

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR

SUSAN BALLARD
CHIEF

JOHN D. McCARTHY
JONATHON GREMS
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE DN-DNK

March 15, 2019

The Honorable Clarence K. Nishihara, Chair
and Members
Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental,
and Military Affairs
State Senate
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 229
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Nishihara and Members:

SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 600, Relating to Firearms

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

The HPD supports Senate Bill No. 600, Relating to Firearms.

Raising the legal age for a person to bring a firearm into the state of Hawaii to 21 will clarify a loophole in our firearms laws, as the legal age to obtain a permit to acquire a firearm is 21. Aligning both of the respective Hawaii Revised Statutes sections will allow for a clear understanding and easier enforcement of the statute.

The HPD urges you to support Senate Bill No. 600, Relating to Firearms.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

APPROVED:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Susan Ballard".

Susan Ballard
Chief of Police

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "David P. Nilsen".
David P. Nilsen, Acting Major
Records and Identification Division

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 9:00:22 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Richard Kaku	Hawaii Rifle Association	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 8:59:37 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sherry Kaku	Hawaii Rifle Association	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 8:58:29 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Malia Kaku	Hawaii Rifle Association	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 8:56:44 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kainoa Kaku	Hawaii Rifle Association	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 1:53:50 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

LATE

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dale Sandlin	Hawaii Cattlemens Council	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 10:21:14 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kevin Kacatin	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I OPPOSE this measure as there are no provisions to accomodate US military service men and women to bring their personal firearms to Hawaii in the event they are stationed here. Furthermore, are there comprehensive studies done that prove one's competency to own a firearm at the age of 18 versus those at the age of 21 or are we arbitrarily picking and choosing what age one is able to exercise their individual right as protected under the Second Amendment?

Again, I OPPOSE this measure.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 11:05:34 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Fred Delosantos	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I oppose SB600. A person at the age of 18 can join the armed forces, and be sent in harms way bearing arms to perform the warfighting duties of our country, and perhaps risk their lives so we can enjoy our freedoms. Yet SB600 proposes to abridge the constitutional rights of this age group 18-21, although they may be asked to lay down their lives so that we can rest easy? so that we can enjoy our constitutional rights at the same time we deny theirs? Something fundamentally wrong here.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 11:44:32 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ron Klapperich	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I oppose this measure because it is hypocritical to possibly draft 17 year old boys who will handle firearms but not if they bring a firearm into the state. You need to first change the military draft before requiring this measure.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 11:57:37 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brian Isaacson	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

This bill is plainly discriminatory. Why pass a bill that will be challenged (successfully) in court at the public expense? If you are old enough to serve in the military (with guns) you are old enough to keep and bear your own firearms.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 12:53:25 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Scott Smart	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I OPPOSE bill SB600. I am unaware of any problems caused by persons aged 18-20 bringing long arms into the state of Hawaii and registering them IAW Chapter 134. Since federal law and many states permit transfer of long arms to persons 18 or over who are not "prohibited persons" under 18USC922, prohibiting registration to such lawful firearm owners who happen to move here imposes a burden with no clear benefit. I assume the majority of persons affected by this bill would be military members transferred to Hawaii for duty. Imposing this ban on this group of people is manifestly unfair.

I strongly suggest the legislature first request HI DoJ prepare a report on the number of firearm registrations by persons 18-20 (to my knowledge and belief the most recent annual reports by HI DoJ do not provide this information) and the incidence of firearm-related crime involving registered owners age 18-20. Only then should we consider what changes (if any) should be considered in current law.

Scott Smart

Mililani, HI

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 1:20:05 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
steven a kumasaka	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

you can be in the military at 17, but cannot bring in firearms until 21? makes ZERO sense.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 1:25:33 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dan Goo	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

We oppose SB600, you are discriminating law abiding citizens under 21 in the military who own firearms and are stationed in Hawaii. What are they to do with their firearms. If they come from a state that has the same laws like Hawaii, a person would have to sell his firearms, as he would not be able to let a family member, friend, relative hold his handgun temporarily.

Dan Goo, Judy Goo, Sean Goo, Mariah Goo, Elisha Goo, Katherine Goo

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 1:26:18 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Judy Goo	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

We oppose SB600, you are discriminating law abiding citizens under 21 in the military who own firearms and are stationed in Hawaii. What are they to do with their firearms. If they come from a state that has the same laws like Hawaii, a person would have to sell his firearms, as he would not be able to let a family member, friend, relative hold his handgun temporarily.

Judy Goo, Dan Goo, Sean Goo, Mariah Goo, Elisha Goo, Katherine Goo

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 1:28:09 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
taylor sumida	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

PEOPLE TRAVEL FAR AND WIDE TO THE BIG ISLAND FOR SPORTING EVENTS TO INCLUDE CHILDREN. WE WOULD BE DISCRMINATING AGAINST THEM PASSING THIS BILL AND PERHAPS LOOKING AT FURTHER LAW SUITES TOWARDS THE STATE AS YOU ALL PUSH THIS AGENDA-

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 3:13:47 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Philip T. Rapoza	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 5:25:36 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mark Yokota	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I oppose this legislation. We trust 18 year olds with voting, we trust 17 year olds to make an informed decision and enlist in the military, they can also serve on a jury which decides an individual's guilt or innocence. Why would we prohibit someone under 21 from owning a firearm when we already entrust them with enormous responsibility already? This makes no sense and will not reduce crime or violence.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 7:38:26 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Steven Yip	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

This e-mail is in OPPOSITION of SB600. This bill creates a double standard for citizens who safeguard our freedoms and way of life. Young men and women (under 21 years of age) put their lives on the line to protect the US are trusted to carry and utilize firearms in the line of duty. However, this bill tells them, no matter how trusted you are with firearms by your government and job, this state will not recognize that. I believe this bill sends the wrong message to lawful young citizens. Thank you for taking the time to read my testimony.

Respectfully,

Steven Yip

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 7:47:46 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

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

Comments:

Passage of this bill represents a slap in the face to our patriotic young service men and women who are often the least financially capable.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 8:08:00 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jason Pierce	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

This is age discrimination, period. Criminals under the age of 21 will not care. About this change.



Institute for Rational and Evidence-Based Legislation

P. O. Box 41

Mountain View, Hawaii 96771

March 13, 2019

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, VETERANS, & MILITARY AFFAIRS

Re: SB600

Date of hearing: Friday, March 15, 2019

Chair, Vice Chair, and Members,

Please defer SB600 by voting NO.

This is nothing but an illegal age-discrimination-based statute that would deny legal law-abiding adult citizens their constitutionally-protected right to keep arms, solely on the basis of their age, and no other factors. The actual evidence regarding crime and this age group, both as victims and perpetrators leads to the exact opposite conclusion to the assumptions underlying SB600. These people, aged 18 to 20, are legal adults in all other matters of law in Hawaii and the United States. They can drive, vote, get married, enter into contracts, be tried as adults for any crimes committed, etc. On what basis, other than pure age discrimination, should they be denied the right to keep arms, like all other law-abiding adults?

It's even more ludicrous when one thinks that this effects members of the military who may train with and use weapons daily, yet when they return home are denied the ability to have such weapons for self-defense of themselves and their families. Completely nonsensical. And hypocritical. You expect them to possibly die in military action defending their country and the rights embodied by it, yet deny them those same rights they are willing to die for? Ludicrous.

If the Hawaii legislators believe that persons 18 to 20 years of age aren't entitled to exercise their constitutionally-protected rights, then pass laws that deny persons of that age group ALL their rights, not just one particular one. That would be the rational thing to do. Rational, that is, if there were even a shred of evidence that denying these people their rights would have any benefit to society at all. Of course, you well know there isn't any such evidence, which is why some legislators have selected only one such right to be denied, based not upon evidence, but upon nothing more than irrational fear that such persons of said age are prone to dangerous firearm-related behavior beyond other age groups.

In fact, this proposed law has it completely backwards if we are to consider facts rather than mere bias.

Because **18-20 year-olds are the most frequently criminally victimized age group**, they deserve MOST to have the ability to defend themselves from such predators, *not* be prevented from defending themselves. Disarming the most abused group only makes them even more vulnerable to more

predation. That's the exact opposite of "public safety".

Data also shows that people in the 21-24 age group commit crimes at a higher rate than people in the 18-20 age group. Thus according to facts, the rational evidence-based proposed legislation would have to ban the import and/or possession of firearms by anyone under the age of 25.

Another example of the wrongly directed prejudice directed at this age group is the data for Michigan, Nevada and Texas indicate that permit holders between the ages of 18 and 22 are even more law-abiding than older permit holders. Why should these law-abiding young adults be denied their right to defend themselves?

Are you going to vote on proposed legislation based upon facts or some data-less emotional discriminatory hyperbole?

See, for example (full article below, specifically addressing under-18 possession, but includes data from states banning possession for under age 21):

THE IMPACT OF BANNING JUVENILE GUN POSSESSION

THOMAS B. MARVELL
Justec Research

Abstract

A 1994 federal law bans possession of handguns by persons under 18 years of age. Also in 1994, 11 states passed their own juvenile gun possession bans. Eighteen states had previously passed bans, 15 of them between 1975 and 1993. These laws were intended to reduce homicides, but arguments can be made that they have no effect on or that they even increase the homicide rate. This paper estimates the laws' impacts on various crime measures, primarily juvenile gun homicide victimizations and suicide, using a fixed-effects research design with state-level data for at least 19 years. The analysis compares impacts on gun versus nongun homicides and gun versus nongun suicides. Even with many different crime measures and regression specifications, there is scant evidence that the laws have the intended effect of reducing gun homicides.

Do not irrationally discriminate! All law-abiding adults are entitled to exercise ALL their rights. Do not pass SB600. Vote NO on SB600.

Thank you,

George Pace

THE IMPACT OF BANNING JUVENILE GUN POSSESSION

THOMAS B. MARVELL
Justec Research

ABSTRACT

A 1994 federal law bans possession of handguns by persons under 18 years of age. Also in 1994, 11 states passed their own juvenile gun possession bans. Eighteen states had previously passed bans, 15 of them between 1975 and 1993. These laws were intended to reduce homicides, but arguments can be made that they have no effect on or that they even increase the homicide rate. This paper estimates the laws' impacts on various crime measures, primarily juvenile gun homicide victimizations and suicide, using a fixed-effects research design with state-level data for at least 19 years. The analysis compares impacts on gun versus nongun homicides and gun versus nongun suicides. Even with many different crime measures and regression specifications, there is scant evidence that the laws have the intended effect of reducing gun homicides.

I. INTRODUCTION

GUNS are the second leading cause of death in the United States among youths ages 10–24, and the firearm death rate for U.S. minors is 12 times the average for other industrialized countries.¹ Gun murders of and by juveniles roughly doubled between 1985 and 1992, while the number of nongun murders remained stable.² Consequently, governments have attempted to get guns out of the hands of juveniles. The federal government and probably all states have long prohibited gun sales to minors.³ Later laws, the subject of this study, go further and prohibit possession of guns by juveniles (aimed at, presumably, guns that were originally purchased by adults). States passed such laws with increasing frequency in the 1980s and early 1990s, and Title XI of the Federal Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 made the ban effective nationwide on September 13, 1994.

Table 1 lists 34 state laws that ban juvenile gun possession, along with their effective dates (the laws only apply to violations on or after the

¹ Susan DeFrancesco, *Children and Guns*, 29 *Pace L. Rev.* 275 (1999).

² James A. Fox & Marianne W. Zawitz, *Homicide Trends in the United States* (2000).

³ Jens Ludwig, *Concealed-Gun-Carrying Laws and Violent Crime: Evidence from State Panel Data*, 18 *Int'l Rev. L. & Econ.* 239 (1998).

TABLE I
LAWS BANNING JUVENILE HANDGUN POSSESSION

	Under Age of	Brief Citation	Effective Date
Federal	18	18-922(x)	September 13, 1994
Alaska ^a	16	11.61.220	January 1, 1980
Arizona ^{a,b}	18	13-3111	July 18, 1993
Arkansas ^{a,b}	18	5-73-119	July 4, 1989
California ^a	18	Penal 12101	January 1, 1989
Colorado ^a	18	18-12-108.5	September 13, 1993
Delaware	18	11-1448	July 15, 1994
Florida	18	790.22	January 1, 1994
Georgia ^b	18	16-11-132	July 1, 1994
Idaho ^b	18	18-3302F	July 1, 1994
Illinois	18	720-5/24-3	pre-1970
Indiana	18	35-47-10-5	July 1, 1994
Kansas ^b	18	21-4204a	July 1, 1994
Kentucky ^b	18	527.100	July 15, 1994
Michigan ^a	18	750.234f	March 28, 1991
Minnesota ^a	18	624.713	August 1, 1975
Mississippi ^b	18	97-37-14	July 1, 1994
Nebraska ^a	18	28-1204	July 1, 1978
Nevada ^{b,c}	18	202.300	July 1, 1995
New Jersey ^a	18	2C:58-6.1	June 27, 1980
New York ^a	16	265.05	September 1, 1974
North Carolina ^{a,b}	18	14-269.7	September 1, 1993
North Dakota ^{a,b}	18	62.1-02-01	July 1, 1985
Oklahoma ^{a,b}	18	21-1273	June 7, 1993
Oregon ^a	18	166.250	January 1, 1990
Rhode Island ^b	15	11-47-33	pre-1970
South Carolina ^b	21	16-23-30	pre-1970
South Dakota ^b	18	23-7-44	July 1, 1994
Tennessee	18	39-17-1319	July 1, 1994
Utah ^a	18	76-10-509	October 21, 1993
Vermont ^b	16	13-4008	pre-1970
Virginia ^a	18	18.2-308.7	July 1, 1993
Washington ^b	21	9.41.040	July 1, 1994
West Virginia ^{a,b}	18	61-7-8	July 9, 1989
Wisconsin	18	948.60	pre-1970

NOTE.—Sixteen states do not have bans. Ten are Brady Act states (Alabama, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wyoming), and six are non-Brady Act states (Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Missouri).

^a States with laws effective 1974–93.

^b Brady Act states. (Federal waiting periods and background checks apply in 1994 because these states did not have preexisting laws.)

^c A pre-1970 Nevada law applied to persons under 14.

effective dates). This information was obtained through research into state statutory compilations and session laws, and it was checked against two other surveys.⁴

⁴ Gwen A. Holden, *et al.*, *Compilation of State Firearm Codes that Affect Juveniles* (1994); Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Firearms State Laws and Published Ordinances* (20th ed. 1994) (hereafter referred to as ATF).

The federal law, as well as the typical state law, makes it a misdemeanor for a person under 18 (21 in two states) to possess a handgun, with several exceptions, such as hunting or target shooting with the permission of a parent. Many state laws also ban possession of rifles and other deadly weapons by juveniles. As of 1994, five state bans applied only to persons younger than 15 or 16 (Table 1). These are not counted as juvenile gun ban laws for the purpose of this study because children that young seldom commit homicide.⁵ Among the states that did not enact juvenile gun possession bans, Massachusetts and New York have strict general gun possession laws,⁶ and lawmakers there might have believed that special laws for juveniles were unnecessary. The federal law also makes it illegal for a person to provide a minor with a handgun. Most states have similar laws, some enacted with the possession ban and some before the ban.

The issue addressed in this article is whether the juvenile gun possession bans have the effect of reducing gun homicides, especially of juveniles. The assumption behind the laws is that the bans reduce the number of juveniles who have guns and, thus, the number who use guns.⁷ The impact on crime might be limited because existing laws prohibited juveniles from purchasing guns, carrying concealed handguns, and possessing guns if they have been convicted of a felony.⁸ Thus, the question is whether crime rates are affected by a change from a situation where juveniles can possess guns, but cannot legally purchase or conceal them, to a situation where they can possess guns only with adult monitoring. Perhaps the major practical impact is creating disincentives to keeping guns at home. The laws might add an additional incentive for juveniles not to carry concealed weapons or purchase weapons since it adds a second charge when prosecuted, a charge that can be prosecuted in federal court.

An initial consideration is whether the bans increase the expected cost to juveniles for possessing guns, which largely determines whether the ban can have any effect.⁹ The costs include confiscation of the weapon, informal sanctions applied by such persons as relatives, juvenile officers, and prose-

⁵ See Terry Allen & Glen Buckner, A Graphical Approach to Analyzing Relationships between Offenders and Victims Using *Supplementary Homicide Reports*, 1 *Homicide Stud.* 129 (1997); and Michael D. Maltz, Visualizing Homicide: A Research Note, 14 *J. Quantitative Criminology* 397 (1998).

⁶ ATF, *supra* note 4.

⁷ There apparently is no statement that this is the actual intent of juvenile gun bans. The legislative history of the federal ban consists of justifications for federal action under the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution; that is, guns and drug markets are interrelated and cross state lines. See Steven Rosenberg, Just Another Kid with a Gun? *United States v. Michael R.*: Reviewing the Youth Handgun Safety Act under the *United States v. Lopez* Commerce Clause Analysis, 28 *Golden Gate Univ. L. Rev.* 51 (1998).

⁸ ATF, *supra* note 4.

⁹ See Philip J. Cook & James A. Leitzel, "Perversity, Futility, Jeopardy": An Economic Analysis of the Attack on Gun Control, 59 *Law & Contemp. Probs.* 91 (1996).

cutors, and conviction and sentencing by courts. These costs are more likely to occur with greater efforts to uncover and report juveniles' gun possession. Information on all these topics is lacking, so it is impossible at this point to hypothesize whether the laws have much impact.

Assuming that possession actually entails a cost, there are many mechanisms by which the bans might affect the actual use of guns and, thus, crime rates. The most obvious is that juveniles who do not possess guns are less likely to carry guns and thus less likely to use them during crimes or altercations. If they do not possess guns, juveniles are less likely to retrieve them in the middle of a dispute or to use them later in retaliation. The bans can disrupt gun markets among juveniles because the law increases the costs of carrying gun inventories.

On the other hand, the gun bans might increase crime against young persons because criminals might consider them less risky targets.¹⁰ A criminal contemplating robbery or assault probably takes into consideration the likelihood that potential victims are armed and likely to defend themselves. If the potential victim appears to be under 18 years old, after a ban goes into effect, an aggressor might believe that armed resistance is less likely because of the juvenile gun possession ban. As discussed earlier, the possession bans do not make it any more illegal to carry a concealed handgun, but, again, the juvenile is less likely to have a handgun available if possession is less likely. The ban also can make aggression more likely because the aggressor is less concerned that the victim will retaliate by retrieving a gun.

An additional indicator of the impact of the juvenile gun possession bans is whether they reduce gun suicide by juveniles. There is a close relationship over time between the percentages of juvenile suicides and homicides by gun.¹¹ One would expect that the choice of whether to use a gun in suicide depends largely on whether a gun is readily available. Although possession is only one of several factors suggesting availability, if the laws reduce possession, they should reduce gun suicides.

Preliminary indications of the likely impact can be seen in trends for gun homicide victimization for persons 15–19 years old, which is a group likely to be affected by the ban if it has an impact. Figure 1 plots the trends for the percentage of homicide victims who were killed by guns (since the number of nongun homicides changed little over time, the lines in Figure 1 also approximate trends in the number of gun homicides). This percentage rose from about 65 percent in the first half of the 1980s to 86 percent in 1992, leveled off for 2 years, and then declined modestly. The leveling off occurred when more and more states were enacting juvenile gun possession

¹⁰ For example, John R. Lott, Jr., & David B. Mustard, *Crime, Deterrence, and Right-to-Carry Concealed Handguns*, 26 *J. Legal Stud.* 1 (1997).

¹¹ Alfred Blumstein & Daniel Cork, *Linking Gun Availability to Youth Gun Violence*, 59 *Law & Contemp. Probs.* 5 (1996).

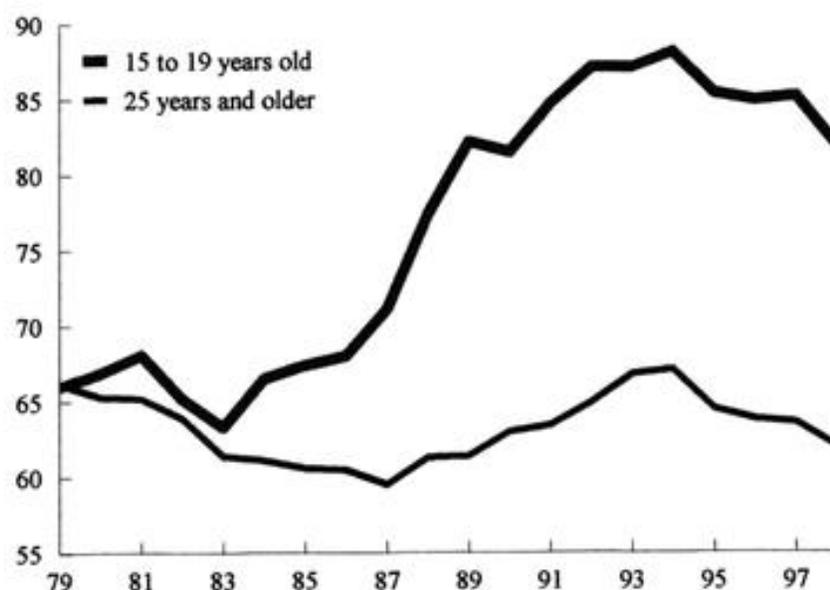


FIGURE 1.—Percent of homicides with guns

bans, and the decline occurred right after the substantial lawmaking activity in 1994, when most states first became covered by the ban (Table 1). At first glance, the trends suggest that the laws have the desired effect of reducing gun homicides. However, this impression disappears when one looks at trends in adult crimes; the post-1994 drop in percentage of homicides with guns occurred here as well. The initial impression from Figure 1 that the laws reduce gun homicide is probably only a reflection of general trends in homicides.¹²

The purpose of this paper is to explore this relationship with more elaborate data and analysis than are illustrated in Figure 1. The next section describes the methodology, which is a state-level multiple time-series regression that

¹² Commentators have given many reasons for the decline in murder and other crimes in the 1990s. I argue that it is due to the incapacitation impact of rising prison populations and the slackening of the crack era. Thomas B. Marvell & Carlisle E. Moody, *The Impact of Out-of-State Prison Population on State Homicide Rates: Displacement and Free-Rider Effects*, 36 *Criminology* 513 (1998); Thomas B. Marvell & Carlisle E. Moody, *Female and Male Homicide Victimization Rates: Comparing Trends and Regressors*, 37 *Criminology* 879 (1999). Other suggested causes include the legalization of abortion in the 1970s (John J. Donohue III & Steven D. Levitt, *The Impact of Legalized Abortion on Crime*, 116 *Q. J. Econ.* 379 (2001)) and better police practices (Malcolm Gladwell, *The Tipping Point: How Little Things Can Make a Big Difference* (2000)).

compares the impacts of the laws on different homicide categories. The third section describes the variables, and the fourth gives the results, which are that there is no evidence that the juvenile gun possession bans, taken as a whole, reduce gun homicides or total homicides.

II. METHODOLOGY

The multiple time-series regression has become a common tool to estimate the impact of legal changes, and the methods are continually improving.¹³ The regressions here encompass 45–50 states and 18–29 years, depending on the dependent variable, using the standard fixed-effects procedure. The regressions are weighted by population when the dependent variable is homicide and by lesser amounts (varying from population to the .3 power to population to the .7 power) for other crimes as determined by the Bruesch-Pagan test.¹⁴ Weighting is necessary because crime rates vary over time more in small states, and weights are greater in homicide equations because homicides are less frequent events; so the discrepancy between variation in small and large states is especially large. The data start in 1970 because several control variables lack data for earlier years. The last year with available data is 1998 or 1999, depending on the series. The analysis, therefore, includes at least 4 full years of experience under each law. The main dependent variables are homicide victimizations for various age groups, and I use a sizeable number of other crime measures for robustness checks. The gun possession bans are represented by dummy variables.

The basic procedure is strengthened by comparing the estimated impacts of the laws on crimes that one would expect to be affected the most by the laws to the impacts on crimes less likely to be affected. The analysis, for example, compares the coefficients on the law dummies when gun homicides are the dependent variable with coefficients with nongun homicides. This helps control for missing variables that are not otherwise controlled for by the elaborate control mechanism possible with the multiple time-series design, as discussed below. The comparison is done with the *STEST* option in the *SYSLIN* procedure in SAS,¹⁵ which tests whether differences between co-

¹³ For example, Lott & Mustard, *supra* note 10; Thomas B. Marvell & Carlisle E. Moody, *Determinate Sentencing and Abolishing Parole: The Long-Term Impacts on Prisons and Crime*, 34 *Criminology* 107 (1996).

¹⁴ William H. Greene, *Econometric Analysis* 394–95 (2d ed. 1993).

¹⁵ SAS Institute, *SAS/ETS User's Guide*, Version 6 (2d ed. 1993). Using the multiple time-series procedure with dummy variables to evaluate the impact of laws or other impacts is the same as the difference-on-difference procedure (Jeffrey M. Wooldridge, *Introductory Economics: A Modern Approach* (2000)), but it has the benefit that one can set dummies at the effective date of each law that went into effect during the period when data are available, as opposed to setting a uniform date for all laws. Also, using an *F*-test to compare coefficients is an improvement on the difference-on-difference-on-difference procedure, whereby the impact of the law change on a crime type that is expected to be affected by the law is compared with the impact on a crime having no expected impact (for example, Ludwig, *supra* note 3). The

efficients on an independent variable used in separate regressions are statistically significant.

III. DEPENDENT VARIABLES¹⁶

Most dependent variables are gun homicide victimization rates for various age groups and homicide offending rates by juveniles. When juveniles commit homicide, the victims are overwhelmingly persons of the same age or slightly older,¹⁷ so measures of gun homicide victimization are for persons in their late teens and early twenties. Alternate specifications use measures of juvenile homicide offending and general crime rate variables. All crimes are expressed as rates, divided by 100,000 persons in the age group in question. The numerous variables are best described in outline form.

A. *Victimization (Homicide and Suicide)*

1. The primary victimization data are from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Internet site, where state-level mortality data are available for 1979–98. In addition, earlier total homicide and gun homicide data were obtained from published mortality tables.¹⁸ The four types of data, and the years available, are the following:
 - a. Gun and nongun homicide victims, ages 15–19 (1979–98).
 - b. Gun and nongun homicide victims, ages 15–24 (1979–98).
 - c. Gun and nongun homicide victims of all ages (1968–98).
 - d. Gun and nongun suicide victims, ages 15–19 (1979–98).
2. Additional juvenile victimization data, compiled by James A. Fox in January 2001, were obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Internet site. Data are not used for five states for which observations are missing for more than 2 years (Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, and Montana):
 - a. Homicide victims, ages 14–17 (1976–99).
 - b. Homicide victims, ages 14–24 (1976–99).

separate regressions mean that the two types of crime are allowed to have their own coefficients on the control variables, and again we need not set law dummies at the same year.

¹⁶ The data set and basic programs used here are available from the author at marvell@cox.net or at <http://www.mmarvell.com/justec.html>.

¹⁷ Allen & Buckner, *supra* note 5; Maltz, *supra* note 5.

¹⁸ Data are from National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States 1978 (1982), and earlier versions. All the homicide data exclude legal homicides (executions and police killings).

B. *Offending and Reported Crime*

Homicide arrests for the following two categories were also prepared by James A. Fox and placed on the BJS Internet site:

1. Homicide offending ages 14–17 (1976–99).
2. Homicide offending ages 14–24 (1976–99).

Finally, we use the seven Uniform Crime Report (UCR) categories (homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) with data from 1968–99.

C. *Issues Pertaining to Homicide and Suicide Data*

Small states often have no juvenile homicides in any given year. Because this theoretically creates problems with regression analysis, I have dropped states from a given analysis if the dependent variable is zero for more than 2 years. The states that were dropped, which number up to 16, are listed in the tables along with the regression results. In the parallel SYSLIN regressions, the state is dropped when data are missing for either dependent variable. For the remaining zero values (that is, one or two such zeros in a state), the number of homicides is set at .1 before logging (or for the Fox data sets, the homicide rate is set at .1). Coefficients on aggregate law variables change little when all states are included (because the regressions are weighted by population), but coefficients for individual state law dummies are erratic in states with many zero homicide years.

The juvenile homicide offending rates, because they are based on arrests, are probably overstated in relation to victimization rates and offending rates for older age groups because juveniles are less likely to escape arrest.¹⁹

We have no measure of gun homicides committed by juveniles, although that is the immediate target of the law, because data at the state level are very incomplete and erratic. As a practical matter, however, the measure of total juvenile homicide offending serves nearly the same purpose because the variation in homicide rates is largely due to variations in gun homicide rates.²⁰ Also, for policy purposes, victimization is more important than offending because the overriding purpose of the laws is to reduce harm, and any impact on offending is simply the means to achieve that purpose.

¹⁹ Howard N. Snyder, *The Overrepresentation of Juvenile Crime Proportions in Robbery Clearance Statistics*, 15 *J. Quantitative Criminology* 151 (1999); Thomas B. Marvell & Carlisle E. Moody, *Age Structure and Crime Rates: The Conflicting Evidence*, 7 *J. Quantitative Criminology* 237 (1991).

²⁰ Fox & Zawitz, *supra* note 2.

IV. INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

A. *Juvenile Gun Bans*

The key independent variables, of course, are those representing laws that ban juvenile gun possession, as listed in Table 1. After the year the law went into effect, the law variable is one. During that year, it is a decimal representing the portion of the year the law was in effect. The states are divided into three groups (Table 1): (1) 15 states that passed laws in 1975–93, (2) 11 states that passed laws in 1994, and (3) 21 states without laws by 1994 (the remaining three states had laws before 1970).²¹ Again, laws banning possession only for those under 15 or 16 are ignored. In the second group, the state laws went into effect only a few months before the federal law, so that dummy variables cannot separate their impact from that of the federal law. The main difference between the second and third groups is that the latter is affected only by the federal law, typically enforced only in the federal courts, whereas in the second group enforcement is possible in both state and federal courts. These 11 states received a double dose of law, although largely redundant (state authorities can enforce the federal law, and it is unlikely that federal prosecutors indict many juveniles for gun possession).

Homicides in the second and third groups of states, where dummy variables begin in 1994, are also subject to the changes made by other federal laws that year. The most important are waiting periods and background checks for firearm purchases, required under the Brady Act, beginning February 28, 1994. The act is applicable to the majority of states that did not already require waiting periods.²² These states are indicated in Table 1, and dummies representing the Brady Act for these states are included in later regressions. Also, the Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 contains several major crime-reduction programs such as truth in sentencing, enhanced penalties for drug offenses and using firearms in crimes, and funds for hiring new police and advancing community policing. These nationwide events are controlled for by entering year effects and by comparing gun and nongun crime regressions.

B. *Other Independent Variables*

Additional independent variables are those typically used in other state-level studies of crime.²³ These studies explain the theoretical importance of

²¹ The fact that most law dummies are for the same year suggests that clustering effects might bias the *t*-ratios. To test for these, I used the ACOV option in SAS PROC REG, with the TEST statement for the law dummies. The resulting significance levels for the law dummies are very close to those for the original *t*-ratios.

²² ATF, *supra* note 4.

²³ See Thomas B. Marvell & Carlisle E. Moody, *The Lethal Effects of Three-Strikes Laws*, 30 *J. Legal Stud.* 89 (2001).

the variables and describe the sources of data. Age structure variables are census data for the percent population of persons ages 15–17, 18–24, 25–29, and 30–34, the ages with highest arrest rates. Economic variables are the unemployment rate, the number employed, real welfare payments, real personal income, and the poverty rate. Economic downturns might increase violent crime by increasing strain or might reduce it by reducing interaction among potential aggressors and victims. Prison population is the number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year, and it is the average of the current and prior year-end figures. All these variables are per capita and logged.

In addition, I make full use of the unique ability of the multiple time-series design to control for missing variables—variables that are not known or that lack adequate data. State dummies control for such factors that cause crime rates to differ generally from one state to another. Year dummies control for missing variables that cause crime rates to rise or fall nationwide in a year. Separate linear trend variables for each state control for factors that cause trends in the state to differ from nationwide trends. Without them, coefficients on the law dummies are likely to be dominated by such trend differences, as opposed to any changes that took place at the time the law went into effect. Finally, lagged dependent variables reduce autocorrelation and further mitigate missing-variable bias. Two lags are entered when the dependent variables are UCR crimes and total gun and nongun victimization because data start before 1970. The remaining regressions have one lagged dependent variable and lose 1 year of data.

V. RESULTS

The most important regressions are in Tables 2, 3, and 4, where dependent variables are homicide victimization rates for persons 15–19 years old, persons 15–24 years old, and all persons, respectively. For each table, there are two regressions, one with gun and one with nongun homicides. The coefficients for the early state laws are very small and not significant throughout except for the negative estimate for nongun total homicides (Table 4). On the one hand, the coefficients on the 1994 state law dummies are positive in the three gun homicide regressions, but only significant to the .10 level. On the other hand, the elasticities of up to .17 are fairly sizeable, and their decline as the age bracket expands is consistent with the suggestion that the 1994 state laws increase juvenile homicide. The 1994 state law dummy has no noticeable impact on nongun homicides. Finally, all coefficients on the “federal law only” dummies are negative, but significant to the .05 level only for gun homicides of all ages (Table 4), which is due solely to New York, a topic discussed later. As might be expected, in a separate analysis in which the 1994 state law variable and the federal law variable are combined into one variable, it is everywhere far from significant. The same result also occurs when the three law variables are combined into a single variable.

TABLE 2
HOMICIDE VICTIMIZATIONS OF PERSONS AGES 15-19, REGRESSED
ON JUVENILE GUN BAN LAWS

	GUN HOMICIDE		NONGUN HOMICIDE	
	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>
Early state laws	.000	.008	-.135	1.175
1994 state laws	.172	1.787	-.010	.068
Federal law only	-.045	.582	-.181	1.501
Ages 15-17	-.447	.721	.195	.203
Ages 18-24	2.181	3.473	-.291	.300
Ages 25-29	.882	1.511	-.775	.862
Ages 30-34	1.293	1.409	-2.185	1.535
Unemployment rate	-.102	.844	.265	1.413
Employment	-1.222	1.068	1.816	1.022
Welfare	.193	1.010	-.302	1.014
Military employment	.478	1.977	.718	1.929
Real personal income	1.672	1.711	-.358	.237
Poverty rate	-.039	.374	.246	1.499
Prison population	-.510	3.368	-.192	.819
Lag dependent variable	.174	4.409	-.134	3.213
Degrees of freedom	597		597	
Adjusted <i>R</i> ²	.90		.48	
<i>F</i> -statistics:				
For three law types	1.59 (.19)		1.21 (.30)	
For differences between equations:				
Early state laws			.98 (.32)	
1994 state laws			1.05 (.31)	
Federal law only			.90 (.34)	
All three types			.74 (.53)	

NOTE.—These two regressions encompass 37 states over 19 years, 1980-98 (after losing a year because of the lagged dependent variable). Thirteen small states are not included because they had at least 3 years with zeros for one of the dependent variables (Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming). Not shown are year dummies, state dummies, and individual state linear trend variables. The first three variables listed are dummies representing laws banning juvenile gun possession. Except for dummies and trends, the variables are per capita and logged. The first *F*-statistics are for the significance of the three law types taken as a group. The remaining *F*-statistics are for comparing coefficients on the individual law types, determining whether differences between the two equations and the net effect of the three are statistically significant. Numbers in parentheses are probabilities.

A key feature of these tables is the *F*-test to determine whether differences between each law dummy coefficients in gun and nongun homicide regressions are significant. The laws are designed to reduce gun use, and, if that were the only theory involved, one would not expect to see a reduction in nongun homicides. In fact, the laws might even increase nongun homicides because the reduced availability of guns might lead juveniles to substitute other means of killing. Thus, if the laws have their intended effects, one would expect the coefficients on the law dummies to be significantly lower in the gun homicide regressions. However, if the opposing theory—the one that holds that bans increase juvenile homicides because the victims are more vulnerable—dominates, both gun and nongun homicides should increase. The

TABLE 3
 HOMICIDE VICTIMIZATIONS OF PERSONS AGES 15–24, REGRESSED
 ON JUVENILE GUN BAN LAWS

	GUN HOMICIDE		NONGUN HOMICIDE	
	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>
Early state laws	-.000	.007	.007	.118
1994 state laws	.129	1.757	.124	1.450
Federal law only	-.079	1.324	-.052	.748
Ages 15–17	.195	.419	.140	.259
Ages 18–24	1.098	2.524	-.136	.271
Ages 25–29	1.208	2.826	-.101	.207
Ages 30–34	.462	.682	-1.050	1.330
Unemployment rate	.018	.202	.135	1.295
Employment	-.336	.388	-.221	.219
Welfare	.121	.831	.027	.162
Military employment	.350	1.913	.065	.310
Real personal income	1.366	1.901	.811	.970
Poverty rate	.007	.089	.097	1.047
Prison population	-.449	3.898	-.200	1.497
Lag dependent variable	.211	6.005	-.100	2.749
Degrees of freedom	750		750	
Adjusted R^2	.91		.72	
<i>F</i> -statistics:				
For three law types	2.44 (.06)		1.29 (.28)	
For differences between equations:				
Early state laws		.01 (.92)		
1994 state laws		.00 (.96)		
Federal law only		.09 (.77)		
All three types		.04 (.99)		

NOTE.—See note to Table 2. The regressions encompass 46 states over 19 years, 1980–98. Four small states are excluded (New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming).

increase might be greater for nongun homicides, because if the attacker no longer fears the victim has a gun, he or she is less likely to rely on the quickest and most lethal means of attack.

In practice, both hypotheses receive little support. Nowhere in Tables 2–4 is there evidence that the laws cause gun homicides to decline more than nongun homicides. The hypothesis that the laws increase homicides receives only very slight support: the difference for early state laws in Table 4 is significant to the .10 level. With the large number of comparisons and *F*-tests, however, one such result is to be expected by chance. Finally, an important result is that coefficients on the three law variables as a group are not significantly different between the gun and nongun variables (last rows in Tables 2–4).

By aggregating the laws into three groups in Tables 2–4, I am assuming that the coefficients on the dummies are the same for each law in a group. Similar assumptions are common in time-series cross-sectional analyses of legal changes, but they are unrealistic. One would expect that impacts vary

TABLE 4
HOMICIDE VICTIMS, ALL AGES, REGRESSED ON JUVENILE GUN BAN LAWS

	GUN HOMICIDE		NONGUN HOMICIDE	
	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>
Early state laws	-.002	.080	-.063	2.529
1994 state laws	.060	1.659	.014	.400
Federal law only	-.084	2.786	-.048	1.670
Ages 15-17	.158	.829	.036	.196
Ages 18-24	.186	1.029	.170	.966
Ages 25-29	.365	2.130	.282	1.719
Ages 30-34	-.167	.784	.249	1.197
Unemployment rate	-.069	1.794	.068	1.829
Employment	-.151	.464	1.114	3.465
Welfare	-.149	3.093	-.175	3.744
Military employment	.213	3.107	.260	3.897
Real personal income	.408	1.774	-.372	1.650
Poverty rate	-.002	.057	.076	1.838
Prison population	-.172	4.456	-.147	3.882
Lag dependent variable	.349	12.774	.106	3.919
Second lag dependent variable	.173	6.212	.050	1.885
Degrees of freedom	1,307		1,307	
Adjusted R^2	.95		.90	
<i>F</i> -statistics:				
For three law types	5.55 (.001)		3.25 (.02)	
For differences between equations:				
Early state laws			2.94 (.09)	
1994 state laws			.83 (.36)	
Federal law only			.72 (.39)	
All three types			1.90 (.13)	

NOTE.—See note to Table 2. The regressions encompass all 50 states for 29 years, 1970-98.

between states because of differences in the precise terms of the laws, enforcement efforts, other contemporaneous changes in criminal law and operations, and preexisting conditions. To address this problem, each law is given a separate dummy variable, which is zero except in the postlaw period in the particular state. Dummies were not entered for three states that had laws before 1970. Because we only have data for juvenile homicides beginning in 1979, regressions with these variables do not include dummies for three early laws. Also, as indicated in Tables 2-4, several small states were deleted because they had more than 2 years with no homicides.

As expected, the coefficients vary greatly (Table 5). The coefficients for New York stand out; they are negative, large, and highly significant because of the extreme decline in homicide rates there since the early 1990s. Most coefficients are positive, however, and a few are large. One cannot attribute these, or any other individual coefficient in Table 5, specifically to the juvenile gun possession bans because the coefficients might be affected by other contemporaneous changes that are not captured by control variables, although the multiple time-series design permits numerous controls. Assuming that

TABLE 5

GUN HOMICIDE VICTIMIZATION REGRESSED ON INDIVIDUAL STATE LAW DUMMIES

	AGES 15-19		AGES 15-24		ALL AGES	
	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>
States passing laws in 1975-93:						
Arizona	.284	.942	.299	1.316	.302	2.922
Arkansas	.546	1.275	.203	.630	.110	.805
California	.163	1.315	.135	1.451	.081	1.883
Colorado	-.367	1.189	-.065	.280	.168	1.500
Michigan	-1.002	4.504	-.553	3.319	-.188	2.668
Minnesota	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-.293	2.965
Nebraska	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-.225	1.411
New Jersey	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-.025	.308
North Carolina	.036	.145	.044	.237	.101	1.274
North Dakota	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-.331	1.201
Oklahoma	-.245	.737	-.062	.251	.079	.706
Oregon	.752	2.129	-.388	1.455	-.250	2.066
Utah	.360	.838	.498	1.540	.342	2.245
Virginia	-.105	.424	.082	.442	.162	1.972
West Virginia	-.064	.133	-.271	.740	-.120	.773
States passing laws in 1994:						
Delaware	. . .	. . .	.537	1.070	.295	1.227
Florida	-.112	.690	.047	.383	-.011	.202
Georgia	-.202	.823	-.118	.639	.108	1.303
Idaho	. . .	. . .	.617	1.490	.421	2.165
Indiana	.752	3.065	.743	3.986	.261	2.994
Kansas	.212	.596	.347	1.290	.229	1.795
Kentucky	1.076	3.586	.448	1.995	.248	2.365
Mississippi	-.149	.414	-.069	.258	.021	.169
South Dakota	. . .	. . .	-.271	.544	-.176	.752
Tennessee	.462	1.757	.217	1.096	.181	1.976
Washington	-.282	1.020	-.150	.723	.081	.861
Federal law (states without laws by 1994):						
Alabama	-.083	.297	.033	.158	.116	1.150
Alaska	. . .	. . .	.675	1.230	.476	1.758
Connecticut	-.263	.827	-.107	.446	-.107	.928
Hawaii	. . .	. . .	.121	.306	.379	1.987
Iowa	.630	1.855	.505	1.968	.254	2.112
Louisiana	-.282	1.010	-.199	.945	.052	.533
Maine	. . .	. . .	.433	1.166	.015	.088
Maryland	.290	1.076	.053	.264	.148	1.576
Massachusetts	.077	.300	-.130	.671	-.091	1.021
Missouri	-.438	1.753	-.249	1.324	-.022	.244
Montana	.104	.171	.360	.780	.134	.612
Nevada	-.219	.460	.078	.219	.280	1.613
New Hampshire	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	-.197	1.047
New Mexico	.089	.204	.236	.713	.342	2.151
New York	-.468	3.078	-.506	4.387	-.551	9.415
Ohio	.119	.677	.047	.356	.005	.088
Pennsylvania	.537	2.936	.395	2.870	.276	4.250
Rhode Island	.193	.343	.172	.405	-.274	1.357

Texas	-.379	2.127	-.254	1.900	-.184	3.109
Vermont	...	...	...	...	-.252	.956
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	-.112	.378
Means (with <i>t</i> -ratios):						
All laws	.073	.818	.096	1.938	.048	1.447
Early states	.032	.224	-.007	.071	-.006	.099
1994 states	.224	1.174	.214	1.921	.151	2.515
Federal only	-.005	.067	.088	1.280	.033	.591

NOTE.—See note to Table 2. These three regressions are the essentially the same as the regressions in the "Gun Homicide" columns in Tables 2–4, except that there are separate law dummies for each state. The Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Jersey laws are not included in the first two regressions because the laws went into effect before or during 1980, when the data in the regressions start. The remaining blank spaces occur because states are deleted if they have 3 or more years with no murders. The *t*-ratio for the means is based on the standard error of the means, which is a conservative estimate.

the other changes are largely random, the overall impact of each law type can be estimated by taking the means of the coefficients.²⁴ As seen at the end of Table 5, these estimates are generally consistent with those in Tables 2–4, although the evidence is a little stronger that the 1994 state laws are associated with more gun homicides.²⁵

Table 6 gives the results of the analysis of suicides of persons ages 15–19 years, presenting only the results concerning the law variables. In regressions similar to those in Table 2, the law dummies are never significant and there is no evidence of a difference between gun and nongun suicide. It is likely, however, that any impact of the laws is dampened in Table 6 because the suicide measure includes persons 18 and 19 years old, who are not covered by the gun possession ban, and unlike with the gun homicide measures, one would expect an exact correspondence between age and impact of the law.

Next, in Tables 7–9, the basic homicide regressions are replicated with seven additional homicide measures, again using dummies for the three types of laws. Only the law coefficients are shown. The results are consistent with the gun homicide regressions in Tables 2–4; the 1994 state laws have positive coefficients, while the federal law has negative coefficients, significant in two regressions. Coefficients on the federal law are greatly affected by New

²⁴ There is no uniformly accepted way to calculate the standard error of means of coefficients. The procedure used in Table 6 is that recommended in M. Hashem Persaran & Ron Smith, Estimating Long-Run Relationships from Dynamic Heterogeneous Panels, 68 *J. Econometrics* 79 (1995). Another procedure is to calculate the standard deviation of the mean by dividing the mean standard deviation by the square root of the number of law dummies involved (see Badi H. Baltagi & James M. Griffin, Pooled Estimators vs. Their Heterogeneous Counterparts in the Context of Dynamic Demand for Gasoline, 77 *J. Econometrics* 303 (1997)), which usually produces larger *t*-ratios. Baltagi & Griffin, *supra*, and Pesaran & Smith, *supra*, address coefficient heterogeneity by conducting separate regressions for each unit. That is not feasible here because the time series are too short and, more importantly, because separate regressions are likely to be misspecified because they lack year effects.

²⁵ One reason for the slight differences between the means in Table 5 and the law coefficients in Tables 2–4 is that the latter are based on regressions weighted by population, whereas the means in Table 5 treat each coefficient equally and thus emphasize smaller states. Thus, excluding New York has little impact on the mean for the federal law only states in Table 5.

TABLE 6
 SUICIDE RATES REGRESSED ON JUVENILE GUN BAN LAWS (Ages 15–19), 1980–98

	FIREARM		NONFIREARM	
	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>
Early state laws	-.009	.155	.127	1.346
1994 state laws	.005	.063	.022	.187
Federal law	-.060	.940	.078	.800
Number of states	46		46	
Degrees of freedom	750		750	
Adjusted R^2	.78		.36	
<i>F</i> -statistics:				
Three law types	.35 (.79)		.77 (.51)	
For difference between equations:				
Early state laws			1.58 (.21)	
1994 state laws			.01 (.92)	
Federal law only			1.40 (.24)	
All three types			.97 (.41)	

NOTE.—This table gives coefficients on the three law variables from regressions that are the same as in Table 2 except for the dependent variables.

York, and when it is dropped from the analysis, there is no evidence that the federal law reduces homicide.

Table 9 also analyzes UCR crimes other than homicides. If the laws actually reduce gun possession, they might reduce these crimes because some juveniles might be reluctant to commit them without the protection of firearms. If the laws embolden criminals to commit crimes because they believe that victims who appear to be juveniles are less likely to be armed, then one would expect these other crimes to increase after the bans. The increases would probably be greater for violent crimes, where the offender comes into contact with the victim. All these possible impacts, however, are likely to be muted because the bans do not apply to adults, who comprise the majority of victims and offenders, and there are no useable data disaggregated by age. In any event, there is no sign that the bans affect nonhomicides (Table 9). In particular, the *F*-statistics for the three law types are far from significant.

The regressions discussed thus far were also estimated with a wide variety of variable specifications. Results change little when law variables are lagged 1 year or converted into distributed lags (a linear trend until the fourth lag). The same is true when the regression is conducted in differences, when the continuous variables are not per capita, and when they are not logged. Coefficients on the 1994 state law variable are usually a little larger and more likely to be significant when the law variable is lagged, but they are less likely to be significant when variables are differenced or not logged.

As stated earlier, interpretation of the 1994 laws is uncertain because many other nationwide changes were made that year. The regression design mitigates this problem by entering year dummies and state trends and by com-

TABLE 7
HOMICIDE VICTIMIZATION RATES REGRESSED ON JUVENILE GUN BAN LAWS

	1980-98				1977-99			
	Ages 15-19		Ages 15-24		Ages 14-17		Ages 14-24	
	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>
Early state laws	-.021	.332	.024	.547	.000	.005	.035	.879
1994 state laws	.160	1.910	.132	2.285	.157	1.339	.092	1.320
Federal law	-.063	.932	-.064	1.383	-.166	2.261	-.125	2.817
<i>F</i> for three types	2.21 (.09)		3.59 (.01)		3.00 (.03)		4.51 (.004)	
Number of states	44		49		34		42	
Degrees of freedom	716		801		672		838	
Adjusted <i>R</i> ²	.87		.92		.80		.89	

NOTE.—This table gives coefficients on the three law variables from regressions that are the same as in Table 2 except for the dependent variables.

paring coefficients in gun and nongun homicides. Still, the best estimates are probably for the pre-1994 laws, which were passed before the spate of federal law activity. There is virtually no evidence that the pre-1994 laws have an impact.

Another way to control for at least some of the other changes occurring around 1994 is to add dummy variables for specific laws. I added three categories to the regressions in Tables 2-4. The first is background checks for handgun purchases, which under the Brady Act were first applied after February 1994 in 33 states that did not already have background checks (indicated in Table 1).²⁶ The second is that 24 states have three-strikes laws (usually enhanced penalties for third violent felonies).²⁷ The third is that 25 states have shall-issue laws (which facilitate concealed handgun permits).²⁸ These additions had very little impact on the results reported above.²⁹

²⁶ Jens Ludwig & Philip J. Cook, Homicide and Suicide Rates Associated with Implementation of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, 284 JAMA 585 (2000).

²⁷ See Marvell & Moody, *supra* note 23.

²⁸ See Lott & Mustard, *supra* note 10. The dates for these laws are as follows: Alaska, August 30, 1994; Arizona, July 17, 1994; Arkansas, July 8, 1995; Florida, October 1, 1987; Georgia, August 25, 1989; Idaho, July 1, 1990; Kentucky, October 1, 1996; Louisiana, April 19, 1996; Maine, August 7, 1980; Mississippi, July 1, 1990; Montana, October 1, 1991; Nevada, October 1, 1995; New Hampshire, August 1, 1994; North Carolina, December 1, 1995; Oklahoma, September 1, 1995; Oregon, January 1, 1990; Pennsylvania, June 18, 1989, and October 19, 1995; South Carolina, August 23, 1996; Tennessee, July 1, 1994; Texas, August 28, 1995; Utah, May 1, 1995; Virginia, July 1, 1983, and July 1, 1995; West Virginia, July 1, 1988; Wyoming, October 1, 1994.

²⁹ Analysis of the results for these three law variables is outside the scope of this paper. A rough summary is that the shall-issue laws have little discernable impact except for reducing rape. The three-strikes laws are strongly associated with increases in almost all measures of homicide (the major exceptions are nongun homicides of persons ages 15-19 and 15-24). The likely reasons for this result are discussed in Marvell & Moody, *supra* note 23. The Brady Act is also strongly associated with more homicides (except victimizations of persons ages 15-19 and 15-24), as well as with robbery, burglary, and auto thefts. A possible reason is that criminals believe that citizens are more vulnerable. However, this finding suffers from the

TABLE 8
HOMICIDE ARREST RATES REGRESSED ON JUVENILE GUN BAN LAWS, 1977-99

	AGES 14-17		AGES 14-24	
	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>
Early state laws	.054	.796	.080	1.843
1994 state laws	.218	1.784	.159	2.103
Federal law	-.095	1.254	-.070	1.454
<i>F</i> for three types	2.31 (.08)		4.03 (.01)	
Number of states	35		44	
Degrees of freedom	693		880	
Adjusted <i>R</i> ²	.83		.86	

NOTE.—This table gives coefficients on the three law variables from regressions that are the same as in Table 2 except for the dependent variables.

The next analysis is another comparison of coefficients, with young person and adult victimizations as dependent variables. If the juvenile handgun bans act to increase homicides because criminals have less cause to fear that victims are armed, then the impact should fall only on persons whom the attacker believes to be juveniles (it is possible, however, that offenders might refrain from attacking adults if there are juveniles present whom the offender believes might be armed). Although the bans apply to persons under 18, the attacker often does not know the victim's age and might believe older persons are similarly without gun protection. In any event, I use victimizations of persons ages 14-17, 15-19, and 15-24. Likewise, it is difficult to determine which age group is not affected, and the variables used are persons older than 19 and persons older than 24. These various combinations lead to five comparisons, and there is no indication of a difference between the age groups for any of the three law types.

It is possible that the apparent lack of crime-reduction impact of the law is due to simultaneity—that is, state legislatures pass juvenile bans in response to rising juvenile homicide, such that this positive relationship counteracts a negative impact of the laws. This possibility is suggested by Figure 1 and Table 1. Most laws in the "early state law" category were enacted in the late 1980s and early 1990s, just when juvenile gun homicide was increasing. Although these crimes peaked in about 1992, the 1994 federal and state laws might be in response to the trends in the prior decade. This issue is addressed in two ways. First, any such simultaneity would be mitigated (but not eliminated) by lagging the law dummy variables, because the legislatures are not

fact that the categorization of states as Brady Act states and non-Brady Act states by Ludwig & Cook, *supra* note 26, has little to do with the extent of gun control exercised before and after the Brady Act. Several Brady Act states (subjected to the law) already had strong gun control laws, while the federal government classified several states as non-Brady Act states on the basis of laws passed just before the Brady Act went into effect. In all, because of this problem and because of the positive coefficients on the Brady Act variable, I question the results in Ludwig & Cook, *supra* note 26.

TABLE 9
 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT CRIME RATES REGRESSED ON JUVENILE GUN BAN LAWS
 (50 States, 1,353 Degrees of Freedom), 1970-99

	HOMICIDE		RAPE		ROBBERY		ASSAULT		BURGLARY		LARCENY		AUTO THEFT	
	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>	Coefficient	<i>t</i>
Early state laws	.003	.161	-.010	.702	-.002	.113	-.000	.011	.001	.171	.010	1.260	-.001	.093
1994 state laws	.051	1.741	-.026	1.326	.019	.790	-.024	1.186	-.008	.604	.009	.856	.007	.333
Federal law	-.076	3.180	-.013	.827	.007	.361	-.027	1.563	-.015	1.281	.001	.119	-.017	.944
<i>F</i> for three types	6.89		.67		.24		.99		.62		.71		.51	
	(.001)		(.57)		(.87)		(.40)		(.60)		(.55)		(.67)	
Adjusted <i>R</i> ²	.95		.97		.99		.98		.98		.98		.98	

NOTE.—This table gives coefficients on the three law variables from regressions that are the same as in Table 2 except for the dependent variables. Two dependent-variable lags are used.

influenced by crime rates in the next year. As discussed earlier, lagging the dummy has little impact on the results.

Another way to explore possible simultaneity is the Granger test.³⁰ Using a probit procedure, with the variables listed in Table 2 plus the state effects, the law dummies are regressed on crime lagged 2 years, as well as the law dummies lagged 2 years. If rising crime caused the laws to be enacted, the coefficients on the crime variables would be significant and positive.³¹ The analysis showed that there is no evidence of this for any of the three law categories and for any of the numerous crime measures. Most coefficients on lagged crime (the regressions use lags of 1 and 2 years) are negative, and none is positive and significant.

VI. CONCLUSION

Juvenile handgun bans have little or no impact on a wide variety of crime measures. This finding renders the analysis more difficult than if an impact were found. Most published evaluations of laws do find an impact one way or another, and they typically only present a regression with significant results, with perhaps a few supporting analyses. Such a procedure, however, is not valid to show the absence of an impact because still other specifications might uncover an apparent impact. Also, the lack of significant results does not mean absence of impact, just that it is less likely. One can never claim to have covered all possibilities, but this paper attempts to mitigate these by using numerous crime measures as well as several configurations of the law variables and of the continuous variables. The multiple time-series design using coefficient comparisons, moreover, provides far more controls than other procedures.

One can posit theories that the juvenile gun bans either increase or decrease homicides. If the bans reduce juvenile gun access, they would probably reduce the use of guns by juveniles in crimes. If the bans lead others to believe that juveniles are more vulnerable targets, the result is likely to be more crime, especially violent crimes involving juveniles. The finding that the laws have little or no impact could mean that both types of theories are without merit or that they cancel each other out. The former appears more likely. It is not likely that theories cancel each other in a similar way for so many different

³⁰ Clive W. J. Granger, *Investigating Causal Relations by Econometric Models and Cross-Spectral Methods*, 37 *Econometrica* 424 (1969).

³¹ The rationale for the Granger test is that there is no simultaneity between the dependent variable and lagged independent variable, so long as the lagged dependent variable is entered to control for possible serial correlation between the lagged independent variable and dependent variable through the lagged dependent variable. It is possible for the Granger test to miss causation if it occurs only in the current year, since the current year independent variable is not entered (because the causal direction in the current year is undetermined). This is very unlikely here because the legislature in one year is unlikely to react only to crime in that year and not consider crime in the prior year.

crime measures, and the lack of impact on juvenile suicide rates suggests that the laws do not reduce gun access.

The results are almost uniform with respect to the pre-1994 state laws banning juvenile gun possession: they have no discernible crime-reduction impact, and there is only very slight evidence of an increase, mainly with respect to total gun homicides (Table 5). The results for the 1994 law variables are more uncertain because the results might be influenced by substantial federal efforts commenced that year to regulate guns and reduce crime generally. Where the 1994 laws seem to have an impact, the suggestion is almost always that crime increases; thus, there is no evidence that these bans had their intended effect. There is some slight support for the theory that the bans increase homicides because juveniles appear more vulnerable. With aggregate law variables, this effect appears mainly for state 1994 laws and it is usually counterbalanced by negative results for the federal 1994 law. The strongest indication occurs when the law variable is disaggregated, but these results are affected by large positive coefficients in a few small states. Finally, there is no discernible difference between the impact of the laws on murders by juveniles and those by adults; if the laws encouraged crime, the impact would only apply to the former.

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SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 8:31:27 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Marcella Alohalani Boido	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

The law should treat people coming into the State of Hawaii the same way it treats residents. Anything else is deeply disrespectful to our our state, our residents, and our police departments.

This proposed law is the fair, sensible, reasonable, responsible thing to do. This should be obvious.

Mayor Kim has stated the stiuation correctly. As usual, he is a voice of reason.

I am testifying as an individual.

Please support this measure. Thank you.

Marcella Alohalani Boido, M.A.

Hawaii State Judiciary Certified Court Interpreter, Spanish/English

Resident & Voter, Senate District 10, House District 21, Moili'ili, Honolulu, Hawaii 96826

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 8:57:09 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Creeland Burrows	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

People under 21 have wives, husband, and children. They have their own homes and jobs. I think they can handle the responsibility of owning a fire arm.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 9:04:20 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
William Carreira	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I OPPOSE SB600. Raising the age of anyone bringing firearms into the State to 21yrs of age is unconstitutional to our men and women in the armed forces who may be under 21 years of age. They are well versed in the responsible handling and proper storage of firearms. This measure will also restrict hunters who may be over 18 yet under 21 that may be in Hawaii with family to enjoy legally hunting the wildlife that are in the Hawaiian Islands.

What this bill will not do is have any positive effect on "gun violence." This measure serves to make criminals of law-abiding citizens that travel to our islands with their LEGAL personal property.

Thank you for your time.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 9:12:53 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Benel Piros	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I oppose this Bill due to it being discriminatory towards Military personal under the age of 21 that have at times have no control where they get transferred to. Also with families and/or individuals moving or visiting from the mainland will be affected even if they are Law Abiding citizens. It contradicts HRS 134-5 and prevent families to go hunting with their children who is of age in order to do so under this statute. Lastly this will not prevent young criminals from obtaining any firearm as they are not Law Abiding citizens.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 9:15:45 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dwayne Lim	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Dear Committee Members,

I strongly oppose SB600. There is no stated recourse for persons who unknowingly violates HRS 134-3(f). Will the firearms be returned to the owner when age 21? Persons who have legally acquired firearms in another state and caused to be brought into State of Hawaii are now criminalize due to age. This is age discrimination by the State of Hawaii and those who introduced SB600. Please reconsider not forwarding this unnecessary bill.

V/r,

D. Lim

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, VETERANS, & MILITARY AFFAIRS

Rep. Gregg Takayama, Chair

Rep. Cedric Asuega Gates, Vice Chair

Dear Chair Takayama, Vice-Chair Gates, and Committee members:

Re: SB 600, RELATING TO FIREARMS

SB 600 would provide that no person under 21 years of age can bring a firearm into the State of Hawaii. This would match the age requirement for a permit to acquire a firearm, and would seem to be a common sense provision—why would a person in Hawaii be held to a higher standard than a person (resident or non-resident) traveling to Hawaii?

An issue has been raised that such a requirement would be an unconstitutional restriction on the right to bear arms. But even President Trump has called for raising the legal age to buy a gun to 21. If purchases can be limited by age, then so can registration, and so can transport into the State.

I urge approval of SB 600.

Respectfully submitted,

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 9:51:37 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

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

Comments:

Age to join the military is 18. Age to fight and die protecting our constitution is 18. Why age to own a gun is 21?

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 10:00:07 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kelly Lim	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Dear Committee Members,

I strongly oppose SB600. There is no stated recourse for persons who unknowingly violates HRS 134-3(f). Will the firearms be returned to the owner when age 21? Persons who have legally acquired firearms in another state and caused to be brought into State of Hawaii are now criminalize due to age. This is age discrimination by the State of Hawaii and those who introduced SB600. Please reconsider not forwarding this unnecessary bill.

V/r,

K. Lim

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 9:54:37 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

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

Comments:

A military member takes an oath to defend the constitution. But yet can't exercise the 2nd amendment? Makes no sense.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 10:31:28 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

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

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 10:45:11 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Joel Berg	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB600 : OPPOSE! RE: Prohibits anyone under 21 from registering a firearm. This law separates an individual from their lawfully acquired property, many of whom are soldiers and sailors who at great personal cost have volunteered to defend the state and the nation. It is immoral that we would allow these young men and women to fight on our behalf yet would deny them the right to defend themselves.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/13/2019 11:10:33 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nathan O'Hanlon	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I **oppose** S.B. No. 600 on the grounds of the equal protection of constitutional rights for all law-abiding citizens who have reached the age of majority.

By restricting constitutionally established rights to certain demographics, you also set precedent for restricting other constitutional rights based on the same demographics.

- Should we also revoke the right to vote for individuals under 21 years of age?
- Perhaps we should revoke the right to free expression?
- Should independent 18 year olds be required to quarter soldiers in times of peace?
- Should a 20 year old not retain the right to a fair trial?

As I (and every person on this committee) is over 21, we will not be affected by the revocation of these rights. However, it is in these sorts of situations where the protection our enshrined constitutional rights become most important.

As our Senators, it is your duty to protect and defend the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, including Article 1, Sections 2, 8, and 17.

If you expect to be supported by the people of Hawaii, the people of Hawaii shall expect you to fulfill your sworn duties as their representatives.

Do not remove rights from those whose support you require. Do not set precedent against your own interests in return for short-term political points.

I encourage you to **OPPOSE** S.B. No. 600. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 7:18:29 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Shyla Moon	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 8:31:52 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

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

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 8:35:22 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nicholas J Martin	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I strongly oppose SB600. This bill unreasonably discriminates against legal adults the ages 18-20 who come to the Islands for hunting, firearm competitions or work that requires firearms. Oppose SB600

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 9:06:49 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
James Logue	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Mahalo for taking the time to read my testimony in opposition to SB600. As a gun owner and law abiding citizen I believe Hawaii's gun laws are some of the best in the nation. However, I do not believe this bill does anything to curb any possible future gun crimes. In fact, it punishes other law abiding citizens.

I was hunting at the age of 12 and have my own rifle which I was trained how to properly use, clean, store, and handle, just as much of the hunting community today is. Punishing people under the age of 21 by stating they can not travel with their firearms is a bit ridiculous. People come from all over the U.S. to take part in hunting here in Hawaii. Let's not punish them. Please oppose this bill on the grounds that it is punishing law abiding citizens who are simply taking part in their hobby, and in some instances, their livelihood.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 9:11:25 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Michael A. Wee	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I stongly OPPOSE this bill. It is simply another meature designed to harrass law-abiding gun owners. It is age discrination. It does not align with existing law that allows activities at younger ages, for example: hunting, sport/competitive shooting, etc. What about our young military personnel from other states being stationed here? This is a ridiculous proposal, do not approve it!

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 9:13:06 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

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

Comments:

I oppose SB600. There are many states in the US where a person who is 18 years old can legally purchase a firearm. Also that same person can enlist in the military and become stationed in Hawaii. Well because this person is under 21 he will have to turn in his long gun to HPD where it is stored in a warehouse and is not maintained until the person becomes 21. Well if this same person gets orders to move out of state before his 21st birthday, HPD will not give them back their long gun. So you are telling me that a person who is 18 years old is adult enough to pick up a rifle and serve in our country's military but they are not adult enough to bring in a legally acquired long gun to this state. So age discrimination is ok if you are taking away a persons 2nd amendment rights.

Brandon Leong

HRA Board Member

Lessons In Firearms Education Instructor and Board Member

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 9:57:40 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Keith Kawai	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I strenuously oppose this bill

PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Alan Yee <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 6:15 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Alan Yee

E-mail : munwahrcdrift@gmail.com

Zip code : 96795

Testimony I oppose bill SB600 based on the fact that we have to recognize other state laws. All states comply with hawaii law on acquiring a firearm.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of alexander eteuati <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 9:08 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : alexander eteuati

E-mail : alexander.t.eteuati@gmail.com

Zip code : 96816

Testimony I oppose bill SB600 As a voting member of the community, I will simply vote against any member of the Senate who signs this from here until my last vote.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Andrew Roberts <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 6:50 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Oppostion to SB600

Name : Andrew Roberts

E-mail : a_roberts_84@yahoo.co.uk

Zip code : 96815

Testimony This bill would deny the legal right to own firearms to anyone under the age of 21. This would mean that if some one brings a firearm from out of state and they are under the age of 21 they would be a criminal even tho they legally purchased and own the firearm.

This law would adversely effect the military members who are sent to Hawaii. These young men and women are charged with protecting this nation and using firearms to do so. But due to their age would be criminals if they wish to defend their home.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Arthur Hong <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 4:23 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Arthur Hong
E-mail : hong350@gmail.com
Zip code : 96817

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600. It is clearly a violation of the 2nd ammendment.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Austin White <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 8:16 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Austin White
E-mail : austinowhite@gmail.com
Zip code : 96789

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600

Forbidding, what is currently legal under Federal law is a disservice to our military as they are the majority of people bringing firearms into the state as those under 21. These people are a vital part of our economy and to act otherwise would not be acting in the ideals of ho'okipa.

We allow them to vote, which is a much more important responsibility, why wouldn't we allow them to own a firearm here?

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Brandon Weeks <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 4:09 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Brandon Weeks

E-mail : wrxtremeracersti@yahoo.com

Zip code : 96778

Testimony I oppose bill Sb600 because it infringes upon the rights of otherwise law abiding citizens. Those who give up freedoms for temporary safety deserve neither freedom nor safety. Therefore when bills like this pass , they not only take away our freedom to bear arms but also our safety. As a representative of the people it is your job to protect our freedoms and safety, not take them away. Thank you for your consideration. Sincerely Brandon from Pahoa

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Brian Ley <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 3:53 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Brian Ley

E-mail : brianLey0522@yahoo.com

Zip code : 96778

Testimony I strongly oppose bill SB600. Why can a 17 or 18 year old serve in the armed forces and not be allowed to bring a legal firearms to the state?

It's the maturity of the individual not age that matters. At 12 years old I was hunting by myself doing overnight hunting trips. I've owned guns since I was 10 years old.

It's time to teach our kids about gun safety not restrict them

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Byon Nakasone <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 8:37 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Byon Nakasone
E-mail : info@roby-inc.com
Zip code : 96732

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600!

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Carlo Barbasa <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 11:10 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Carlo Barbasa

E-mail : carlo.barbasa@gmail.com

Zip code : 96818

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600 as it will place undue and unnecessary burden on young ADULTS who migrate to or pass through the state. The legal age to serve without parental consent is 18. The federal government is willing to arm 18 years to defend our country, so why must Hawaii be more restrictive?

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Chad Inamasu <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 8:49 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Chad Inamasu
E-mail : FalkenHawke@gmail.com
Zip code : 96782

Testimony I OPPOSE SB600.

This bill as well as HRS 134-2 conflict with Federal Law, thus placing the State in a position of Civil Liability for 2nd Amendment Rights violations.

Whether successful or not defending current and future laws of this nature, such actions burden taxpayers while providing no absolute benefit.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Cory Yuh <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:57 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Cory Yuh

E-mail : cyuh2@hotmail.com

Zip code : 96706

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of D C <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:37 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : D C

E-mail : crazy96733@yahoo.com

Zip code : 96732

Testimony Oppose, Contradicts with my Second Amendment

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Dirck Sielken <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 9:59 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Dirck Sielken
E-mail : dsielken@hipco.com
Zip code : 96789

Testimony I oppose SB600 due to the fact that this is basic age discrimination and violates young adults civil rights. We have young military adults who own firearms and this bill prevents them from exercising their 2nd amendment right. This also prevents them the right to self-defense for their young family. this will have negative results on our community military members, hunters and young families moving to our state.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Douglas McCormick <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 10:04 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Douglas McCormick
E-mail : dutly13@yahoo.com
Zip code : 96720

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Dwayne Lim <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 4:11 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Dwayne Lim
E-mail : dctactical@hawaii.rr.com
Zip code : 96813

Testimony I oppose this bill.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Ed Au <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 8:21 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Ed Au
E-mail : edau@live.com
Zip code : 96701

Testimony Dear Sirs,

Did you watch the news about the home invasion in Waianae on February 3, 2019? A older woman and young child were assaulted by 2 people with a baseball bat. Many home invasions occur in Hawaii. How are people to protect themselves in their own home if you take away their guns. Put yourself in their position. What would you do? Think about it.

Criminals will not follow any laws made. Only good citizens will be punished and hurt by your gun laws.

You are attempting to use SB600 to violate the 2nd Amendment. Citizens have a right to bear arms, to protect themselves.

You cannot limit how a person can protect themselves or the number or rounds a rifle or pistol can contain. I watch the news, when home invasions occur, there is always more than 1 person. It usually is a group of thieves. Why limit the number of rounds a person can have to protect themselves.

These laws were brought about due to news constantly reporting criminals committing shootings. Those individuals are criminals, there is no logical reasoning that criminals will follow any laws you create. Why punish the many non-criminals when a minority of criminals commit a crime. There is no sound reasoning to this. Every time a criminal commits a crime, it's the good citizen that is punished, you have the victim, then the public.

I will take legal action if my rights are violated and so will many others. This is a violation of my constitutional rights and there will be no compensation for my property. How am I to defend myself, how are elders and the weak to defend themselves against criminals? Have you given any thought of this?

All you are doing is punishing good people.

These lawsuits will cost tax payers. The constituents will blame you for bringing this about.

Sincerely,
Ed

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Edmund Silva <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 9:51 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Edmund Silva

E-mail : ksilva808@gmail.com

Zip code : 96804

Testimony I oppose bill SB600.

I don't understand the need for an age limit.

I owned firearms when I was young.

Lots of kids nowadays are hunting and target shooting. They should be able to bring there firearms.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Francis Corpuz <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 1:07 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Francis Corpuz
E-mail : blastoff747@gmail.com
Zip code : 96819

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600. While this will not affect me personally, you should not pass this bill. This bill will affect people who voluntarily defend our country. Conversely, age discrimination should not be taken lightly.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Glennon Gingo <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 8:52 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Glennon Gingo
E-mail : Freediving@earthink.net
Zip code : 96725

Testimony I respectfully Oppose Bill SB600

We have Military personnel in great numbers living and serving in our Islands and many are firearm enthusiasts and Marksman;

They serve our country as early as age 17.

Responsible Gun ownership comes with proper training and mentoring not by imposing arbitrary age restrictions.

Aloha from the Island of Hawaii

Proud to have served and proud to be a Hunter, Marksman and Responsible gun owner.

Glennon T. Gingo
Holualoa, Hawaii

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Gordon Ho <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 12:31 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Gordon Ho

E-mail : noblesse926@gmail.com

Zip code : 96816

Testimony I oppose bill SB600, because it's okay and legal for a 18 year old to join the military and vote, but illegal for them to transfer fire arms they legally own. That's a violation of their own constitutional rights.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of herb fune <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 7:02 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : herb fune

E-mail : kenfixit007@hotmail.com

Zip code : 96756

Testimony I oppose SB600 due to the infringement violation of our constitutional rights.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Jacob Bruhn <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:32 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Jacob Bruhn
E-mail : Rockpounda@yahoo.com
Zip code : 96744

Testimony I oppose bill SB600.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Jacob Bruhn <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:32 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Jacob Bruhn
E-mail : Rockpounda@yahoo.com
Zip code : 96744

Testimony I oppose bill SB600.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Jacob Holcomb <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 9:53 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Jacob Holcomb
E-mail : jake@mailbox.org
Zip code : 96819

Testimony I oppose SB600

Pretty much everyone who goes through the process of registering firearms brought into the state is not going to be a problem. The guns most likely to be involved in crimes are the ones that come in the same way as illegal drugs and fireworks, which are totally unannounced.

It makes no sense to punish responsible young men and women with legislation that does nothing to address the real contributors to gun violence. SB600 proposes the violation of constitutional and civil rights as a solution to a problem that does not exist.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Jake Hanawahine <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 8:01 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Jake Hanawahine
E-mail : da808rock@yahoo.com
Zip code : 96734

Testimony I strongly oppose this bill.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of James Cox <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 6:54 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : James Cox

E-mail : james31tn@msn.com

Zip code : 96792

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600.

I OPPOSE bill SB600 for so many reasons:

It smacks of unconstitutionality, taking away/deferring a Right for a younger class of citizen.

It is contra-indicated to most Democrats' penchant for extending suffrage below 18 i.e. you want to let kids vote but don't want to let adults exercise one of the Rights?

It is a further infantilization of the next generation. Already they live at home way too much. Already they suckle on their parents' health plan teat until 26, this would further infantilize that generation.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Jiyoun gerwig <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 5:31 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Jiyoun gerwig

E-mail : ej2young@gmail.com

Zip code : 96734

Testimony I oppose bill sb600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of John Cavaco <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 10:18 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : John Cavaco

E-mail : toejam59@live.com

Zip code : 96744

Testimony I oppose this bill

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of John Eric Valledor <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:08 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Oppostion to SB600

Name : John Eric Valledor

E-mail : johnser10@yahoo.com

Zip code : 96797

Testimony I oppose bill SB600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Jon Abbott <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 10:32 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Jon Abbott

E-mail : jonwebsterabbott@yahoo.com

Zip code : 96822

Testimony I Strongly OPPOSE Bill SB600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Jonagustine Lim <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 8:21 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Jonagustine Lim

E-mail : jon@limpacific.com

Zip code : 96818

Testimony I oppose SB600 as it affects all military service members and any other firearm owners ages 18 to 21 from coming to Hawaii with their firearms.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Kaulana Silva <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 6:56 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Kaulana Silva
E-mail : silva@msrc.org
Zip code : 96744

Testimony I oppose

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Keith Kawai <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:49 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Keith Kawai

E-mail : keith.kawai01@gmail.com

Zip code : 96825

Testimony I oppose sb600 strenuously!

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Kenneth Tom <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 4:50 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Kenneth Tom
E-mail : kentom@hawaii.rr.com
Zip code : 96797

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Kristin Hood <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 11:53 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Kristin Hood

E-mail : k-salyers@hotmail.com

Zip code : 96797

Testimony Stop with taking away our rights. No one will ever read these testimonies anyways. This is a sad repressed state we live in.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Len Fergusen <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 8:40 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Len Fergusen

E-mail : lenfergusen@gmail.com

Zip code : 96797

Testimony I oppose Bill SB600. I am a 52 year resident of Hawaii, a teaching professional and I VOTE.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Louis Martin <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 11:17 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Louis Martin
E-mail : marshoot@hawaii.rr.com
Zip code : 96707

Testimony Start with I OPPOSE bill SB600. This goes against the 2nd amendment. We have High school students that are under 21 that compete smallbore around the US. This would end competition at the High school level and also on the National Stage

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Maricor Dela Cruz <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:11 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Oppostion to SB600
Name : Maricor Dela Cruz
E-mail : m_cruz_86@hotmail.com
Zip code : 96817

Testimony I oppose bill SB600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of martin lau <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 9:56 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : martin lau

E-mail : kmconceptshawaii@gmail.com

Zip code : 96813

Testimony I also OPPOSE bill SB600 .

Mahalo,

Martin Lau

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Matt Smith <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 8:06 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Matt Smith

E-mail : matt96813@gmail.com

Zip code : 96813

Testimony I Oppose SB 600. There is no legitimate reason a qualified person cannot bring a legal firearm into this state.

This bill is a gross overreach of trying to overthrow Constitutional rights and should not move any further along the legislative path.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Michael Elliott <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:21 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Michael Elliott

E-mail : mike_elliotthi@icloud.com

Zip code : 96701

Testimony I oppose SB600

As a veteran, small business owner and life long gun owner this is on its very face illegal. Military members often buy or have firearms that they bring with them to new duty stations. To try and take away the right of ownership of any under 21 is not even founded in logic. I'm angry and fed up with the legislature in the state of Hawaii and the endless attacks on gun ownership, gun rights and your most recent attack on the 2A directly.

You should be introducing Constitutional Carry like 16 other states have already done. You should at a minimum have the state become a "shall issue" CCW state.

Utter disgust at the endless attacks.

Do not push this bill forward. Kill it.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Miles Higa <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 9:25 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Miles Higa

E-mail : miles.higa@gmail.com

Zip code : 96797

Testimony I oppose SB600. It violates the rights of many of our armed forces temporarily stationed here in Hawaii. Those in the military move all over the world and many of them own and possess legally owned firearms. They serve our country loyally and denying them the right to possess their legally owned is a disservice to them including violating their 2nd amendment rights. This bill is a blatant violation of the 2nd amendment. Please do not pass SB600.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Mitchell Weber <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 10:18 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Mitchell Weber
E-mail : Mdotweber@icloud.com
Zip code : 96789

Testimony I strongly OPPOSE SB600,
HRS 134-5 clearly states that firearms may be possessed at age 16. This bill is a form of age discrimination. Junior hunters, sport shooters and military members do not deserve to have their rights stripped. Criminals will still find ways to acquire firearms regardless of their age or any other gun control that you could enact. I ask you, at what age does a citizen have the right to defend themselves from would be attackers?

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Nathan Okamura <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 7:18 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Nathan Okamura

E-mail : nateo@hawaii.rr.com

Zip code : 96789

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600!

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Nathan Roldan <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 9:01 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Nathan Roldan

E-mail : nr24769@hotmail.com

Zip code : 96786

Testimony I oppose this piece of legislation because in other states it is legal for a person who is under 21 to own and possess a firearm. There are people who live in hawaii who are competition shooters and are under 21. This legislation would make it illegal for them to go to the mainland for a competition and then come back home with their legally owned firearm. I urge you to vote no.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Philip Tong <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:13 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Oppostion to SB600

Name : Philip Tong
E-mail : ptong8@sbcglobal.net
Zip code : 96738

Testimony I oppose SB600 and reject any of your unconstitutional proposals.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of RICHARD ARGUELLES <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 9:50 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : RICHARD ARGUELLES
E-mail : hibattledroidz@yahoo.com
Zip code : 96782

Testimony OPPOSE bill SB600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Robert Gerwig <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 5:29 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Robert Gerwig

E-mail : rgerwig@gmail.com

Zip code : 96734

Testimony I oppose bill sb600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Robert Hechtman <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 9:58 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Robert Hechtman
E-mail : hechtmanr@gmail.com
Zip code : 96706

Testimony I strongly oppose bill SB600.

It is age discrimination and robs law abiding citizens from ages 18-21 from exercising their 2nd amendment rights. Criminals will not have any regard for this law and it will not affect crime in any way.

Thank you,
Robert Hechtman

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Rocky Riddell <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 10:13 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Rocky Riddell
E-mail : ahisailor@gmail.com
Zip code : 96734

Testimony Dear Sir,

I oppose bill SB600 because it is unnecessary and it discriminates against young people who have lawful rights to their firearms. Also, it will cost money to administer from limited resources. Our governmental bureaucracy is bloated enough already.

Sincerely,

Rocky Riddell

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Ronelle Andrade <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 8:42 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Ronelle Andrade
E-mail : ronelleandrade@live.com
Zip code : 96749

Testimony I oppose bill SB600, this does not benefit me or other law abiding citizens of this state.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Ross Mukai <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 9:48 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Ross Mukai

E-mail : rossmukai@gmail.com

Zip code : 96822

Testimony I oppose bill sb600. The age of majority is 18.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Ryan Arakawa <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 10:25 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Ryan Arakawa

E-mail : ryana@hawaii.rr.com

Zip code : 96701

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600. i work for the military and know and work alongside many fine young individuals that would be discriminated against if they transferred to Hawaii with their firearms. Shame on you for introducing this bill.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Sean Langley <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 9:01 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Sean Langley
E-mail : viper2681@gmail.com
Zip code : 96701

Testimony I oppose SB600 as it is in direct violation of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of sheldon miyakado <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 10:33 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : sheldon miyakado

E-mail : sheldon@hawaii.rr.com

Zip code : 96817

Testimony OPPOSE bill SB600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Shelton Yamashiro <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 7:48 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Shelton Yamashiro

E-mail : shelton.yamashiro@gmail.com

Zip code : 96816

Testimony I OPPOSE bill SB600.

It denies adults the ability to exercise their constitutional rights and does nothing to address safety of Hawaii's citizens.

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Stanley Mendes <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 13, 2019 11:31 PM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Stanley Mendes
E-mail : bhunter808@hotmail.com
Zip code : 96776

Testimony I strongly oppose SB600

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Teresa Nakama <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 8:14 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Name : Teresa Nakama

E-mail : teresanakama51@gmail.com

Zip code : 96740

Testimony I Teresa L. Nakama a registered voter in the State of Hawaii, hereby strongly oppose SB600. This continuous attack on our freedom of our constitutional right of our 2nd amendment right on all age levels needs to be directed towards more positive goals. The important aspect of rearing the next generation through proper education and the teaching of our young men and women the safety and responsible use of any and all firearms. This bill infringes on our constitutional rights and is age discriminatory. We live in the land of the free and home of the brave, we honor our high schools' outreach programs like ROTC, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and 4-H. These extra curriculum programs educate our children and teach them the values of being responsible citizens when they become adults.

Respectfully Submitted,

Teresa L. Nakama

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PVMtestimony

From: Ninja Forms TxnMail <ninja_forms_txnmail@t9n.feedblitz.com> on behalf of Wayne Berdon <feedblitz@mail.feedblitz.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 14, 2019 9:57 AM
To: PVMtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Opposition to SB600

Testimony in Opposition to SB600
Name : Wayne Berdon
E-mail : islandromeo81@aol.com
Zip code : 96826

Testimony I oppose bill sb600 If a law abiding citizens lawfully owns a fire arm they should not be prohibited from free travel to hawaii

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LATE

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 11:42:37 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Quentin Kealoha	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I strongly oppose SB600

This discriminates against individuals wanting to engage in recreation within our state, simply because of their age. Given that our state thrives on tourism and that there is a growing interest on hunting game animals in our state, this makes absolutely no sense, as this will deter a large demographic of individuals from wanting to come to our state.

LATE

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/14/2019 7:16:54 PM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ricky Ferreira Jr	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
555 CAPITOL MALL, STE 625
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 446-2455

LATE

STATE & LOCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
DANIEL REID, WESTERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR

March 15, 2019

The Honorable Gregg Takayama
Chair, Committee on Public Safety, Veteran and Military Affairs
Sent Via Email

Re: **Senate Bill 600 - OPPOSE**

Dear Chairman Takayama:

On behalf of the Hawaii members of the National Rifle Association, we strongly oppose Senate Bill 600.

Hawaii requires individuals who bring a firearm into the state to register that firearm within five days; however an age for registration is not expressly stated in statute. SB 600 would set the minimum age for registration at 21 years old. This legislation will discriminate against those young adults who possess lawfully acquired firearms from traveling to Hawaii for hunting or recreational purposes along with those who are relocating to Hawaii for various reasons including members of our military.

We encourage the author to explore proposals that go after those misusing firearms instead of focusing attention on the good honest law abiding citizens traveling or relocating to the Aloha State.

For the foregoing reasons, we urge your opposition to SB 600.

Sincerely,

Daniel Reid
Western Regional Director

LATE

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/15/2019 8:44:50 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Albert Morgan	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

The measure infringes on constitutional rights.

LATE

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/15/2019 9:32:41 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dave	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Stop this Bill, vote no,

stit assaulting my second amendment rights.

Mahalo,

Dave C.

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/15/2019 9:42:13 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

LATE

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Bruce F Braun	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/15/2019 9:43:34 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

LATE

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ramiro Noguero	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Oppose

LATE

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/15/2019 9:45:01 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Vernon Badua	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I "strongly oppose SB600" If you can drive a car, vote and enlist to defend your country, you should be able to bring your legally registered firrarms into the State. This should be considered age discrimination which is a illegal and a violation of individual rights as a citizen of the United States.

Thank you for allowing my testimony

SB-600

Submitted on: 3/15/2019 11:48:23 AM

Testimony for PVM on 3/15/2019 10:00:00 AM

LATE

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Stephen T Hazam	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I strongly oppose SB 600. Possessing a firearm is not a "privilege" "granted" by the Constitution, but a prior existing right, recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution. This right shall not be infringed. Barring legal gun owners under the age of 21 from bringing their firearm into the state for any lawful purpose, such as recreation, competition or hunting is clearly an infringement. I strongly oppose SB 600, which is an infringement upon a constitutional right.