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SENATOR REDFIELD: Yes. All right. I am aware that you attended some training. If you were to put your holster on your hip and your gun was visible, would that be more vulnerable than if it were under your jacket, for someone to take it away from you?

SENATOR COMBS: Possibly. I guess it would depend on the situation you're placed in, but if it's right out there in the open and people are walking by and they just want to grab it, I suppose they could. You know, if a child is walking by, and certainly they want it, I would hopefully have the, you know, the latch over the top. But you know, it's easily accessible for anybody walking by. If a kid wanted to pull it out and play with it, you know, that's also possible. But as far as...either way, I could get to it either way, if I had to. But it might be more easily accessible for people that shouldn't have it, if it is on the outside of my body.

SENATOR REDFIELD: But when we've had incidences where police have had a gun taken away from them, those are visible guns, correct?

SENATOR COMBS: Oh, you bet. You bet. That's right.

SENATOR REDFIELD: So if you have a gun concealed under your jacket or inside your purse or in the console of your car, and no one even knows it's there, it is less likely that someone is going to take that away from you; correct?

SENATOR COMBS: That is absolutely correct.

SENATOR REDFIELD: Thank you. I appreciate that.

SENATOR COMBS: Thank you.

SENATOR REDFIELD: I'm looking at the statistics here in the booklet that you distributed, and it is referring to right-to-carry states having 22 percent lower murder rates, 37 percent lower robbery rates, and 20 percent lower aggravated assault rates than other states. And I think that is compelling information. I think the question here is not about whether