



NEVADA FIREARMS COALITION

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6 June 2012

2012 Candidate Ratings

In an effort to educate its members about the attitudes of candidates regarding gun rights, The Nevada Firearms Coalition surveyed the declared candidates competing in most of the state-wide, county and local elections this cycle by sending them 12 yes-or-no questions designed to gauge their support of questions we deemed important to Nevada's gun owners. To best judge their over-all attitude regarding gun rights, candidates were asked to answer all questions, even if a question was beyond the purview of the office for which they are competing. Seventy candidates have responded to date. The specific questions posed to all candidates can be found on the web site following the ratings list.

The Coalition thinks the ratings are a good reflection of the candidate's track record of, and support for, firearms rights in Nevada. The ratings list will be updated as more candidates respond.

Yours in freedom,

Don Turner

Don Turner
President
Nevada Firearms Coalition

Duncan R. Mackie

Duncan R. Mackie
Vice-President, legislative Affairs
Nevada Firearms Coalition

Name	Office	Grade
Cegavske, Barbara	Congress CD 4	A+
Irwin, Bob	Assembly 29	A+
Lee, John	State Senate 18	A+
Berkbigler, Marsha	Washoe County Com 1	A
Best, Russel	Congress CD 2	A
Blanchard, Tom	Assembly 35	A
Brissendon, Marlene	Humboldt County Comm A	A
Ellsworth, Barry	US Senate	A
Fiore, Michele	Assembly 4	A
Fitzgibbons, Floyd	Congress CD 4	A
Frazier, Mickey	Assembly 12	A
Gobel, Ed	State Senate 3	A
Gray, Ken	Lyon County Com 3	A
Guss, Charmaine	Congress CD 1	A
Guttry, Glen	Elko County Comm 1	A
Hargis, Julie	Nye County Comm 3	A
Hastings, Bob	Lyon County Com 1	A
Heck, Dr Joe	Congress CD 3	A
Heryot, Megan	Assembly 15	A
Higbee, E. Edwin, Jr.	Lincoln County Comm C	A
Hosea, Gary	Clark Commission C	A
Hughes, Greg	State Senate 18	A
Hurst, Clayton "Kelly"	Assembly 9	A
Lynn, Greg	Douglas County Com 1	A
Marciano, Leonard	Assembly 17	A
Markowitz, Warren	Clark Commission B	A
McArthur, Richard	state senate 18	A
McKay, Les	Assembly 21	A
Mendez, Patrick	Assembly 17	A
Myers, Linda West	State Senate 4	A
Reeves, Jason	Assembly 5	A
Regeski, Phil	Assembly 41	A
Rodrigues, Miguel "Mike"	Congress CD 1	A
Rodriguez, Felipe	Assembly 4	A
Ross, Kelli	State Senate 18	A
Schmidlein, Robert	Elko City Council	A
Seaman, Victoria	Assembly 9	A
Utterback, James "Gunny"	Mineral County Comm A	A
Van Der Beek, David	US Senate	A
Vaughan, Stan	Congress CD 1	A
Wegner, Kenneth	Congress CD 4	A
Woodbury, Melissa	Assembly 23	A
Bruns, Thomas	Elko City Council	B
Crowley, Martin	Churchill County JP	B
Dixon, Ken	Lincoln County Comm A	B
Gladwill, Gary	Lyon County Comm 3	B
Harrington, Bill	Assembly 5	B
Harris, Becky	Assembly 21	B
Herr, Barry	Clark Commission A	B
Jones, Brent	State Senate 9	B
Lake, Craig	Clark Commission C	B
Leavitt, Brent	Assembly 7	B

Moilenen, Phyllis	Assembly 3	B
Petzak, Rooney	Assembly 26	B
Waits, Patsy	Lander County Comm 3	B
Zeller, Sid	Congress CD 4	B
Diss, Andrew	Washoe County Comm 1	C
Friedrich, Jonathan	Assembly 10	C
Groves, Amy	Assembly 14	C
Hanson, Jonathan	Assembly 4	C
Schaefer, J Michael	Assembly 16	C
Seidl, Susan	Fernley City Council Ward 4	C
Johnson, Ruth L.	Clark Commission B	D
Conquest, Fred	State Senate 9	F
Brooks, Sherry	US Senate	Ftr
Leppala, William	Eureka County Comm Dist 3	Ftr
Miller, Marco	Assembly 15	Ftr
Oceguera, John	Congress CD 3	Ftr
Poliak, Carlo	US Senate	Ftr
Stewart, Lynn	Assembly 22	Ftr



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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

2012 GENERAL ELECTION - NEVADA CANDIDATE SURVEY

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ Website: _____

E-Mail Address: _____

Occupation: _____

Office: _____ District: _____ Party: _____

Incumbent – Yes: _____ No: _____ NRA Member Number: _____

NV Firearms Coalition Member – Yes: _____ No: _____

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 state, county and local laws are now in contravention of that pre-emption statute. While those laws are superseded by the Nevada pre-emption statute, bringing these state and local laws into conformity with the pre-emption statute will clean up the code books, as well as remove sources of ambiguity in the law, 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 state, county and local laws, rules, codes and ordinances into conformity with Nevada's firearms pre-emption law?

Yes _____ No _____

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Name: _____

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 subject 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.

Question: Will you support legislation that gives Castle Doctrine 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. This applies only to Clark County. 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 recently 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.

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

Yes _____ No _____

4. Campus Carry for Concealed Firearm Permit (CFP) 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 higher-education campuses by trained and licensed CFP holders. Campus Carry legislation for Nevada was arbitrarily killed in the 2011 Nevada legislative session by being denied a hearing or vote in committee.

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Name: _____

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

Yes _____ No _____

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

Private, non-commercial transfers of firearms between private citizens 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.

Question: Will you oppose legislation restricting firearms sales by private owners/collectors.

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 a state "Point of Contact" system at an additional cost of \$25 per transaction to the firearm purchaser. Currently, the Nevada Department of Public Safety makes the contact with the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). 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 removes Nevada as a "Point of Contact"

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state for firearm records checks in favor of the free, less burdensome FFL Direct-to-NICS method of providing NICS checks for firearms purchases?

Yes _____ No _____

8. Rendering Nevada’s Concealed Firearm 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 firearms permits (CFP); and to determine which other state’s permits are honored in Nevada. However, 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 and are not subject to Nevada’s Open Meeting law. Under the current system, there are irregularities in CFP 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. In addition if a person has a revolver and a semiautomatic they must fire separate qualifications for each type. In most states, one qualification is sufficient for all guns. This is like having to drive multiple vehicles to qualify for a driver’s license. It is an unnecessary regulation.

Question: Will you support legislation that centralizes the CFP program within the State Department of Public Safety and eliminates the irregularities and high costs of this Program, and update the permitting process to allow for single-firearm qualification?

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. 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 this shooting complex to be successful it must be developed based on the plans developed by the Citizen Advisory Committee and approved by the Board of County Commissioners in 2003, 2004 and 2007.

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Question: Will you support the management, operation and development of the Clark County Shooting Park (Complex) based on the conceptual master plan and business plans approved by the Citizen Advisory Committee and the Clark County Commissioners; and support the continuation of the Citizen Advisory Committee as a committee reporting to the Clark County Board of County Commissioners?

Yes _____ No _____

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 land to recreational shooting. There are many reasons for this but 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?

Yes _____ No _____

Candidate Name: _____
(Printed Name)

Signature: _____ Date: _____