



DEDICATED TO DEFENDING OUR 2ND AMENDMENT RIGHTS
TO THE OWNERSHIP & SAFE USE OF FIREARMS FOR
SELF-DEFENSE, COMPETITION, RECREATION & HUNTING

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“Every citizen has the right to keep and bear arms for security and defense,
for lawful hunting and recreational use, and for other lawful purposes.
Article 1, Sec. 11, Nevada State Constitution

1. State-Wide Pre-emption of Firearms laws

The Nevada legislature amended the state-wide firearms pre-emption statute in 2007 and 2011 to reaffirm that firearms legislation in Nevada is the sole and exclusive province of the state legislature. Numerous pre-existing county and local codes are now in contravention of that pre-emption statute. While those laws are authorized by the Nevada pre-emption statute, bringing these state and local laws into conformity with the pre-emption statute will remove conflicting versions in the laws, and promote a healthier legal environment for Nevada’s law-abiding gun owners. Currently there are counties and municipalities that have ordinances and codes that are contrary to state law and different from each other, and are still being enforced. Gun owners traveling in Clark County, for example, must comply with six different gun laws.

Question: Will you support bringing county and local laws, rules, codes and ordinances into conformity with Nevada’s firearms pre-emption law?

Yes _____ No _____

2. Castle Doctrine

The Nevada legislature in 2011 passed legislation freeing Nevadans from the duty to retreat from unlawful attacks, which strengthened considerably the right of self-defense in the state. However, Nevada’s law-abiding gun owners are still open to civil suits for damages when defending themselves from criminals who unlawfully attack them. Other states have passed what is known as The Castle Doctrine, which protects law-abiding gun owners from being civilly sued by those who criminally attack them. Castle Doctrine legislation for Nevada was arbitrarily killed in the 2011 Nevada legislative session by being denied a hearing or vote in committee. In the 2013 legislature it was never given a hearing.



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Question: Will you support legislation that gives civil and criminal protection to law-abiding Nevada gun owners who use deadly force to protect themselves from force that is intended or likely to cause death or bodily injury, if the defender was justified in using such force under the pertinent provisions of Nevada law?

Yes _____ No _____

3. Clark County Handgun Registration

Since 1948, Clark County has been the only Nevada county that requires all handguns to be registered by both residents and visitors. Also, North Las Vegas, Las Vegas and Henderson by city code, allow the Clark County Sheriff to register handguns in their jurisdictions. The original intent of those laws was to regulate the mob. That reason no longer exists. More importantly, many law-abiding citizens believe handgun registration is a violation of the Keep and Bear Arms provision of both the Nevada and U. S. Constitutions, as well as an infringement of the privacy of Nevada citizens exercising a right specifically enumerated in both documents. The Clark County Commission has asked the Clark County Sheriff, in writing, for an audit of the handgun registration program in an effort to ascertain its cost and efficacy, but that request has gone unanswered. The sheriff cannot, or will not, explain nor justify the costs of the handgun registration program. In this time of financial difficulties, programs that are inefficient or do not yield positive results need to be eliminated, especially when they infringe on constitutional rights. The citizens have presented the County Commission with a petition of over 3,000 signatures to end this program.

Question: Will you support legislation to end Clark County handgun registration?

Yes _____ No _____

4. Campus Carry for Concealed Handgun Permit (CHP) Holders

The constitutional right of self-defense should not end on the college campus or at the college classroom door. In self-defense situations where seconds count, police are, at best, minutes away. Six states now allow concealed carry on



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higher-education campuses by trained and licensed CHP holders. Campus Carry legislation for Nevada was arbitrarily killed in the 2011 and 2013 Nevada legislative sessions by being denied a hearing or vote in committee.

Question: Will you support legislation allowing law-abiding Nevada concealed handgun permit holders to carry concealed weapons on college campuses?

Yes _____ No _____

5. Employee Protection for Law-Abiding Gun Owners

Law-abiding gun owners can be subject to discipline and termination if, while obeying an employer's decision to not allow firearms in a building, they leave them in their locked vehicles while at work. NVFAC would like to see legal protection for gun owners who leave their firearms secured in their locked vehicles on publicly-accessible employer parking lots. Several other states have extended such protection for those legally exercising their self-defense rights, and have seen no adverse effects on public safety.

Question: Will you support legislation allowing law-abiding citizens to keep lawfully-owned firearms hidden in their locked personal vehicles while parked on publicly-accessible, privately-owned parking lots?

Yes _____ No _____

6. Private Sales of Firearms by Law-abiding Private Citizens

Private, non-commercial transfers of firearms between private citizens including family members are not regulated by law, allowing a gun owner to pass cherished firearms to a family member, or sell them privately. Some private owners sell their firearms at gun shows to other private citizens which, because private sales of firearms are not regulated by law, do not need to go through the National Instant Check System (NICS). Some have called private sales at gun shows a "loop-hole" in the Brady Act requiring firearms sales, and want ALL firearms sales subjected to a mandatory background check. The so called "mandatory background check" allows the federal government to set up a gun ownership registration system. Current federal law requires the destruction of



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background check records within a year, but proposed legislation allows a federal registry of gun ownership through the background check system.

Question: Will you oppose legislation restricting firearms sales by private owners, and oppose a federal or statewide registration program?

Yes _____ No _____

7. Allowing Direct Background Checks for Gun Purchases by Federal Firearms Licensees

Nevada is one of the few states that still mandates that all federally licensed firearm dealers (FFLs), when selling a firearm, go through the state Department of Public Safety "Point of Contact" system at an additional cost of \$25 per transaction to the firearm purchaser. By contrast, the FFL Direct-to-NICS check, which achieves exactly the same purpose but is free of charge to purchasers, has been used for many years in most states without problems.

Question: Will you support legislation that allows for direct background checks between the dealers and the NICS?

Yes _____ No _____

8. Rendering Nevada's Concealed Handguns Permit Program More Effective

The Nevada Sheriff's and Chief's Association (NSCA) has legislative permission to establish training standards and administrative procedures for concealed handgun permits (CHP); and to determine which other state's permits are honored in Nevada. The NSCA is a non-governmental body that has been given quasi-governmental status. They participate in internal discussions and voting regarding how the CFP laws should be interpreted, but as an un-elected body, they are not accountable to the voters. A recent court ruling has made them subject to Nevada's Open Meeting law. Under the current system, there are irregularities in CHP regulation and implementation between the 17 counties and the state, which in turn has created problems with the federal government as well as high permit fees and unnecessary delays in issuing permits.



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Question: Will you support legislation that centralizes the CHP program within the State Department of Public Safety and eliminates the irregularities and high costs of this Program?

Yes _____ No _____

9. Constitutional Carry

Often referred to as “Constitutional Carry,” five states have laws allowing residents who may legally own a handgun to carry it concealed without a permit. Twelve other states are currently considering similar legislation. In the five states that have adopted Constitutional Carry, none have seen an increase in handgun-related crime.

Question: Will you support Constitutional Carry legislation?

Yes _____ No _____

10. Support for Clark County Shooting Park

The Clark County Shooting Park (Clark County Shooting Complex) is a five-star public shooting recreational facility that was designed and built around a conceptual master plan and business plan to provide the public a place to shoot, supported by a resolution of the Nevada State Legislature. It was the result of citizen efforts as represented by the Citizen Advisory Committee that answers to the Clark County Board of County Commissioners. In order for the shooting complex to be successful, it must be operated based on the plans developed by the Citizen Advisory Committee and approved by the Board of County Commissioners in 2003, 2004 and 2007.

Question: Will you support the management, operation and development of the Clark County Shooting Complex based on the conceptual master plan and business plans approved by the Citizen Advisory Committee and the Clark County Commissioners?

Yes _____ No _____



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11. Concealed Carry on Federal Lands

There are many different kinds of federal lands with varying jurisdictions and regulations (i.e. Bureau of Land Management, US Forest Service, National Park Service, U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation & also military areas) that are open to the public. Some types of federal lands allow concealed carry, and others do not. The free exercise of an enumerated constitutional right should be consistent across federal lands, and not subject to a hodge-podge of conflicting regulations and administrative rules.

Question: Will you support legislation making concealed carry legal on federal lands that are open to the public?

Yes _____ No _____

12. Federal Land Access for Recreational Shooting

Across the western U. S. and in Nevada, federal land management agencies are closing federal lands to recreational shooting. The net effect is that the public has fewer and fewer places to shoot. In addition, many federal agencies are opposed to the development or leasing of federal land for public shooting ranges.

Question: Will you support legislation requiring federal agencies to provide recreational shooting on public lands as part of their land management planning and activities?

Yes _____ No _____