Re: Senate Bill 554

I oppose Senate Bill 554 for the following reasons:

1. The Oregon Constitution, Article I Bill of Rights, Section 27 Right to Bear Arms, specifically states "the people shall have the right to bear arms for the defence [sic] of themselves, and the State..."

The constitutional right of self-defense is not restricted solely at one's home but anywhere and time a person may be. The current 2019 restrictions are more than satisfactory.

- 2. It gives power to individuals of local and state governments who have no authority to restrict a person's right under the Oregon and Federal constitutions to keep and bear arms and will create a nightmare of regulations that only a legislature has the constitutional authority or restrictions to create. See Items 1, 7 and 8.
- 3. There is no data showing that legal concealed carry is a problem, past or present.
- 4. If people like <u>Chris Mintz were allowed concealed carry the tragedy at Umpqua Community College would had ended at the front door.</u>
- 5. Is a sidewalk considered "the grounds" of the public building for purposes of a violation? Keep in mind that sidewalks in many communities are the responsibility of the building owner and that many public buildings are scattered within communities. Will walking past a building banning firearms be a violation?
- 6. Women walking on or near college grounds, especially at night, would be defenseless against sexual predators.
- 7. On June 28, 2010, the Supreme Court, in a 5–4 decision, reversed the Seventh Circuit's decision, holding that the <u>Second Amendment</u> was incorporated under the <u>Fourteenth Amendment thus</u> <u>protecting those rights from infringement by state and local governments.</u>
- 8. In McDonald v. Chicago, 561 U.S. 742 (2010), the <u>Supreme Court of the United States</u> found that the right of an individual to "keep and bear arms," as protected under the <u>Second Amendment</u>, is <u>incorporated</u> by either the <u>Due Process Clause</u> or <u>Privileges or Immunities Clause</u> of the <u>Fourteenth Amendment</u> against the <u>states</u>. The decision cleared up the uncertainty left in the wake of <u>District of Columbia v. Heller</u> as to the scope of <u>gun rights</u> in regard to the states.

Respectfully submitted,

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