

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 · INTERNET: www.honolulu-pd.org



KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR

SUSAN BALLARD
CHIEF

JOHN D. McCARTHY
JONATHAN GREMS
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE DN-DNK

March 21, 2018

The Honorable Scott Y. Nishimoto, Chair
and Members
Committee on Judiciary
House of Representatives
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Nishimoto and Members:

SUBJECT: House Resolution No. 29 and House Concurrent Resolution No. 37,
Requesting the Congressional Delegation of Hawaii and the United States
Congress to Oppose "Concealed Carry Reciprocity"

I am David Nilsen, Captain of the Records and Identification Division of the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), City and County of Honolulu.

The HPD supports House Resolution No. 29 and House Concurrent Resolution No. 37, Requesting the Congressional Delegation of Hawaii and the United States Congress to Oppose "Concealed Carry Reciprocity."

Hawaii has carefully crafted its own laws relating to the concealed carry of firearms. These laws grant the county chiefs of police the authority to issue a license to carry a concealed firearm in exceptional cases where the applicant shows reason to fear injury to their person or property. These licenses are only valid within the county where they are granted. Honolulu currently has no active concealed carry licenses.

Hawaii's concealed carry laws are specifically tailored to our needs and our desires in creating a safe community. Forcing Hawaii to accept the lowest minimum standard for concealed carry creates a contradiction between the standards required for state residents and visitors to the state. This is not in the interest of public safety for the people of Honolulu. Additionally, the numerous local permit formats would make enforcement virtually impossible, as officers would have great difficulty determining the validity of a permit issued in another state or locality.

The Honorable Scott Y. Nishimoto, Chair
and Members
Committee on Judiciary
House of Representatives
Page 2
March 21, 2018

We believe that the proposed "concealed carry reciprocity" legislation is both impractical and contrary to the interest of public safety for the people of Honolulu and, therefore, strongly oppose them.

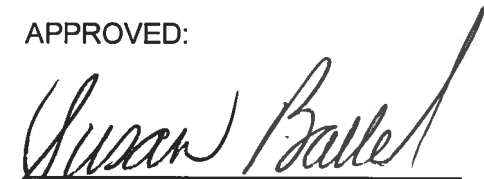
Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,



David P. Nilsen, Captain
Records and Identification Division

APPROVED:



Susan Ballard
Chief of Police

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/19/2018 3:07:21 PM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Eric Ako DVM	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I oppose HCR37 and strongly support concealed carry
for qualified individuals(me)

HAWAII YOUTH SERVICES NETWORK

677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 904 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Phone: (808) 489-9549

Web site: <http://www.hysn.org> E-mail: info@hysn.org

Rick Collins, President

Judith F. Clark, Executive Director

Bay Clinic

Big Brothers Big Sisters of
Hawaii

Bobby Benson Center

Child and Family Service

Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii

Domestic Violence Action Center

EPIC, Inc.

Family Programs Hawaii

Family Support Hawaii

Friends of the Children of
West Hawaii

Hale Kipa, Inc.

Hale 'Opio Kauai, Inc.

Hawaii Children's Action
Network

Hawaii Student Television

Ho'ola Na Pua

Kahi Mohala

Kokua Kalihi Valley

Maui Youth and Family Services

P.A.R.E.N.T.S., Inc.

Parents and Children Together
(PACT)

Planned Parenthood of the
Great Northwest and
Hawaiian Islands

PHOCUSED

Salvation Army Family

Intervention Services

Sex Abuse Treatment Center

Susannah Wesley Community
Center

The Catalyst Group

March 19, 2018

To: Representative Scott Nishimoto, Chair
And member of the Committee on Judiciary

**TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HCR 37/HR 29 REQUESTING THE
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION OF HAWAII AND THE UNITED
STATES CONGRESS TO OPPOSE "CONCEALED CARRY
RECIPROCITY" LEGISLATION**

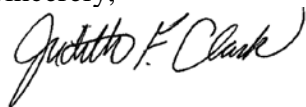
Hawaii Youth Services Network (HYSN), a statewide coalition of youth-serving organizations, supports HCR 37/HR 29.

Hawaii has the lowest rate of deaths from firearms in the U.S. While due in part to the Aloha Spirit, our strict gun control laws are equally responsible. Those states with lax laws and large numbers of gun holders have the highest rates of gun deaths.

Allowing persons who have concealed carry permits from states with less stringent restrictions and background checks to carry concealed weapons in Hawaii would be a serious mistake. As we know from multiple recent murders in schools and other venues, persons who acquired weapons legally without adequate background checks can and do cause serious harm and death to others. Many of those victims are innocent children. Concealed carry reciprocity would result in more injuries and deaths from firearms in Hawaii.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,



Judith F. Clark, MPH
Executive Director

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/19/2018 8:40:41 PM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Peter J Long III	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Just one more gun owning, voting, law-abiding citizen who opposes this resolution.

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/19/2018 9:30:00 PM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Karin Nomura	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Marcella Alohalani Boido, M. A.
Hawaii Judiciary Certified Spanish Court Interpreter, Tier 4

Resident, House District 21, Moili'ili, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826

To: Rep. Scott Y. Nishimoto, Chair; Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice-Chair;
Members, House Committee on Judiciary

Date: March 21, 3:00 p.m., Room 325

Re: **HCR 37, HR 29, SUPPORT**

Chair Nishimoto, Vice-Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of this Committee, thank you for hearing these resolutions. To Chair Nishimoto, a special thanks for your help in the last few years with issues in House District 21. And to Rep. Cynthia Thielen, a special "hello" to my former student. Also a big "thank you" for your help in bringing court interpreter certification to Hawaii.

Respectfully, I ask all of you to support these resolutions. My testimony on HCR 17 and on HR 37 is identical. Much of it is as much for general readers as for the members of this Committee, who undoubtedly are well-versed in the legal details of Hawaii's gun laws. It is also unlikely that the Committee would like to allow armed persons who are unknown to our legal system, including their gun ownership registration, to move or visit here.

Currently I am the president of Hawaii Interpreter Action Network, a professional association of interpreters and translators. This testimony is offered in my capacity as a private individual.

On my father's side of the family, there is a tradition of hunting with rifles that goes back over a hundred years and covers multiple generations. One of my relatives, now deceased, was a championship sharpshooter. My father's military training included firearms. The same is true for my brother-in-law. Several members of my 'ohana have been police officers. One of my relatives is a hunting guide, leading tours in both the US and Mexico. Pictures of various relatives next to large, dead animals are on the internet. They eat them, I assume, Boidos not being inclined to be wasteful. When I was growing up on Kauai, there were quite a few people who hunted in order to put food on the table. I am not anti-gun, per se. What I do support is rational legislation to keep us safe. We need to have the right kind of guns in the right hands, for the right purposes. We need to know which guns, in whose hands.

It is important to pass these resolutions because they are intended to prevent gun owners from states with poor gun laws from coming into Hawaii, armed. Our local police need to know that when they enter a violent situation, the person or persons with a gun are the baddies.

In 2007, when the Hawaii Judiciary first offered oral certification exams to interpreters, I passed my professional exam. This test comes from the National Center for State Courts,¹ and it has a nationwide pass rate of around 13%, written and oral combined.² Currently in Hawaii we have two federally certified Spanish court interpreters (Tier 6), and ten state-certified spoken language interpreters (Tier 4) in four languages (Ilokano, Laotian, Mandarin, and Spanish).³

Previously, I had passed the federal written test in Spanish and English for the federal courts. This is the most difficult written test for court interpreters.⁴ Since 1978, when it was first administered, it has had a nationwide pass rate of around 18%. The Hawaii Judiciary exempts those of us who have passed this test from taking their Written English (WE) exam, which is much, much simpler.⁵ I took the WE just to see what it is like. Both of these tests screen for general language knowledge.

The oral exams are very different from the written tests, in terms of vocabulary.

Both the federal and state oral exams use materials taken and adapted from actual criminal court cases.^{6,7,8} To pass these oral examinations of interpreting skills and criminal case terminology, the oral examination test candidate must study terminology for firearms,

¹ “State Interpreter Certification,” National Center for State Courts. Accessed 3/7/2018. <http://www.ncsc.org/Education-and-Careers/State-Interpreter-Certification.aspx>.

² Pass rates differ somewhat by state. This is partially because some states use the recommended cut mark of 80% correct on the WE, and others use a lower cut mark. Hawaii currently uses 70% on the WE. My recommendation, based on private consultation with a nationally recognized expert, would be to use 75%. For the oral exams, different states may use a slightly different cut mark on some sections of the oral exam, particularly on the Sight Translation sections. A few states are also starting to require passing an Oral Proficiency Interview (OPI) before a person can take the oral interpreting exam, so that affects their pass rates. “Court Interpreters,” Office on Equality and Access to the Courts, Hawaii State Judiciary. Accessed 3/7/2018. http://www.courts.state.hi.us/services/court_interpreting/court_interpreting

³ I believe we would have more if several situations were changed. Standards for being on the Registry are insufficient, so work is spread out among too many people. There has been no pay raise in more than 10 years. Etc.

⁴ See <http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/federal-court-interpreters> for more informaton. Accessed 3/7/2018.

⁵ [Court Interpreter Written Examination Overview](#), NCSC. Accessed 3/7/2018.

⁶ “Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination for Spanish/English.” Accessed 3/7/2018. <https://paradigmtesting.com/FCICE-Welcome/>.

⁷ [Court Interpreter Oal Examination Overview](#), NCSC. Accessed 3/7/2018.

⁸ Holly Mikkelson, “Becoming a Certified Interpreter.” Accessed 3/7/2018. <https://acebo.myshopify.com/pages/becoming-a-certified-interpreter>.

ammunition, and related forensic ballistics terminology, in two languages.⁹ The gun-related vocabulary that a person must study is extensive. The test candidate may have to interpret formal, technical testimony from an expert witness, such as a ballistics expert or a pathologist. There may be the more informal, slangy testimony of an eyewitness. My point is that this shows that **guns play an important role in criminal cases.**

In 1990, I started working in Hawaii State courts as an interpreter. From that date to this one, I have interpreted in only two (2) state court cases involving guns. One of those cases involved a person with a concealed carry permit from another state, who assumed reciprocity. The other case involved other charges. The defendant was an American national from Puerto Rico, who was severely mentally ill, and yet, had been working as a security guard.

In accordance with the canons of many codes of ethics for court interpreters, I limit what I say about cases on which I have worked.^{10, 11, 12, 13, 14} What I have stated above can be found in court records and, in the second case, in the media coverage.

Those two cases are a tiny number of cases involving a Spanish-speaking defendant and a gun, on Oahu, over a period of 28 years. In general, Hawaii does not have a lot of criminal cases involving guns. That is due in large part to our good gun laws. I'm happy that I have not had a lot of need for all that gun terminology that I studied—and I'd like to keep it that way.

⁹ Most successful oral examination candidates, myself included, use the study materials from ACEBO. These materials have a lot of gun terminology. Accessed 3/7/2018. <https://acebo.myshopify.com/>.

¹⁰ Hawaii's "Code of Professional Conduct for Court Interpreters" is appended to this testimony. This is excerpted from a longer document, "Policies for Interpreted Proceedings in the State of Hawai'i Courts." Effective 6/22/1995. http://www.courts.state.hi.us/docs/sct_various_orders/order3.pdf. It can also be found as Appendix B here: http://www.courts.state.hi.us/docs/court_rules/rules/cssli.pdf. Accessed 3/7/2018.

¹¹ "Standards for Performance and Professional Responsibility," AOUSC. Accessed 3/19/18. <http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/federal-court-interpreters>.

¹² "Code of Ethics and Professional Responsibility," National Association of Judiciary Interpreters & Translators (NAJIT). Accessed 3/19/18. <https://najit.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/NAJITCodeofEthicsFINAL.pdf>.

¹³ Administrative Office of the Courts, California Court Interpreters Program, *Professional Standards and Ethics for California Court Interpreters*, 5th Ed., May 2013. Accessed 3/19/18. <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/CIP-Ethics-Manual.pdf>.

¹⁴ Roseann Dueñas González, Victoria Vásquez, and Holly Mikkelson, *Fundamentals of Court Interpretation: Theory, Policy, and Practice*, 2nd Ed. Durham, North Carolina: Carolina Academic Press, 2012.) The 1st Ed. is available in both Hawaii's Supreme Court Law Library and at the UH Law School. I particularly recommend this reference work for attorneys going into a felony trial or a high dollar civil case involving interpreters, translators, or forensic transcription and translation.

Those laws include limitations on concealed carry. Contrary to previous testimony in opposition to these two resolutions, we do have people in Hawaii with concealed carry permits. The permits are federal permits. Those permits are issued under the Law Enforcement Safety Act (LEOSA) of 2004.¹⁵

The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA) is a United States federal law, enacted in 2004, that allows two classes of persons - the "qualified law enforcement officer" and the "qualified retired or separated law enforcement officer" - to carry a concealed firearm in any jurisdiction in the United States or United States Territories, regardless of state or local laws, with certain exceptions.

If a person meets the criteria, "notwithstanding any provisions of the law of any state or any political subdivision thereof" he or she may carry a concealed firearm in that state or political subdivision. An individual who qualifies under LEOSA does not require a state-issued permit to carry a concealed firearm.¹⁶

Materials from the Court Statistics Project indicate that the country as a whole has had a decrease in criminal cases, 2007—2016.¹⁷

In many circumstances, the best defense may be to exercise foresight, use common sense, be clean and sober, observe carefully, and keep one's wits about one. It is far better to thoughtfully avoid danger than to encounter it. Having a concealed gun, or any gun, may give a person a false sense of security, or tempt them into unnecessary, lethal actions.

Allowing reciprocal concealed carry would open Hawaii to all the problems described so well in both HCR 37 and HR 29. It is unwise. It would also violate the will of Hawaii's people, as expressed in Hawaii law.

My footnotes are set in 12-point font because I, myself, am tired of dealing with tiny fonts, and thought other people might feel the same way.

Respectfully, I ask this Committee to pass HCR 37 and HR 29. Let us try to keep our island home safe, and not invite trouble in. Thank you.

¹⁵ Defense Consulting Services in support of the Army and U. S. Air Force, "Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act Application." Defense Consulting Services, San Antonio, Texas, 2016. Accessed 3/19/18. <https://www.leosaonline.com/>.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Court Statistics Project, "National Overview." Accessed 3/19/18. <http://www.courtstatistics.org/National-Overview.aspx>.

Policies for Interpreted Proceedings in the Courts of the State of Hawaii
Part III. Code of Professional Conduct for Court Interpreters

Rule 1. Court interpreters shall act strictly in the interests of the court they serve.

Rule 2. Court interpreters shall reflect proper court decorum and act with dignity and respect toward the officials and staff of the court and all other participants in the proceeding.

Rule 3. Court interpreters shall avoid professional or personal conduct which could discredit the court.

Rule 4. A court interpreter shall not disclose privileged communications between counsel and client. A court interpreter shall not make statements about the merits of the case during the proceeding. Court interpreters, except upon court order, shall not disclose confidential information about court cases obtained while performing interpreting duties.

Rule 5. A court interpreter shall disclose to the judge and to all parties any actual or apparent conflict of interest. Any condition that may interfere with the objectivity of an interpreter constitutes a conflict of interest. A conflict may exist if the interpreter is acquainted with or related to any witness or party to the action or others significantly involved in the case, or if the interpreter has an interest in the outcome of the case. An interpreter shall not engage in conduct creating the appearance of bias, prejudice, or partiality.

Rule 6. Court interpreters shall work unobtrusively with full awareness of the nature of the proceedings.

Rule 7. Court interpreters shall interpret accurately and faithfully without indicating personal bias and shall avoid even the appearance of partiality.

Rule 8. Court interpreters shall maintain impartiality by avoiding undue contact with witnesses, attorneys, and parties and their families, and by avoiding contact with jurors. This should not limit, however, appropriate contacts necessary to prepare adequately for their assignment.

Rule 9. A court interpreter shall not give legal advice to parties and witnesses, nor recommend specific attorneys or law firms. Court interpreters shall refrain from giving advice of any kind to any party or individual and from expressing personal opinion in a matter before the court.

Rule 10. Court interpreters shall perform to the best of their ability to assure due process for the parties, accurately state their professional qualifications and refuse any assignment for which they are not qualified or under conditions which substantially impair their effectiveness.

A court interpreter's best skills and judgment shall be used to interpret accurately without embellishing, omitting or editing. Court interpreters shall preserve the level of language used, and the ambiguities and nuances of the speaker and the language used. They shall also correct any error of interpretation, and shall request clarification of ambiguous statements or unfamiliar vocabulary and analyze objectively any challenge to their performance. Interpreters shall call to the attention of the court any factors or conditions that adversely affect their ability to perform adequately.

Rule 11. Court interpreters shall accept no remuneration, gifts, gratuities, or valuable consideration in excess of the authorized compensation for the performance of their interpreting duties, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance thereof.

Rule 12. Court interpreters should support other court interpreters by sharing knowledge and expertise with them to the extent practicable in the interests of the court.

Rule 13. Court interpreters shall not take advantage of knowledge obtained in the performance of duties, or by their access to court records, facilities, or privileges, for their own or another's personal gain.

Rule 14. A court interpreter performing interpretation services in connection with any state court proceeding agrees to be bound by this Code, and understands that appropriate sanctions may be imposed by the court for willful violations.

Rule 15. A court interpreter should, through continuing education, maintain and improve his or her interpreting skills and knowledge of procedures used by the courts. A court interpreter should seek to elevate the standards of performance of the interpreting profession.

Rule 16. Court interpreters should inform the court of any impediment to the observance of this Code or of any act by another in violation of this Code.



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
(916) 446-2455 voice ▪ (703) 267-3976 fax
www.nraila.org

STATE & LOCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
DANIEL REID, HAWAII STATE LIAISON

March 20, 2018

The Honorable Scott Y. Nishimoto
Chair, House Committee on Judiciary
Sent Via Email

Re: House Concurrent Resolution 37 and House Resolution 29 – OPPOSE

Dear Chairman Nishimoto:

On behalf of the Hawaii members of the National Rifle Association I write to express our opposition to House Concurrent Resolution 37 and House Resolution 29.

HCR 37 and HR 29 would urge the Congress of the United States to not enact S. 446, H.R. 38, or any other similar “concealed carry reciprocity” legislation that would require the State of Hawaii to recognize the concealed carry permits of every other state.

In the past 30 plus years America’s experience with concealed carry has been a resounding public safety success. As the number of carry permits has soared to more than 16 million, violent crime rates have dropped. Law-abiding citizens have proven to be just that, law abiding. Unfortunately in Hawaii and some other states, the ability for a law-abiding individual to cross state lines and exercise their inherent right to self defense is severely limited. Currently, Hawaii very rarely issues any concealed carry permits and fails to recognize any out of state permits.

Federal law already prohibits dangerous persons from possessing firearms, including those who are convicted of any felony or a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, unlawful users of controlled substances, adjudicated mentally defective or committed to a mental institution, dishonorably discharged from the armed forces, citizens who have renounced their citizenship, and fugitives from justice. National reciprocity would not change that. It would recognize the ability of law-abiding citizens, who are eligible to carry firearms in other states throughout the country, to continue to exercise that right across state lines.

Thank you for your consideration and we ask that you oppose both HCR 37 and HR 29.

Sincerely,

Daniel Reid
State Liaison

LATE

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/21/2018 4:23:46 AM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melodie Aduja	Oahu County Committee on Legislative Priorities of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i	Support	No

Comments:

LATE

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/21/2018 7:42:28 AM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Troy Matias	Responsible Gun Owner	Oppose	No

Comments:

Aloha

As a citizen of Hawaii and the United States of America, I oppose your opposition to concealed carry reciprocity.

Our Bills of Right guarantees the RIGHT to Keep and BEAR Arms. The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that the right to carry a firearm, for the purpose of self-defense, OUTSIDE of the home is covered by that amendment.

Hawaii's defacto BAN on citizen's RIGHTS to carry a firearm outside of the home for legal purposes and self-defense is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and MUST BE OVER TURNED.

RESTORE the citizen's right to carry in this state, PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE OUR LAW ABIDING CITIZEN DEFENCELESS.

Troy Matias

VOTER

WAIPAHU, HAWAII

LATE

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/21/2018 10:39:59 AM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Justin Enos	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

As a resident of the State of Hawaii and of the United States of America, I oppose your opposition to concealed carry reciprocity.

Our United States Constitutions Bills of Right, along with the Hawaii Constitution (noted below), guarantees the right to keep and bear Arms. The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that the right to carry a firearm, for the purpose of self-defense, is covered by that amendment.

In *United States v. Cruikshank* (1876), the U.S. Supreme Court recognized that the right to arms preexisted the Constitution and in that case and in *Presser v. Illinois* (1886) recognized that the Second Amendment protected the right from being infringed by Congress. In *United States v. Miller* (1939), the Court again recognized that the right to arms is individually held and, citing the Tennessee case of *Aymette v State*, indicated that it protected the right to keep and bear arms that are "part of the ordinary military equipment" or the use of which could "contribute to the common defense." In its first opportunity to rule specifically on whose right the Second Amendment protects, *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008), the Court ruled that the amendment protects an individual right "to keep and carry arms in case of confrontation," not contingent on service in a militia, while indicating, in dicta, that restrictions on the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill, on the carrying of arms in sensitive locations, and with respect to the conditions on the sale of firearms could pass constitutional muster. In the 2010 case of *McDonald v. Chicago*, the Court applied incorporation doctrine to extend the Second Amendment's protections nationwide.

In commentary written by Judge Garwood in *United States v. Emerson*, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit concluded in 2001 that:

"...there are numerous instances of the phrase 'bear arms' being used to describe a civilian's carrying of arms. Early constitutional provisions or declarations of rights in at least some ten different states speak of the right of the 'people' [or 'citizen' or 'citizens'] 'to bear arms in defense of themselves [or 'himself'] and the state,' or equivalent words, thus indisputably reflecting that under common usage 'bear arms' was in no sense restricted to bearing arms in military service. See *Bliss v. Commonwealth*, 13 Am. Dec. 251, 12 Ky. 90 (Ky. 1822)."

Similarly, in a released Senate report on the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, Senator

Orrin Hatch, chairman, U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on the Constitution, states:

“They argue that the Second Amendment's words "right of the people" mean "a right of the state" — apparently overlooking the impact of those same words when used in the First and Fourth Amendments. The "right of the people" to assemble or to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures is not contested as an individual guarantee. Still they ignore consistency and claim that the right to "bear arms" relates only to military uses. This not only violates a consistent constitutional reading of "right of the people" but also ignores that the second amendment protects a right to "keep" arms. "When our ancestors forged a land "conceived in liberty", they did so with musket and rifle. When they reacted to attempts to dissolve their free institutions, and established their identity as a free nation, they did so as a nation of armed freemen. When they sought to record forever a guarantee of their rights, they devoted one full amendment out of ten to nothing but the protection of their right to keep and bear arms against governmental interference. Under my chairmanship the Subcommittee on the Constitution will concern itself with a proper recognition of, and respect for, this right most valued by free men.””

As such and in the light of the noted precedence, Hawaii's defacto BAN on citizen's RIGHTS to carry a firearm outside of the home for legal purposes and self-defense is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and MUST BE OVER TURNED.

Please restore the citizen's right to carry in this state, or DO NOT OPPOSE concealed carry reciprocity.

Justin Enos

HONOLULU, HAWAII

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII PREAMBLE

We, the people of Hawaii, grateful for Divine Guidance, and mindful of our Hawaiian heritage and uniqueness as an island State, dedicate our efforts to fulfill the philosophy decreed by the Hawaii State motto, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono."

We reserve the right to control our destiny, to nurture the integrity of our people and culture, and to preserve the quality of life that we desire.

We reaffirm our belief in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and with an understanding and compassionate heart toward all the peoples of the earth, do hereby ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Hawaii. [Am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978]

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

The Constitution of the United States of America is adopted on behalf of the people of the State of Hawaii.

ARTICLE I

BILL OF RIGHTS

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

Section 17. 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. [Ren Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978]

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA – BILL OF RIGHTS

Amendment 2 - 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.

LATE

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/21/2018 10:49:34 AM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Marcus Tanaka	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I oppose your oppose. What is wrong with allowing people the best tool to defend themselves? If Hawaii acutally issued CCW permits to it's residents, then maybe this would not be an issue. We all know Hawaii will keep infringing on law abiding citizens rights. Thats why we are all 100% for this reciprocity.

LATE

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/21/2018 12:09:31 PM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Carl Matthew Jellings	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

As recent events have shown and supreme court has ruled police don't not have a legal obligation to protect anyone, it is up to everyone as individuals to protect themselves and there family's. I see no help in stopping someone who is statistically in better standing legal then even police officers (referring to (Concealed Carry permit)).

LATE

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/21/2018 12:19:34 PM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
James A. Palicte	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Aloha,

I am writing in response to HCR37 which would be in opposition to national concealed carry reciprocity in the state of Hawaii. It is the right of the people to keep and bear arms as enshrined in our United States Constitution. To prohibit a licensed carrier from exercising their constitutionally protected right(s) is indeed an infringement expressly forbidden of the government in the language and wording of the 2nd amendment.

Respectfully,

James A. Palicte

LATE

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/21/2018 12:47:11 PM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brandon Allen Kainoa Leong	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I oppose HCR37.

LATE

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/21/2018 3:47:53 PM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nicholas H Takara	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

LATE

HCR-37

Submitted on: 3/21/2018 10:26:51 PM

Testimony for JUD on 3/21/2018 3:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Edward Sosta	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

House Committee on Judiciary Hon. Rep. Nishimoto Chair, Hon. Rep. San Buenaventura Vice Chair and Representative Members,

As a citizen of Hawaii and the United States of America, I oppose your opposition to concealed carry reciprocity in reference to HCR 37.

Our Bills of Right guarantees the RIGHT to Keep and BEAR Arms. The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that the right to carry a firearm, for the purpose of self-defense, OUTSIDE of the home is covered by that amendment.

Hawaii's defacto BAN on citizen's RIGHTS to carry a firearm outside of the home for legal purposes and self-defense is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and MUST BE OVERTURNED.

RESTORE the citizen's right to carry in this state, or DO NOT OPPOSE concealed carry.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Sosta

Citizen Soldier, Firearms Owner, Voter, Patriot and All Around Nice Guy

Mali, HI

Life Member of the National Rifle Association, Member of the Hawaii Rifle Association, Member of The Hawaii Defense Foundation and Member of The Hawaii Historic Arms Association