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chairs with names or not. I'm sorry. Senator Cudaback, members of the Legislature, I wanted to quickly respond to Senator Schmitt's contention that rank and file police officers are pretty...are supposed to be in favor of this. I have something...some information here; in 1998 the Police Officers Association of Nebraska polled 1,500 law enforcement officials in Nebraska on this very subject. And with regard to this subject 70 percent of the 1,500 law enforcement officials that were polled were opposed to concealed carry weapon law. I would say that that speaks very clearly to the fact that not only are some of the supposedly administrative arms of law enforcement agencies opposed to this, but that also rank and file are opposed to this in addition. I wanted to talk a little bit about something we haven't spoken to much, but I see as being the impetus for this kind of law and also these kinds of laws across the country, and that is a study that purported to show that violent crime went down when concealed carry laws were instituted. And I believe there's a book out there that's called More Guns, Less Crime. And I want to talk a little bit about some of the things that were said, and also indicate that a number of those contentions have been shown to be pretty inaccurate. In the book, they claim that crime, in general, went down, because concealed carry laws were instituted. But the analysis that was done, first of all, failed to account for crime cycles. The crime rates...reduction in crime rates that the authors of this study attributed to "shall issue laws" actually reflected a downward trend in crime that occurred in response to crime-fighting measures that were instituted when crime rates were high, not necessarily because of concealed carry laws. When an independent study was conducted of that particular issue, by Jens Ludwig (phonetic), of Georgetown University, he found that after accounting for the effects of crime cycles, there was essentially no association between "shall issue" laws and murder rates. There were errors in the statistical models that these...the author of this analysis committed. They erroneously assumed that "shall issue" laws create an immediate and constant effect on violent crime, and that the laws affect different states and counties similarly. These assumptions were proven incorrect by Dan Black and Daniel Nagen (phonetic), of Carnegie-Mellon University, who compared crime rates before and after the enactment of "shall issue" laws, and found no clear pattern in the results indicating a