictions on gun use have served us well for decades, and many of us grew up with little fear of gun violence suddenly erupting in schools, or churches or government buildings. But times are changing, and the pro-gun movement of the continent has come to Hawaii. We need to do everything within the power of the state to keep guns well-regulated in Hawaii, as the 2nd Amendment always intended.

Name: Kimo Galon	Email: kimogalon@yahoo.com	Zip: 96826
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 4, 2023 @ 11:31 PM

Testimony:
I oppose bill 57. Although this bill states that the public has a right to safety, yet we as law abiding gun owners who have gone through all the necessary training and background checks are discriminated against because we are gun owners. As law abiding citizens we continue to strive and hold ourselves to a higher standard much higher than the normal individual because we value our constitutional rights to bear arms and believe in our rights to defend ourselves and family in any situation. Bill 57 will also turn us into criminals just by walking by, in or near a "sensitive location". When have you seen a criminal abide by any of these rules or regulations? The City continues to give power and boldness to the criminals of Hawaii and not protecting the citizens with these overreaching discriminatory rules and regulations. When will the people of Hawaii be able to walk the streets without the fear of looking over our shoulders

Name: SEAN CHOO	Email: makuaoiloa@gmail.com	Zip: 96797
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 03:51 AM

Testimony:
I oppose this bill as it's contrary to my second amendment right to keep and BEAR arms. I feel this bill is a waste of everyone's time and money. Bills should not be introduced and passed just because they can. My opinion is that it's your duty to govern in the best interest of the people in good faith. This bill was not written or submitted in good faith.
Please note that I'm unopposed to a sensible sensitive places restriction that respects my right to keep and BEAR arms.
Thank you for your attention to this.

Name: Eric Kaneshiro	Email: ehkaneshiro@gmail.com	Zip: 96789
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 08:04 AM

Testimony:
I support Councilmember Andria Tupola's proposed amendments to the bill and ask that Honolulu city council members abide, if not support, the constitutional rights granted to U.S. citizens. Mahalo.

Name: Jerry Ilo	Email: ILOJERRY@GMAIL.COM	Zip: 96789
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 10:29 AM

Testimony:

I very strongly oppose Bill 057. There is zero historical data to back any of the data behind the designation of most of these "sensitive places". It is a defacto ban on carrying a firearm anywhere in the county. Any one that has gone through the process to legally carry a concealed firearm is the least of our concerns. I very strongly urge the Council to take up CD1

Name: Carol Maxym	Email: dr.cmaxym@gmail.com	Zip: 96826
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 11:00 AM

Testimony:
Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.

Name: Mary Babcock	Email: marybandito@yahoo.com	Zip: 96734
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 12:56 PM

Testimony:
I support bill 57 as written and strongly oppose the Tupola amendment

Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.

Name: Brett Kulbis	Email: chair@oahugop.com	Zip: 96706
Representing: Honolulu County Republican Party	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 01:06 PM

Testimony:
Aloha Chair Dos Santos-Tam and Committee Members.

I strongly oppose Bill 57 and any amendments proposed.

It's claimed Bill 57's goal is to "preserve the order and security of the City," but it fails to explain how disarming law-abiding, trained, and licensed Oahu residents will accomplish this.

It also presents no plan as to how the council intends to disarm violent criminals, who already ignore the existing laws and always will.

Additionally, it doesn't prescribe active measures of deterrant, such as metal detectors or guaranteed police presence, for any of these areas with exceptions to ensure that disarmed Oahu residents, our keiki and kupuna are kept safe.

In Bruen, the Supreme court reaffirmed a citizen's right to bear arms in public, and stated that the "sensitive places" doctrine cannot be used as a blanket prohibition on weapons carry.

As Justice Thomas has stated in his consenting opinion on Bruen, "We know of no other constitutional right that an individual may exercise only after demonstrating to government officers some special need. That is not how the First Amendment works when it

comes to unpopular speech or the free exercise of religion. It is not how the Sixth Amendment works when it comes to a defendant's right to confront the witnesses against him. And it is not how the Second Amendment works when it comes to public carry for self-defense."

I encourage you to vote NO on Bill 57 and any amendments, and uphold your oath to the U.S. Constitution.

Mahalo

Name: Michael Wee	Email: mike.wee@hawaiiantel.net	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 01:14 PM

Testimony:
I strongly OPPOSE Bill 57 as written. The extensive listing of "sensitive places" includes too many places that people frequent during normal activities. Restricting places for concealed carry only creates gun-free zones for criminals to exploit. Law-abiding citizens would not have any means of self-defense. Criminals will take their weapons wherever they want. Restricting locations for honest citizens only enables criminal behavior.

Name: steven kumasaka	Email: macsak@gmail.com	Zip: 96821
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 02:01 PM

Testimony:
i OPPOSE Bill 57 in it's original form
i do, however, support councilmember tupola's CD1 changes to the bill

mahalo

steve

Name: Jordan Au	Email: jordan-726@hotmail.com	Zip: 96817
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 02:33 PM

Testimony:
To whom it may concern,

I strongly oppose this bill. Sensitive places have been the targets for mass shooters because they know people there are unlikely to be armed. Most of the mass shootings in history have taken place in so called gun free zones or sensitive places. For example, schools are so called gun free zones or a sensitive place but that has not stopped them from being a target for mass shooters. This bill will not make anyone safer, they will only become potential targets.

Thank you

Name: Kualii Makaneole	Email: kmakaneole@yahoo.com	Zip: 96707-4105
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 02:35 PM

Testimony:
I oppose Bill 57 because this law is unconstitutional. In sensitive places, criminals live and strive to cause harm to people who are unarmed and defenseless. Criminals target these areas for a reason without any recourse. The people of Hawaii finally have the right to defend themselves and those they love. In 1995, in United States v. Lopez, SCOTUS ruled that "gun-free zones" are unconstitutional. "Sensitive Places" are nothing more than a new name for gun-free zones, and it is still unconstitutional.

Name:	Email:	Zip:
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lynne matusow	lynnehi@aol.com	96817
Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 02:46 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I live in a high rise condo, with more than 1,000 others, including children, infirm, elderly. We have three main elevators plus two in the garage. I do not want to be stuck in an elevator with someone carrying a firearm, unless they are law enforcement. You need a provision in this bill which protects us. If necessary, it can be up to the landlord or governing association to post a notice permitting the carrying of firearms, and if that notice is not posted then the firearms cannot be carried on property.</p>		
Name: Karolle Bidgood	Email: josie.bidgood@gmail.com	Zip: 96744
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 02:53 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I support Bill 57 as written and strongly oppose the Tupola amendment. I urge you to do the same.</p> <p>Thank you.</p> <p>Karolle T. (Josie) Bidgood Kahalu`u</p>		
Name: Sarah Sumadi	Email: ssumadi@everytown.org	Zip: 98146
Representing: Everytown for Gun Safety	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 02:54 PM
Name: Reid Oya	Email: oyathebaldguy@gmail.com	Zip: 96782
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 03:00 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I strongly oppose bill 57.</p> <p>There are law suits in New York, & New Jersey challenging these laws and being struck down as unconstitutional. There is no historical evidence of these "sensitive places" that I could find around the time the 2nd Amendment was signed except for polling places, government buildings, courthouses & some schools . The places that are listed are where a lot of attacks happen. Gun free zones are the most dangerous places because that's where criminals know no one has a firearm. WE are law abiding citizens NOT criminals. The focus should be on the criminals not guns or law abiding citizens.</p> <p>Thank you, Reid Oya</p>		
Name: kristofor gellert	Email: krisgellert@gmail.com	Zip: 96786
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 03:11 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>As a concerned citizen I strongly oppose this Bill. Only allowing certain areas to be able to carry a self defense firearm is unconstitutional denying my me right to bare arms when police are unavailable. By requiring a sign it makes the business susceptible to discrimination. Citizens who want the ability to defend themselves are not Criminals, Stop treating them that way. Stop trying to take away our God Given rights. "An armed society is a polite society. Manners are good when one may have to back up his acts with his life." - Robert A. Heinlein Mahalo, Krisotofor G.</p>		
Name: Lyle Hiromoto	Email: messy808@yahoo.com	Zip: 96814

Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 03:28 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I respectfully oppose this bill because citizens should be able to defend themselves and their loved ones anywhere. As past incidents have shown, crime can happen anywhere such as outside police stations and in Walmart parking lots. Thank you.</p>		
Name: Dawn Morais Webster	Email: dmoraiswebster@gmail.com	Zip: 96825
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 03:58 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>The Tupola Amendment weakens an otherwise strong bill that protects all of us. Please pass this Bill as is WITHOUT the Tupola amendment.</p> <p>Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.</p> <p>We live in a country with an unthinkable level of gun violence that is costing a stupefying loss of life at a rate seen in no other developed nation. We are capable of better. Hawaii can lead the way in tackling this issue that can impact any of us in our schools, at our places of worship, where we shop, where we go to enjoy music or theater. Anywhere. Thank you for doing all that is humanly possible to make for a more civilized community where we can ALL feel a little safer. Mahalo.</p>		
Name: Dirck Sielken	Email: dsielken@hipco.com	Zip: 96789
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 05:09 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>Aloha City Council Members,</p> <p>I strongly oppose BILL057(22) (Relating to the Public Carry of Firearms) as written.</p> <p>This bill is written to directly restrict and punish law abiding citizens who are legally authorized to carry concealed firearms as well as denying their Second Amendment right to self-defense. As per the US Supreme Court ruling in New York State Rifle and Pistol Association (NYSRA) v. Bruen, there is no historical precedent for all the sensitive places, restrictions, and penalties listed in BILL057(22). Any restriction beyond historical precedent will be a violation of our Second Amendment right. Sensitive places should be those that hold up to historical precedent only.</p> <p>Please vote against this bill as written. Mayor Rick Blangiardi mentioned this was for public safety, I as well as all of your constituents would rather you put your focus on stopping criminals and not on further restricting and punishing law abiding citizens. I agree with Council Member Tupola's proposal, BILL057(22) Proposed CD1 – ATUP1.</p> <p>Thank you for reviewing my testimony,</p> <p>Dirck Sielken</p>		
Name: Ron Knopp	Email: ronalaska@gmail.com	Zip: 96746
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 07:08 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>Aloha,</p> <p>I strongly oppose this bill because it restricts the rights to protect ourselves and our loved ones in the areas where we may need it most. The sensitive areas listed in this bill are the very areas where you need legally armed law abiding citizens.</p> <p>Thank You,</p>		

Ron Knopp		
Name: Kapeka Estrella	Email: peklett@hotmail.com	Zip: 96754
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 07:30 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I strongly oppose this bill because it restricts the rights to protect ourselves and our loved ones in the areas where we may need it most. The sensitive areas listed in this bill are the very areas where you need legally armed law abiding citizens.</p>		
Name: Michael Scully	Email: mikskull007@gmail.com	Zip: 96707
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 08:27 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>Aloha</p> <p>A "sensitive place" is a place that is guarded by armed police 24/7. A park is not a "sensitive place". As we have sadly learned if a criminal has deadly intent with a weapon in a park or a school who is going to stop them if the police cannot get there in time. Concealed Permit license holders abide by the laws, have trained with firearms to achieve competency and safety standards and take our 2nd amendment rights seriously. We have accepted the huge responsibility to protect ourselves, family, and other vulnerable citizens in deadly encounters.</p> <p>Every day across this great nation police officers, mothers, children, and vulnerable citizens are protected by concealed carry permit holders who are hailed as heroes by their local politicians. Do not make Concealed carry permits prohibitive by overarching legislation that restricts and hampers law abiding citizens to legally protect themselves and those in need.</p> <p>See links honoring Concealed Carry Permit holders who saved lives:</p> <p>https://www.nbcdfw.com/news/local/man-who-took-out-church-gunman-to-receive-states-highest-civilian-honor/2290236/ https://www.cnn.com/2017/03/17/us/beyond-the-call-of-duty-arizona/index.html</p>		
Name: Brendan Mahuka	Email: blkmahuka@gmail.com	Zip: 96707
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 09:15 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I am writing this to oppose Bill 57. Why are law-abiding citizens having their CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS restricted for acts by criminals? If disarming a law-abiding citizen in "sensitive places" are you then making everyone in that area an easy target? How is taking away my right to defend myself and possibly others a deterrent for criminals? When seconds determine how many lives are lost or saved, how much time before law enforcement arrives? Concealed carrying law-abiding citizens ARE NOT trying to be vigilantes, but we ARE NOT trying to be victims from criminal transgressions that put our life in imminent danger. Aloha.</p>		
Name: Kyle Tran	Email: kyletran2003@gmail.com	Zip: 96786
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 09:30 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>Dear Honorable Members of the legislature,</p> <p>I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed bill that would ban the carrying of firearms in public concealed. As a law-abiding citizen and gun owner, I believe that this bill would infringe upon my constitutional right to bear arms and would not effectively address the issues of gun violence.</p> <p>First and foremost, the right to bear arms is enshrined in the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution and has been upheld by numerous Supreme Court decisions. Banning concealed carry in public places would infringe upon this fundamental right and would disproportionately affect law-abiding citizens who use firearms for self-defense.</p>		

Moreover, the proposed ban would not effectively address the issue of gun violence. Criminals do not obey laws, and a ban on concealed carry would only serve to disarm law-abiding citizens, leaving them vulnerable to attack by those who ignore the law. The best way to reduce gun violence is to enforce existing laws and to address the root causes of crime, such as poverty, mental illness, and gang activity.

In conclusion, I strongly urge you to reconsider the proposed ban on carrying firearms in public concealed. This ban would infringe upon the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens and would not effectively address the issue of gun violence. I urge you to focus on effective solutions that respect the rights of responsible gun owners while also working to reduce crime and violence in our communities.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

Sincerely,
Kyle Tran

Name: Jerry Yuen	Email: jerry.t.yuen@gmail.com	Zip: 96822
Representing: Pu'uoloa Rifle and Pistol Club	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 09:51 PM

Testimony:

Making good people helpless does not make bad people harmless.

Bill 57 is based on the assumption that criminals will obey the law and not bring guns into the proposed sensitive places. The very people that require firearms for self-protection are the very ones that will be disarmed in public areas where crime is prevalent. In recent news there have been people shot, stabbed and/or robbed in public places such as bus stops or public parks. These crimes have not been perpetrated by legal conceal carry license holders. Ensuring citizens are disarmed and unable to effectively resist crime only emboldens the criminal.

Name: Keith Kikkawa	Email: kbushido@yahoo.com	Zip: 96786
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 10:03 PM

Testimony:

February 5, 2023

Members of the Honolulu City Council.

Dear Council Members,

I write to you all in humility, asking that Bill 057 be opposed. This bill will make it impractically restrictive for the law abiding concealed handgun carrier. This bill also significantly opposes the 2nd Amendment and its historical precedence.

I was recently a victim of physical assault. I was assaulted for no apparent reason. It happened without warning. I felt incredulous, helpless, and full of fear. A person who has never been assaulted will never be able to comprehend the brutality of such an event. If I did not have my trusted friends nearby to stop this individual, I believe my injuries would have been much more severe, and perhaps even lethal. I now realize the importance of being prepared for such an event as it can happen to anyone, at anyplace, and at anytime.

I, your constituent, who is law abiding, responsible, and hardworking, have dedicated a lot of time towards attaining my concealed carry permit. I have given authorization to the state to attain my medical records and mental health history. I have abided by all the rules placed forth to legally acquire a firearm, and have abided by the new requirements to attain my concealed handgun permit. I understand our laws and practice regularly with my handgun to be safe and proficient.

I believe I speak for all individuals who have and plan to acquire a concealed handgun permit, in saying that none of us plan on using our handguns to commit crimes. We are law abiding, and only wish to exercise our right to have the ability to protect ourselves and our family if faced with a life threatening encounter.

In conclusion, I humbly ask, that as we he have placed our trust in you to serve us, that you reciprocate, and show trust in us, and allow us to fully exercise our 2nd Amendment rights.

Appreciatively,

Keith K.

Name: Grant Nagata	Email: grant.nagata@gmail.com	Zip: 96720
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 5, 2023 @ 10:05 PM

Testimony:

Aloha Committee Members,

I'm writing in opposition of Bill 57. I'm a husband and father of 3 young boys. The places listed as sensitive locations are the places we frequent and enjoy together as a family. These sensitive places are chosen by those with ill intent because it provides an environment where the greatest damage and injury can be inflicted. Those committed to inflicting this kind of damage and injury will do so regardless of any signage or consequence. By restricting law abiding citizens from protecting ourselves and family, it creates a greater opportunity for those looking to do harm because they know that no one will be there to stop them.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

Respectfully,

Grant Nagata

Name: Shannon Schmeling	Email: shanubee@hotmail.com	Zip: 96722
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:03 AM

Testimony:

I strongly oppose this bill because it restricts the rights to protect ourselves and our loved ones in the areas where we may need it most. The sensitive areas listed in this bill are the very areas where you need legally armed law abiding citizens.

Name: Mark White	Email: markkenwhite@hotmail.com	Zip: 96797
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:40 AM

Testimony:

Aloha HNL City Council EMLA Committee Chair and Members,

I am completely opposed to passage of Bill 57. it is a direct violation of our 2nd Amendment right to keep and bear arms. I ask you: What part of "shall not be infringed" is ambiguous? Clearly the US Constitution states exactly what governments in America are not to do, and it's exactly that--infringing on a God-given right of self defense--that this Bill does.

You are terribly mistaken if you believe these 2nd AMD restrictions will provide greater public safety. Just as we saw at Sandy Hook, Columbine, and Stoneman Douglas Schools, designating areas where firearms are prohibited are in fact, creating ideal environments in which criminal with guns can open fire with impunity.

Bill 57 is just asking for trouble in our community. I strongly urge defeat of this measure.

Name: Alice Abellanida	Email: jesusnokaio@msn.com	Zip: 96792
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 05:59 AM

Testimony:

I strongly oppose this bill. It is an egregious violation of the 2nd amendment! Our legislators took an oath to uphold the Constitution, and are violating that oath. Law abiding citizens should not be punished! Criminals do not follow laws and will acquire

guns illegally. Carrying concealed weapons ANYWHERE is a legal and Constitutional right. Kill this bill!

Name: Jarett Fujioka	Email: jarettfujioka@gmail.com	Zip: 96766
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 06:43 AM
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Testimony:
I'm against this bill.

Name: Noela Von	Email: noelavonw@yahoo.com	Zip: 96815
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 08:19 AM
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Testimony:
Aloha,
Please leave Our 2nd Amendment alone, we need to protect ourselves from all the criminal behavior going on in our State. The bad guys do not care about laws, they will do whatever they want. For you to punish law abiding citizens by removing our Constitutional Right to bear arms is reprehensible. I urge you to work with the public instead of punishing the public's right to feel and be safe. Look what's going on in the mainland. Do the right thing and stay away from removing/ chipping away at our Constitution of The United States, Our Founding Fathers knew what they were doing when they wrote the Constitution. Please have some respect for The Founding Fathers. Be pono and stay away from our Second Amendment!!
Thank you.

Name: Kalani Kiyan	Email: kapuhonolii@hotmail.com	Zip: 96720
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 08:42 AM
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Testimony:
I oppose BILL057(22).It violates my 2nd amendment rights to bear arms.Concealed carry law is recently legal in Hawai'i.And long overdue.I feel that we as a community have shown that Hawai'i residents are ready to carry firearms legally and concealed from the public for safety and protection.With the abundance of crime because of the multitude of new residents I believe It is in the interest of the person carrying the gun to abide by all laws put forth by the state to ensure his protection at all times when necessary.As well as having to consent to carrying a firearm on private property, it should be known only by the person carrying it and will only be notified of its existence on the persons if required to by law.If there is no danger or threat of carrying a concealed loaded weapon or notified by the person owning private property beforehand, I believe this is just another way of keeping guns out of law abiding citizens.And to reiterate my opposition of SB1230...I believe you as law makers and bill proposers, should invest in GUN EDUCATION for your staff and colleagues before making these changes.Here is some facts.Hawaii has the least amount of gun owners in the nation.The third strongest and strictest gun laws in the nation.And we also have the 2nd lowest gun related deaths in the nation.Which majority of these deaths have come from Police involved shootings or suicide.Despite these numbers,Hawai'i also has the lowest overall rate of gun violence.I believe because of these statistical evidence, Hawai'i is ready to handle less gun restrictions and SB1230 and BILL057(22) respectively does not propose any risks to the public or the safety of Hawai'i.In actuality it keeps residents safer and more cautious about their surroundings and environment against threats foreign and domestic as stated in the 2nd amendment which these bills and clearly violate.

Name: BRANDON LEONG	Email: b.leong1851@gmail.com	Zip: 96744
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 08:50 AM
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Testimony:
I oppose Bill 57. Bills like this are not going to stop criminals from committing a crime if they are determined to do so. The only people that this bill will restrain are the people who follow laws and will still keep us as potential victims to criminals. Bill 57 will be challenged in court if it is passed or the Hawaii State Legislature tries to pass a similar bill, because of the recent SCOTUS ruling in the Bruen case. So instead of wasting tax money by passing bills that will be fought in court and potentially overturned because of the ruling already set figure out ways to keep criminals locked up and funding HPD so that they can hire more officers or buy needed equipment so that they can do their jobs.

Brandon Leong
VP Hawaii Rifle Association

Name: Jessica Caiazzo	Email: jfcaiazzo@protonmail.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 08:51 AM

Testimony:

Aloha,

Mahalo for taking your time to read my testimony. May you stand by the Constitution and the oath you swore to uphold.

I strongly oppose Bill 057(22), as it is simply unconstitutional as per Bruen and Heller. Bruen specifically states that any law or limitation to keep and bear arms must have historical precedent from when the 2nd amendment was ratified in 1791 or re-ratified 1868. The burden is on the state to prove their laws and limitations are based on those historical precedents. Justice Thomas wrote in Bruen: The right to keep and bear arms in public for self defense is not “a 2nd class right, subject to an entirely different set of rules than the other Bill of Rights guarantees.” If you do not stand by the Constitution, you do not belong in your position. We are a Constitutional Republic, not a democracy. The law clearly states “shall not be infringed [...]”. the Constitution protects individual liberties from being abused by the government. A significant accomplishment of the Constitution was finding a means to agree on this basis of power. Any where you limit the ability to conceal carry makes the people in those locations, the most vulnerable. Gun owners are by far the most patriotic, responsible, and law abiding citizens. Criminals do not care about the law. Nor do they care about “safe places.” The list of safe places are entirely all the places that matter most to protect oneself, family and other humans as it only further makes them vulnerable.

Hawaii ranks fourth on the Giffords list of strictest gun laws, and it’s 50th in the rate of gun deaths, with 3.4 per 100,000 population, why must we need to restrict our state even more?

On June 23, 2022, the United States Supreme Court, in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass’n, Inc. v. Bruen*,^[1] rendered one of the most significant decisions to be issued on the Second Amendment in over a decade. It struck down as unconstitutional New York State’s concealed carry law that required an individual to prove “proper cause” existed before a license would be issued allowing that person to carry a concealed pistol or revolver in public.^[2] The court held that this “proper cause” requirement violated the 14th Amendment because it prevented law-abiding citizens who have ordinary self-defense needs – as opposed to specific articulable reasons that show they may be vulnerable to harm – from exercising their Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms.

Facts matter.

A. Guns save more lives than they take; prevent more injuries than they inflict

* Guns used 2.5 million times a year in self-defense. Law-abiding citizens use guns to defend themselves against criminals as many as 2.5 million times every year — or about 6,850 times a day. ^[1] This means that each year, firearms are used more than 80 times more often to protect the lives of honest citizens than to take lives. ^[2]

* Of the 2.5 million times citizens use their guns to defend themselves every year, the overwhelming majority merely brandish their gun or fire a warning shot to scare off their attackers. Less than 8% of the time, a citizen will kill or wound his/her attacker.^[3]

* As many as 200,000 women use a gun every year to defend themselves against sexual abuse.^[4]

* Armed citizens kill more crooks than do the police. Citizens shoot and kill at least twice as many criminals as police do every year (1,527 to 606).^[6] And readers of Newsweek learned that “only 2 percent of civilian shootings involved an innocent person mistakenly identified as a criminal. The ‘error rate’ for the police, however, was 11 percent, more than five times as high.”^[7]

B. Concealed carry laws help reduce crime

* Nationwide: one-half million self-defense uses. Every year, as many as one-half million citizens defend themselves with a firearm away from home. ^[9] * Concealed carry laws are dropping crime rates across the country. A comprehensive national study determined in 1996 that violent crime fell after states made it legal to carry concealed firearms. The results of the study showed:

* States which passed concealed carry laws reduced their murder rate by 8.5%, rapes by 5%, aggravated assaults by 7% and robbery by 3%; [10] and * If those states not having concealed carry laws had adopted such laws in 1992, then approximately 1,570 murders, 4,177 rapes, 60,000 aggravated assaults and over 11,000 robberies would have been avoided yearly.[11]

We ask that you absolutely do not pass Bill 57(22); stand by the Constitution, and in now way infringe more this you already have.

Mahalo.

-Jessica "Priya" Caiazzo

Name: Lisa Toriki	Email: accents619@hotmail.com	Zip: 96825
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 08:57 AM

Testimony:
"SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED"! "The right of self-defense is the first law of nature: in most governments it has been the study of rulers to confine this right within the narrowest limits possible." (St. George Tucker)

Name: Greg and Pat Farstrup	Email: gfarstrup@msn.com	Zip: 96813
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 09:01 AM

Testimony:
What is the effect of dangerous open carry gun laws on keeping people from applying to be police officers because they have concerns for their safety?

Name: Paige Choy	Email: pchoy@hah.org	Zip: 96813
Representing: Healthcare Association of Hawaii	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 09:02 AM

Name: Lynn Otaguro	Email: lmotaguro@yahoo.com	Zip: 96821
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 09:07 AM

Testimony:
I support Bill 57 as written and oppose the Tupola amendment. Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.

Name: Kenny Kwan	Email: kennyk@hawaii.edu	Zip: 96701
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 09:23 AM

Testimony:
I strongly oppose any restrictions on CCW. I oppose because you can never predict when harm will come your way. However, if a bill must be passed, CD1 of this bill will suffice.

Name: Nikki Kepoo	Email: kepoonikkia@hotmail.com	Zip: 96744
Representing:	Position:	Submitted:

Self	Oppose	Feb 6, 2023 @ 09:32 AM
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Testimony:

Aloha,

I strongly oppose this bill as the intent is not to protect its law abiding citizens, but rather disarm them and allow for criminals to continue to commit crimes and not be prosecuted. These laws have continued to hurt our community by making it impossible to obtain, train, and protect ourselves in the face of danger. We should be equipping our public with the knowledge of gun safety, provide adequate training and education on weapon use and storage, AND allow for the public to NOT become victims. The only threat to society are those who DO NOT obey the law and they have been doing that even WITH strict laws already available to them through illegal means. We don't prosecute them, we don't penalize them, these bills prosecute the law abiding citizens. As seen in recent times, we have had victims by cars, stabbings, bats, etc, it's not with guns, it's with other means, but if we are properly equipped with the means to defend ourselves, we limit the violence. I urge you NOT to pass this bill.

Mahalo,

Name: Lori Kizer	Email: lori_kizer@yahoo.com	Zip: 96746
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Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 09:33 AM
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Testimony:

I support bill 57 as written and strongly oppose the Tupola amendment. I'm asking you to PLEASE retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment. Mahalo.

Name: Josh Hekekie	Email: joshhekekie@hotmail.com	Zip: 96734
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 09:37 AM
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Testimony:

Testimony Bill 057

RELATING TO THE PUBLIC CARRY OF FIREARMS

Chairman Tyler Dos Santos, Vice Chair Radiant Cordero, and members of Executive Matters and Legal Affairs committee.

I offer the following comments on the legality of Bill 057:

Much of what is proposed in SB1230 is in violation of both the 2nd and 14th amendments. Furthermore, Bill 057, is also in defiance of Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) rulings on Heller v. District of Columbia, 2008 (Heller), McDonald v. City of Chicago, 2012 (McDonald), Caetano v. Massachusetts, 2016 (Caetano), and NYSPRA v. Bruen, 2022 (Bruen).

I would like to also point to the latest developments on bills and newly passed laws of former "may issue states" that bear an uncanny similarity to Bill 057.

- The State of New York's Concealed Carry Improvement Act (CCIA) include concepts, and language that nearly matches that of Bill 057. There are five lawsuits making their way through US Court of Appeals, 2nd District, contesting the legality of the CCIA. The lawsuits challenge concepts such as mandatory insurance, restricting the issuance of concealed carry weapons (CCW) permit to those deemed "good moral character," and expanded the areas within "sensitive places." Almost all the areas defined "sensitive places" were not classified as "sensitive places" prior to the issuance of the Bruen decision (June 2022).
- A federal judge in the 2nd District blocked key components of State of New Jersey (NJ) Act A4769 on January 9, 2023. NJ A4769 expands areas that are classified as "sensitive places," restricts access to firearms of people "found to be lacking the essential character or temperament necessary to be entrusted with a firearm." In the issuance of temporary restraining order U.S. District Court Judge Renée Marie Bumb blocked the section of the law that prohibits guns from being carried into public libraries, museums, bars, restaurants that serve alcohol, and entertainment facilities like stadiums, concerts, and theaters. Justice Bumb stated, "The deprivation of plaintiffs' Second Amendment rights, as the holders of valid permits from the state to conceal carry handguns, constitutes irreparable injury, and neither the state nor the public has an interest in enforcing unconstitutional laws." Therefore, I am in opposition Bill 057 expanded classification of "sensitive places." Heller defined sensitive place as areas that had a historical analog on areas where guns were prohibited during the founding period (1791-1826). In the Bruen decision, the majority opinion noted that New York was in violation of the 2nd amendment as it attempted to declare all of Manhattan as a sensitive place. The Sensitive Place doctrine, as understood by SCOTUS in the four cases listed above, include Schools,

Government Buildings, Court Houses, Prisons, and Polling Places.

If the City and County of Honolulu (CCH) is to expand the definition of "sensitive places" beyond that which was accepted by SCOTUS, the Government (not private institutions, individuals, or businesses) has the burden to ensure, verify, and enforce the sensitive places are gun free zones. Therefore, in passing of this bill, CCH would need use preventative measures such as sealing off public areas newly defined as sensitive places with such applications as fences, verifiable methods to seal off the newly declared "sensitive places," increased the presence of armed police officers in these newly defined "sensitive places," and metal detectors so that these areas are indeed free of guns. Furthermore, as these areas are being declared in reaction to the issuance of the Bruen decision, it defies the SCOTUS ruling, and thus can be deemed unconstitutional.

To further support my testimony that Bill 057 is unconstitutional, the Roberts Court has advanced a legal methodology in gauging the constitutionality of gun control laws. Previous method such as balancing test, strict scrutiny, tiered scrutiny, and accounting for the rights of individuals and the public interests has been discredited and deemed unlawful and incorrect evaluative process by SCOTUS. There is only one method that has been deemed lawful in evaluating the constitutionality of gun control regulations. That being the plain text of the Constitution as informed by history and relevant tradition on United States longstanding use and governance of firearms. Furthermore, in the ground breaking legal rulings previously mentioned (Heller, McDonald, Caetano, and Bruen), SCOTUS has determined the time frame to be used is 1791 (ratification of the US Constitution) through the passage of the 14th amendment (1868).

If Bill 057 is to become a City Ordinance, CCH will have the burden to proof to demonstrate that the actions proposed by Bill 057 have historical analogs and applicable traditions during the period of 1791-1868. This committee should expect numerous legal challenges.

Furthermore, in a recent challenge to the State of California's Magazine Capacity restrictions (Duncan v. Bonta), Justice Roger T. Benitez of the Southern District of California, directed that the California Attorney General's office (Rob Bonta) provide the court a spreadsheet of all state and national gun control dating from 1791 to 1888 (20 years after the passage of the 14th amendment).

That spreadsheet can be accessed via the link below.

<https://airtable.com/shrVnkmENGdHnARBF/tblsHOpJfKXQyuqeF/viwZN34knJaPEgsGR?blocks=hide&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.redditmedia.com%2F>

The spreadsheet was submitted on January 16, 2023. Judge Benitez is allowing the representatives of Mr. Duncan 30 days to refute this list. At that point Judge Benitez has allocated an additional 10 days to review both arguments. In 2021 Judge Benitez previously ruled against the State of California and in favor of Mr. Duncan on the legality of firearm magazine capacity limits finding it unconstitutional using the Plain Text standard. In June 2022 SCOTUS Granted, Vacated, and Remanded the Duncan v. Bonta the case back to the 9th Circuit for reconsideration in light of Bruen (as an en banc panel of the 9th Circuit declared it constitutional in 2021). It is highly anticipated, even by California Governor Gavin Newsom, that Judge Benitez will rule against the State of California. If so, expect Hawaii's magazine capacity restrictions to be susceptible to reversal as the State of Hawaii is also in the 9th Circuit and any ruling is directly applicable.

If passed, much of what is proposed in Bill 057 runs the risk of being invalidated by rulings in both the 2nd and 9th Circuit and will not withstand legal challenges. We 2nd Amendment Advocates fully intend to challenge this if passed.

Name: Jr Tupai	Email: seaula37@gmail.com	Zip: 96720
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:05 AM

Testimony:
Mahalo Chairman Waters, Vice Chair Kia'aina and Council members of the Honolulu City Council for the opportunity to testify in opposition to Bill 57.

Name: Carlos Silva	Email: Godsdesign3@gmail.com	Zip: 96792
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:21 AM

Testimony:

I support our second amendment and this bill is in clear violation of our rights. Please do what you were voted in for and that is to protect and uphold our rights.

Name: Jamie Detwiler	Email: jamied1025@gmail.com	Zip: 96789
Representing: President, Hawaii Federation of Republican Women	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:24 AM

Name: Gabrielle Davidson	Email: gdvdsn@gmail.com	Zip: 96746
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:26 AM

Testimony:
Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and REJECT the Tupola amendment. Thank you!

Name: Rahben Maunats	Email: onebeegfakka@gmail.com	Zip: 96797
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:38 AM

Testimony:
I strongly oppose Bill057 (22) as it's simply unconstitutional as per Bruen and Heller. Bruen specifically states that any law or limitation to keep and bear arms must have historical precedent from when the 2nd amendment was ratified in 1791 or re-ratified 1868. The burden is on the state to prove their laws and limitations are based on those historical precedents. Justice Thomas wrote in Bruen: The right to keep and bear arms in public for self defense is not "a 2nd class right, subject to an entirely different set of rules than the other Bill of Rights guarantees." If you do not stand by the Constitution, you do not belong in your position. We are a Constitutional Republic, not a democracy. The law clearly states "shall not be infringed [...]". the Constitution protects individual liberties from being abused by the government. A significant accomplishment of the Constitution was finding a means to agree on this basis of power. Any where you limit the ability to conceal carry makes the people in those locations, the most vulnerable. Gun owners are by far the most patriotic, responsible, and law abiding citizens. Criminals do not care about the law nor safe spaces. It only makes our community more vulnerable [...].

Name: Kau'i Fitzsimmons	Email: sashf@hotmail.com	Zip: 96791
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:42 AM

Testimony:
Aloha All,

I oppose any and all restrictions on public carry, this is a direct violation of our constitutional rights to carry firearms in public as recently ruled by our United States Supreme Court.
We have a right to protection for ourself and Ohana in public places from violent criminals.
"Gun free" zones is an invite for violent criminals to commit crimes knowing law-abiding citizens will not be carrying firearms for self protection.
This will lead to many stolen firearms on the streets because law-abiding citizens with CCW permits unable to enter "sensitive" and "gunfree zones" will be leaving their firearms in vehicles. Criminals know these areas because of posted "Gun Free" zones and will be stealing or breaking into vehicles.
Vast majority of mass killings by firearms are in "Gun Free Zones" including theaters, schools, bars, nightclubs and concert venues. Gun Free zones don't work!!!

CDC has stated there are up to 2.5 million firearm defensive uses per year. Self defense with firearms work and carrying firearms by law-abiding citizens in public shall NOT be infringed.

Mahalo,

Kau'i Fitzsimmons

Name: Esther Geil	Email: esthergeil@gmail.com	Zip: 96822
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:49 AM

Testimony:
Bill 57 currently provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property, requiring that private entities that prefer to allow firearms will have to specifically allow it, but are completely able to do so if that is what they wish.
The terrible Tupola amendment would permit guns on everyone's property unless they knew enough to find the way to prevent it. It would also greatly lessen penalties for violations. That would be a terrible change to the bill!
Please retain the current language as written, and reject the Tupola amendment.
Thank you for keeping our community safer!

Name: Stuart Kam	Email: stu@athsport.co	Zip: 96822
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:49 AM

Testimony:
I respectfully strongly oppose this bill.

Name: Shimoda Scott	Email: Scott_shimoda@hotmail.com	Zip: 96782
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 11:12 AM

Testimony:
Honorable Members of the legislature,

I oppose this bill. Citizens should be allowed the ability to defend themselves. This only serves as punishment for law abiding citizens who are legally authorized to carry concealed firearms. Criminals do not and will not obey laws.

Mahalo,
Scott Shimoda

Name: JoAnn Salakielu	Email: joannsala956@yahoo.com	Zip: 96782
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 11:12 AM

Testimony:
I am vehemently against this Bill.

Name: Chad Cummings	Email: Nalo_b@yahoo.com	Zip: 96789
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 11:13 AM

Testimony:
I strongly oppose this bill. All my life carrying firearms was illegal we have laws that prevented guns being carried in public and yet

there are shootings in all these places you are trying to keep law abiding citizens from carrying for protection. All that this bill is doing is restricting law abiding citizens. Criminals will continue to do what criminals do and bills like this just make law abiding citizens suffer. Instead of trying to take away our God given Constitutional rights you should uphold them as you have sworn too.

Name: Rita Kama-Kimura	Email: seeknfind@hawaii.rr.com	Zip: 96789
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 11:26 AM

Testimony:
Please note that I oppose any action that takes away the rights of "Law Abiding" citizens to defend themselves. I am sorry but we just don't seem to get it, the gun is not the problem, it's the person handling the gun that is.

You seem to be more concerned about a lawful, trained and licensed owner carrying a gun in public then you are with the perpetrators, the increasing number of criminal offenders walking among us.

Business and other organizations can decide for themselves if guns are prohibited in their establishments. How would anyone know that a concealed carry owner were among us? Mostly likely when an emergency came up and at that point I believe those in the area who are affected would be grateful.

Thank you for the opportunity and I ask you to stop moving this bill any further.

Respectfully,
Rita Kama-Kimura

Name: Patricia Blair	Email: patriciaclair@msn.com	Zip: 96734
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 11:27 AM

Testimony:
Please ban guns in all public places; schools, playground ,theaters, buses, businesses, Senior residences, hospitals, anywhere humans reside.I have a right to feel safe without guns present.

Name: Stephen Hazam	Email: sthazam@yahoo.com	Zip: 96814
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 11:34 AM

Testimony:
I OPPOSE Bill 57, which is not in accordance with the US Supreme Court Bruen decision. I support Councilmember Tupola's CD1 which corrects many of Bill 57's most egregious elements.

Respectfully,
Stephen T Hazam
1288 Kapiolani Blvd., #1104, Honolulu, HI 96814
617-678-3533

Name: Martha Nakajima	Email: martha.nakajima1@gmail.com	Zip: 96815
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 11:40 AM

Testimony:
I support the current text unamended. Private entities should be required to op-in to authorize the public to carry firearms on their property.

Thank you

Martha Nakajima, member of Indivisible HI and Brady HI
Honolulu 96815

Name: William Iaela	Email: william.iaela@gmail.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:00 PM

Testimony:
To whom it may concern,
I wish to submit my testimony in opposition to Bill 57 (2022). It is a bold-faced attempt to completely neutralize the ability of Hawaii citizens to defend themselves, their loved ones, and other citizens with a legally possessed and carried firearm in the event of a criminal attack. It also renders ineffective any potential benefits to CCW protections recently upheld by the decisions handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court.
I would assume that all Council members had to take an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of both the United States of America and the State of Hawaii as well as the City and County of Honolulu. Whomever submitted this Bill for consideration has failed miserably in that duty and should be absolutely ashamed of themselves.

William Iaela

Name: Rebecca Soon	Email: rebecca.ji.soon@gmail.com	Zip: 96817
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:03 PM

Name: Lois Langham	Email: llangham7@gmail.com	Zip: 96814
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:07 PM

Testimony:
Hawaii is the ALOHA state...Not the MAGA state. We should be safe everywhere. More guns=less safe. Please pass this bill!

Name: Janie Bryan	Email: janiebryan@me.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America---Hawaii Chapter	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:07 PM

Testimony:
Aloha--As a resident of Maunalani Heights since 2003 and Hawaii since 1988, I am writing to ask for your YES vote on Bill 057. If we are going to have concealed carry of firearms in public on Oahu, as we are now facing, let's take a metered approach and designate certain areas where fire arms are not allowed! Certainly any place where alcohol is served!

We need specific places designated where we do not have to have this (guns) in our thoughts as we go out to drop kids off at school, enjoy a park, attend a music venue or art exhibit, or exercise our right to vote! We as a people need this reassurance that if there will be concealed carry, we need places we can be and not have to think about hidden guns in the row behind us for example.

Thanks for your consideration to this bill and for reading my testimony! Please vote YES!!

Janie Bryan

Name: Michele Nihipali	Email: nihipalim001@hawaii.rr.com	Zip: 96717
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:12 PM

Testimony:

Dear Council members Waters, Kiaania, Tupola, Meyer, Say, Okimoto and Tulba,

Please pass Bill 057 and keep firearms out of schools, parks, restaurants, playgrounds, bars and other sensitive public places. While the Supreme Court opened the door to carry firearms in public, each individual city and state has the responsibility to restrict this in sensitive areas where a discharged weapon would produce massive injury and death.

This is just common sense and should hold up in any contested case.

Please protect out keiki and ohanas from firearms in areas where there is no need for anybody to be armed.

Thank you for your consideration,

Michele Nihipali

54-074 A Kam Hwy.

Hauula, HI 96717

Name: Judith Armstrong	Email: judithannarmstrong@gmail.com	Zip: 96815-1506
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:21 PM

Testimony:

Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations.

Name: Kristen Young	Email: kristenslyoung@gmail.com	Zip: 96813
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:30 PM

Testimony:

Aloha Committee Members,

I support Bill 057 which would keep guns out of sensitive locations such as schools, parks, playgrounds, bars, and restaurants on our island. People should be able to go to all of these places without worrying that someone may have a gun on them. Guns don't make me feel safer. While people may have a right to bear arms, that should not trump our right to feel safe and be free from potential gun violence.

In the United States, gun violence and mass shootings are the norm. While gun violence still exists in Hawai'i, the rate of gun deaths here is among the lowest when compared with the rest of United States. That is not just by coincidence or because people here have the "aloha spirit". I believe it's because Hawai'i has strong gun laws and is proactive about gun safety. Gun regulation protects not only everyday citizens but also gun owners, and it's the responsible thing to do.

Please vote YES on Bill 057 to support safety in Hawai'i.

Mahalo,

Kristen Young

Honolulu resident in District 6

Name: Shane I	Email: shaneishikawa@gmail.com	Zip: 96701
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:30 PM

Testimony:

I strongly oppose this bill

Name: Alysha T	Email: wtfomglol808@gmail.com	Zip: 96701
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:32 PM
Testimony: I oppose this bill		
Name: Sterling I	Email: sagarage808@gmail.com	Zip: 96701
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:34 PM
Testimony: I oppose this bill		
Name: Terry Murakami	Email: terrytmura@outlook.com	Zip: 96814
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:36 PM
Testimony: I would like to oppose BILL057(22). Hawaii has more than enough restrictions on firearms. We need to make sure that the rights and freedoms for law-abiding citizens to arm themselves is protected. If politicians care so much about public safety and the increase in violent crime they should be focusing more on locking up and being less lenient with violent criminals, especially those who have a proven history of breaking laws and harming others.		
Name: Erica Yamauchi	Email: aloha@ericayamauchi.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Hawai'i Chapter - Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:42 PM
Name: Ted Baldonado	Email: baldonado.ted@gmail.com	Zip: 96817
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:42 PM
Testimony: I OPPOSE Bill 57. I DO NOT agree to proposed changes in the bill. Allowing appropriate signage should be to dissuade the carrying of concealed pistols/revolvers. If a business does not want concealed carry in the facility, then they should have "No firearms allowed signs" verses having signage to allow for the practice. By mandating that signs are required for entry, this allows for business to be targeted by opposing groups. How are we (responsible citizen) are to defend ourselves with our chosen form. I oppose the restriction of my ability to carry written in this bill. I approve of the historical location of places where firearms are not allowed: Schools, Government buildings, court houses, legislative assemblies and pooling places. Public parks and transportation are main areas where we are targeted. As a public transport user, this greatly inhibits my ability to conduct daily activities and I am left defenseless in such an event. I hope this bill can be revised with the aid of those who the currently bill can potentially affect. As stated before. I OPPOSE this current bill. Ted Baldonado		
Name: Peter Anderson	Email: pca555@live.com	Zip: 96825
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:43 PM
Testimony:		

I strongly encourage our council members to vote YES on Bill 057!!!

Hawaii has traditionally had some of the strongest gun laws in our country. As a direct result, our state has had one of the lowest rates of gun violence in the union! All relevant research and statistics point to the fact that states with more lenient gun laws have much higher incidents of gun violence and homicides committed with firearms.

With recent Supreme Court decisions concerning the right to bare arms, law makers have only made our country less safe and are helping to continue the proliferation of firearms in our communities and society as a whole. Gun violence has become our country's number one killer of young people, a stark fact we should be appalled by!

PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE, help to keep our keiki and communities safer by voting YES on Bill 057 to at least help keep guns out of our most sensitive and sacred spaces.

Sincerely,

Peter Anderson

Owner

Morning Brew Coffee House & Bistro

Kailua & Kaka'ako

Name: Kaimi Brede	Email: kaimihananoeau@gmail.com	Zip: 96744
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:47 PM

Testimony:

I feel safer with more legal gun owners on the streets than illegal gun owners on the streets. Give abiding citizens a break so we can have equal protection on the streets. We can't wait 20 minutes for a cop to show up after being threatened or even shot by an illegal gun owner. The balance on the streets are uneven between law abiding gun owners and illegal gun owners.

Name: Scott Shedko	Email: shkpah7@protonmail.com	Zip: 96820
Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:50 PM

Testimony:

Honorable Chair and City Council Members,

I strongly oppose Bill 57!

The 2nd Amendment of the United States Constitution clearly states "the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed." The purpose is for each individual to be able to protect themselves within the borders of the Country. The 2nd Amendment does not make exceptions to places where we have the privilege to defend ourselves. In fact, the 14th Amendment says, "No State shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States."

Bill 57 clearly disrespects the intention of the Constitution. Restricting law-abiding citizens' rights to protect themselves is not going to make our City and County safer against non-law-abiding citizens. It would hand-cuff responsible citizens and give criminals more freedom and more ease to commit crimes.

I do not want more arbitrary laws. I want my Constitution to be respected, especially by those elected to represent me and swearing to uphold it.

I urge you to vote no!

Respectfully,

Scott Shedko

one of "the people"

Name: Susan Li	Email: scrapbooksli@aol.com	Zip: 96813-5057
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:51 PM

Name: Constance Perry	Email: Conniealoha@gmail.com	Zip: 96822
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 12:53 PM

Testimony:

As a community member and a Social Worker who has worked in both schools and state departments in the past I would like support this bill whole heartedly. We have been able to keep gun violence very low in Hawai'i due to our strong laws while other states have been struggling with gun violence for some time. Please protect our keiki and all citizens by approving this bill.

Name: Mitchell Weber	Email: mdotweber@gmail.com	Zip: 96789
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:00 PM

Testimony:
I strongly Oppose Bill57,
Esteemed council members,
To put it frankly, you have been asked by our mayor to step out of the bounds of your responsibilities & authority. You do not have the same professional liability protections as our state legislators and LEO'S, and you may all be subject to legal action.

The various local and national 2A organizations watching this ordeal fold out would rather use our legislative system the way it was intended. However we are ready to inevitably fight this in court.

Thank you,
Mitchell Weber

Name: Heidi Kamana	Email: heidi.kamana@yahoo.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:02 PM

Testimony:
I oppose this bill. We should not ban the carrying of firearms away from Law abiding citizens.

Name: Jay Henderson	Email: jayhenderson43@gmail.com	Zip: 96815
Representing: Indivisibles of Hawaii	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:05 PM

Testimony:
I strongly support Bill 57 because it respects the peaceful and non-threatening right of Hawaiians to choose whether to allow or restrict guns on their private property. Specifically, it does not allow guns to be carried on private property open to the public without permission from the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. By default it disallows the public carry of firearms unless the owner chooses to "opt-in". Only then is a person authorized to the public carry of firearms. The Tupola amendment would turn this on its head. By default it would allow a person to carry firearms in wherever and whenever they want in public unless the owner specifically says they do NOT permit guns on their property. This increases the likelihood of confrontations and lessens penalties for violations. Please retain Bill 57 as it is currently written and reject the Tupola amendment. Thank you. Jay Henderson

Name: Mark Woodward	Email: markawoodwardmd@yahoo.com	Zip: 96818
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:05 PM

Testimony:
I strongly oppose City Council Bill 57.

This bill is overly restrictive and limits the locations where a concealed firearm can be carried to essentially the Koko Head Shooting Complex.

This circumvents the constitutional rights of the citizens of the City and County of Honolulu, under the Second Ammdement to the Constitution of the United States of America.

The right of the people to keep and BEAR Arms, shall not be infringed.

The requirements of this bill will also increase the chances of firearms being stolen from automobiles at shopping centers while

the owners are shopping, unable to carry their firearm into the store.

Name: Colette Browne	Email: cbrowne@hawaii.edu	Zip: 96825
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Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:08 PM
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Name: Joseph Taylor	Email: miscdee@gmail.com	Zip: 96816
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:27 PM
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Testimony:
I support Bill 57 as written and strongly oppose the Tupola amendment.

Name: ADRIEL LAM	Email: adriel.lam@outlook.com	Zip: 96744
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:30 PM
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Name: Chanara Richmond	Email: chanaracaseyrichmond@gmail.com	Zip: 96706
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Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:54 PM
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Testimony:
Criminals don't obey laws. Restricting the 2nd Amendment rights of law-abiding people is not just an illegal violation of the US Constitution, it empowers criminals. This is blatantly obvious. Which makes me wonder why intelligent, well-educated people would ever vote for this? It makes me wonder what is the real motive behind these relentless attacks on our 2nd Amendment rights? Do you actually expect us to believe that the way to stop crime is to disarm law-abiding people? The very pretense that you genuinely hold that belief, is, in and of itself, unbelievable.

Name: Lori Fujimoto	Email: roaringlow808@gmail.com	Zip: 96744
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Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:56 PM
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Name: Rory Fujimoto	Email: roaringlow808@gmail.com	Zip: 96744
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Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 01:57 PM
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Name: Les J.	Email: lesliehawaii@gmail.com	Zip: 96828
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 02:03 PM
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Testimony:
This bill penalizes law-abiding citizens, is overreaching and unwise; please refer to the testimony of 42-year veteran and retired HPD officer Alexander Garcia and hold the bill in committee. Thank you.

Name: Nancy Marker	Email: nmarker@hawaii.edu	Zip: 96826
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Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 02:04 PM
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Testimony:
Dear Committee Chair and Councilmembers,

I strongly support Bill 57 which will help protect our public safety and health. It would wisely support property owners to choose to allow individuals to carry firearms on their property.

I'm strongly opposed to the amendment by Councilmember Tupola that would change Bill 57 to allow private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language of Bill 57 and reject the amendment.

Thank you for taking the important steps to keeping the public safer from gun violence and misuse.

Sincerely,

Nancy Marker

Name: Carla Allison	Email: cbm@hawaii.rr.com	Zip: 96825
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 02:12 PM

Testimony:

I support Bill 57 as written and strongly oppose Council Member Tupola's amendment. I strongly support Bill 57 as written because it respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. This bill still gives an owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property the opportunity to "opt-in" and authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. Why should the burden to "opt-out" be put on the property owners who do not want to permit guns on their property? Please retain the current language of Bill 57, as written, and reject the amendment proposed by Council Member Tupola. Thank you.

Name: CHRISTOPHER THOMAS	Email: goshawaii808@gmail.com	Zip: 96813
Representing: GIFFORDS GUN OWNERS FOR SAFETY	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 02:14 PM

Name: Robert Nehmad	Email: rnehmad@hawaii.rr.com	Zip: 96825
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 02:34 PM

Testimony:

I am a resident of Honolulu and support Bill 057.
I respectfully suggest you consider approving this Bill
Mahalo

Name: Michael Golojuch, Jr.	Email: michael@hawaiidemocrats.org	Zip: 96707
Representing: Stonewall Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawaii	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 03:00 PM

Testimony:

Aloha Coucilmembers,

The Stonewall Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i; Hawai'i's oldest and largest policy and political LGBTQIA+ focused organization fully supports Bill 57 (22).

We hope you all will support this important piece of legislation.

Mahalo nui loa,

Michael Golojuch, Jr.
 Chair and SCC Representative
 Stonewall Caucus for the DPH

Name: Victoria Anderson	Email: vanderso@hawaii.edu	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 03:11 PM

Testimony:
 Bill 57 (pre-Tupolo amendment) currently respects the right of individuals and entities to choose whether to restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment. Let's keep the safer default rather than the more dangerous default. Thank you.

Name: Meagan Ostrem	Email: meagano10@gmail.com	Zip: 96734
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 03:17 PM

Testimony:
 Aloha, I'm writing in support of Bill 057(22). Please continue to keep Hawaii safe by limiting where fire arms are allowed. Data shows that fire arms do not increase the safety of a place or situation should a dangerous incident occur. Hawaii has the lowest rate of gun violence in our country and it may be attributed to our strict policies on fire arms. Please do what you can to keep our state safe. Mahalo.

Name: Ellen Godbey Carson	Email: egcarson@icloud.com	Zip: 96814
Representing: Chuch of the Crossroads	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 03:22 PM

Name: Ellen Carson	Email: ellenloveshawaii@gmail.com	Zip: 96814
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 03:24 PM

Name: Julie Schaus	Email: schausjulie@gmail.com	Zip: 96704
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 03:41 PM

Testimony:
 The state of Hawaii cannot supersede our constitution. All citizens have the right to bare arms. Why are government officials and celebrities allowed to surround themselves with armed personnel yet call for disarming citizens!? The state of Hawaii government officials are elected to serve we the people not to rule over our lives.

Name: Brennan Simcock	Email: brennansimcock@gmail.com	Zip: 96825
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 04:04 PM

Testimony:
 I support Bill 57 as written and strongly oppose Council Member Tupola's amendment.

Name: Paul Barker	Email: barkerpauln@gmail.com	Zip: 96706
Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 04:24 PM
Name: April Ching	Email: Chingmommy@rocketmail.com	Zip: 96822
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 04:31 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I am grateful to leaders in Honolulu who understand the importance of keeping firearms out of locations where the risk of harm is particularly high. Guns don't belong at schools, parks, or other places where children play. As a community college instructor and mother of two, I am concerned that the proliferation of concealed carry permits for firearms will mean more deadly weapons in places my children and I go each day. Please support this ordinance for the protection of our communities. Mahalo.</p>		
Name: Joyce Murakami	Email: jmura.1ofthepeople@gmail.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 05:07 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>The Second Amendment, like the First, is God-given, not government granted.</p> <p>Citizens of America have Second Amendment rights because we live and breathe — not because government officials have chosen to bestow us with such, as some sort of privilege.</p> <p>We know this because our country was founded on the principle that our rights come from God and that our government is only instituted among the people to secure those rights and protect them from infringement. Moreover, when our government begins to overstep its proper bounds, and when the public servants who are hired by way of vote begin to trample those God-given rights and usher in a form of governance that is destructive of that idea, then it is the right of the people to alter or abolish that governing system and institute a new one.</p> <p>That's in our DNA; that's our country's guiding principle.</p> <p>"We hold these truths to be self-evident," is how it goes.</p> <p>"That among these [unalienable rights] are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," is how it continues.</p> <p>And as part of that whole God-given package of rights guaranteed for each and every individual American, is the Second Amendment.</p> <p>I humbly ask for you to follow the Oath of Office that you have taken. In case you need a reminder:</p> <p>OATH OF OFFICE</p> <p>Section 4. All eligible public officers, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, and that I will faithfully discharge my duties as ... to best of my ability." As used in this section, "eligible public officers" means the governor, the lieutenant governor, the members of both houses of the legislature, the members of the board of education, the members of the national guard, State or county employees who possess police powers, district court judges, and all those whose appointment requires the consent of the Senate. [Ren and am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am SB 1440 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992]</p> <p>Again... it is the right of the people to alter or abolish that governing system and institute a new one when our government begins to overstep its proper bounds.</p>		

Name: Michael Rice	Email: michaelirice@outlook.com	Zip: 96792
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 05:18 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I stand in Strong Opposition to this bill. The bill in its current state is unconstitutional. The US Supreme Court has already laid down the 5 places where the carrying of firearms can be prohibited (schools, courts, jails, prisons, and polling places), almost none of which the City has jurisdiction over. The ban on carrying on private property unless permission is explicitly given is also Coerced Speech and against the 1st Amendment. Private property owners do and have always had the right to deny entry to anyone for any reason, governments do not have the right to tell people they must deny someone unless otherwise desired.</p> <p>There are numerous mainland groups just waiting to sue the City and State should laws like these pass, and they have been winning their cases so far with injunction and TROs issued against the violating entities. I can guarantee you that they are watching, and they already have at least a rough draft of their lawsuits ready.</p> <p>The ban on carrying on public transport is also highly unfair to those (such as myself) who rely heavily on public transport. If passed I'll now need to buy a car and never be able to use public transport, those who can't afford that will simply not be able to exercise their 2nd Amendment Right to carry a firearm to defend themselves.</p> <p>And that goes nothing to say that this bill won't deter criminals at all, who are already carrying weapons in public and without a permit.</p>		
Name: Cheryl Bellamy	Email: cbella4272@gmail.com	Zip: 96707
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 05:23 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I support bill 57 as written and strongly oppose the Tupola amendment</p> <p>Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations.</p> <p>Please retain the current language as written. Please REJECT the Tupola amendment!</p>		
Name: Victor Muh	Email: keonisurfs@gmail.com	Zip: 96826
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 05:25 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>What you are proposing is unconstitutional! What part of 'shall not be infringed' do you not understand? Courts around our great nation have already deemed what you're proposing unconstitutional, yet you insist on wasting time and out tax money on these frivolous pursuits.</p>		
Name: Richard Onderko	Email: ronderko1@gmail.com	Zip: 96706
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 06:18 PM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I fully Bill 57 and the measures it proposes to safeguard sensitive places (e.g., schools, polling places) from weapons, especially firearms.</p>		

Name: Connie Mitchell	Email: angiek@ihshawaii.org	Zip: 96817
Representing: The Institute for Human Services	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 06:19 PM
Name: Berta Narbonne	Email: berta.liao@gmail.com	Zip: 96821
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 06:30 PM
<p>Testimony: I support Bill 057. As a mother, wife, educator, and concerned citizen, I am uncomfortable with people carrying firearms in public spaces, and even more upset at the idea of concealed guns. I want my government representatives to limit the impact of the Supreme Court's ruling to weaken public safety in Honolulu and Hawai'i. Guns do not belong in public spaces including banks, shops, schools and places where children are present, churches, parks, transportation centers, health care facilities, and places where people can exercise their right to vote. I appreciate our tradition of having strong gun laws and urge you to support this legislation.</p>		
Name: Margaret Dunphy	Email: margaret.dunphy@gmail.com	Zip: 96719
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 07:46 PM
<p>Testimony: Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment. I do not support open carry of firearms. My husband is a gunshot victim so we have first-hand experience with how devastating guns can be. He was shot in public by a person running down the street, all while kids were playing all around. Terrifying to witness and we are extremely lucky he survived. Guns kill.</p>		
Name: Neil Narbonne	Email: narbonne@gmail.com	Zip: 96821
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 08:12 PM
<p>Testimony: As a concerned father and resident of Niu Valley, I am uncomfortable with people carrying firearms in public spaces, and even more upset at the idea of concealed guns. I want my government representatives to limit the impact of the Supreme Court's ruling to weaken public safety in Honolulu and Hawai'i. Guns do not belong in public spaces including banks, shops, schools and places where children are present, churches, parks, transportation centers, health care facilities, and places where people can exercise their right to vote. I appreciate our tradition of having strong gun laws, and support this bill.</p>		
Name: Elisabeth Sherman	Email: elisabeth.sherman@me.com	Zip: 96755
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 08:43 PM
<p>Testimony: I support Bill 57 as originally written & strongly oppose Councilmember Tupola's amendment.</p> <p>Mahalo, Elisabeth</p> <p>PS: I just submitted this testimony but it did not go through the first time.</p>		
Name: Kealakai Hammond	Email: kealakai.hammond@gmail.com	Zip: 96817
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 08:50 PM

Testimony:
 I am writing in strong support of Bill 057, and keeping guns out of sensitive locations like schools, parks, playgrounds, bars, restaurants, and other public areas in Honolulu County. With the staggering number of mass shootings and other gun related violence our nation has witnessed in recent years, Honolulu needs to continue to do everything possible to keep our community safe and eliminate firearms related injuries and deaths. We have years of data showing that more guns do not make us safer, and the "good guy with a gun" idea is a myth. Our keiki deserve to grow up safely and without fear. We know that states with weaker gun laws see more gun violence. In contrast, Hawaii leads the nation in lowest rate of gun deaths, and has done well by having strong gun laws - let's keep it that way.

Name: Jennifer McFarland	Email: jenmcfar@gmail.com	Zip: 96734-3502
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:17 PM

Testimony:
 I am writing testimony in support of this draft ordinance and strongly encourage the Council to support Bill 057. I am so grateful to live on this island where local leaders understand the importance of keeping firearms out of locations where the risk of harm is particularly high.
 I have a strong belief that guns do not belong in schools, parks, or other places where children play and my concern is that without this ordinance in place, this is a very real possibility. The fact that concealed guns could be allowed in these locations make me feel less safe in our community and I fear for the safety of my family and community with a potential increase in gun presence. I feel so fortunate that historically I have not had to worry that someone may be carrying a gun when I go into businesses or take my children to the zoo or drop them off at school.
 I strongly encourage the Council to pass this common-sense ordinance and I thank you for your time.

Name: Beth Anderson	Email: Kailua5@aol.com	Zip: 96734
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:39 PM

Testimony:
 I strongly support, Bill 57 but urge you to reject the Tupulo amendment. I support Bill 57 because it respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property. This could increase the likelihood of confrontations, dangerous situations, and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.
 Thank you for considering my views.

Name: James Pirtle	Email: jpirtle511@gmail.com	Zip: 96797
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 10:45 PM

Testimony:
 No law infringing upon any rights written in the Constitution of The United States of America is NULL and VOID and rendered MOOT. This bill is an attempt to suppress American citizens residing in the state of Hawaii's right afforded to them by the 2nd amendment. Those promoting this bill are guilty of treason, are traitors and have violated their oath to the Constitution of the United States of America and to the PEOPLE. Immediate arrest of those promoting this bill is called for.

Name: Tim Miyao	Email: tmiyao@live.com	Zip: 96720
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 11:31 PM

Testimony:
 Honorable Honolulu City Council,

I write in regard to Bill 57 relating to the Public Carry of Firearms. This legislation has me very concerned. Bill 57 is far overreaching and prohibits a citizen from exercising her/his Constitutional right. What is the National historical tradition that would support each regulation in this legislation? As the current draft of Bill 57 contains locations that would fail to meet National historic precedence I urge you to please oppose this legislation.

In the Supreme Court decision *New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Bruen*, it was determined that regulations, put in place by the government, must adhere to our national historical tradition that is widespread. A state's history is insufficient to be used to justify violations of a Constitutional right. The Supreme Court's opinion included, and I quote, "To justify its regulation, the government may not simply posit that the regulation promotes an important interest. Rather, the government must demonstrate that the regulation is consistent with this Nation's historical tradition of firearms regulation. Only if a firearm regulation is consistent with this Nation's historical tradition may a court conclude that the individual's conduct falls outside of the Second Amendment's 'unqualified command'". For your convenience, I attach a link to the US Supreme Court Ruling for *New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Bruen*: https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/21pdf/20-843_7j80.pdf

In our national history voting service centers and government buildings were places that limited a citizen's constitutional right. These would pass the litmus test of our Nation's historical tradition of firearms regulation. Some of the other places in this bill would not adhere to our National historical tradition.

Parks and places where people are assembled for an event do not meet the criteria of National historical tradition.

Modes of public transportation, such as buses also fail to meet the National historical tradition criteria. Washington DC is being taken to court for prohibiting carry on their Metro system. Bill 57 would prohibit a citizen's right to self-defense on buses. What of the people who rely on the city bus? How would they protect themselves walking between the bus stop and their home at night? These individuals are arguably at higher risk to be assaulted than someone operating a locked private vehicle. Yet Bill 57 would deny them the ability to protect themselves.

Which National historical tradition made First Amendment expressive activities a sensitive location? Bill 57 dictates that a citizen can exercise his/her First and Second Amendment rights but not at the same time. Bill 57 says that a citizen needs to choose between two constitutionally guaranteed rights. It will hinder either a citizen's freedom of assembly or right to bear arms.

Prohibition on the carry of firearms on private property, if determined and advertised by the property owner, meets the criteria of National historical tradition. However, Bill 57 inappropriately adds that it is the responsibility of the businesses to post signs saying that "carry is permitted". In most other states businesses are responsible for posting a sign indicating that NO carry is allowed. This would also align with the widespread concept of establishments posting "No shirt, no shoes, no service" and "No food or drinks allowed". Firearm business owners in Hawaii have often been harassed by unsavory members of the public. This harassment would no doubt escalate and include any business that posts a sign that carry is welcome.

When reviewing Bill 57 I humbly ask that you please carefully consider the United States Constitution and Supreme Court ruling in *New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Bruen*. Many components of Bill 57 infringe on Constitutional rights without meeting the requirement of National historical tradition. Please oppose Bill 57 in its current form. I appreciate your time and all that you do for the people of Hawaii!

Name: Keikilani Ho	Email: keikilaniho@aol.com	Zip: 96744
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 6, 2023 @ 11:56 PM

Testimony:

The Second Amendment of the United States Constitution reads: "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED. It is a constitutional right to bear arms to protect our families, no matter where in this state we are. There needs to be more effort put into the evaluation process of who is fit to carry instead of restricting law abiding citizens from their right to protect themselves, the public if needed, and their families.

This bill needs to die where it stands, it is UNCONSTITUTIONAL. One day, a law abiding citizen may save your life.

Name: Evelyn Hao	Email: evyhao@gmail.com	Zip: 96822
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:06 AM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>Dear Councilmembers,</p> <p>I strongly support Bill 057(22). Please pass it.</p> <p>It describes clear requirements that help to keep innocent citizens safe by designating •who is or is not allowed to carry a gun public; how applications are verified through rigorous background and mental health checks; where those guns are permitted to be carried.</p> <p>Hawaii citizens are safer than other states because of our strict gun laws. Let's keep our citizens safe.</p> <p>Thank you, Evelyn Hao</p>		
Name: james wallace	Email: diehd49@yahoo.com	Zip: 96792
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:34 AM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I don't support Bill 57. I say we as lawful abiding citizens should have the right to carry firearms in sensitive places. We went through all the bureaucracy and red tapes to prove we are safe to carry firearms to protect ourselves as well as our family. Criminals for some reason always have the edge over us law-abiding citizens. They break laws yet they get to carry firearms wherever they want. Because of the decision in the Supreme Court the constitution yet again proves us right every time.</p>		
Name: PAMELA SUMMERS	Email: xfer0@msn.com	Zip: 96707
Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 01:00 AM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.</p> <p>"I support bill 57 as written and strongly oppose the Tupola amendment"</p>		
Name: Soleil Roache	Email: soleil@activeselfprotection.com	Zip: 96744
Representing: Hawaii Firearms Coalition / Active Self Protection	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 05:00 AM
Name: Leslie Miles	Email: LesMs2021@gmail.com	Zip: 96749
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 05:59 AM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>We oppose this bill.</p>		
Name: Greg Schaus	Email: totalislandenergy@gmail.com	Zip: 96704

Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 06:03 AM
<p>Testimony: I oppose this unconstitutional bill. The state of Hawaii 's politicians cannot supersede our constitution. All citizens have the right to bare arms and protect themselves. Why are government officials and celebrities allowed to surround themselves with armed personnel yet you call for disarming citizens!. The state of Hawaii government officials are public servants, elected to serve the people , you were not elected to rule over our lives.</p>		
Name: Kaleo Nakoa	Email: phillip.k.nakoa@gmail.com	Zip: 96825
Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 06:11 AM
<p>Testimony: I wish to submit an oral testimony</p>		
Name: Bonnie Tokita	Email: bonniet1970@gmail.com	Zip: 96782
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 07:10 AM
<p>Testimony: I support bill 57 as written and strongly oppose the Tupola amendment.</p>		
Name: Diane Paulson	Email: dideepaulson@gmail.com	Zip: 96743
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 07:40 AM
<p>Testimony: Thankfully, our State does not yet have the number mass shootings and crazed/troubled individuals who concoct reasons to harm people in their communities. However, we do have an unacceptable number of domestic violence incidents largely due to parents perpetuating the very wrong concept of "giving dirty lickin's" to their children who then carry over that abhorrent behavior to their own families/spouses. Dirty lickins is most definitely an example of an outrageously inappropriate method of discipline and fosters intense anger to develop and grow in our keiki. Hawaii is a State who condones this parental discipline and who consequently has way-too-high numbers of domestic violence incidents. The LAST thing this State needs are more places where guns are secretly allowed. Making it easier for concealed-carry citizens puts us in greater danger. It is not making it safer for people like myself who have enjoyed decades of peace from knowing that no loaded guns are in my realm. Andrea Tupola's vision statement includes the words, "truly loving the people." Her undermining provisions of Bill 57 contradicts the messages she gives her constituents. One of her website's stated priorities is public safety. Therefore, why on this earth would she undermine any provisions in Bill 57 making it easier to expand where 'concealed carry' is permitted, shifting the onus to those of us who have enjoyed a lifetime of knowing no guns are in our realm? More guns = more deaths. (Legally-owned guns included. My sons' D.A.R.E. HPD Officer Pacheco, a legit and seemingly calm police officer shot his wife 14 times. Has someone checked to see if Council-member Andrea Tupola is receiving money from the N.R.A.? Please REJECT the Tupola Amendment and pass Bill 57 as it stands.</p>		
Name: Todd Yukutake	Email: todd@hifico.org	Zip: 96701
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 07:54 AM
Name: Deb Nehmad	Email: dnehmada@bradyunited.org	Zip: 96825
Representing: Brady United	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 08:44 AM
Name: nona morgan	Email: nonakauai@yahoo.com	Zip: 96746

Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 08:55 AM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>Please, please do not pass this bill! I would not feel safe, knowing that someone next to me has a gun under their jacket! We need to limit our guns! Not encourage more into our community!</p> <p>Thank you, Nona Morgan</p>		
Name: Jon Paul Santos	Email: jon.santos671@gmail.com	Zip: 96734
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 08:56 AM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>Hello, my name is Jon Paul Santos. I am a current resident of Kailua and I am representing myself. I oppose Bill 57.</p> <p>This bill violates individuals' 2nd amendment right, as it alienates those who would choose to exercise their right to self-defense. By definition of this law it would bar them from simultaneously carrying lawfully and participating in normal society and public accommodations, which their tax dollars help fund. Additionally, there is no historical precedent of such restrictions, therefore would be in violation of the US Supreme Court's decision on NYSRPA V BRUEN.</p> <p>Not only does this bill violate the 2nd amendment, it lessens actual safety. The concept of prohibiting firearms from areas does nothing to deter individuals who's intent is to conduct criminal activity, and only deters LAWFUL citizens. With that said, this bill doesn't take into account the predatory psychology of criminals, which is to prey upon the weak; thus marking the locations in this bill as soft and easy targets, which increases the likelihood of being targeted with criminal activity and wanton violence, as seen in majority of violent incidents. "When seconds matter, help is minutes away," this concept holds true based on how fast a violent incident can occur and how long it takes for help to arrive. If this bill is written into law it would prevent individuals from lawfully acting as their own first response and potentially subjecting them to violent criminal activity until help arrives.</p> <p>Therefore I urge you NOT to vote in favor of Bill 57, as it lessens safety and violates individuals' constitutional rights.</p>		
Name: Judith Millw Wong	Email: judith.jam@gmail.com	Zip: 96821
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 08:57 AM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I strongly support Bill 057 as written without the Tupola amendment.</p> <p>Among other important provisions which I strongly support, Bill 57 currently respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of guns on their property. It provides that guns shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. It creates a default rule that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property. The Tupola amendment would transfer this burden to the property owners who do NOT want to permit guns on their property (which could increase the likelihood of confrontations) and greatly lessen penalties for violations. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.</p>		
Name: Michael Elliott	Email: mike_elliotti@icloud.com	Zip: 96701
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 09:07 AM
Name: Daniel Perez	Email: daniel.pere1908@gmail.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 09:43 AM
<p>Testimony:</p> <p>I oppose this ban of bill 057 because it violates our constitutional rights to carry a weapon concealed. Individuals should have the right to carry their weapons in a safe manner, and in any place as long as they are trained, and their weapon is concealed. There</p>		

should be no ban on where you can have your weapon because of the fact that at any given time you needed to defend yourself. In my experience, I've had to protect myself and my family from being attacked.

Name: Donna Van Osdol	Email: dlpvanosdol1@gmail.com	Zip: 96789
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 09:58 AM
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Name: Andrew Namiki Roberts	Email: a_roberts_84@yahoo.co.uk	Zip: 96815
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Representing: Hawaii Firearms Coalition	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 10:10 AM
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Name: Alan Burdick	Email: burdick808@gmial.com	Zip: 96701
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Representing: Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawaii	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 10:36 AM
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Name: James Logue	Email: jameslogue412@gmail.com	Zip: 96816
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 10:38 AM
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Testimony:
I oppose the idea that law abiding citizens be restricted to carry in certain places as it is a Constitutional right. Also, the lack of the City & County's ability to properly maintain their properties and provide adequate police makes for criminals having an upper hand at all times. I also would like to remind government leaders that they took an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Second Amendment clearly states "Shall not be infringed." Mahalo.

Name: James Malczon	Email: dukehawaiian@yahoo.com	Zip: 96740
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 10:42 AM
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Testimony:
The right to bare arms shall not be infringed.
All gun laws are unconstitutional.

Name: Lekeli Watanabe	Email: lnwatanabe@yahoo.com	Zip: 96822
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 10:42 AM
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Testimony:
I oppose bill to restrict carrying of a firearm. Law abiding citizens should be allowed to carry a concealed firearm without any restrictions. The ability to protect oneself against life threatening situations should not be taken away.

Name: Noah Drazkowski	Email: Noahdrazkowski@hotmail.com	Zip: 96761
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 10:58 AM
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Testimony:
I oppose this bill. Does nothing but restrict the rights of law abiding citizens.

Name: David Kikukawa	Email: david@dcthawaii.com	Zip: 96822
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:01 AM
Testimony: I strongly oppose this bill. This bill would infringe upon citizens rights to basic self defense. You should have the ability to defend yourself no matter where you are and making the tools unavailable to those who may not be able to physically defend themselves is wrong.		
Name: Gavin Lohmeier	Email: onederful100@aol.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:12 AM
Testimony: I oppose bill057(22) relating to the public carry of firearms. these restrictions are too much. they will limit where people will need it the most. having gun free zones don't work. criminals don't follow laws. this will only restrict the rights of law abiding citizens sincerely Gavin Lohmeier		
Name: Marya Grambs	Email: mgrambs@gmail.com	Zip: 96734
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:20 AM
Testimony: If having a lot of guns made us safe, we wouldn't have so many mass shootings (and suicides, actually, which comprise more than half of all gun deaths). We need to keep guns out of as many hands as possible. Providing that guns not be carried on private property open to the public without authorization is critical. I don't think any of us want to go to a grocery store or drug store or bar or restaurant knowing there will be people with guns. It's terrifying to think of. Tupola's amendment weakens the bill. Please pass this bill as it was originally written and reject the amendment. Having more guns in the community increases the danger to all of us.		
Name: Danielle Takei	Email: daniellestacey17@gmail.com	Zip: 96822
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:26 AM
Testimony: If I cannot carry in the places listed, it means I am a target in those places. Public parks, and the Bus are some of the places I feel least secure. The free speech zone prohibition is particularly chilling. My ability to secure my free speech and religious activity is a main purpose of my desire to carry. The fact that we can use force makes us less likely to have to, particularly as a woman who has no other means of matching someone who intends to overpower me. I have been attacked by a stranger in a place deemed a sensitive area in this bill. He targeted me because I am evidently not someone who could stop him. He ran past people he didn't think he could harm to me who he could. My ability to indicate I could stop an attack is enough to dissuade it altogether.		
Name: William Lono	Email: willskillz80h8@gmail.com	Zip: 96795
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:31 AM
Testimony: I OPPOSE BILL057(22) THIS BILL RESTRICTS MY 2ND AMENDMENT RIGHT. This bill needs to die where it stand, it is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.		
Name: Ryota Takuma	Email: xenissance@gmail.com	Zip: 96814
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:44 AM

Testimony:

I, Ryota Takuma firmly oppose the proposed BILL057(22) RELATING TO THE PUBLIC CARRY OF FIREARMS. As lawful citizen the right to own and bear arms under the Second Amendment, this Bill is unconstitutional and also endangers more people should this BILL pass. The ramifications this BILL075(22) will cause if passed is counterintuitive and rather further endangers the public as criminals who have no regards of the law will deliberately break the law to bring a firearm in the exact Sensitive Places listed in the bill, such as Schools, Hotels, Retails, Restaurants, Parks, Public Transportations, Financial Institutions, Industrial areas, Wholesales, Utility companies, and more. It is our right to defend and protect those that we love in the exact places that is called "Sensitive Places" where common gun crimes or violent crimes are likely to occur. This BILL075(22) does not make for a positive change in our community that is turning more dangerous by the day with criminals being released after being caught the next day to commit an even more horrifying crime like the one witnessed a few days ago in Millilani with a mother and a baby assaulted. Day by day, we are living in a world that cannot control the violent nature of criminals if we lose the right to defend ourselves with a firearm in so-called "Sensitive Places". We cannot continue to live in fear without protection and having the ability to Conceal Carry a Firearm as a responsible gun owner is a heavy responsibility in itself and to exercise due diligence and vigilance. We are the last line of defense to protect a loved one, a friend, a stranger/bystander from harm should a criminal takes advantage of these Sensitive Places. Help from the police is not always tact and not within seconds when danger strikes. I strongly oppose this bill due to its dangerous consequences it can have if firearm owners cannot defend nor protect a loved one in such Sensitive Places. Thank you for taking the time to read my comment on this bill. I hope Hawaii will recognize that we as responsible gun owners can prove that we can save innocent lives or our own if this bill is turned down.

Regards,
Ryota Takuma

Name: R F	Email: ryanisfuller1808@gmail.com	Zip: 96786
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:50 AM

Testimony:
I oppose this bill because it is simply unconstitutional. Law abiding citizens have taken the necessary requirements to legally carry in public. Criminals do not follow the laws. This bill will only affect law abiding citizens. Restricting law abiding citizens from carrying in the vast majority of the places people go to does nothing but give criminals who already illegally carry the upper hand.

Name: Romeo Yadao	Email: romeo.yadao@ymail.com	Zip: 96706
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:50 AM

Testimony:
I oppose this bill as there is no historical precedent for these restrictions

Name: Phillip Han	Email: yoon001@gmail.com	Zip: 96826
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:52 AM

Testimony:
I oppose BILL057(22)

Name: Andrew Leong	Email: drew808a@hotmail.com	Zip: 96821
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:56 AM

Testimony:
Public carry of firearms by legal gun owners who were qualified for the CCW, have been instrumental in saving lives in public places.

Name: Jen Ching	Email: jco88@hotmail.com	Zip: 96822
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Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:56 AM
Testimony: As with as all firearm bills being considered this session, the bill only provides more restriction to law abiding gun owners, and does not deter or address criminals from carrying. This bill further restricts gun owners from exercising their 2nd amendment rights. Thank you.		
Name: Ryan Matsumoto	Email: ryanm.matsumoto@gmail.com	Zip: 96789
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 11:59 AM
Testimony: I strongly oppose this bill because this bill directly targets law abiding citizens. The only people who will still carry firearms in sensitive places will be criminals because they've been doing it for years. This bill infringes the rights of law abiding citizens ability to carry firearms in public. Police cannot be everywhere, we need to be our own first responder. If you believe that calling the police is the only option, it's a fantasy because it takes minutes for police to respond and by then, it's already too late.		
Name: Lisa Taylor	Email: lisaiwalani@gmail.com	Zip: 96824
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:13 PM
Testimony: I cannot imagine the trauma felt by people and families of gun violence. It is unimaginable and unfathomable. Please do everything you and your valuable constituents can to deter gun possession, use and violence in Hawaii. I beg you all. Aloha		
Name: Kaz Hanna	Email: kaz.hanna.hi@gmail.com	Zip: 96822
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:14 PM
Testimony: I strongly oppose this bill. It directly goes against SCOTUS decision and will not pass constitutional scrutiny. Knowingly passing this bull that will only be a waist in legal fees should be considered fraud waist and abuse.		
Name: Philip Tong	Email: ptong8@sbcglibal.net	Zip: 96701
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:15 PM
Testimony: I oppose this bill.		
Name: Jeffrey Arceo	Email: efiracer@aol.com	Zip: 96707
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:25 PM
Testimony: I would like to protect my family and loved ones. These bans only hurt the law abiding citizens as police can not protect us at all times. Most gun crimes are done by criminals and not by registered gun owners. Thank you		
Name: CLIFFORD CHEE	Email: cklchee@hotmail.com	Zip: 96825
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:32 PM

Testimony:

I have been a responsible firearms owner for over 35 years. Please do not infringe on my constitutionally guaranteed rights. And please remember to honor the oath to the constitution that everyone on the council swore to uphold.

Thank you for your public service.

Name: Jordan Kaia	Email: ikaikakaia@gmail.com	Zip: 96792
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:32 PM

Testimony:

Plain and simple another law regarding guns will not make anyone any safer. What never gets mentioned in the news or by any politicians opposing gun rights are the countless laws that are broken by anyone that has committed a gun related crime. Guns are banned from every school across our country yet random shootings still occur. So why should I feel any safer that this bill will prevent any gun violence? Because it wont. We finally have an opportunity to protect our self as law abiding citizen. We go through the most strict process to obtain a ccw permit yet in the eyes of our mayor and those who oppose gun rights I am looked at as a criminal. This bill will remove all hope of that protection for myself and my family.

Name: Zhizi Xiong	Email: Alohavinedesign@gmail.com	Zip: 96817
Representing: CARES Community Advocacy Research Education Services	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:52 PM

Testimony:

Aloha Chair, Vice Chair & the Committee,

CARES testifies in strong support of the measure.

Blessings,
Zhizi Xiong

Name: Bradd Haituka	Email: bonefishless@gmail.com	Zip: 96744
Representing: Self	Position: I wish to comment	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:55 PM

Testimony:

I am opposed to this proposal. It has already been ruled unconstitutional in new york, and new jersey. The supreme court decision has ruled that there are very specific locations where firearms can be regulated regarding this matter. This flawed way of thinking will open up the city to multiple lawsuits and needless expense that will burden law abiding citizens and taxpayers. I am oppsed to this rule and it should be scrapped.

Name: Jon Fia	Email: jonfia@gmail.com	Zip: 96706
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:57 PM

Testimony:

I oppose the proposed bill. Regarding private businesses (including banks), that would easily be the discretionary decision of the business owner. If the business itself doesn't want ccw in their establishments, they can post that at the entrance. Many businesses would actually be ok with ccw allowed as it could help protect them from violent criminals who don't follow any laws anyway.

The Supreme Court already ruled the 2nd amendment rights include outside one's home. It's kind of hard to protect yourself when almost everywhere one can go outside their home would be off limits to ccw. All that is really doing is violating the 2nd amendment rights as ruled by the Supreme Court. This is just asking for more lawsuits and a waste of taxpayer money.

The real effort should be placed on the criminals who use guns in commit their crimes. The consequences are so minimal that there is no incentive for them to worry about the law.

20 years ago I never thought about owning a gun and applying for a ccw license. Unfortunately our leaders haven't protected the law abiding citizens and violent crimes have increased. Even in the last 5 years. If we can't be protected by our leaders then it is only natural that a law abiding citizen will want to protect themselves.

Please focus your energies on the criminals not the law abiding citizens.

Thanks for your time.

Name: Michael Leong	Email: mleonginhawaii@gmail.com	Zip: 96816
Representing: Self	Position: Support	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 12:58 PM

Testimony:

Aloha Chair Dos Santos-Tam and EMLA Committee Members. Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in support of Bill 57 CD1 (Dos Santos-Tam version).

- The outcome of New York State Rifle and Pistol and Association vs Bruen, and SCOTUS' decision is public knowledge. I will not re-iterate it.
- A study published by the New York Times (NYT) in 2017 reported guns claimed 36,000 U.S. lives in 2015. The number has observably grown exponentially as reported by media (e.g Sandy Hook, Ulvade school shootings, St Louis Central Visual Performing Arts Highschool, recent shootings in Los Angeles).
- Gun advocates continually argue that these shootings occur because there aren't enough guns in our county.
- The NYT reported in 2017 that because of certain political interests, the US Congress has continually blocked funding for the Centers on Disease Control (CDC) gun studies.
- The Dickey Amendment was inserted into the 1996 omnibus bill of the US Federal Government to stop CDC research for injury studies to advocate or promote gun control.
- The NRA has replaced research with their own smaller studies arguing against the CDC's research considered to be pseudo-science.
- In the 80's and 90's studies done by Kellerman et al revealed that increased gun ownership resulted in 41% increased odds of homicide, and 244% increase in gun-related suicides.
- Kellerman et al studies also showed that in 1995, only 2.5 million guns were used to ward off crime nationally. The USA population is approximately 334,233,854 as of January 1, 2023. To date, there is no observable data supporting that more guns would/will stop gun violence in public places.
- As a registered owner of firearms in the City and County of Honolulu, I concur with the City Council that CCW permit holders should not be allowed in sensitive places such as government buildings, schools, child care facilities, charitable organizations, and privately owned businesses. The onus should not be placed upon private owners- City legislation should cover this.
- As a retired Social Worker of 35 years, I know only too well the effects of gun violence in domestic violence cases, State Of Hawaii Judiciary custody cases, child abuse, and gun-related incarceration cases.
- Owning and operating a firearm is a huge responsibility, and once the trigger is pulled you can't take it back. I appreciate the City and County providing its Koko Head public range and/or going to private ranges to enjoy silhouette target shooting.

Thank You for the opportunity to testify in support of Bill 57 CD1 Dos Santos-Tam version.

Respectfully Submitted.

Michael J Leong

Name: Jordan Dinong	Email: jordyinfinity@outlook.com	Zip: 96796
Representing: Self	Position: Oppose	Submitted: Feb 7, 2023 @ 01:19 PM

Testimony:

I do not support this bill. I will be made a criminal just because of my right to carry and keep myself safe

To whom it may concern,

Mahalo for your time and consideration of my testimony. I understand and appreciate the intent to protect communities with Bill 57, relating to the public carry of firearms in the city of Honolulu. However, I disagree with major segments of this city council bill and strongly oppose its passage for the following reasons.

1. Generally, a different philosophy on what keeps communities safe. I don't believe making "sensitive places" will stop criminals. Responsible firearm owners that complete the lengthy process for a license to carry will be of the least likely to commit a crime or firearm infraction.
2. The definition of sensitive places is far too broad. Bill 57 does not seem balanced and should not pass as long as the definition of "sensitive places" includes public parks, public beaches, public transportation facilities such as bus stops, and private businesses. With tourism powering much of Honolulu's economy, the blue-collar shift worker that gets off late, takes The Bus, and walks through a public park home is a good hypothetical example of a person that may need a license to carry concealed. I'm asking you to allow responsible firearm owners to use public parks, public beaches, public transportation facilities such as bus stops, and private businesses.
3. Bill 57 is intended to "facilitate private decision-making by businesses..." The City and County of Honolulu should not be making unnecessary decisions for business owners. Let private business owners decide what kind of establishments they choose to run.
4. Lastly, it seems inherently wrong to assume "The presence of a person at any sensitive place in subsection (a) shall be prima facie evidence that the person knows it is a sensitive place." Logically, this should be stripped from the final draft of the bill. For additional legal standing, sensitive places should have appropriate signage.

Again, I appreciate your time and consideration.

Much aloha,

Dain



Testimony of Ramya Swami, State Policy Manager
Support for Bill 57
Before the Honolulu City Council Committee on Executive Matters and Legal Affairs

February 7th, 2023

Dear Members of the Committee on Executive Matters and Legal Affairs,

Founded in 1974, Brady works across Congress, courts, and communities, uniting gun owners and non-gun owners alike, to take action, not sides, and end America's gun violence epidemic. Brady today carries the name of Jim Brady, who was shot and severely injured in the assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan. Jim and his wife, Sarah, led the fight to pass federal legislation requiring background checks for gun sales. Brady continues to uphold Jim and Sarah's legacy by uniting Americans from coast to coast, red and blue, young and old, liberal and conservative, to combat the epidemic of gun violence. **In furtherance of our goal to reduce firearm violence across Honolulu, the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence is proud to support the passage of Bill 57.**

Honolulu leaders have persisted in prioritizing the safety and well-being of the people of Honolulu by enacting and implementing proactive, research-informed policy solutions that prevent gun violence, save lives, and spare entire communities from loss, trauma and cycles of violence. However, Honolulu County is home to just under 70% of the population of the entire State of Hawaii.¹ On average, over 50 percent of people killed by gun violence in Hawaii are killed in Honolulu County.² One firearm death is one too many and Honolulu can do more—like pass Bill 57 to ensure safety of its citizens.

¹ United States Census Bureau, *QuickFacts*, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045222>

² On average, 55 people in Hawaii are killed by gun violence each year and an average of 30 of those deaths occur in Honolulu County. *See*; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *WISQARS Injury Data*, <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>; *See also*: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, *Firearm Fatalities in Hawaii*, <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/hawaii/2022/measure/factors/148/data>.

Why This Bill is Needed

Since the release of the *Bruen* decision, over 500 people in Hawaii have reportedly applied for concealed carry permits, with 436 applications pending in Oahu as of September 2022.³ If these applications are granted, it increases the number of people who will be able to carry firearms in public spaces. We cannot guarantee that the State will have a robust response to the *Bruen* decision or when it would go into effect. Until that happens, it is imperative that Honolulu County acts to protect the constituents and visitors who have a right to feel safe from the threat of gun violence when in public. This right extends beyond just City Hall and voting centers but also to preschools and childcare facilities, all forms of public transportation, hospitals and care facilities, establishments that sell liquor, public event spaces, playgrounds, parks and athletic areas open to the public and more.

The Supreme Court in *Bruen* left it up to State and local legislatures to restrict the use of firearms in certain “sensitive places,” including schools and government buildings. Bill 57 is consistent with SCOTUS case law, and continues to make Honolulu County one of the safest in the country by ensuring that the County broadens its sensitive place restrictions.

What The Bill Does

Bill 57 outlines “sensitive places” where firearms cannot be carried including child care facilities and places frequented by children, city-owned buildings or offices, all forms of public transportation (except as provided for by State or federal law), voter service centers, and first amendment expressive spaces.

These essential safety measures will pass constitutional muster. The Supreme Court in *Bruen* made it clear that its holding was “neither a regulatory straightjacket nor a regulatory blank check,” and that restrictions on guns in sensitive places are still permissible, so long as they are objective.

Within this legislation, each sensitive place has been evaluated in terms of their individual characteristics. The nature of the activities taking place in each of these locations as well as the presence of certain vulnerable populations warrant each location’s classification as a sensitive place. It would be illogical to deem a swath of locations “not sensitive,” simply because the list seems too long. These are all areas where it will only benefit the health and safety of Honolulu County citizens to restrict the concealed carrying of firearms.

³ *Maui leads in gun-carry permits; other counties to follow soon*. KHON2.com. (2022, September 23). Retrieved November 22, 2022 from <https://www.khon2.com/always-investigating/maui-leads-in-gun-carry-permits-other-counties-expect-to-issue-soon/>

Bill 57 is a common-sense and constitutional response to the *Bruen* decision and will help protect constituents and visitors in Honolulu County by ensuring that those carrying firearms are unable to intimidate them with the threat of deadly force in these public, sensitive spaces.

Conclusion

The provisions of Bill 57 are consistent with *Bruen*, pass constitutional muster, and would ensure that Honolulu County protects its citizens from the threat of senseless firearm violence in places of peace. This bill does just that and for these reasons, Brady urges you to support Bill 57.

Sincerely,

Ramya Swami
State Policy Manager
The Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence



Sunday, Feb 5, 2023

City Council of Honolulu
530 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

RE: Bill 57(2022): A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE, RELATING TO THE PUBLIC CARRY OF FIREARMS – SUPPORT

Dear Members of the Honolulu City Council:

Everytown for Gun Safety, Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, and Students Demand Action for Gun Sense in America are writing in support of Bill 57:

Everytown is the largest gun violence prevention organization in the country with nearly 10 million supporters including moms, mayors, survivors and everyday Americans who are fighting for public safety measures that respect the Second Amendment and help save lives. At the core of Everytown are Mayors Against Illegal Guns, Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, Students Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, and the Everytown Survivor Network.

Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America is a grassroots movement of Americans fighting for public safety measures that respect the Second Amendment and protect people from gun violence. Moms Demand Action campaigns for new and stronger solutions to lax gun laws and loopholes that jeopardize the safety of our children and families. Since its inception after the tragedy at Sandy Hook School, Moms Demand Action has established a chapter in every state of the country.

The Supreme Court's recent decision in [*New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Bruen*](#) invalidated New York's requirement that applicants seeking a license to carry a concealed handgun in public show "proper cause"—jeopardizing public safety in Hawai'i and other states with similar laws. The Court's decision is wrong, dangerous, and completely out of step with centuries of history and fundamental constitutional principles.

With a rate of 3.8 deaths per 100,000 people, Hawai'i has [one of the lowest rates of gun deaths](#) in the U.S. This is no accident—Hawai'i has the [second strongest set of gun safety laws in the country](#). Hawai'i is a national leader in gun violence prevention policy and has a long history of passing common-sense gun laws.

However, the Court's decision risks compromising those hard-won gains by making it easier for more people to carry concealed guns in Hawai'i communities and likely leading to significantly more guns in public places. By the end of December, media reports indicated [more than 600 permit applications](#) were pending in Honolulu County. Data out of Maryland, which is similarly affected by the *Bruen* decision, shows that from June 23-July 11, people submitted 5,314 new applications for wear and carry permits—a 772.6% increase from the same time last year. As our nation continues to experience horrific mass shootings, an onslaught of daily gun violence, and a spike in hateful armed extremism, more people carrying guns in public is the absolute last thing we need.



Let's be clear—strong concealed carry permit systems save lives. Research shows that in states that have already weakened their firearm permitting laws, the move was associated with an 11 percent rise in the rate of homicides with handguns¹ and a 13-15 percent increase in violent crime rates more broadly.² *Bruen* completely upended centuries of precedent and made all Hawai'i residents less safe in the process.

Thankfully, the Court made clear that states are still allowed to require a license to carry a firearm in public, and the *Bruen* decision also affirmed the constitutionality of laws prohibiting guns in “sensitive places” where governments historically prohibited them, such as schools, government buildings, polling places, and courthouses, as well as in “new and analogous” locations. Current Hawai'i law does not restrict license-holders from carrying weapons in almost any of those sensitive locations.

In a reality where more people may be carrying, it is critical that Honolulu County create a comprehensive list of the locations where guns should not be allowed. **These locations include places where alcohol is served, where families and children gather, where density and/or high emotions create a potentially dangerous atmosphere, where other constitutionally protected activities take place (e.g., voting, public assemblies and other expressive activities), and where sensitive business is conducted.** We are pleased to see such locations in Bill 57. In order to set consistent understandings of where firearms are allowed, Bill 57 also specifies that firearms would be prohibited at business establishments or charitable organizations unless the establishment has expressly consented to the presence of firearms, which they can do by posting clear signage if they choose to allow firearms on the property. **Setting a default presumption that firearms will not be allowed unless a private business or property owner consents to their presence is a prudent way to avoid confusing long-standing public expectations in a state like Hawai'i where there has historically been very little public carrying of firearms.**

For these reasons listed above, Everytown for Gun Safety, Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, and Students Demand Action for Gun Sense in America support the Council's proposed Bill 57. We encourage you to pass this bill, and hope that the state will follow Honolulu's lead by passing statewide legislation to address this pressing issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sarah Sumadi".

Sarah Sumadi
Associate Regional Director for State Government Affairs, Western Region
Everytown for Gun Safety, Moms Demand Action & Students Demand Action
450 Lexington Ave.
New York, NY 10163
ssumadi@everytown.org

¹ Michael Siegel et al., “Easiness of Legal Access to Concealed Firearm Permits and Homicide Rates in the United States,” *American Journal of Public Health* 107, no. 12 (December 1, 2017): 1923–29, <https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/10.2105/AJPH.2017.304057>.

² John J. Donohue, Abhay Aneja, and Kyle D. Weber, “Right-to-carry Laws and Violent Crime: A Comprehensive Assessment Using Panel Data and a State-Level Synthetic Control Analysis,” *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies* 16, no. 2 (2019): 198-247.



February 7, 2023 at 1:00 pm
City Council Chamber

Committee on Executive Matters and Legal Affairs

To: Chair Tyler Dos Santos-Tam
Vice Chair Radiant Cordero

From: Paige Heckathorn Choy
Associate Vice President, Government Affairs
Healthcare Association of Hawaii

Re: **Support, with amendments suggested**
Bill 57, Relating to the Public Carry of Firearms

Thank you for the opportunity to provide support of this measure. We concur with the approach that this bill takes, which presumes that firearms will not be allowed on the premises of businesses and sensitive places, while still allowing those entities that wish to allow firearms onto their properties to do so. We would request that healthcare facilities—including hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, clinics, community health centers, and other settings where providers and patients are seeking to heal—be added to the list of sensitive places.

Healthcare providers hold a unique space in our society—they are called upon to treat those who are victims of violence, while also ensuring that their premises are kept safe from those who wish to do harm. We have heard stories from our members over the years about their need to increase security on their campuses to ensure that dangerous weapons are not brought in to cause harm. This takes an incredible amount of resources and vigilance. It is also not foolproof—we have seen in many states the tragic consequences of weapons such as firearms being brought into hospitals and nursing homes, with some documented cases of providers being killed while on the job.

This bill presents a compromise that seeks to maximize the safety of the public. As an industry devoted to caring for others, we support this approach and want to ensure that all who provide and seek needed services and treatments can feel secure.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this measure.

TESTIMONY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS BILL 057(22) RELATING TO THE PUBLIC CARRY OF FIREARMS

Tuesday, February 7, 2023, 1:00 pm
Honolulu Hale

Submitted in STRONG OPPOSITION by Mrs. Jamie Detwiler, President, Hawaii Federation of Republican Women.

Honorable Chair Waters and City Council Members

I strongly OPPOSE BILL 57, RELATING TO THE PUBLIC CARRY OF FIREARMS for the following reasons:

1. The U.S. Constitution Second Amendment states, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed. Furthermore, the Second and Fourteenth Amendments protect an individual's right to carry a handgun for self-defense outside the home.
2. Do you have the historical documents related to the drafting of Bill 57? The Supreme Court was clear in Bruen (June 2022) that in order for any gun control legislation to pass constitutional muster under the Second Amendment, such legislation must be consistent with historical tradition. The state has had six months since Bruen to identify well-established and representative historical information. There is no historical tradition cited in Bill 57.
3. We can all agree that violent crimes involving firearms are tragic. But the dictate of Bruen is clear: "legislative interest balancing is understanding and elsewhere, appropriate. However, it is not deference that the Constitution demands here. While the authors of this bill may disagree with Bruen, it may not disobey it.
4. Sensitive places. In the 2022 Bruen decision, Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas said that there were a handful of places where guns could be constitutionally banned. He called these "sensitive areas" and they include places like courthouses, jails, and similar establishments. This makes sense as these are places where some are more inclined to be violent. These specific places are secured so that virtually no one can bring a gun in because metal detectors are used, not signs on the door. Currently, the term "sensitive area" is being used to justify additional restrictions.
5. There are countless stories verified by law enforcement records where criminals intending to kill innocent citizens in shopping malls, restaurants, and other heavily populated areas were stopped by a trained law-abiding conceal-carrying citizen. On February 1, 2023, a very tragic incident took place in Mililani, where my family and I have resided for 35 years. A mother and her infant were run down by a crazed man

using his vehicle as a weapon and then beaten by the same man. An innocent bystander providing first aid to the critically injured woman was also beaten by the perpetrator. If a trained law-abiding citizen who was licensed to conceal carry were there, the outcome would have been much different with minimal critical injuries.

Once again, I strongly OPPOSE Bill 57. Please vote NO.
Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Respectfully,

Jamie Detwiler, MSW
President Hawaii Federation of Republican Women
Wife, Mother, Grandmother, Advocate, and Kama'aina

Executive Matters and Legal Affairs
Tuesday, February 7, 2023

RE: Testimony in **SUPPORT** of Bill 57 (2022)
Relating to the Public Carry of Firearms

Aloha nui e Chair Dos Santos-Tam and Members of the Committee on Executive Matters and Legal Affairs:

I am writing in strong support of Bill 57 and ensuring we continue to make the City & County of Honolulu a safe community for all people. Additionally, I encourage the Committee to maintain the current language in Section 4 requiring express consent to public carry in private businesses and charitable organizations. This will assist with uniform enforcement and mitigate potential disagreements over whether signage denying access was sufficient, legible, or accessible. It also creates a presumption of safety for residents and visitors freely engaging in commerce.

Honolulu has long remained a jurisdiction with among the lowest for gun violence in the country. As the Council and Legislature seeks to navigate the SCOTUS ruling requiring a broadening of guns allowed outside the household, our community supports any and all efforts to maintain the safety of our keiki, our kūpuna, our residents wherever they may be. Additionally, given the dangers of domestic violence, escalating altercations, and other challenges our community already faces, introducing guns into our communities has the potential for devastating impacts.

Mahalo for taking up this important issue and the opportunity to share mana‘o and support.

Me ka ha‘aha‘a,



Rebecca Justine ‘Iolani Soon



Aloha, Honolulu City Councilmembers:

My name is Erica Yamauchi, I live in Kaimukī, and I am testifying today in strong support of Bill 57. I am the statewide co-lead of Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, which currently has local groups on O'ahu, Kaua'i and Hawai'i Island.

Guns don't belong at schools, parks and other places where people gather and children play, but without this ordinance that's exactly what will happen. We've already seen this take place on the Big Island, where their county council is leaving it up to each individual public park, playground and school to decide about whether firearms are allowed or not allowed, which will only lead to confusion and negative interactions among public workers and community members.

As a mother of two young children, I don't want to have to now wonder whether someone is carrying a gun every time I go into a local business or when I take my family to the zoo, the playground or the beach. It's also just common sense that guns don't belong in bars and restaurants where alcohol is being served.

Further, my husband and I are small business owners in Kaimukī, one of Honolulu's neighborhoods to live, work, shop and dine in. Many business owners like us don't want the undue burden of having to create signage and/or have to tell people they can't bring their firearms into our business. We especially appreciate this provision in Bill 57, where businesses must proactively state with signage that firearms are welcome.

More guns equals more gun violence. The idea that concealed guns could now be in these public places makes me feel less safe in our community, and honestly, it makes me sad that these special places in our everyday lives could now be potentially dangerous. Hawai'i is currently one of the safest states in the nation, with one of the lowest rates of gun deaths per capita. This is not due to chance. It's due to sound public policy, and we must do everything we can to protect it.

I appreciate the Mayor proposing this common-sense ordinance and I hope the Council will pass it quickly, as the new Honolulu Police Department rules are already in effect with potentially hundreds of public carry permits being approved very soon.

On behalf of Moms Demand Action and our members, I stand in support this draft ordinance and am grateful to local leaders in Honolulu who understand the importance of keeping firearms out of locations where the risk of harm is particularly high. We hope the ordinance passes and that the legislature will follow Honolulu's lead by passing statewide legislation to address this pressing issue.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Erica Yamauchi, State Co-Lead (Kaimukī/Wilhelmina Rise)

TESTIMONY OF SUSAN LI
IN SUPPORT OF BILL 57 (2022)
RELATING TO THE PUBLIC CARRY OF FIREARMS

COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE MATTERS AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

February 6, 2023

To the Chair, Vice Chair, and members of the Committee:

My name is Susan Li and I am a resident of Honolulu County. I submit this testimony in strong support of Bill 57 Relating to the Public Carry of Firearms.

I have resided in the City and County of Honolulu for over 50 years. I raised my family here – two boys who attended schools, played sports and visited parks, businesses and restaurants in this county. They were able to do so with relative security from the fear of someone carrying a concealed firearm. Guns don't belong in any of these places where children play and live their lives. The proposed ordinance will help to protect our young people from firearms in places children regularly go.

In addition, the proposed ordinance takes a common-sense approach by prohibiting firearms in bars and restaurants where alcohol is served and where the risk of reckless or intentional shootings could be extremely high. It also would prohibit firearms in places where large numbers of people may congregate, such as places of public transportation.

For these reasons, I urge the passage of Bill 57.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

Susan Li

City and County of Honolulu
City Council

Executive Matters and Legal Affairs Committee
NOTICE OF HEARING

DATE: Tuesday, February 7, 2023

TIME: 1:00 PM

PLACE: Conference Room

Strong Support for O57

Aloha, and good afternoon. My name is Colette Browne, and I am Professor Emerita from the Thompson School of Social Work and Public Health at the University of Hawai`i- Manoa. I serve as a gubernatorial appointee to the State Policy Advisory Board for Elderly Affairs, but this testimony in strong support of Bill 057 is my own.

It is a frightening fact that there are now more guns in this nation than people. Every week there are multiple mass shootings. Regardless of whether the causes are mental health, easy access to guns or a combination of both, we cannot just “hope” that mass shootings will not happen here. With these facts in mind, I urge your support of this important bill. It will take a first and modest step toward promoting safe places for all of our residents, especially our children. How can we do less? What are we waiting for?

Mahalo and thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Colette V. Browne

cbrowne@hawaii.edu

2/6/2023

I am a 24-year veteran of the United State military. I swore on oath to defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

This legislation is in violation of the Second Amendment right to bear arms being necessary to the security of a Free State, as well as eroding the constitutional rights of every American citizen under the First Amendment right to freedom of speech and right to peaceably assemble, and the Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable search and seizure.

This legislation is a direct insult to every law-abiding Hawaii resident who knows, understands, and respects the use of firearms for the purpose of safety and security. It is not a toy, it is not a movie prop, it is not to be used as a threatening gesture, and it is not a convenient tool for political rhetoric.

Overbearing legislation like this only serves to demonstrate how meaningless these verbose laws have become. It has no other enforcement other than the willingness of law-abiding citizens to subject themselves further to unconstitutional restrictions. We used to have a tradition of enjoying fireworks on New Year's Eve, ever since the "ban" on fireworks, we now have unfettered year-round fireworks. Please do not do the same with firearms.

Instead, legislation should be focused on encouraging safe and responsible use of firearms. Every general officer in the US Army is issued a sidearm upon promotion to the general officer ranks. The same should be for every elected political leader in Hawaii, as the responsibility for security begins with the individual. Proper firearms training and education should be encouraged, along with the principles in safety and security, not unlike the time and money we spend on teaching safety and security in the other martial arts. The same principles applies in the use of deadly force, when the seconds count, the police are only minutes away.

Any deranged, attention-seeking, Hollywood bravado, who goes into these "gun-free" zones, which this legislation makes into a "free-fire" zone, should have the expectation that their acts of violence and terror will be met with deadly force.

Chapter 15 of the Rules of the Chief of Police, HPD, entitled "Firearms Permits and Licenses."

Hi, my name is Lori Fujimoto. I am here today to speak in support of less restrictions for qualified civilians to carry firearms concealed and non-concealed (open carry).

The proposed ban prohibits qualified citizens from carrying in locations such as schools, government buildings, parks, voting locations, public transportation, private businesses, banks, and medical establishments in effect is a "back door ban" or "disguised ban" that violates our Constitutional Rights. Qualified citizens cannot buy food, eat at a restaurant, get medical attention, and cannot withdraw or deposit money at their bank. It is so restrictive that it basically only allows carrying while driving or walking on public streets.

I am 5'3" and a little over 100 lbs. I am no match for a bigger and heavier male or female trying to harm me, my son, or other keiki around me. God forbid, if there is a shooter, the only thing I could do is to run and hide. It would take at least 30 minutes for the police to arrive. Concealed carry would act as an equalizer and allow me to defend myself and others around me. This also goes for other law abiding qualified citizens who are present.

I have been a registered firearms owner for over 20 years. I have followed the Hawaii state laws have always kept my firearms locked up safely in my home.

My husband has been employed as a federal Special Agent, working as a federal law enforcement agent/officer for the past 18 years. I, as his wife, am confident that I would pass the same background database checks as him. Yet your "back door ban" treats me as a criminal, who has no constitutional right to carry a firearm for self-defense.

Qualified citizens should be able to carry both open and concealed. Open carry serves as an effective deterrent to violent crime. According to a study done by the Crime Prevention Research Center, concealed carry permit holders are the most law-abiding group of citizens in the country. Even more law abiding per capita than police officers.

I urge you find creative solutions and find a way to allow more leeway in your definition of sensitive places.

I also support qualified citizens to carry high capacity magazines. This will allow the qualified citizen to defend themselves on a more even playing field, when defending against violent criminal attackers who are well-known to disobey firearms laws like the laws restricting magazine capacity.

On another note, you could add restrictions such as, 1) the same prohibitions to driving under the influence of alcohol as with carrying a firearm, or 2) require citizens to report that they are legally carrying a firearm, if they are encountered by law enforcement, or 3) have gun lockers at sensitive areas to lock up firearms before entering.

Lori K. Fujimoto, 2/7/2023
last four of social security number 7284

Chapter 15 of the Rules of the Chief of Police, HPD, entitled “Firearms Permits and Licenses.”

I am writing to submit written testimony for less restrictions for qualified civilians to carry firearms concealed and non-concealed (open carry).

The proposed bans from carrying in locations such as schools, government buildings, parks, voting locations, public transportation, private businesses, banks, and medical establishments in effect is a “back door ban” and portrays the **corruption** of the public officials making these restrictions. You use your authority to violate our Constitutional Rights.

Qualified citizens cannot get buy food, eat at a restaurant, get medical attention, cannot withdraw or deposit money at their bank. Basically, the above-restrictions only allows carrying while driving or walking on public streets. Furthermore, public officials do not have the authority to restrict what private property owners allow on their property.

I have been employed as a federal Special Agent working as a federal law enforcement agent/officer for the past 18 years. My wife would be passing the same background database checks as me. Yet your “back door ban” treats my wife as a criminal, who has no constitutional right to carry a firearm for self-defense.

Qualified citizens should be able to carry both open and concealed. .Open carry can serves as an effective deterrent to crime.

I also support qualified citizens to carry high capacity magazines. This will allow the qualified citizen to defend themselves on a more even playing field, when defending against violent criminal attackers who are well-known to disobey firearms laws.

On another note, you could add restrictions such as, 1) the same prohibitions to driving under the influence of alcohol as with carrying a firearm, or 2) require citizens to report that they are legally carrying a firearm, if they are encountered by law enforcement, or 3) have gun lockers at sensitive areas to lock up firearms before entering.

Rory K. Fujimoto, S/A, 2/7/2023

last four of social security number 7680

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2023, 1:00 P.M.

To: Honorable Council Members

**From: Christopher D. Thomas, Attorney at Law
Hawai'i's Ambassador for Giffords Gun Owners for Safety**

Re: Testimony In Support; Bill 057

My name is Christopher Thomas, I am a resident of Kailua. I am an attorney practicing in Honolulu, and a State-licensed gun owner. I am also Hawai'i's Ambassador for Giffords Gun Owners for Safety. As you may know, Giffords is a nation-wide organization founded by former U.S. Senator Gabby Giffords, of Arizona, which advocates for the passage of common sense, practical, and responsible gun laws as a means to reduce gun violence in our communities.

Bill 57 is a common sense gun law. This Bill takes vital steps to allow us to secure sensitive locations where the presence of a firearm would place the general public at greater risk of gun violence. Sensitive locations, such as government buildings, parks, schools and day care facilities should be safe from violence and secure for everyone. This bill is an extension of what City and County residents have historically become accustomed to; that they can be secure against gun violence because guns are not currently present in these locations. Allowing firearms in these environments will increase the risk of violence, and should be avoided at all costs.

Regarding private establishments, Bill 57, in requiring gun owners to have express permission from property owners in order to carry their guns onto private property, is again an extension of what Honolulu residents are used to. City and County residents already know that guns are not present in stores, restaurants, offices, nightclubs, movie theaters, and the like. Without this measure, a person who has a State-issued concealed carry permit would be legally allowed to carry their guns with them in most public places. These people could also legally take their guns into a private place unless the property owner expressly tells them they are not allowed. Bill 57 would reverse this assumption, empowering Hawaii residents and businesses to have more control over their own property. Employers, restaurants, and businesses have every right under the U.S. Constitution to keep weapons off their property. Bill 57 will ease their ability to adopt a no-guns policy to protect employee and customer safety.

Bill 57 simply aligns the law with expectations; because, in Honolulu (and the entire State) the assumption has historically been that individuals are not carrying firearms in public, and this default rule will align with those local expectations and tradition.

I urge this Council to vote in favor of this bill. The proposal is a measure of common sense. The bill is a crucial step toward preventing gun violence and promoting a safer community for residents of Honolulu.

Respectfully Submitted; Christopher D. Thomas, Kailua, Hawai'i



A Just Peace and Open and Affirming Congregation

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF BILL 57, WITH REQUEST FOR AMENDMENTS

The Church of the Crossroads celebrates 100 years of being Hawaii's first intentionally multiethnic church, dedicated to missions that include peace, justice, and stewardship of the environment.

The Church of the Crossroads supports Bill 57, with a request for amendments to strengthen the bill. In January 2023, our church congregation voted unanimously to advocate for stronger gun safety measures, including requiring thorough background checks of criminal and mental health history, robust safety training for all firearms permits, transfers and licenses, and prohibiting firearms from Sensitive Places, “broadly defined to include but not be limited to government al buildings, parks, public transportation, sports and entertainment venues, bars and restaurants, commercial establishments, schools and homeless shelters.”

We support Bill 57 because it creates numerous measures to better protect our community, while complying the unfortunate US Supreme Court’s mandate that public carry permits be allowed. **We request the following amendments to more effectively meet our community’s safety needs:**

A. Expand “Sensitive places” for at-risk populations beyond those included in section (c)(3), which only include shelters and at-risk programs serving children. The bill should include adult homeless shelters, programs serving adults involved in our corrections system and similar at-risk adults. Adults are much more likely to be carrying firearms, in the first place. Most importantly, many of the persons served by these adult programs experience mental illness and/or substance abuse addiction where any presence of a firearm creates an unreasonable and imminent threat of deadly harm.

B. In section 40-__4(a), certain owners of property are permitted to provide express consent for carrying of firearms on their property, stating “Express consent may include signage.” We request amendments so as to require a “clear and conspicuous posting” if any of those property owners want to allow carrying of firearms on their properties. This is the only fair way to provide notice to all persons who may otherwise wish to enter or patronize those locations, that firearms may be present on the property. This will allow us all to make our own reasonable choices for self-protection. Thus, the operative phrase should require that the owner “provide express consent and clearly and conspicuously post a sign at the entrance of the building or on the premises indicating that license holders are permitted to carry firearms on the property.”

Thank you for consideration of our testimony and helping protect the safety of our community.

Submitted by Ellen Godbey Carson on behalf of the Church of the Crossroads

Email: office@churchofthecrossroadshawaii.org



**Church
of the
Crossroads**
United Church of Christ



A Just Peace and Open and Affirming Congregation

Submitted on behalf of the Church of the Crossroads

By _____

Email: office@churchofthecrossroadshawaii.org

TESTIMONY OF ELLEN GODBEY CARSON IN SUPPORT OF Bill 57

I write in strong support of Bill 57, with a request for amendments to strengthen the bill.

While I write as an individual, I have served as president of the Hawaii State Bar Association, the Institute for Human Services (IHS) and Hale Kipa Youth Services. In these capacities, I have strived to strike the right balance for safety of our community and protection of individual rights.

I support Bill 57 because it creates numerous measures to better protect our community, while complying the US Supreme Court's mandate that public carry permits be allowed.

I request the following amendments to help better safeguard our community:

A. Expand "Sensitive places" for at-risk populations beyond those included in section (c)(3), which only includes shelters and at-risk programs serving children. The bill should include adult homeless shelters and programs serving adults involved in our corrections system and similar at-risk adults. Adults are much more likely to be carrying firearms, in the first place. Most importantly, many of the persons served by these adult programs experience mental illness and/or substance abuse addiction where any presence of a firearm creates an unreasonable and imminent threat of deadly harm.

B. In section 40-___.4(a), certain owners of property are permitted to provide express consent for carrying of firearms on their property, stating "Express consent may include signage." I request amendments so as to require a "clear and conspicuous posting" if any of those property owners want to allow carrying of firearms on their properties. This is the only fair way to provide notice to all persons who may otherwise wish to enter or patronize those locations, that firearms may be present on the property. This will allow us all to make our own reasonable choices for self-protection. Thus, the operative phrase should require that the owner "provide express consent and clearly and conspicuously post a sign at the entrance of the building or on the premises indicating that license holders are permitted to carry firearms on the property."

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony and helping protect our most vulnerable residents.

Ellen Godbey Carson
Honolulu, Hawaii

Effects of Concealed-Carry Laws on Violent Crime

Updated April 22, 2020

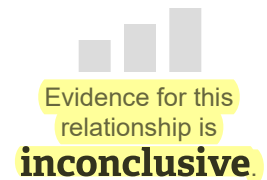
Summary: Evidence that shall-issue concealed-carry laws may increase violent crime is limited. Evidence for the effect of shall-issue laws on total homicides, firearm homicides, robberies, assaults, and rapes is inconclusive.

An explosion of research into the effects of shall-issue laws on violent crime was triggered in 1997 by the publication of analyses using county-level data from 1977 to 1992. Using these data, Lott and Mustard (1997) concluded that states implementing shall-issue laws saw significant decreases in rates of violent crime, murder, rape, and assault. Their "more guns, less crime" conclusion was immediately controversial and led to a proliferation of studies exploring the robustness of the study's findings to alternate model specifications and to improvements or expansions to the data series. The table below lists studies from this early period of responses to Lott and Mustard (1997), as well as their counter-responses.

Two important reviews of the scientific literature on gun policy effects—one by the National Research Council (NRC), a part of the National Academy of Sciences (NRC, 2004), and one by the Community Preventive Services Task Force, established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Hahn et al., 2005)—evaluated this early literature and reached nearly identical conclusions. In their review of existing studies examining shall-issue laws, Hahn et al. (2005) found insufficient evidence for determining the effect of such laws on violent crime. NRC (2004) reviewed much of the same literature and reanalyzed data that were common to many of these

Key Findings

Shall-issue concealed-carry laws have **uncertain** effects on total homicides, firearm homicides, robberies, assaults, and rapes.



Studies with comparable methodological rigor identified inconsistent evidence for the policy's effect on an outcome, or a single study found only uncertain or suggestive effects. Read more about [how we determined the strength of gun policy analysis research](#).

Shall-issue concealed-carry laws may **increase** violent crime.



At least one study meeting our inclusion criteria and not otherwise compromised by noted methodological weaknesses reported a significant effect of the policy on the outcome, and no studies with equivalent or stronger methods provided contradictory evidence.

analyses: a panel data set originally spanning 1977–1992, then expanded through 2000. After reviewing many of the studies listed in the table below, the NRC (2004) panel, with one member dissenting, concluded:

Some studies find that right-to-carry laws reduce violent crime, others find that the effects are negligible, and still others find that such laws increase violent crime. **The committee concludes that it is not possible to reach any scientifically supported conclusion because of (a) the sensitivity of the empirical results to seemingly minor changes in model specification, (b) a lack of robustness of the results to the inclusion of more recent years of data (during which there were many more law changes than in the earlier period), and (c) the statistical imprecision of the results.** The evidence to date does not adequately indicate either the sign or the magnitude of a causal link between the passage of right-to-carry laws and crime rates. Furthermore, this uncertainty is not likely to be resolved with the existing data and methods. If further headway is to be made, in the committee's judgment, new analytical approaches and data are needed.

Studies Exploring the Effects of Shall-Issue Concealed-Carry Laws on Violent Crime, 1997–2004

Study	Significant Effect Reported (Main Specification)
Lott and Mustard (1997) ^a	Decrease in violent crime, murders, rapes, and assaults
Bartley and Cohen (1998)	Decrease in violent crime robust to alternate model specifications
Black and Nagin (1998)	Increase in assaults
Bronars and Lott (1998)	Decrease in murders and rapes, displacement of crime to other jurisdictions
Lott (1998a) ^a	Decrease in violent crime in most states implementing the law
Lott (1998b) ^a	Decrease in violent crime; increase in property crime
Ludwig (1998)	None detected
Ayres and Donohue (1999) ^a	Increase in property crime
Lott and Landes (1999) ^a	Decrease in murders and injuries from multiple-victim public shootings
Lott (2000) ^a	Decrease in all crime categories
Benson and Mast (2001)	Decrease in violent crime, murders, rapes, and robberies
Duggan (2001)	Decrease in assaults
Moody (2001) ^a	Decrease in violent crime
Olson and Maltz (2001)	Decrease in firearm murders
Plassmann and Tideman (2001)	Decrease in murders and rapes; increase in robberies
Lott and Whitley (2003) ^a	Decrease in violent crime, murders, rapes, and robberies

Study	Significant Effect Reported (Main Specification)
Plassmann and Whitley (2003) ^b	Decrease in rapes and robberies
Rubin and Dezhbakhsh (2003)	Decrease in murders; increase in robberies
Ayres and Donohue (2003a) ^a	Increase in more crime categories than saw a decrease
Ayres and Donohue (2003b) ^a	Increase or no effect in all crime categories
Donohue (2003) ^a	Mixed; effects were sensitive to model specifications and data
Helland and Tabarrok (2004)	Increase in property crime, auto thefts, and larcenies

^a These studies are treated in our analysis as being superseded by later studies by the same authors.

^b This same paper was earlier circulated as Lott, Plassmann, and Whitley (2002).

In addition to the sensitivity of results to minor changes in model specification noted by the NRC report, these early studies suffered from multiple serious problems with data and methodology that lead us to discount their value for informing this synthesis of evidence on the effects of shall-issue laws. These problems include the following:

- Lott and Mustard's data set used county population values that did not correspond to the crime statistics available for counties, especially those with weak reporting of crime statistics (Maltz and Targonski, 2002). Lott and Whitley (2003) discounted these and other concerns about the quality of county crime rate data, describing them as typical of the types of measurement error commonly encountered in statistical analyses. Furthermore, they suggested that the findings in Lott (2000) persisted even when analyzing the subset of counties with minimal error in crime statistics. After reviewing this exchange, the NRC panel disagreed with Lott and Whitley that the original effects reported by Lott (2000) survived this test: "The committee concludes that it is at least possible that errors in the [Uniform Crime Reporting] data may account for some of Lott's results" (NRC, 2004, p. 137).
- Many of these studies followed the example of Lott and Mustard (1997) by including arrest rates as a model covariate. This led to these analyses excluding large numbers of counties that had no crimes of a given type and therefore an undefined arrest rate, an approach that differentially excluded locations where the introduction of shall-issue laws could have led only to an increase in crime rates (Ayres and Donohue, 2003a).
- There were errors in the classification of shall-issue states in the Lott and Mustard data set that were only later corrected (Ayres and Donohue, 2003a). There were multiple errors detected in the data sets used by Lott (1998b, 2000) and by Plassmann and Whitley (2003), and Plassmann subsequently acknowledged these errors to the NRC (NRC, 2004, p. 136). Correction of these errors eliminated many of the significant effects reported by Plassmann and Whitley (2003) (Ayres and Donohue, 2003a).
- Nearly all of the studies listed in the table above failed to control for serial correlation in the panel data set; the exceptions were Duggan (2001), Olson and Maltz (2001), Plassmann and Whitley (2003), Ayres and Donohue (2003a, 2003b), and Helland and Tabarrok (2004). This led to gross exaggerations of the statistical significance of study results and greatly elevated the risk of finding statistically significant effects that were in the opposite direction of any true effect.

(Schell, Griffin, and Morral, 2018; Moody and Morrell, 2018b; Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang, 2014; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004).

- Most of the studies used the large number of covariates first included in the Lott and Mustard (1997) analyses, which had a ratio of estimated parameters to observations of between one to eight and one to 14 across analyses. When the proportion of estimated parameters is this high, there is considerable risk that the statistical models are overfit, and the law effects that they estimate thus may not be generalizable. Among few exceptions, the models of Ludwig (1998) and Moody (2001) did not suffer from this problem.

Finally, we regard a majority of these early studies as having been superseded by later work by the same authors that improved upon their earlier contributions to this literature. As a result, we focus on their later efforts to evaluate the effect of shall-issue laws.

We first describe studies published since 2004 that aimed to estimate the effects of concealed-carry laws on violent crime using county-level data. We then turn to studies that focused on state-level data, then studies that employed city-level data. We conclude by discussing results from a set of studies in which the objective was not to identify the effects of shall-issue laws but that nonetheless present estimates that may be considered part of the evidence base for how concealed-carry policies influence violent crime outcomes (e.g., some studies of the effects of abortion rates on violent crime include shall-issue laws as a covariate in their models).

County-Level Studies

Many important shortcomings of county-level crime data identified through the early studies of shall-issue laws (see the table above) resulted from the fact that large numbers of county police agencies do not report crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Moreover, the way that county crime statistics address these missing data changed abruptly in the early 1990s, making data from the earlier part of the series not comparable with later data, according to the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (undated). Nevertheless, several analyses have continued to use county-level crime data to evaluate law effects, or they have used homicide data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s National Vital Statistics System, which has less of a problem with missing data (Loftin, McDowall, and Fetzer, 2008).

Roberts (2009) used the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports to analyze the effect of shall-issue laws on intimate partner homicide rates using monthly county-level data spanning 1985–2004. The

author found that (the more-restrictive) may-issue laws significantly increased intimate partner total homicides by 71 percent compared with shall-issue laws, but may-issue (compared with shall-issue) laws had an uncertain effect on intimate partner firearm homicides. The author also found uncertain effects of concealed-carry bans compared with shall-issue laws on either overall or firearm-related intimate partner homicides. However, neither analysis clustered standard errors at the

state level, so serial correlation that was unaccounted for in the panel data likely resulted in underestimated standard errors and correspondingly misleading tests of statistical significance.

Experts Weigh In

Compare expert opinions on how permitless-carry laws may affect violent crime outcomes in your state and the U.S. as a whole. »

Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) analyzed the county-level data set used in NRC (2004), extended through 2006, and state-level data through 2010. The authors corrected the NRC analyses for several errors that they identified, including data-coding errors related to the timing of shall-issue legislation, an endogenous control variable (arrest rate), and a failure to cluster standard errors at the state level. The authors argued that the decision in NRC (2004) not to cluster the standard errors of the county-level analyses at the state level was incorrect and showed that confidence intervals (CIs) were badly misestimated when clustering was not accounted for. In their preferred county-level specification including state trend effects, they found no statistically significant effects of shall-issue laws on either the level or trend of any of seven crime rates, and they found only one suggestive effect across the 14 effects they tested.

Moody et al. (2014), responding to an earlier version of the Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) paper, reestimated their models after adding many more demographic control variables, robbery and assault rates, and a lagged outcome as a predictor meant to capture unmeasured state differences associated with crime rates. Moody et al. (2014) offered statistical tests suggesting that the model with added covariates predicted the data significantly better, which the authors interpreted as evidence that estimates in Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) suffered from omitted-variable biases. The revised hybrid model results in Moody et al. (2014) suggested that shall-issue laws significantly reduced the trends in rape and murder rates. They found no significant association between shall-issue laws and either assault or robbery. The fact that their model predicted a given outcome better than the Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) model is not sufficient to demonstrate the claim that the latter's model suffered from omitted-variable bias or that the model preferred by Moody et al. (2014) offered a less biased estimate. An overfit model can predict the data exceptionally well while producing biased and unreliable coefficient estimates.

Using county-level panel data spanning 1979–2000, Durlauf, Navarro, and Rivers (2016) examined the sensitivity of analyses that estimate the relationship between shall-issue laws and violent crime. They reported that use of population weights may lead to inefficient estimates and upward biases in estimates of the effect of shall-issue laws on crime. In addition, they found that hybrid or spline models are preferred to dummy models and that models that allow for heterogeneity in the effect of laws (including effects that vary with region, rates of gun ownership, and the level of urbanization in an area) outperform models that do not allow for variation in effects. For the spline model specifications that the authors assessed to perform best for the outcome of violent crime, they estimated that shall-issue laws increase violent crime in the first year after law passage and that violent crime continues to increase in subsequent years. The authors concluded that, overall, there was substantial variation in the estimated effects for each model across the model space analyzed and, thus, there was little evidence that shall-issue laws generate either an increase or a decrease in crime on average.

Crifasi et al. (2018b) evaluated the effects of shall-issue laws and four other gun laws on homicides in large, urban counties between 1984 and 2015. Using a Poisson model that included year fixed effects, random effects for counties, and county-level demographic and economic covariates, the authors found that shall-issue laws were associated with a significant increase in firearm homicide rates. Specifically, after implementing these laws, counties would be expected to see 1.04 times more firearm homicides (95-percent CI = 1.02, 1.06). The authors also included a comparison outcome, nonfirearm

homicides, on the theory that, if the effect of shall-issue laws is correctly estimated, it should be found only for firearm homicides, not nonfirearm homicides. However, their estimate for nonfirearm homicides was virtually identical to the estimate for firearm homicides (incidence rate ratio [IRR] = 1.03; 95-percent CI = 1.00, 1.06), which raises questions about the model or the authors' theory that nonfirearm homicides should be unaffected by the law. The paper did not describe any corrections for serial correlation in the data used, without which incorrect claims of statistical significance would be expected to proliferate (Schell, Griffin, and Morral, 2018; Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang, 2014; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004).

State-Level Studies

Hepburn et al. (2004) evaluated the effects of shall-issue laws on homicide rates using data from 1979 to 1998 in a study that came out too late to be reviewed in either the NRC (2004) or the Hahn et al. (2005) reviews of firearm research. Using a negative binomial model with two-way fixed effects and controlling for demographic and economic variables, including a proxy for gun ownership, the authors found uncertain effects for shall-issue laws on state homicide rates. Estimated effects remained uncertain in subgroup analyses of adults aged 25 or older and of white men aged 35 or older (see the first figure below).

Rosengart et al. (2005) examined the effect of several state gun laws, including shall-issue laws, on firearm homicides and total homicides using state-level data. One limitation was that the data covered only 1979–1998, and other studies have shown the sensitivity of results to shorter periods, partly because shorter periods include observation of fewer states that have adopted shall-issue laws. The policy variable was specified as a dummy variable (indicating that a shall-issue law was or was not in place). The authors found suggestive effects that shall-issue laws increased firearm and total homicide rates. French and Heagerty (2008) tested the sensitivity of these results and similarly concluded that shall-issue laws had a suggestive effect consistent with the laws increasing firearm-related homicide rates, although estimates varied across specifications. However, the Rosengart et al. (2005) paper, and presumably the French and Heagerty (2008) paper, also had an unfavorable ratio of model covariates to observations (less than one to eight), suggesting that the model may have been overfit, and thus its estimates and their CIs may be unreliable.

Martin and Legault (2005) demonstrated that Lott (2000) used incorrect state crime rate estimates that differed substantially from official FBI state estimates. They replicated Lott (2000)'s model despite misgivings about its specification to demonstrate that the effects Lott reported were sensitive to this measurement error. In their replication exercise using state-level crime data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports spanning 1977–1992, Martin and Legault (2005)'s estimates showed that shall-issue laws significantly reduced total violent crime and, specifically, aggravated assault. They found only suggestive effects that the laws reduced rates of robbery and murder, as well as uncertain effects on rape (see the second figure below). However, as with Lott (2000), the authors did not statistically adjust for serial correlation in the panel data, and the model's ratio of estimated parameters to observations was less than one to ten, meaning the model may have been overfit, and thus its parameter estimates and their CIs may be unreliable.

Grambsch (2008) conducted a state-level analysis of (total) murder rates (relative to the U.S. murder rate) from 1976 to 2001 using the 25 states that passed shall-issue laws between 1981 and 1996. She found a selection effect among states adopting shall-issue laws—namely, that states that passed shall-issue laws in this period experienced an increasing trend in murder rates prior to adoption relative to other states. Her estimates showed that, after controlling for regression to the mean, there was either an uncertain effect or a significant positive effect of shall-issue laws on relative murder rates (i.e., shall-issue laws increased murder rates) depending on the model used. However, the model finding significant effects (the state fixed-effects model) had fewer than ten observations per estimated parameter, meaning the model may have been overfit, which can lead to unreliable estimates and standard errors. Furthermore, neither model included adjustments for serial correlation in the panel data.

Using a panel of state data, Lott (2010) provided an update of his earlier analyses examining the effect of shall-issue laws on violent crime. His preferred specification included a set of dummy variables that indicated different time intervals before and after shall-issue legislation was in effect for states that passed such legislation. Many of Lott's modeling results were presented as figures and did not indicate statistical significance. Detailed results were provided only for an analysis of homicide rates. These included information on the statistical significance of each coefficient in the model but not for a test comparing post-implementation time intervals with pre-implementation time intervals. Lott interpreted the pattern of effects as demonstrating that homicides declined significantly after implementation of shall-issue laws, but he did not provide test statistics or sufficient description to clarify what specific effect was observed. The author also included coefficients and their statistical significance from dummy and spline models similar to those from his earlier work, but he did not include standard errors or test statistics. All of the preferred models appear to have had a ratio of estimated parameters to observations that was less than one to ten, meaning the model may have been overfit, and thus the reported estimates and their CIs may be unreliable. Similarly, it does not appear that Lott used any adjustments for serial correlation in his panel data, so some of the effects reported as statistically significant might not be after correcting these analyses (Schell, Griffin, and Morral, 2018; Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang, 2014; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004).

DeSimone, Markowitz, and Xu (2013) evaluated the effects of [child-access prevention laws](#) on nonfatal injuries using data from 1988 to 2003, but they included sensitivity analyses that controlled for shall-issue laws. Using fixed-effects Poisson regression models, they found that shall-issue laws were significantly associated with firearm assault injuries for children under age 18, as well as for adults. Specifically, their estimate suggests that, after a state implemented a shall-issue law, assault injury rates were more than double what would have been expected without the law (see the second figure below), which would be extraordinary if true. However, the estimated effects of shall-issue laws in this study were based primarily on implementation in one state that changed its law during the study time frame (Arizona); thus, the study offers little evidence that the observed effects are due to the change in the law rather than to other factors affecting the state's assault rate that occurred around the same time the law was changed.

Webster, Crifasi, and Vernick (2014) analyzed state-level data from 1999 to 2010, using generalized least-squares regression models to estimate the effect of shall-issue laws on age-adjusted homicide rates. They found suggestive effects indicating an association between the implementation of shall-issue

laws and a 10-percent increase in rates of nonfirearm homicide, a 6-percent increase in rates of total homicide, and an 11-percent increase in rates of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.^[1] However, their estimates showed an uncertain association between shall-issue laws and firearm homicide rates. The statistical model used to arrive at these results used a large number of estimated parameters relative to observations (a ratio of about one to eight), meaning the model may have been overfit, and thus its estimates and their apparent statistical significance could provide little generalizable information about the true causal effects of shall-issue laws.

Gius (2014) examined the effect of shall-issue laws on gun-related murder rates using state-level data from 1980 to 2009. He found that states with may-issue or more-restrictive policies had higher gun-related murder rates than shall-issue states. Relative to states with shall-issue laws, states with more-restrictive firearm-carry policies had rates of firearm homicide that were 11 percent higher (see the second figure below). However, this model did not statistically adjust for the known serial correlation in these panel data, which has been shown to result in misleadingly small standard errors (Schell, Griffin, and Morral, 2018; Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang, 2014; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004). For this reason, the apparently significant effect observed in this study could be invalid.

Using their preferred specification with state-level data from 1979 to 2010 and a dummy, spline, or hybrid specification of shall-issue laws without state trends, Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) found suggestive evidence that shall-issue laws increase assaults by 8 percent (see the first figure below). In the dummy specification, shall-issue laws significantly increased rape by 12 percent, although estimates of this effect from the spline model were uncertain. The authors also found suggestive evidence that shall-issue laws increased rates of robbery, although estimates again became uncertain in other specifications. Effects of shall-issue laws on murder rates were uncertain. The authors tested the sensitivity of their results to less-parsimonious (including the Lott and Mustard [1997] specification) and more-parsimonious demographic specifications; the inclusion of state-specific time trends; the inclusion or exclusion of years that were likely to be influenced by the crack cocaine epidemic, which affected crime rates; and the specification of the policy variable (dummy, spline, hybrid). The authors noted that their results, which showed that the significance and sign of estimated effects varied substantially depending on the specification employed, underscored the sensitivity of gun-crime modeling estimates to modeling decisions.

Moody et al. (2014) and Moody and Marvell (2018a) critiqued several modeling decisions of the Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) paper, as well as an earlier version of that study (Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang, 2011). Foremost, the studies critiqued the decision to treat models without state-specific trends as the preferred ones.^[2] Thus, Moody et al. (2014) reestimated the hybrid models in Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014), incorporating state-specific trends and additional covariates into an analysis of state data. In doing so, the authors found, as they had with their county-level analyses, that their specification improved model fit over that of Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014). They also found that the individual states' trends were jointly significant, which they took as evidence supporting the need for their inclusion in the models of shall-issue law effects. Using hybrid models that included state-specific linear trends, Moody et al. (2014) found that shall-issue laws significantly increased assault rate trends and increased robbery rate levels, but the laws also significantly reduced murder rate trends. In an updated analysis that favored using a series of leading and lagging indicators of

shall-issue laws over the hybrid model specification, Moody and Marvell (2018a) found largely uncertain effects of shall-issue laws on violent crime outcomes. As noted earlier, neither study demonstrated that its model estimates were less biased than those in Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) or that the Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) model suffered from omitted-variable biases. Furthermore, the state-level analyses of Moody et al. (2014) used a statistical model with a large number of estimated parameters relative to observations (close to one to five), meaning the model may have been overfit, and thus the estimates and inferential statistics may provide little generalizable information about the true causal effects of shall-issue laws.

In a series of analyses by John Donohue and colleagues, Donohue, Aneja, and Weber (2019) provided estimates of the effects of shall-issue laws; the study used updated data covering 1977–2014, during which 33 states implemented these laws. The authors' two-way fixed-effects model—controlling for demographic, economic, and law enforcement factors—indicated uncertain effects on the logged murder and firearm murder rates but significant increases in violent crime and property crime generally.

Donohue, Aneja, and Weber (2019) also described an assessment of the effects of shall-issue laws that relies on constructing synthetic controls for each state that implemented a shall-issue law. *Synthetic controls* are weighted combinations of states that never implemented the law or that implemented it more than ten years after the treated state, such that, in the period before a state's passage of the law, the temporal pattern of crime in the synthetic control closely matches that in the state. Repeating this procedure for each of 33 states with shall-issue laws, the authors concluded that violent crime increased over a ten-year period in 23 of 31 states with at least ten years of post-implementation data. In aggregate, the authors estimated that, five years after law passage, states with shall-issue laws had violent crime rates that were 7 percent higher than expected, which rose to 14 percent after ten years. The authors calculated significance levels for these estimates using a permutation test designed to estimate the distribution of treatment effects under the assumption that laws have no real effect. They concluded that, after the seventh year post-implementation, states with shall-issue laws had significantly elevated rates of violent crime. Synthetic control methods are relatively new, and especially when controls are made up of just a few states, as they were in this case, their usefulness for identifying causal effects may be compromised (RAND Corporation, 2018, Appendix A).

Barati (2016) explored whether the effect of shall-issue laws depends on whether the legal regime before implementing these laws was one of *no issue* (i.e., no one is permitted to carry concealed firearms) or *may issue*. The author used a weighted least squares regression of logged crime rates onto a model with state and year fixed effects; linear state-specific trends; and almost two dozen other social, economic, and legal covariates. When looking at violent crime outcomes, Barati (2016) found only a suggestive effect that the transition from no-issue to shall-issue laws caused a reduction in robberies. However, this model had an unfavorable ratio of estimated parameters to observations (about one to six), meaning the model may have been overfit, and its estimates and CIs may thus be unreliable.

Luca, Malhotra, and Poliquin (2017) used data from 1977 to 2014 to evaluate the effects of various firearm laws on homicide rates among adults aged 21 or older. Although the authors' focus was on background check and waiting-period laws, they included model specifications that additionally

controlled for concealed-carry and permitting laws. Their analysis was based on log-linear models adjusting for national trends, state fixed effects, and a limited set of state-level time-varying sociodemographic factors; they found that shall-issue and may-issue laws had uncertain effects on total and firearm homicide rates relative to no-issue regimes. Employing similar models but using data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports over a shorter time frame (1986 to 2015), Hamill et al. (2019) similarly found uncertain effects of adopting a shall-issue or permitless-carry regime on overall rates of violent crime, homicide, rape, and aggravated assault; findings for robbery rates showed suggestive but small decreases associated with moving from a more restrictive to a more permissive concealed-carry regime (see the first figure below).

In contrast, using age-adjusted homicide rates and analyzing a shorter time period (1991 to 2015), Siegel et al. (2017b) found that, relative to may-issue laws, shall-issue laws resulted in significantly elevated rates of total homicide and firearm homicide. A shortcoming of the authors' analysis was that it dropped several years of data for six states after 1998, because the CDC began suppressing homicide counts below ten in that year. Nevertheless, the authors report similar results from sensitivity analyses using a different data source, the Supplementary Homicide Reports database, that does not have the same suppression issues. The authors report using "robust standard errors that account for the clustering of observations, serial autocorrelation, and heteroskedasticity" (p. 1927), but they appear to have used a standard error adjustment that accounted for only heteroskedasticity and not the serial correlation that characterized their state-level panel data. Indeed, in a commentary on this study, Donohue (2017)'s replication of Siegel et al. (2017b)'s analyses produced estimated effects with properly clustered standard errors that were nearly twice as large as those shown in Siegel et al. (2017b)'s main analyses. However, even with the increased uncertainty around the effect sizes, the estimated effects of shall-issue laws on total and firearm homicide rates remained positive and statistically significant.

Shi and Lee (2018) estimated a panel data model with interactive fixed effects and spatial dependence in order to evaluate how shall-issue or permitless-carry laws affected crime rates from 1977 to 2012. In contrast with most prior studies of the effects of concealed-carry laws, the authors did not estimate regression models that directly controlled for state-level covariates that likely influence firearm legislation and crime rates (e.g., socioeconomic factors, changes in law enforcement resources). Instead, they accounted for (potentially) nonlinear state-specific time trends as a function of unobserved national time trend factors interacted with state-specific factor loadings that determine the degree to which each state was differentially affected by the time trend factors. Their first-differences models also included a lagged outcome variable and covariates to account for potential spatial spillover effects. Their results were mixed. Some outcomes (e.g., robbery) indicated a significant increase immediately after shall-issue law enactment followed by a declining trend, while other outcomes (e.g., murder) showed significant declines but not until more than five years after law passage. Effects on rape rates and assault rates were uncertain or suggestive, depending on when (i.e., how long after implementation) the effect was assessed. However, for both outcomes showing significant effects, the study's models had an unfavorable ratio of estimated parameters to observations (about one to three for murder rates and one to nine for robbery rates), which suggests that these models may have been overfit and thus produced unreliable estimates and CIs.

Finally, two studies estimated how shall-issue laws affected fatal or nonfatal assaults on police officers (Mustard, 2001; Crifasi, Pollack, and Webster, 2016). Mustard (2001) preferred a spline model, estimating the change in trends before versus after implementation of shall-issue laws for the outcome of felonious police deaths per capita or per full-time equivalent police officer from 1984 to 1996. Across multiple specifications (e.g., Poisson, Tobit), the author tended to find that shall-issue laws had uncertain effects, except when the outcome was measured as police deaths per full-time equivalent officer; in that case, shall-issue laws led to a negative shift in trend that was statistically significant. However, this model had an unfavorable ratio of estimated parameters to observations (about one to seven) and did not account for serial correlation within states, which suggests that the estimated effects and associated CIs may be unreliable. Crifasi, Pollack, and Webster (2016) extended the period of study through 2013 and instead evaluated how shall-issue or permitless-carry laws affected fatal or nonfatal assaults on law enforcement officers, measured as a rate per full-time equivalent officer. The authors found uncertain effects of the laws on fatal assaults but a suggestive effect ($p = 0.13$) consistent with less-restrictive concealed-carry laws resulting in lower rates of nonfatal assault on law enforcement officers.

City-Level Studies

Kovandzic, Marvell, and Vieraitis (2005) examined the effect of shall-issue laws on violent crime (homicide, robbery, assault, and rape) using panel data from 1980 to 2000 for 189 large U.S. cities. The authors clustered the standard errors at the state level, addressed coding errors in previous research, allowed for a time trend in the effect of shall-issue laws, allowed for city-specific time trends, and conducted analyses that allowed for heterogeneity in the effect of shall-issue laws across states. In their analysis that estimated the average effect of shall-issue laws for all included cities using a dummy model specification, Kovandzic, Marvell, and Vieraitis (2005) found uncertain effects for all of the violent crime outcomes analyzed. These findings were largely consistent when they instead modeled the effects of shall-issue laws as a trend variable, except that their preferred spline models showed effects consistent with shall-issue laws increasing assault rates (a significant effect) and increasing rape rates (a suggestive effect). Their estimates for the effect on assault suggest that shall-issue laws were associated with a 10-percent increase in aggravated assault rates after five years. In examining state-specific effects with their spline models, the authors further found that there were more states where shall-issue laws led to statistically significant increases in crime compared with decreases. However, this study had an unfavorable ratio of model covariates to observations (less than one to ten), meaning the model may have been overfit, and thus its estimates and CIs may be unreliable indicators of the true effects of the laws.

La Valle (2013) analyzed data from 56 cities spanning 1980–2010. The author noted that the analyses "include statistical corrections for variation in sample unit independence," but he did not explicitly mention clustering the standard errors at the state level. La Valle (2013) used a dummy variable specification for the concealed-carry law. In his preferred specification (using interpolated control variables for inter-censal years, population weighted analysis, and a one-year lagged outcome as a covariate), he found that shall-issue laws significantly reduced gun homicides by 15 percent and total homicides by 13 percent (see the first figure below). Results were sensitive to specification, however, and other authors (e.g., Kovandzic, Marvell, and Vieraitis, 2005; Durlauf, Navarro, and Rivers, 2016)

have expressed concern that weighting gives undue influence to localities with large populations and worsens, rather than improves, standard error estimation. In unweighted analyses using inter-censal years, La Valle (2013) found that shall-issue laws reduced gun homicides but not total homicides. In La Valle and Glover (2012), which used similar data (panel data on 57 cities from 1980 to 2006) and a similar approach, the authors included separate indicators for may-issue and shall-issue states. In the authors' preferred analysis (with interpolated data for controls for inter-censal years and weighting), shall-issue laws were associated with a significant 23-percent increase in the homicide rate, and may-issue laws were associated with a significant 19-percent decrease in the homicide rate (compared with cities that the authors concluded did not have either a may-issue or shall-issue law). Similarly, shall-issue laws were associated with a significant 32-percent increase in the firearm homicide rate, while may-issue laws were associated with a significant 33-percent reduction in the firearm homicide rate. (No estimates for unweighted data with inter-censal years were provided.) The diametric findings from these two studies further highlight the sensitivity of results to model specification, as well as to how shall-issue laws are classified.

Other Studies

Three studies that focused on the relationship between unmarried fertility or abortions and violent crime included shall-issue laws as a covariate in their models (Donohue and Levitt, 2001; Lott and Whitley, 2007; Kendall and Tamura, 2010). Using data from 1985 to 1997 and estimating weighted least squares with a logged outcome and state and year fixed effects, Donohue and Levitt (2001) found uncertain effects of shall-issue laws on violent crime and murder rates. Analyzing data over a partially overlapping period, from 1976 to 1998, and using a Poisson model that controlled for state and year fixed effects, state-specific linear trends, and time-varying state covariates, Lott and Whitley (2007) found suggestive or significant effects (depending on specification) indicating that murder rates fell approximately 1 percent faster after the adoption of shall-issue laws relative to the rates in states without such policies. Employing a different model specification over a longer period (1957–2002), Kendall and Tamura (2010) estimated that shall-issue laws had a suggestive but small association with reduced rates of murder and uncertain relationships with rates of rape, robbery, and assault.

Zimmerman (2014) extended prior research evaluating the role of private security measures in reducing crime (e.g., see Benson and Mast, 2001). Although the author's focus was on understanding the crime rate implications of changes in employment within four private security occupation groups (security guards, detectives and investigators, security system installers, and locksmiths), he included shall-issue laws as a covariate in the models to account for the potential deterrent effects of allowing private citizens to carry handguns. Estimating linear models with a logged outcome and controlling for state and year fixed effects, state-specific linear trends, a lag of the dependent variable, and time-varying state characteristics, Zimmerman (2014) found that shall-issue laws led to significantly higher rates of murder and assault; estimated effects on robbery rates were suggestive but also consistent with an increase following the passage of shall-issue laws. However, the analyses had a ratio of estimated parameters to observations of less than one to five, and the paper provided no additional evidence to demonstrate model fit. Therefore, in accordance with our review methodology, we

discount this evidence because of the possibility that the model was overfit, and thus the estimated effects and their CIs may be unreliable indicators of the true causal effects of the laws.

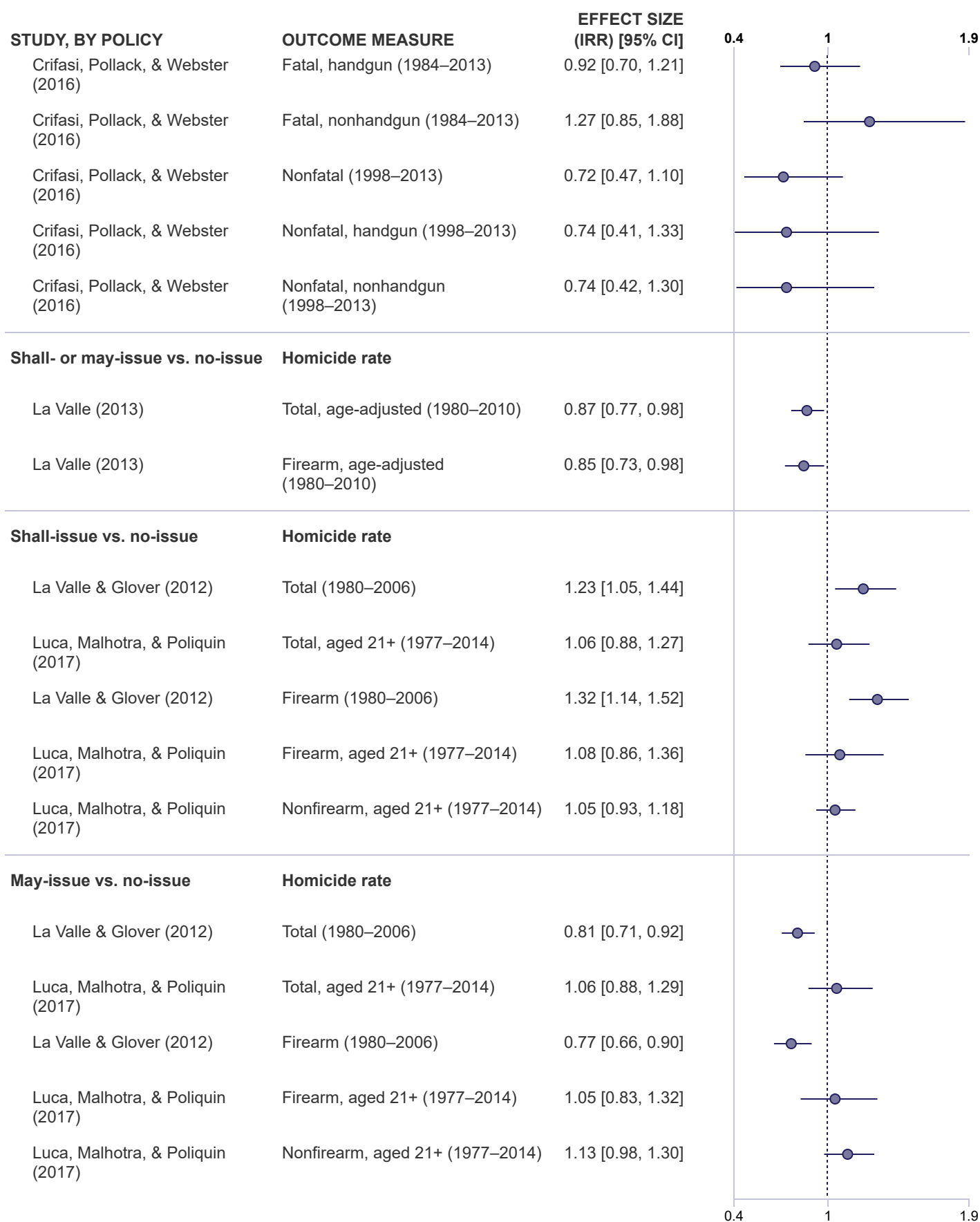
Manski and Pepper (2018) investigated the sensitivity of shall-issue effect estimates to a range of assumptions by comparing property and violent crime rates in two states under progressively less-restrictive assumptions about how the laws' effects may vary over time or between states. This study compared outcomes in just two states, meaning causal effects were not well identified. Moreover, it treated Virginia's shall-issue law as having been implemented in 1989, when we believe the correct date is 1995. For these reasons, we do not review this paper's results. Applying Bayesian model comparison techniques, Strnad (2007) reanalyzed models of the effects of shall-issue laws from Donohue (2004). In contrast to the approach of Donohue (2004) and many others, Strnad (2007) did not assess the evidence for or against shall-issue laws in terms of how frequently estimates of the effect were statistically significant or were found to have positive (as opposed to negative) estimated effects under different model specifications. Instead, he used model comparison techniques to establish which models fit the data best and to evaluate whether evidence favored models with or without shall-issue effects. He concluded that Donohue's models provided much stronger support for a conclusion that shall-issue laws had little or no effect on most outcomes than Donohue (2004) concluded after examining patterns in the direction and significance levels of these effects. The exceptions were murder, which shall-issue laws appeared to cause to decline gradually, and robbery, which appeared to increase or decrease, depending on the state.

The figures below display the IRRs and CIs associated with the concealed-carry laws examined in the studies published after the NRC (2004) review. The first figure displays the studies for which we found no serious methodological issues, and the second figure displays the studies for which we did find methodological issues. In these figures, we highlight effect estimates based only on dummy-coded models, for reasons discussed in the full report (see Smart et al., 2020, Chapter Two) and in the first edition of this report (RAND Corporation, 2018, Appendix A). We exclude the estimates from Zimmerman (2014) for having a ratio of estimated parameters to observations of less than one to five and thus serious potential issues with model overfit. Furthermore, Lott (2010), Shi and Lee (2018), and Moody and Marvell (2018a) did not provide enough information for us to calculate IRRs and CIs for their effect sizes of interest, so we do not include these in the figures. In addition, the estimates in Durlauf, Navarro, and Rivers (2016) were available only for the spline specification; Kovandzic, Marvell, and Vieraitis (2005) preferred their own spline model; Moody and Marvell (2009) and Moody et al. (2014) offered only a hybrid model; and Manski and Pepper (2018) and Strnad (2007) did not seek to produce a preferred estimate of the effect of shall-issue laws. Because we could not readily calculate unique effect sizes and CIs for these studies, we do not include them in the figures.

Incidence Rate Ratios Associated with the Effect of Concealed-Carry Laws on Violent Crime: Studies with No Serious Methodological Problems

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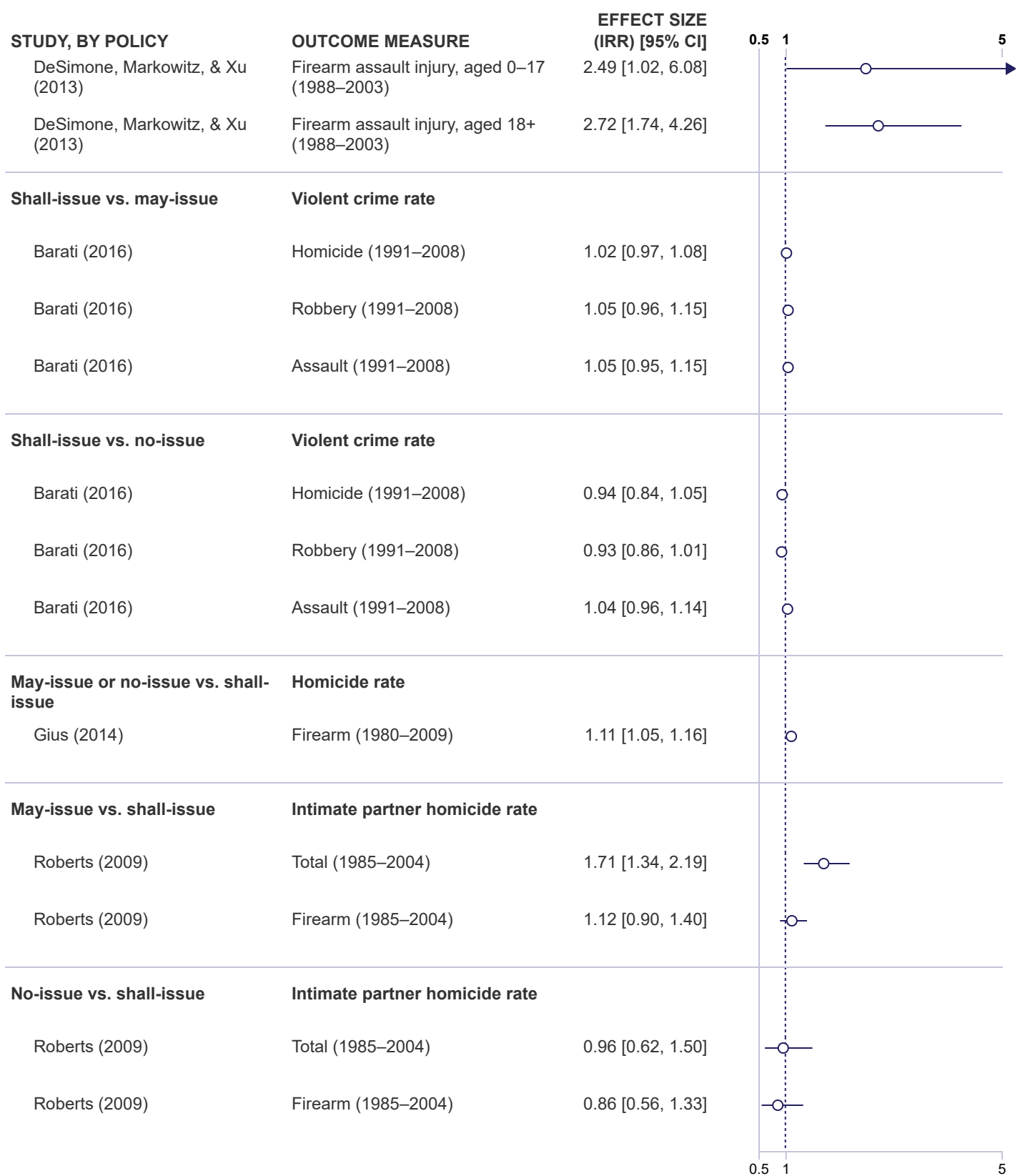
STUDY, BY POLICY	OUTCOME MEASURE	EFFECT SIZE (IRR) [95% CI]	
Shall-issue vs. may- or no-issue			
	Homicide rate		
Donohue, Aneja, & Weber (2019)	Total (1979–2014)	1.02 [0.92, 1.12]	
Hamill et al. (2019)	Total (1986–2015)	1.00 [0.92, 1.08]	
Aneja, Donohue, & Zhang (2014)	Total (1979–2010)	1.03 [0.91, 1.17]	
Kendall & Tamura (2010)	Total (1957–2002)	1.00 [0.99, 1.00]	
Hepburn et al. (2004)	Total (1979–1998)	1.01 [0.94, 1.10]	
Donohue, Aneja, & Weber (2019)	Firearm (1979–2014)	1.03 [0.90, 1.16]	
Hamill et al. (2019)	Firearm (1986–2015)	1.07 [0.97, 1.17]	
French & Heagerty (2008)	Firearm (1979–1998)	1.06 [1.00, 1.12]	
Donohue, Aneja, & Weber (2019)	Nonfirearm (1979–2014)	1.02 [0.95, 1.08]	
	Violent crime rate		
Donohue, Aneja, & Weber (2019)	Total violent crime (1979–2014)	1.09 [1.03, 1.15]	
Hamill et al. (2019)	Total violent crime (1986–2015)	0.99 [0.97, 1.01]	
Hamill et al. (2019)	Rape (1986–2015)	1.00 [0.97, 1.03]	
Aneja, Donohue, & Zhang (2014)	Rape (1979–2010)	1.12 [1.00, 1.26]	
Kendall & Tamura (2010)	Rape (1957–2002)	1.00 [0.99, 1.00]	
Hamill et al. (2019)	Robbery (1986–2015)	0.97 [0.94, 1.01]	
Aneja, Donohue, & Zhang (2014)	Robbery (1979–2010)	1.15 [0.98, 1.34]	
Kendall & Tamura (2010)	Robbery (1957–2002)	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	
Hamill et al. (2019)	Assault (1986–2015)	0.99 [0.97, 1.01]	
Aneja, Donohue, & Zhang (2014)	Assault (1979–2010)	1.08 [0.99, 1.18]	
Kendall & Tamura (2010)	Assault (1957–2002)	1.00 [1.00, 1.00]	
	Assault rate on law enforcement officers		
Crifasi, Pollack, & Webster (2016)	Fatal (1984–2013)	1.02 [0.81, 1.29]	



NOTE: This figure includes only the studies reporting dummy-coded law effects published since the NRC (2004) review of gun policy effects. IRR values marked with empty circles indicate that we identified concerns with the study's methodology, and these concerns are described in the text above. Filled circles indicate that we identified no significant methodological concerns.

Incidence Rate Ratios Associated with the Effect of Concealed-Carry Laws on Violent Crime: Studies with Serious Methodological Problems

STUDY, BY POLICY	OUTCOME MEASURE	EFFECT SIZE (IRR) [95% CI]	
Shall-issue vs. may- or no-issue			
Siegel et al. (2017b)	Total, age-adjusted (1991–2015)	1.06 [1.03, 1.10]	○
Webster, Crifasi, & Vernick (2014)	Total, age-adjusted (1999–2010)	1.06 [0.99, 1.13]	○
Grambsch (2008)	Total (1976–2001)	1.01 [0.98, 1.03]	○
Rosengart et al. (2005)	Total (1979–1998)	1.07 [0.98, 1.17]	○
Martin & Legault (2005)	Total (1977–1992)	0.95 [0.90, 1.01]	○
Kovandzic, Marvell, & Vieraitis (2005)	Total (1980–2000)	1.00 [0.94, 1.07]	○
Siegel et al. (2017b)	Firearm, age-adjusted (1991–2015)	1.09 [1.05, 1.13]	○
Webster, Crifasi, & Vernick (2014)	Firearm, age-adjusted (1999–2010)	1.06 [0.96, 1.16]	○
Crifasi et al. (2018b)	Firearm, urban only (1984–2015)	1.04 [1.02, 1.06]	○
Rosengart et al. (2005)	Firearm (1979–1998)	1.11 [0.99, 1.24]	○
Siegel et al. (2017b)	Nonfirearm, age-adjusted (1991–2015)	1.01 [0.96, 1.07]	○
Webster, Crifasi, & Vernick (2014)	Nonfirearm, age-adjusted (1999–2010)	1.10 [0.99, 1.21]	○
Crifasi et al. (2018b)	Nonfirearm, urban only (1984–2015)	1.03 [1.00, 1.06]	○
Violent crime rate			
Martin & Legault (2005)	Total violent crime (1977–1992)	0.94 [0.91, 0.98]	○
Kovandzic, Marvell, & Vieraitis (2005)	Rape (1980–2000)	1.00 [0.95, 1.04]	○
Martin & Legault (2005)	Rape (1977–1992)	0.98 [0.94, 1.03]	○
Kovandzic, Marvell, & Vieraitis (2005)	Robbery (1980–2000)	1.01 [0.95, 1.07]	○
Martin & Legault (2005)	Robbery (1977–1992)	0.96 [0.91, 1.02]	○
Kovandzic, Marvell, & Vieraitis (2005)	Assault (1980–2000)	0.98 [0.94, 1.02]	○
Martin & Legault (2005)	Assault (1977–1992)	0.93 [0.89, 0.98]	○



NOTE: This figure includes only the studies reporting dummy-coded law effects published since the NRC (2004) review of gun policy effects. The estimates from Kovandzic, Marvell, and Vieraitis (2005) are from the authors' dummy model specification rather than their preferred spline model. IRR values marked with empty circles indicate that we identified concerns with the study's methodology, and these concerns are described in the text above. Filled circles indicate that we identified no significant methodological concerns. An arrow on either end of a CI indicates that the interval is wider than can be displayed on the scale.

Conclusions

Because so much more study has been done of the relationship between concealed-carry laws and violent crime than of any other gun policy and outcome, there is a much richer evidence base to draw on, including studies raising serious methodological concerns and several that did not raise as many concerns among our methodology review team. Therefore, to focus this review on the best available evidence, we draw our conclusions in this section based just on those 18 studies that did not raise serious methodological concerns. We incorporate all studies that met this criterion in our discussion, but we prioritize findings from studies with a study time frame that extended beyond 2000. We do so because studies omitting more-recent data (1) identify policy effects excluding a large number of states that have enacted shall-issue laws in the past 20 years and (2) have limited post-implementation data to allow these policies to establish their full effects.

Total homicides. Of the 18 studies without serious methodological concerns, 16 examined the effects of shall-issue laws on total homicides, and one examined the effects of the laws on fatal assaults of law enforcement officers. Of the eight studies that evaluated shall-issue laws and included data after 2000, five found only uncertain effects of these laws (Donohue, Aneja, and Weber, 2019; Hamill et al., 2019; Luca, Malhotra, and Poliquin, 2017; Crifasi, Pollack, and Webster, 2016; Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang, 2014). Kendall and Tamura (2010) found small suggestive effects consistent with shall-issue laws reducing homicides. Moody et al. (2014) found that shall-issue laws cause a downward trend in homicides, although a subsequent study that included four more years of data found uncertain effects of the law in seven of eight evaluated years, with a single significant negative effect in the seventh year (Moody and Marvell, 2018a). La Valle and Glover (2012) found that shall-issue laws increased homicides significantly relative to having no law for the legal carriage of a concealed firearm (*no-issue laws*); and La Valle (2013) found that shall-issue or may-issue laws reduce total homicides relative to no-issue laws. This result cannot be used to distinguish the effect of shall-issue laws per se, but it suggests that shall-issue laws, may-issue laws, or both contribute to reducing total homicides. Of the six studies focused on a period prior to 2000, two found that shall-issue laws caused a downward trend in homicides or murders (Strnad, 2007; Plassmann and Whitley, 2003), one found a suggestive negative effect (Olson and Maltz, 2001), and three found uncertain effects (Hepburn et al., 2004; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004; Ludwig, 1998). Because studies with comparable methodological quality reached inconsistent results, we find that the best available studies provide inconclusive evidence for the effect of shall-issue laws on total homicides.

Firearm homicides. Eight of the 18 studies examined the effects of shall-issue laws on firearm homicides. Among these eight, six evaluated data past 2000, and there was one suggestive (Hamill et al., 2019) and one significant (La Valle and Glover, 2012) effect indicating that these laws increase firearm homicides. La Valle (2013) found that shall-issue or may-issue laws cause decreases in firearm homicide rates relative to no-issue laws. This result cannot be used to distinguish the effect of shall-issue laws per se, but it suggests that shall-issue laws, may-issue laws, or both contribute to reducing firearm homicides. The two studies evaluating the longest period (1977 to 2014) found uncertain effects of shall-issue laws on firearm homicides (Donohue, Aneja, and Weber, 2019; Luca, Malhotra, and Poliquin, 2017). One study examined the effects of the laws on fatal handgun assaults of law enforcement officers and found uncertain effects (Crifasi, Pollack, and Webster, 2016). Of the two studies focused on a period prior to 2000, one found that shall-issue laws increase firearm homicides (French and Heagerty, 2008), and the other found that the laws decrease firearm homicides (Olson

and Maltz, 2001). With seemingly conflicting evidence, **we conclude that the best available studies provide inconclusive evidence for the effect of shall-issue laws on firearm homicides.**

Robberies. Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) found a suggestive effect that shall-issue laws may increase robbery rates, while Hamill et al. (2019) instead found a suggestive effect indicating that shall-issue laws decrease robbery rates. Five studies, the three most recent of which included data after 2000, found largely uncertain effects of shall-issue laws on robberies (Moody and Marvell, 2018a; Moody et al., 2014; Kendall and Tamura, 2010; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004; Plassmann and Whitley, 2003). Therefore, **we conclude that the best available studies provide inconclusive evidence for the effect of shall-issue laws on robberies.**

Assaults. Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) found a suggestive effect that shall-issue laws may increase assault rates, and Moody et al. (2014) found that shall-issue laws were associated with a significant upward trend in assault rates. In contrast, Moody and Marvell (2018a) found suggestive effects consistent with shall-issue laws leading to reduced assault rates, and Crifasi, Pollack, and Webster (2016) found that shall-issue laws had a suggestive negative effect on nonfatal assaults of law enforcement officers. Four studies, including two with data extending past 2000 (Hamill et al., 2019; Kendall and Tamura, 2010), found only uncertain effects of shall-issue laws on assault (Hamill et al., 2019; Kendall and Tamura, 2010; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004; Plassmann and Whitley, 2003). Therefore, **we conclude that the best available studies provide inconclusive evidence for the effect of shall-issue laws on assaults.**

Rapes. Aneja, Donohue, and Zhang (2014) found that shall-issue laws significantly increase rates of rape. Moody et al. (2014) found that shall-issue laws produce a significant downward trend on rates of rape. Moody and Marvell (2018a) also found some evidence of significant declines in rape rates, although these effects did not emerge until four years after implementation of the law. Four studies, two of which included data past 2000, found uncertain evidence of an association between shall-issue laws and rape (Hamill et al., 2019; Kendall and Tamura, 2010; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004; Plassmann and Whitley, 2003). Therefore, **we conclude that the best available studies provide inconclusive evidence for the effect of shall-issue laws on rapes.**

Violent crime. Two studies (Donohue, Aneja, and Weber, 2019; Durlauf, Navarro, and Rivers, 2016) aggregated all violent crimes into a single category and found that shall-issue laws significantly increase violent crime rates. Three studies, one of which included data past 2000, found uncertain effects of shall-issue laws on overall violent crime (Hamill et al., 2019; Helland and Tabarrok, 2004; Plassmann and Whitley, 2003). Because evidence for the effect of shall-issue laws on each component of violent crime is inconclusive, it could be argued that these two studies of the effect of these laws on all violent crimes should not suffice to suggest that there is more than inconclusive evidence for such an effect. However, because **analyses on all violent crimes may have greater statistical power to detect any such effects, and because our scoring criteria indicate it, we conclude that there is limited evidence that shall-issue laws may increase violent crime.**

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Notes

1. Most homicides reported in the CDC's vital statistics data are counted among deaths reported to the FBI as murders and nonnegligent manslaughter. The authors used both data sources for this study because the vital statistics data differentiated firearm homicides from total homicides, whereas the FBI data spanned a longer period. →
2. Moody and Marvell (2018a) cite several other concerns regarding the truncation of the sample to omit confounding from the crack epidemic, incorrect standard errors, preference of state-level versus county-level crime data, absence of adjustments for multiple hypothesis testing, and interpretation of estimated effects when lead and lag dummy variables for the law were included. Donohue (2018) responds to these criticisms. →

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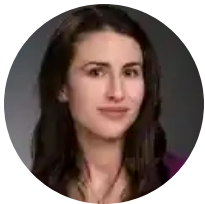
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Featured Researcher

Rosanna Smart
Economist



Rosanna Smart is an economist at the RAND Corporation, affiliate faculty of the Pardee RAND Graduate School, and codirector of the RAND Drug Policy Research Center. Her research is in applied microeconomics, with a focus on issues related to health behaviors, illicit markets, drug policy,...

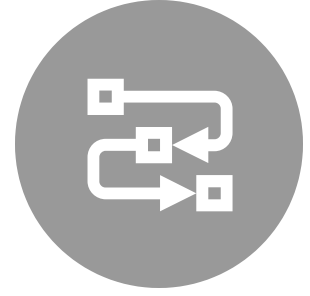
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The Institute for Human Services, Inc.
Ending the Cycle of Homelessness

TO: Chair Tommy Waters, Honolulu City Council

FROM: Connie Mitchell, Executive Director
IHS, The Institute for Human Services, Inc.

RE: Bill 57 - PUBLIC CARRY OF FIREARMS

HEARING: Tuesday, February 7, 2023 at 1:00 PM.

POSITION: IHS is in support of Bill 57 with amendments.

IHS, the Institute for Human Services has been providing emergency shelter services to adult men, women, and families with children on Oahu for over 40 years. In recent years, we have experienced an increase in conflicts and threats of bodily harm for guests, and even instances of persons threatening gun violence. Thus far, we have been fortunate to have not yet suffered tragedy as a result.

However, as laws evolve here in Hawaii to make guns generally more accessible, we would greatly appreciate the outlawing of firearms possession in homeless shelters inclusive of adults in residence.

In recent months we have intensified our searches upon entrance into our shelters and have uncovered weapons of all kinds and including guns, in some instances. Homeless adults, many of whom are quite vulnerable, deserve to be protected from violence just as much as children.

We support Bill 57 as it creates numerous measures to better protect our community, while complying with the federal mandate that public carry permits be allowed. We request the following amendments to more effectively meet our community's safety needs:

- A. **Expand “Sensitive places” for at-risk populations to include adult homeless shelters:** Section (c)(3) only includes shelters and at-risk programs serving children. The bill should include adult homeless shelters, programs serving adults involved in our corrections system and similar at-risk adults. Many of the guests served by these adult programs experience mental illness and/or substance abuse addiction where any presence of a firearm creates an unreasonable and imminent threat of deadly harm.
- B. **Require a “clear and conspicuous posting” if any of those property owners want to allow carrying of firearms on their properties:** Section 40-__4(a) only requires certain owners of property are permitted to provide express consent for carrying of firearms on their property, stating “Express consent may include signage.” This amendment would fairly provide notice to all persons who may otherwise wish to enter or patronize those locations, that firearms may be present on the property. This will allow us all to make our own reasonable choices for self-protection. Thus, the operative phrase should require that the owner “provide express consent and clearly and conspicuously post a sign at the entrance of the building or on the premises indicating that license holders are permitted to carry firearms on the property.”

Soleil Roache

Active Self Protection

Hawaii Firearms Coalition

My name is Soleil Roache and I am a mother of 3. I work for Active Self Protection where we educate millions around the world on legal and moral self defense on a daily basis. I am a NRA certified firearms instructor, pepper spray instructor, and a deadly force instructor. I strongly oppose bill 57

We all know this bill isn't going to do anything to deter crime. In fact, it will ensure that criminals know exactly where they can carry out crimes where no one will be there that is armed to resist them.

Rather than trying to "protect the public" from lawfully armed private citizens who are not inclined to ever use their firearms for nefarious purposes, educate the public on legal and moral self-defense and allow private citizens to protect themselves and our community wherever crime happens. Making good people defenseless won't make bad people harmless. It just makes more victims.

Bad guys get to pick the time and the place they will attack and, unfortunately, private citizens cannot count on the police to protect them. In fact, research shows that, statistically, armed private citizens are best able to mitigate the loss of innocent life quickly because they are there right when an imminent threat of death, great bodily harm or a forcible felony happens. If they are armed, they don't need to wait for a good guy with a gun (police) to show up. They ARE a good guy with a gun. According to the CDC, there are up to 3 million lawful defensive gun uses by private citizens in the US every year. Those defensive gun uses far outnumber how much guns are used offensively by criminals. [Gun Control Debate: How Many Lives Are Saved By Guns — And Why Don't Gun Controllers Care? | Stock News & Stock Market Analysis - IBD \(investors.com\)](#)

According to National Subject Matter Expert Ed Monk of Last Resort Firearms Training, in active killer situations, when an armed private citizen is present and they choose to intervene when an attack begins, we see the victim count in those attacks drop to single digits 89% of the time. That's nearly a 90% success rate, which is far higher than any other strategy that anyone has come up with to stop active killers. Additionally, the faster an active killer is stopped, the sooner first responders can get in there and start rendering aid to victims so that even fewer innocent lives are lost. [Active Shooter Interdiction With Ed Monk](#)

Crime is noticeably increasing in Hawaii. Personally:

- I and two children with me were attacked by a homeless man experiencing a violent psychotic episode
- My husband works at the 24 hour fitness at Windward City Shopping Center in Kaneohe where the security guard, Mike Chu, was recently murdered.
- My son has been threatened with violence multiple times at his work.
- My older sister was attacked and assaulted by a male neighbor while walking her dog.
- My younger sister had a break-in by a male druggie with heavy tools who stole a bunch of stuff from their safe, and caused significant damage to the walls, doors, and ceiling.

This bill will place unreasonable burden on concealed carriers just trying to navigate their daily life without violating the restrictions and will make them a criminal for crossing an imaginary line.

It will disproportionately affect lower income individuals who are more likely to use public transportation. This demographic already tends to be disproportionately affected by violent crime

Regarding the portion of the bill that bans guns in places that serve alcohol, I agree that responsible gun owners should not mix guns and alcohol, but there are many people who frequent these places that do not consume alcohol. Personally, I am allergic to alcohol, so I never drink it. Other people, for example, may be pregnant, or they may be a designated driver. These people should not be prohibited from carrying firearms in these locations.

Soleil Roache

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To: Honolulu City Council, Executive and Legal Affairs Committee
From: Todd Yukutake, District 6
For Bill 57 concerning “sensitive places” hearing 2-7-23 1pm.

I **OPPOSE** Bill 57, original draft.

I am opposed to this bill due to it is unconstitutional and punishes good gun owners. The US Supreme Court ruled in NYSRPA v Bruen last June that the Government has the burden of showing historical precedent on firearms restrictions. Historical precedent meaning laws generally in place at the time of the US Constitution ratification. Many of the restrictions in this bill do not meet that burden with the exceptions per the Supreme Court opinion: government buildings, courthouses, legislative assemblies, polling places, and schools.

Please ensure the committee has and has analyzed the relevant historical precedent prior to voting. In current litigation on sensitive places, New York’s law was stopped due to bad historical precedent being provided that was not relevant, not near the time of ratification, laws prior to statehood, or was very limited as in only affecting single towns. New Jersey’s law was stopped due to not providing any precedent with the judge saying historical precedent should have been researched prior to the law passing.

Please give this bill due diligence as it removes constitutionally protected rights. Although I find Councilmember’s Tupola’s CD1 draft is more acceptable, the city should look at the State to pass reasonable and constitutional laws for consistency between the counties.

Remember this bills puts restrictions on good legal gun owners who go through background and mental health checks while doing nothing to stop crime.

Todd Yukutake
toddyukutake@gmail.com

References

New Jersey Koons v Reynolds opinion: <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/new-jersey/njdce/1:2022cv07464/506033/34/>

Page 19: “That Defendants dedicate a significant portion of their argument discussing the benefits of the firearms regulations and not evidence of historical analogues is quite telling. And although Defendants represent that the “State will offer ample evidence that Chapter 131 is constitutional,” [State’s Br. at 2], they do not adequately explain why—if such evidence was critical to the passage of the legislation that would pass constitutional muster post-Bruen and

available to the Legislature as set forth in Section 1(g) of the statute—they have not introduced such evidence here. Certainly, Defendants anticipated challenges to the legislation and should have been better prepared to defend the legislation’s constitutionality. Plaintiffs implore this Court to consider the only reasonable conclusion from Defendants’ posturing: their dragging of feet is evidence that no such historical tradition and evidence exists. Perhaps. At this juncture, there is no bona fide basis for this Court to withhold its ruling because the State says it needs more time to come forward with historical evidence that the Legislature represented it had at the time of the law’s passage. The Court will therefore proceed to consider the evidence and argument the parties have presented.”

New York Antonyuk (GOA) v Bruen decision: <https://michellawyers.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/2022-08-31-Decision-Order-on-MPI.pdf>

Page 71: “Although Defendant cites some historical analogs for restricting firearms at some of the above-listed locations, he often ignores the fact that vast majority of the other states (of which there were 14 in 1791 and 37 in 1868) did not have statutes restricting firearms at those very locations (suggesting that Defendant’s “historical analogs” might represent exceptions to a tradition more than a tradition), and that some of the states even had contrary statutes (for example, statutes regarding carrying in places of worship and educational institutions). In any event, and more importantly, he does not cite any historical analogs for restricting firearms at all of the above-listed locations. IN short, the CCIA’s list of “sensitive locations” is not deeply rooted in the Nation’s historical tradition of firearm regulation.

US Supreme Court statement: https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/22pdf/22a557_0pm1.pdf

“I understand the Court’s denial today to reflect respect for the Second Circuit’s procedures in managing its own docket, rather than expressing any view on the merits of the case. Applicants should not be deterred by today’s order from again seeking relief if the Second Circuit does not, within a reasonable time, provide an explanation for its stay order or expedite consideration of the appeal”



Testimony of Deb Nehmad.
Support for BILL 57
Before the Hawaii EMLA Committee 2/7/23

Chair Dos-santos Tam, Vice Chair Kia aina, distinguished members of the EMLA Committee,

My name is Deb Nehmad and I am speaking today on behalf of Brady. I am a resident of Hawaii Kai and I thank you for the opportunity to speak today in support of BILL 57 without the Tupola amendments.

As the state with the second lowest gun death rate in the country, I am proud of the way Hawaii leadership has worked tirelessly to protect its constituents from the threat of gun violence. This safety has been threatened with the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Bruen*, which greatly weakened existing provisions of Hawaii's concealed carry permitting system.

Evidence has shown that states with weakened concealed carry permitting systems saw an increase of up to 15% in violent crime over a period of ten years. It has been reported that since the release of the *Bruen* decision, over 600 residents have reportedly applied for concealed carry permits, with 436 applications pending in Oahu as of Sept. 2022. As of yesterday, 2/6/23, 22 licenses have been issued with no restrictions in place as to where people can carry their firearms. As the number of CCW permits issued increases, more and more people who will be carrying firearms in public spaces. These numbers are daunting: if Hawaii does not respond with immediate action addressing the SCOTUS decision, our lives will be put at risk.

It's important to note that The Supreme Court in *Bruen* did make it clear that its holding was "neither a regulatory straight jacket nor a regulatory blank check," and that restrictions on guns in sensitive places are still permissible, so long as they are objective. It would be illogical to deem a swath of locations "not sensitive," simply because the list seems too long.

Importantly, Bill 57 outlines certain places where firearms cannot and should not be carried, including preschools, daycares, all forms of public transportation, hospitals and care facilities, establishments that sell liquor, public event spaces, playgrounds, parks and athletic areas open to the public and more. The Supreme Court in *Bruen* left it up to municipalities and State legislatures to regulate firearms in these areas, and that is exactly what this bill does. The presence of guns in these areas is frankly inappropriate and responsible gun owners agree that concealed weapons should have no place in these spaces.

Bill 57 as currently written also respects the right of private individuals and entities to choose for themselves whether to allow or restrict the carrying of firearms on their property by providing that firearms shall not be carried on private property open to the public without the express authorization of the owner, lessee, operator, or manager of the property. Recognizing the risks to public health, safety, and welfare associated with firearms and gun violence, and based on the Mayor's and the majority of the Council's assessment of public sentiment and broadly shared preferences within the County, the current bill establishes a default rule with respect to carrying firearms on private property open to the public that provides for private entities to "opt-in" to authorize the public carry of firearms on their property.

Brady strongly opposes the proposed amendment by Councilmember Tupola to water down both the default rule and other protections set forth in Bill 57. The definition of "Sensitive Place" is much too narrow. The amendment places the onus on owners of private property to affirmatively post that firearms are prohibited. This could lead to unnecessary and potentially dangerous confrontations. It also eases the penalties for violations.

The entire proposed amendment contravenes the intent of Bill 57 to keep the City and County as safe as possible. Please retain the current language as written and reject the Tupola amendment.

On behalf of Brady, I respectfully urge this committee's support of the bill without the Tupola amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Deb Nehmad
President, Brady Hawaii
dnehmada@bradyunited.org

I am in STRONG OPPOSITION to Bill 57. This bill is an attempt by the Honolulu City Council to do an end around to the NYSRPA v Bruen decision which if you have been following the federal cases in New Jersey and New York upon which your bill is a cut and paste, you will see strong federal judge opposition to any so called "Sensitive Places" legislation. I have previously provided the five locations that are meeting with the historical context and analogous too. These locations as defined in Bruen, Heller Caetano and McDonald are as follows: Legislative Buildings, Court Houses, Polling places, Schools (public and historically applying to students), Jails and Prisons.

I strongly oppose the patchwork of hopscotch locations that is created with Bill 57. This bill is directed at LAW ABIDING gun owners and not the criminal element of Hawaii who on a regular basis violate state and federal gun laws.

Here is a summary of the latest federal court decision regarding "Sensitive Places" I suggest the legislature take heed of the current court rulings and standings on this issue to reformulate a bill to the "Five Locations"

Case is Segal v Platkin New Jersey Bill A 4769 for reference.

US District Judge Renee Bumb issues a TRO against this bill

"After all, the Supreme Court was clear that in order for ANY gun control legislation to pass constitutional muster under the Second

Amendment, such legislation must be consistent with historical tradition. The State has had six months since Bruen to identify well-established and representative historical analogues."

Certainly, Defendants anticipated challenges to the legislation and should have been better prepared to defend the legislation constitutionality"

"Private property owners have always been able to deny access to people, but to then say as a law abiding person have to ask permission or have the owner give permission every time, is not what the law historically has required"

"And what this does is it restrains the Second Amendment to a right only to carry on public property, which historically is not correct"

US District Court Judge Renee Bumb granted a TRO against the following NJ restrictions:

1. Parks, beaches and recreational facilities
2. Public libraries and museums
3. Bars, restaurants, other places where alcohol is served
4. Entertainment facilities

5. Casinos

6. Private property

7. Carrying of functional firearms in vehicles

"At the same time, the Court implore the Presiding Officers to focus their argument on the legitimate legal issues pending before this Court after the clear dictate from the United States Supreme Court in *NYSRPA v Bruen*."

"But the Bruen Court expressly stated that the government may not simply posit that the regulation promotes an important interest" in the Second Amendment context.

Instead, "the government must demonstrate that the regulation is consistent with this Nation's historical tradition of firearm regulation."

"While the legislature may disagree with Bruen, it may not disobey it."

US District Judge Renee Bumb

It is not in the interest of Hawaii to enter into additional litigation upon which the overwhelming results are against the side stepping of Bruen by introducing "Sensitive Places" laws.

I am in STRONG OPPOSITION to this and all other bills that attempt to INFRINGE upon the 2nd Amendment rights of law abiding citizens.

I am available to further discuss options and remedies to this and other bills proposed this session.

<https://www.uslawshield.com/key-second-amendment-supreme-court-cases/>

<https://www.harvard-jlpp.com/attention-originalists-the-second-amendment-was-adopted-in-1791-not-1868-mark-smith/>

<https://www.talksonlaw.com/briefs/text-history-tradition-test>

<https://fedsoc.org/commentary/publications/bruen-s-preliminary-preservation-of-the-second-amendment>

"To reason by analogy, it is as though [the government] banned all speech, but exempted from this restriction particular people (like current or former political figures), particular places (like private property), and particular situations (like the week before an election). Although these exceptions might preserve small pockets of freedom, they would do little to prevent destruction of the right to free speech as a whole. As the [Supreme] Court has said: "The Second Amendment is no different." District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. at 635. It too is, in effect, destroyed when exercise of the right is limited to a few people, in a few places, at a few times."

Michael Elliott

TESTIMONY ON BILL 057(22)
RELATING TO THE PUBLIC CARRY OF FIREARMS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

FEBRUARY 7, 2023, 1:00 P.M.

Dear Chair Waters and City Council Members:

I am submitting testimony in opposition to Bill 057(22) for the following reasons:

1. The U.S. Constitution explicitly states that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Two amendments, the Second and Fourteenth, protects an individual's right to carry a handgun for the purpose of self-defense.
2. While violent crimes committed by individuals carrying firearms are, indeed, tragic, the average citizen should be allowed to carry concealed weapons especially in areas where the citizen may deem it to be unsafe.
3. However, I do acknowledge that concealed weapons should not be allowed in specific areas such as our courthouses, jails, at our capitol or city hall where meetings are held, and similar places.
4. We must especially think of the safety of our women because there are more violent crimes today being committed against them. They, especially, need to be able to defend themselves properly.
5. I feel that more of our individual constitutional rights are being jeopardized through terrible legislation, and this bill is one of them.

For my reasons stated above, I wholeheartedly oppose Bill 057(22).

Thank you for allowing me to submit my testimony.

(Mrs.) Donna P. Van Osdol
Waipio Acres



We are writing today in **opposition** to Bill 57 (2022).

It is our belief that the City and County of Honolulu (or any county) is not vessel for passing a law regulating constitutional rights. Our laws relating to firearms and who can own, carry and use them need to be uniform throughout the state, and as such, request that the city council stops its pursuit of passing Bill 57.

The Hawaii State legislator has made it clear that it intends to pass a state-level law, with the senate PSM committee saying yesterday that SB1230 will be the vessel for doing so. Having the city pass a law that uses different terms, language, and definitions can and will lead to confusion and error on both the part of law enforcement and the state's residents.

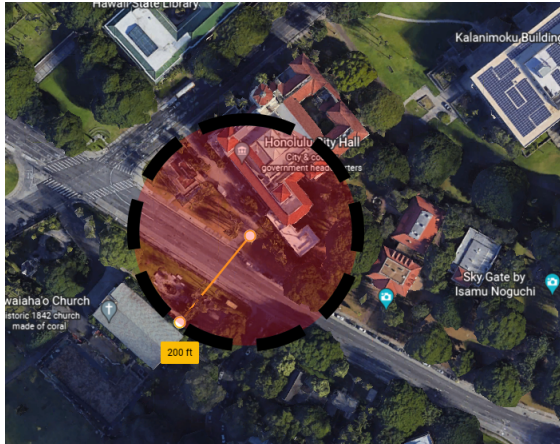
With that being said, we support a number of changes that have been introduced in draft CD1 - ATUP1. But still feel there are a number of issues.

Sensitive Places

Having a distance-based prohibitor would deny access to large areas by members of the public. Voter drop boxes are statistically positioned throughout the county to allow for easy access by members of the public.

A large number of these drop boxes are on busy thoroughfares, and exclusion from going within 200 feet of them (for weeks during election time) will deny people access to these areas and, in some cases, homes and businesses

I have included the following image to show that south king street would effectively become a no go street for law abiding citizens.



Furthermore, it should be required that all sensitive places include signage that notifies the public that such places are sensitive places and that firearms are prohibited.

Private business

The signage requirements are a good start; we feel the following language needs to be included to prevent accidental violations due to poor signage or recent changes.

It is an affirmative defense to a violation if

- 1. At the time of the violation, the notice prescribed in subsection (a) of this section had fallen down, been obscured, or is otherwise not clearly visible.**
- 2. The notice prescribed in subsection (a) of this section had not been posted for at least thirty days before the violation.**

Andrew Namiki Roberts
Director Hawaii Firearms Coalition.



Environmental Caucus of The Democratic Party of Hawai'i

February 6, 2023

To: Honolulu City Council – Committee on Executive Matters and Legal Affairs

Re: Bill 57 (2022) – Regulating concealed carrying of firearms

Hearing: Tuesday, February 7, 2023, 1:00 p.m.

Position: **STRONG SUPPORT**

Aloha, Members of the Council – Committee on Executive Matters and Legal Affairs:

The Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawaii comprises some 7,000 members of the State Democratic Party. The Environmental Caucus **strongly supports** Bill 57 (2022), relating to the concealed carrying of firearms by civilians not associated with militias – a purported “right” created by the extreme right-wing majority of the US Supreme Court in ***New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen***, 597 U.S. ___ (2022), a case in which the court continues to ignore that the Second Amendment’s sole purpose was to provide for “well-regulated militias”. The court has effectively rewritten the Second Amendment to erase the first 13 words of the Amendment. Until sanity returns to the court, we citizens must find whatever safe spaces and procedures we can, in order to lessen the damage and terrorizing effects arising from this case.

Bill 57 would describe areas that are deemed to be “sensitive,” and thereby prohibit the concealed carrying of weapons in such areas. The Environmental Caucus considers safe and tranquil places to be an essential necessity in our ever-more-crowded society. For these reasons, the Environmental Caucus, and the entire environmental movement, have long supported setting aside areas in the natural environment. The human needs that underscore environmentalism also call for peace and tranquility in spaces that we humans occupy.

For these reasons, the Environmental Caucus strongly supports Bill 57, and we oppose any amendments to the Bill that would lessen its scope or otherwise weaken its effect.

Alan B. Burdick and Melodie Aduja,
Co-Chairs of the Environmental Caucus,
Democratic Party of Hawai'i
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Legislativepriorities@gmail.com 808-258-8889