

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
September 7, 2016

The meeting of the Commission for Women was called to order by Chair Elisa Cafferata via teleconference at 9:30am on Wednesday, September 7, 2016, to 515 E. Musser Street, Carson City, NV, and 1830 E. Sahara Ave., Las Vegas, NV. Exhibit A is the Agenda and Exhibit B is the attendance roster. All exhibits are available and on file in the Department of Administration, Director's Office.

COMMISSION MEMBERS:

Elisa Cafferata, Chair
Richann Bender, Vice Chair
Anna Thornley
Brooke Westlake
Durette Candito
Diane Fearon
Allison Stephens
Colleen Baharav
JoEtta Brown

COMMISSION MEMBERS ABSENT:

Brenda Hughes

DOA STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Annette Teixeira
Mary Woods

OTHERS PRESENT:

Dr. Joanne Goodwin, Professor and Director, Women's Research Institute of Nevada
Katie Armstrong, Deputy Attorney General, Attorney General's Office
Katie Robbins, Safe Nevada, The Background Check Initiative
Lisa Marie Lightfoot, Nevada Women's History Project

Agenda Item #3 Public Comment

No Public Comment

Agenda Item #4 For Possible Action – Review and Approval of minutes of the July 27, 2016, meeting.

The motion was tabled until the next meeting, giving the members a chance to review them.

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Agenda Item #5 – For Possible Action – Exhibit of Women’s Contribution to Nevada’s History

Chair Cafferata: I am going to outline each agenda item. Brooke is going to give us an update on meeting with the Nevada Women’s History Project (NWH). Mary Woods is going to give us an update on possible locations for exhibits. My goal for this agenda item is to make sure that we have one or two commissioners who are going to keep this project moving ahead, and talk briefly about the budget and sponsors.

Brooke Westlake: I went to the meeting in Reno and the group was happy that we are once again a Commission. I am expecting someone from their group to come and make public comment at this meeting. The questions that they had for us were who, what, when, and why questions. Do we know how long we want the exhibit, do we know what kind of exhibit we want, do we want sculpture, photography, paintings, and what is the designated space that we have for the exhibit? They are willing to help us in any way possible. I believe that a permanent exhibit in both the North and South would be beneficial.

Mary Woods: The locations that we have discussed were during the Legislative Session we would have an exhibit there at the Legislative Building, and then afterward the exhibit would go to the Capitol Building in Carson City and the Grant Sawyer Building in Las Vegas. I have asked about obtaining permission to place the exhibits in the buildings. What I have been told is that is approval from the Director of Administration and then also someone in the Governor’s Office. It is typically the Chief of Staff, Mike Willden. Once we have a proposal of what the exhibit will look like, then that is when we can discuss or show the plan to the parties mentioned above.

Brooke Westlake: Do we know what the location in the two buildings will be? Once we know this, I can give the NWH an idea of the space so that they can recommend what would be best for the space.

Mary Woods: I believe that you might want to look at the final location, determining if it will be on the wall or in case. We should have this conversation first and then determine what it will actually look like. It would only be at the Legislature temporarily and that entails getting on the calendar at the Legislature.

Anna Thornley: At the Legislature they take over the second floor common area to display or they use the walls for photos or paintings. They do have bigger displays in the common areas.

Chair Cafferata: My hope is that Brooke will continue to spearhead this project with the NWH and I am also hoping that someone from Las Vegas would be interested in being a contact and resource for this project in Las Vegas. My sense is that we would be looking for two proposals for the NWH, one is what we can do with no budget and the second would be if there is some production needed a very small budget. If it is a small budget project we may need to find some sponsors. Is there anyone in Las Vegas who is interested in maybe working with Brooke on this?

Dorette Candito: I am happy to help.

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Richann Bender: We do have some public comment.

Dr. Joanne Goodwin, Professor and Director, Women's Research Institute of Nevada: I would like to offer to the Commission on this idea the availability of our recent Las Vegas PBS collaborative, "Makers: Women in Nevada History. Our website, which by March should be launched will carry small clips of women in Nevada History. This is all free and available on the internet, in addition to the exhibit you are planning. I will send the link and you can decide if you want it.

Chair Cafferata: I think it is one of the charges of this Commission to connect people also to existing resources and to information and opportunities.

Agenda Item #6 – For Possible Action – Study and Report

Chair Cafferata: I want to circle back in terms of our priorities which we have discussed several times and get clarity on them as we go into the 2017 Session and be able to say really the top priorities. We asked the Members to provide feedback on the work format, which Mary will give us an update on and then talk about some options for getting the report done. Mary provided to everyone a recap of the different ways we have identified and voted on priorities Exhibit C and D. As you look through all the different votes and comments that we have taken and the presentations that we have had, employment and earnings tied with the poverty and opportunity area, which those all go together. The presentations that we have had have been in this order: We have had four on pay equity, three on paid leave, two on childcare, and one on women at work, and then several others on fundraising, which is on the operations side. To get the Commission's priorities going into the 2017 Session my sense is that it would fair to say that economic issues, employment earnings, poverty and opportunity rose to the top in terms of the Commission's priorities.

Mary Woods: I will be talking about the options where we asked if you had a preference of topics. The first option is to use the 2015 Status of Women report prepared by the Washington, DC, based institute for women's policy research as the framework for the report. The report will organize the information using the grades from each of the report per chapter, employment and earnings, political participation, poverty and opportunity, reproductive rights, health and wellbeing, work and family, and violence and safety. The Nevada Commission for Women's report could augment the information in the Institute for Women's Policy Research Report by providing Legislators with information about how they can improve the key factors. Option two is much more focused and combines the Governor's Strategic Goal of Workforce Development with one of the top three areas of interest for the Commission for Women identified earlier this year, poverty and opportunity. The purpose of this report would be to provide Legislators with answers the questions, what do women need to successfully join the workforce and take care of their families. Similar to the first option, this report would include the data provided by the 2015 Status of Women Report, but only for the topic of poverty and opportunity. The third option was to provide an alternative to that. As the responses came in, there were three that voted for option one and five that selected option two, there was one member who submitted an alternative.

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JoAtta Brown: I submitted the alternative. Using the Governor's Workforce Development in combination with the option one poverty and opportunity, in addition add to option one add employment and earnings and work and family. The information in the Status of Women report should be incorporated into the Commission for Women Report to the Legislators. We could include pertinent statistics from the report. It is important to convey that the Commission for Women is taking a more proactive approach regarding issues that affect women in Nevada to function as a Commission is limited and hampers research and development.

Chair Cafferata: I would like to get agreement on the report format and then discuss how we are actually going to get it done between now and the Legislative Session with zero funds. It sounds like there were more votes for the focusing on Workforce Development. JoAtta's proposal starts there and adds a couple of the priority areas.

We have somewhat of a consensus on focusing in on fewer topics this time since we have no funds to actually get it done and we cannot just assign it to someone. Based on the votes there is some interest in maybe expanding the list of topics where it is relevant and where we can do it with a zero budget approach.

In terms of options for getting the report done, there are a couple of thoughts that I had, that Mary and I have discussed. One option is that several Commissions around the country actually hold public meetings where they host a workshop and ask people to come and tell them what is important. If we host a meeting in the North and South and asked people to come and tell us, particularly the framework of economic issues, employment earnings, poverty and opportunity, what is important to improving the status of women, that might be one way. We could gather the information. We would have to find a way to report those sessions, because it is a public/open meeting requirement would be in place and then we would drill the information down into a report. A second option would be some type of a survey, where we could pass the survey onto organizations that we work with. Ask everyone who has come and done a presentation to the Commission, to also circulate the survey to their members. It would not be scientific, but it would be a way to gather input. It would all be recorded so we wouldn't have to do a meeting. The third option would be to find interns. We talked a little bit after the last meeting with legal staff as to whether we would have to cover interns with Workers Compensation. We decided that as long as they were not working in a location under our direction as long as they were doing this work on their own, in their own locations, we did not have to cover them. We will check with our Legal Counsel to clarify. We will need some help from the Las Vegas members if we have interns North and South.

Durette Candito: I think your first suggestion about the meetings sound great. It seems like the public comment from the different organizations around the state that we have had in the past have a lot of good information that we all do not know about. It would be good to bring those together and assimilate some of that information.

Allison Stephens: I am seeing this as some sort of summit where we would have these various entities presenting the information and then gather the information, but it is also like an academic exercise, but have us all learn from various organizations. Do I understand the concept correctly?

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Chair Cafferata: I think that is a great added understanding of the way we could do a meeting. We can organize it around a couple of topics so that the information was coming in an organized way. This is the first time we are doing this, so it is up to us to decide what it looks like, but I like that idea.

Allison Stephens: I know we have significant financial constraints, and perhaps Dr. Goodwin could speak to this also, but sometimes you can sponsor graduate assistance at our Universities externally. It is a flat fee and you get someone who has a degree and is doing graduate level research and their project becomes whatever it is we are asking them to do. It is around 20 hours a week and it is all encompassing. It is a really good way to get someone who is skilled working towards a graduate degree at a lower cost option to be able to do some of these things.

Dr. Goodwin: The graduate college is the one that determines the financial need. The college should be responsive to this suggestion.

Mary Woods: Colleen Baharav checked into what UNLV might have to offer as far as interns. They did respond and said if we are interested they will start sending applicants our way this term, they just need the best contact information for the students to initiate contact with UNLV. They screen the students for their interests and grades and only send over those that would be a good match. They know that they will have to be interviewed and background checked. I have the contact information at UNLV. Also, as an alternate approach to actually organizing a meeting that we discussed, going to someone else's meeting, the logistics of a women's group that might already be holding a meeting, we could go there as an agenda item and receive information another way.

JoAtta Brown: I think that the idea of doing a community meeting or going out and getting public comment is a good idea. I think I heard that we can combine that with representatives from groups that would be at the same meeting and we would be gathering information from both and then we could add that to the report.

Chair Cafferata: I am hearing that there is an interest in meetings or workshops if we come up with topic areas so that we can organize the information that we are getting with a healthy free opportunity for anyone that wants to present information to also attend. Logistically I think that maybe one meeting in the North and one in the South. If we could get one or two interns from the North and one or two from the South, they could come to the workshops and turn the information into a report. Is there someone in the South that could help coordinate?

Allison Stephens: I would be happy to. I have contacts at UNR and UNLV and rural Nevada. In those communities we have Great Basin College and also Western Nevada College. I should be able to utilize that network to move forward.

Chair Cafferata: JoAtta Brown will also assist up in the North. We cannot get too many people working on a specific project or we create an open meeting law problem.

Dr. Goodwin: Is the point of the open meeting to talk about employment and earnings, poverty and opportunity, or is it broader?

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Chair Cafferata: Because we have discussed priorities so many times I wanted the Commission to focus on the four topics, and then the items that go under them in the various reports. If we ask for presentations on topics it would be in those areas. The idea of holding these workshops is to also create a space for a conversation if we missed some priority because we have not heard information on the topic. Due to this, there would be an open ended part of the agenda as well.

JoAtta Brown: What is the timeline?

Chair Cafferata: If there is anything that is clear that we are supposed to do in the Commission is to present a report to the Legislature, which starts in February. I think we would all want to have a chance to see the report before it went forward and present it as our work. We would need to have a draft for everyone to see in December, realistically and the absolutely the latest would be January to have a draft.

JoAtta Brown: How about the workshops themselves?

Chair Cafferata: Once we hit mid-November with the Holidays, I am thinking that the workshops would be October or early November. That would give us a month to six weeks to pull it together.

Diane Fearon: We would want to have another track of considering surveys to be available in the event that the public meetings are not able to be as robust as we might like, because we are looking at a 60-day time frame to pull together the amount of public comment that we would desire that potentially requesting through Dr. Goodwin's potential availability some survey outreach and explore that at the same time? Surveys to get that same type of input that we are seeking via the public meetings?

Allison Stephens: I do not believe this needs to be plan B, you are naturally going to have people that cannot attend the meeting in person, so the more information the better.

Diane Fearon: It would follow the same format of information gathering.

Item Agenda #7 – For Possible Action – Proposed Legislation

Chair Cafferata: As we start to get things moving, we are discovering the limits of our charter under the Nevada Revised Statute. I have a quick report on Exhibit E. I did have a conversation with the Governor's Office. They have allocated all of their Bill Draft Requests, so I am still looking for someone to host a BDR for us, to clean up our part of the NRS. I do have a meeting with Assemblywoman Bustamante- Adams at the end of September and I will ask if she or the Sunset Commission Committee will carry a BDR for us. I do know that there are a few other legislators, Assemblyman Joiner for example who has indicated that they would be willing also to help us if we need a BDR. Because the Sunset Commission Committee is the one that revisited the Commission for Women, that would be the first place to start. We do not have to have this decided today because the next deadline in the BDR process is in December. I will cover them briefly, giving everyone a chance to review and hold an in-depth discussion until next meeting when everyone has had a chance to look at it. There was a bill to require the

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demographics of women in this State last session that did not go anywhere. I do think that the only diversity requirement that we have in State law is that no more than half the Commissioners are of any one political party. I think we might want to look at other demographics and push the Governor to reflect the current demographics of this State. Under current law officers are appointed for one-year terms. We might want to clarify that you can be reappointed. That is the current situation, Richann Bender is in her second term as the vice chair. I think we do want some continuity of officers. I do not know if it needs to be specified in the State law or not, but it is an opportunity. We have not as a Commission adopted a mission statement, although many other Commissions have mission statements. In a future meeting we might look at developing a mission statement. Several other states have duties for the Commission members that they are to undertake. I pulled a list of some of the duties that we have already talked about or are interested in doing. Some Commissions do lobbying; some Commissions do other things that are more directed. When our Commission was created it was clear that they did not want us to be lobbying. I did not include that. We do have several constraints in terms of the Department of Administration staffing our Commission. One issue is that the State law right now says that we can only hire consultants without salary. There are not a lot of consultants out there that work without salary the concern from the legislative history is that they did not want this Commission to hire an Executive Director and start creating a massive staff, but I do not think that the intention was that we could not hire project specific consultants. I believe that we do want to clarify in the law. We may want to clarify that we can hire consultants as paid; we may want to say that they do not have the authority to create staff positions. There are other things regarding contracting in State law that we need to clarify. That is about as far as I want to go in terms of giving information to the LCB because then they have to put in the details themselves. I think we can hold this topic until next meeting to finalize.

Anna Thornley: On the initial point about adding requirements to reflect the current demographics. Coming from my experience, when there is a very specific requirement for positions on boards and commissions it can be difficult to find people willing to fill the positions. I think making it too specific can lead to unfillable positions. We have to consider if we would rather have a full commission or not.

Mary Woods: How the powers and duties are described is vague with a lot of interpretation, it would be helpful if there was more of an explanation of what the Commission needs to be working on because if there is not. It can be interpreted a lot of different ways.

Anna Thornley: My concern with asking for too much in the statute is that can be very limiting. If it is broad and vague it gives us the ability to interpret it. If you ask for too much they can come back and say that we gave you the authority that we thought you should have and you cannot have any more. Sometimes it is better to leave it broad and then we can interpret it and make the argument that it does not say we cannot do these things. That is just another way of looking at it. You do not want to limit yourself to much.

Chair Cafferata: Once I have a chance to speak with Assemblywomen Bustamante-Adams, we then will have a clearer direction on next steps.

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Anna Thornley is going to give us a demonstration on the bill tracking system in the Legislature. We might want a volunteer to check on a regular basis to provide a brief monthly update on our priority bills.

Anna Thornley: Presented a demonstration on the Personalized Legislative Tracking System.

Chair Cafferata: We will come back to the System once we get more information on the Legislative priorities and tracking. If there is anyone who would like to volunteer for the regular updates, please let us know.

Agenda Item # 8 Presentation from Safe Nevada Ballot Initiative One

Katie Robbins: Provided written testimony Exhibit F.

Allison Stephens: Question One is criminal background checks, is it also for the dangerously, mentally ill or terminal?

Katie Robbins, Safe Nevada, The Background Check Initiative: The criminal background checks is what is already done at federally licensed dealers. This is not creating any new categories of prohibited purchasers. The criminal background checks identify whether you are a felon or a convicted domestic abuser, or have been adjudicated as mental ill by a judge, committed against your will. This extends the same background check that you get a federally licensed dealer to private sales.

Diane Fearon: Is the language now in Question one in the ballot initiative removes what the Governor opposed when he vetoed this bill in 2013?

Katie Robbins: Yes, we address it. One of the Governor's concerns was that extensions were not clearly laid out, so we have clearly laid those out for family members, hunting and target shooting, and self-defense.

Dr. Goodwin: Can you tell me what the talking points of the opposition might be?

Katie Robbins: Our largest opposition is the NRA, which is interesting the NRA was a proponent of background checks. They are the ones that originally lobbied to have it passed in the earlier 1990's. They are the only group actively working against this. The biggest talking point that we hear is criminals get guns without any background checks. But we can show with data that this is not true. In the last two years alone in Nevada nearly 5,400 people failed a background check at a federally licensed dealer. That is what we counter them with. Another thing we hear is that it is a slippery slope by taking your guns away; this is the first step in many. It has been mentioned that there would be a gun registry, which is federally illegal, that will not happen. All our organization and question one would do is require criminal background checks on all guns sales, and close the loop hole where so many people are getting guns.

Diane Fearon: How will private parties access the background checks?

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Katie Robbins: You can still meet somebody online, instead of meeting them in a McDonald's parking lot, you would meet at a federally licensed gun dealer. Nevada has more gun stores than post offices, and nearly 97% of Nevadans live within 10 miles of a gun store. This will not be inconvenient. You meet at the gun store, and the gun store would perform the background check. Once everything checks out okay you can continue the transaction privately. The only person this inconveniences is criminals. If you are not a prohibited purchaser, you will have no problem.

Chair Cafferata: In response to your request for a letter of support from this group, as I have pointed out the one thing in our legislative history that is clear, it is not intended for the Commission to be a lobbying organization, so I do not feel that it is within our authority to write a letter of support at this point. We will include information on this in our report, which will be issued after the election.

Agenda Item #9 – For Possible Action – Fundraising

Chair Cafferata: In my Exhibit G, I took the budget which is the middle column, FY2018 from the letter that the Commission sent to the Governor, to put it all in one place. I added to that an item for recognition in terms of creating the exhibits; I also put in a number for the study, and then general items to run the Commission. This is so that we would have a draft framework if we were to get into a fundraising mode. This would be something we could take to people to explain why we are asking for money. I do not think we need to take action on it today; we do not have enough information at this point.

I did get an update from the Governor's Office about our letter asking for funding. Everyone had to have their requests into the Governor by September 1, which we had done. The Governor's Office actually has a file of all of the requests from all the agencies, commissions, and boards, everything that is not agency budget item. That is all reviewed in the next several months and the Governor himself actually decides what will go into the Governor's recommendation once they have assembled their larger budget based on agency requests. Are request is in to the Governor's Office and it will be considered. We will not have a clear picture of what has happened with it until closer to the State-of-the-State address by the Governor.

At the last meeting we got our first look at the funding organization information that Brenda Hughes put together for us. I have included this as Exhibit H. Brenda is not here today. If other Commission members have connections or ideas for funding organizations please let staff know and we can continue to update this grid of funding organizations that we might approach. We cannot approach people to ask for money until we have clarity about what we are asking for and what we would do with the funding.

The biggest two areas between this meeting and next meeting are if we do an exhibit what would the price tag be and I think that if we ask the Nevada Women's History Project to give us two proposals with sponsors and without. Also, when we get some information about these public workshops and the costs, such as security at UNLV, etc., the cost of using a room and making copies. Once we have those two things then we can figure out who we would go ask for sponsoring support.

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JoAtta Brown: Will you bring the budget back for discussion in our next meeting?

Chair Cafferata: Yes. I am going to look to the members that are spearheading the exhibit and the meetings if you have information about what those costs will be, if you will let me know so we can update the budget with real numbers.

Agenda Item #10 For Possible Action – Work Plan

Chair Cafferata: I have this on the agenda in case we needed to come back and encourage people to volunteer for tasks. But, it appears we have this covered. No other action is needed at this time.

Agenda Item #11 For Possible Action – Jr. Commission

Chair Cafferata: I think this has been folded into our discussion about doing the report. I think we have identified that we will be looking for interns and/or grad students. Allison Stephens and Joanne Goodwin I will ask you to help us with what would be required to get interns, particularly if there is a stipend requirement or a budget requirement.

Mary Woods: We still need to discuss if the Worker's Compensation coverage would extend to those volunteers. I did speak with our Risk Manager, Ana Andrews, her comment back was that they still would be considered volunteers and the Worker's Compensation would protect anyone that is working on a project for the Commission. I believe this is a question for our legal counsel. There might be a release or a waiver for the interns that they might sign that states if we get injured while working on this project that we won't be covered for Worker's Compensation.

Katie Armstrong, Deputy Attorney General: I can look into that. It was my understanding that volunteers needed to be covered under Worker's Compensation. I did not know to what extent, because our volunteers would be a little bit different. I can look into a possible release or waiver.

Chair Cafferata: This is a question then for Allison and Joanne if we are engaging interns through the University System are they covered as students through the University?

Dr. Goodwin: From my experience getting a graduate student with experience in a specific methodology would be the preferred route rather than walking into an undergraduate class and dealing with people who do not know content, let alone the methods. As I understood Regent Stephens she would be willing to work with me to get assistance ships. That might not happen this semester so there might be a half-n-half going on where a student might come in January to pick it up, but do some of the work at the end of this term.

Allison Stephens: My understanding is that whatever the package deal is, it rolls in a lot of these issues, whether it is health insurance requirement for students or worker's compensation, a process that includes all in the package. I will work with Dr. Goodwin to research and find out exactly what that is. It is already taken into consideration with their programs.

Agenda Item #12 For Possible Action – Policies and By-Laws

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Chair Cafferata: At our last meeting we discussed creating By-Laws and/or guidelines for policies for working on behalf of the Commission, such as raising money, communicating with legislators. JoAtta has done some work on this.

JoAtta Brown: I went online and found a suggestion for an outline of By-Laws, but Mary also sent me one that I like. The Nevada Interstate Mutual Aide Committee could be the guideline and I would create our By-Laws using that adding to its fundraising and some other items that should be in our By-Laws. These By-Laws that we would have would also reflect the Nevada Commission for Women under NRS, some of these things would be carried over. What I proposed to do is what you agree on as an outline I will make a draft and at our next meeting can go over it.

Anna Thornley: I am glad you said it would tie into the NRS. I think that is a good way to get back to Mary's point to narrowing the NRS. Rather than narrowing the NRS it is a good way to put into the By-Laws, and then we have control over it. It is up to us to make changes, rather than having to go back to the Legislature to ask for any changes or worry about constraining ourselves too much in the statute.

Chair Cafferata: Is there any specific areas that you need input from the members as you are crafting the By-Laws?

JoAtta Brown: I would like to know what they all think.

Agenda Item #13 For Possible Action – Business Cards

Mary Woods: If you do want business cards for the Commission, please see the form to order that was sent to you by email Exhibit I.

Agenda Item #14 For Possible Action – Membership

Mary Woods: This is for the National Association of Commissions for Women Exhibit J. I did learn that the membership is on an annual basis. It goes on a calendar year. I was thinking that you will probably want to wait until December to collect the money and send it into become a member of the National Commission. Because they are a new vendor to the State the National Association would need to pay \$200 to become a vendor. One way around this we would just have each person give someone your \$10 and one commissioner will write a check to the National Association directly.

Chair Cafferata: I will be happy to collect the money and submit the application, if everyone is interested. When we get closer to December we will address this.

Agenda Item #15 For Possible Action – Next Agenda

Chair Cafferata: Does anyone have any agenda items for the next meeting? We will ask Brooke for an update on the exhibits. We will have an update on the By-Laws from JoAtta and an update on the public meetings going into the report. Those things will all combine together and

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update on the budget. We will have an update on using volunteers/interns for the Worker's Compensation requirement.

Mary Woods: Brooke do you need any more discussion on what the exhibit should look like?

Brooke Westlake: It would be in my best interest to know the final locations. I will send you an email requesting more information on the locations so I can present it to the group. I had written down some notes that Mr. Willden will be the one who will approve the final spot. We will need to know this before we present.

Mary Woods: Is the Nevada Women's History Project already creating something?

Brooke Westlake: Not yet, I need to go back to them with more information. Now that I know it depends on the location, I will go back with that information.

Mary Woods: It will be a hallway. What other input from the group would you like before going back with your guidelines to the History Project staff?

Brooke Westlake: Yes. That would be great, especially if someone wants something specific such as photography, etc. How and when will I find out about the space?

Chair Cafferata: It will be a hallway in the Capitol Building. It is fairly large. At the Grant Sawyer Building in Las Vegas there are several locations, but again we are looking at something in both cases that can hang on the wall or a couple of hallways.

Brooke Westlake: Can I get a consensus from everyone today on what they would prefer, such as a painting or photography?

Chair Cafferata: We talked about an exhibit that documented the history of women in Nevada. I know that there is a couple and there have been those exhibits at the Legislature. There was some discussion of documenting more everyday women in Nevada, including current women in different occupations. Do we want a theme of women's history or contributions? It would be good to have a narrow theme.

Richann Bender: How about women's firsts? Women that have held positions first or became first on a board, or first military.

Mary Woods: Dr. Goodwin when you were saying that you have done the history on women project, and that it is on a website, is that something that is already done and we could just use this information in another environment?

Dr. Goodwin: The still pictures we would have to get releases from all of the different agencies. If you wanted to show the videos or provide a computer link that a viewer could come up to or do it on loop, something like that, it does not go into the 19th century, and I think that is where you do find a fair amount of firsts in women as well as the 20th century. It adds Las Vegas and

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Southern Nevada to the story. I will send you the link so that you can see how you might want to use it.

Mary Woods: How did you describe the history project that you are working on?

Dr. Goodwin: It follows the national maker's – Women who made America project that were aired on PBS. We called it Marker's Women in Nevada History.

Lisa Marie Lightfoot, Nevada Women's History Project: We have a lot of firsts for women. We have found the first dentist in Nevada. It is an interesting idea. I am sure we could follow with the information that you have from Las Vegas, we could take a look. Our website currently is focused on the suffrage of women in Nevada. The Nevada Women's History Project would be happy to work with you with the different ideas for your exhibit.

Chair Cafferata: We had talked about maybe asking the Nevada Women's History Project if you could give us an idea of what a proposal would be, what you could do with very little money.

Lisa Marie Lightfoot: I would be happy to do that. I will provide data on different costs and ranges of projects. We do an event every spring at the Governor's Mansion called Pink Tea. It would nice to have a group do this with us. I would like to share the idea with my members. I can also offer some support with internships. I have interns and grad students in the North. I have a meeting with UNR on interns. They are trying to separate at UNR where they have service learning, internships, and student volunteers. If Brooke could attend she might be able to get the information you need.


Agenda Item #16 – Public Comment

Lisa Marie Lightfoot: I want to offer that know historically ZONTA club and Soroptimist have both gathered information on women and careers and workface. They might be good resources.

Agenda Item #17 - Adjournment

Chair Cafferata: This meeting is adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,


ANNETTE TEIXEIRA, COMMISSION SECRETARY

Commission For Women
Department of Administration
September 7, 2016



CHAIRWOMAN, Elisa Caffera ta

Richann Bender

VICE CHAIRWOMAN, Richann Bender

**Commission For Women
 Department of Administration
 September 7, 2016**

Exhibit A	Agenda – 4 pages
Exhibit B	Attendance Roster - 2 pages
Exhibit C	Topics of Interest & Focus 1 page
Exhibit D	Summary of Speakers at the Commission for Women 2 pages
Exhibit E	BDR Proposal
Exhibit F	Presentation from Safe Nevada 2 pages
Exhibit G	Commission for Women proposed Budget 1 page
Exhibit H	Fundraising Opportunities 1 page
Exhibit I	Business Card Template 1 page
Exhibit J	National Assoc of Commissions for Women 2 pages





STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

515 E. Musser Street, Room 300 | Carson City, NV 89701
Phone: (775) 684-0299 | www.admin.nv.gov | Fax: (775) 684-0298

Nevada Commission For Women

Date and Time of Meeting: Wednesday, September 7, 2016, 9:30 a.m.
Place of meeting: State Public Works Division Conference Room
515 E. Musser St. First Floor
Carson City, NV 89701
Videoconference Location: State Public Works Division Conference Room
1830 E. Sahara Ave. Room 204
Las Vegas, NV 89104

Below is an agenda of all items to be considered. **Action may be taken on items preceded by an asterisk (*) and the words "FOR POSSIBLE ACTION."**

Agenda

- 1.e Call to Order
Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair
- 2.e Roll Call
Annette Teixeira, Department of Administration, Staff
- 3.e Public Comments
Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair
- *4.e **FOR POSSIBLE ACTION** Review and approval of Minutes from the July 27, 2016, Nevada Commission For Women Meetings, *Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair*

Update on Program Goals

- *5.e **FOR POSSIBLE ACTION - Recognition – Exhibit of Women's Contribution to Nevada's History**
Discussion, possible action, and next steps related to working with the Nevada Women's History Project, and potentially others, to create an exhibit recognizing the contributions women have made toward Nevada's history and displaying the exhibit in state government buildings. *Brooke Westlake, Commission for Women, Member & Mary Woods, Department of Administration, Staff.*

***6. FOR POSSIBLE ACTION – Study & Report**

***A. For possible action** - Discussion and possible action regarding the Commission for Women's top priorities for the 2017 Legislative Session, *Mary Woods, Department of Administration, Staff & Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair*

***B. For possible action** - Discussion and possible action regarding creating a report for the 2017 Legislative session, and members' responses to approach options. *Mary Woods, Department of Administration, Staff & Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair*

***7. FOR POSSIBLE ACTION – Proposed Legislation**

***A. For possible action** - Discussion and possible action regarding language changes to the Commission for Women's creation document NRS 233I as proposed BDR to provide more clarity, *Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair*

***B. For possible action** - Demonstration of how to use the electronic Bill Draft Review Personalized Tracking System on the Legislature's website, and discussion and possible action about next steps to track bills of interest to the Commission for Women, *Anna Thornley, Commission for Women, Member*

8. Presentation from Safe Nevada regarding Ballot Initiative One, *Katie Robbins*

Update on Operational Goals

***9. FOR POSSIBLE ACTION – Fundraising**

Discussion and possible action to:

***A. For possible action** - Update the Commission's proposed budget,

***B. For possible action** - Update on the status of the letter to the Governor requesting funding,

***C. For possible action** - Gather additional information for the "Funding Organizations" table prepared by Brenda Hughes,

***D. For possible action** - Determine next steps to establish a fundraising strategy.

Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair

***10. FOR POSSIBLE ACTION - Work Plan**

Discussion and possible action regarding Commissioners assignments or volunteering for specific roles or tasks, *Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair*

***11. FOR POSSIBLE ACTION – Jr. Commission**

Discussion and possible action regarding the idea to pursue establishing a Jr. Commission of young women, *Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair*

***12. FOR POSSIBLE ACTION – Policies and By-Laws**

Discussion and possible action regarding establishing a process to develop guidelines for the members to follow when doing work on behalf of the Commission to fundraise for money and/or communicate with Legislators, *JoEtta Brown, Commission for Women, Member*

- *13. **FOR POSSIBLE ACTION – Business Cards**
Discussion and possible action regarding Commissioners purchasing their own business cards, *Mary Woods, Department of Administration, Staff*
- *14. **FOR POSSIBLE ACTION – Membership**
Discussion and possible action regarding becoming members of the National Association of Commission for Women, *Mary Woods, Department of Administration, Staff*
- *15. **FOR POSSIBLE ACTION - Discussion and possible action about agenda items and next steps for upcoming meetings: October 5, November 2, and December 7, 2016.**
Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair
- 16. Commission Member’s Comments/Public Comments
Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair
- 17. **FOR POSSIBLE ACTION - Adjournment**
Elisa Cafferata, Commission for Women, Chair

Nevada Commission For Women

Unless noted as an action item, discussion of any item raised during a report or public comment is limited to that necessary for clarification or necessary to decide whether to place the item on a future agenda.

Public comment at the beginning and end of the agenda may be limited to three minutes per person at the discretion of the chairperson. Members of the public may comment on matters not appearing on this agenda or may offer comment on specific agenda items. Comments may be discussed by the Commission but no action may be taken on matters presented by the public that are not already on the agenda marked for action. The matter may be placed on a future agenda for action.

Additional comment periods may be allowed on individual agenda items at the discretion of the chairperson. These comment periods may be limited to three minutes per person at the discretion of the chairperson. These additional comment periods shall be limited to comments relevant to the agenda item under consideration by the Commission.

All times are approximate. The chairperson reserves the right to take items in a different order or to combine two or more agenda items for consideration to accomplish business in the most efficient manner. The chairperson may remove an item from the agenda or delay discussion relating to an item on the agenda at any time. The chairperson may call for a break.

We are pleased to make reasonable accommodations for members of the public with disabilities and who wish to attend the meeting. If special arrangements for the meeting are necessary, please notify the Department of Administration Director’s Office Executive Assistant, Annette Teixeira, at (775) 684-0299 or ateixeira@admin.nv.gov as soon as possible, and no later than 24 hours prior to the time of the meeting.

Notice of this meeting was posted in the following locations and online at www.notice.nv.gov which included an affidavit of posting:

State Public Works Division - North, 515 E. Musser St., Carson City, NV Fax (775) 684-0298

NV State Library and Archives, 100 North Stewart St., Carson City, NV Fax (775)684-3330

Legislative Counsel Bureau, 401 S. Carson St., Carson City, NV Fax (775) 684-6705

State Public Works Division – South, 1830 E. Sahara Ave. Las Vegas, NV Fax (702)486-5094

Grant Sawyer Building, 555 E. Washington Ave., Las Vegas, NV Fax (702) 486-2012

Notice of this meeting and supporting materials are available on or after the date of this notice at http://admin.nv.gov/Boards/Women/Meetings/2016/2016_Meetings or you may contact Annette Teixeira at ateixeira@admin.nv.gov or (775) 684-0299.

Commission for Women

Sept. 7, 2016, 9:30am, 515 E. Musser St. Carson City, NV 1st floor

Name – Please Print	Role – member, public, etc.	Email
Elisa Cafferata	member	ecafferata@nevadaadvocates.org
Brooke Westlake	Member	PhotographyBMW@yahoo.com
Anna Thornley	Member	anna.f.thornley@gmail.com
Diane Thornton	ICB	diane.thornton@icb.state.nv.us
Marlene Lockard	NV Women's Lobby	marlene@theLockardgroup.net
Lisa-Marie High Foot	NV Women's ^{Nevada} _{WCSD} Project	lhighfoot@washneschools.net

COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
TOPICS OF INTEREST & FOCUS Feb-March 2016 Responses

JoAnn Elston

Richann Bender

Employment & Earnings
Political Participation

Colleen Baharav

Violence & Safety
Employment & Earnings

Durette Candito

Employment & Earnings
Violence & Safety

Diane Fearon

Poverty & Opportunity
Political Participation

Brenda Hughes

Violence & Safety
Employment & Earnings

Karla Scott

Political Participation
Poverty & Opportunity

Allison Stephens

Poverty & Opportunity
Health & Well Being

Anna Thornley

Work & Family
Work & Family

Brooke Westlake

Health & Well Being
Poverty & Opportunity

1. **Employment and Earnings/Equal Pay for Women in Nevada and Increase Percent of Women in Managerial/Professional Occupations**

2. **Political Participation**

1. **Permanent Protection order for victims of domestic violence**

2. **Education & Occupational Training**

1. **Women in Business**

2. **Human Trafficking**

1. **Poverty & Opportunity**

2. **Political Participation from the Nevada Report Card Summary**

1. **Domestic Violence**

2. **Leadership**

1. **My focus choice is increasing the number of registered women voters, through community outreach, public service, and early education (high school seniors, college freshmen),**
 2. **As well as assistance for senior women. This is a goal that is measurable and could make a significant impact on other areas we would like to tackle that are bigger in scope, education, healthcare and poverty.**

1. **Poverty**

2. **Health Care – Medicaid, Resources**

1. **Maternity Leave**

2. **Promoting work-life balance for moms**

1. **Health & Well-Being**

2. **Poverty & Opportunity**

Tally – Employment & Earnings 4, Poverty & Opportunity 4, Political Participation 3, Violence & Safety 3, Health & Well-Being 2, Work & Family 2.

Summary of Speakers at the Commission for Women meetings & retreat

Public Comment

February 25, 2016

Elisa Cafferata, President and CEO of NV Advocates for Planned Parenthood Affiliates

Marlene Lockard, Nevada Women's Lobby

Tamara Marino, Office Manager, Women's Research Institute of Nevada, UNLV

April 7, 2016

Joanne Goodwin, Women's Research Institute Nevada

Nancyann Leeder, Nevada Women's Lobby

Amber Joiner, Assembly District 24, Assemblywoman

Stacey Shinn, Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada

May 19, 2016

Kristy Oriol, Policy Specialist, NV Network Against Domestic Violence

Elisa Cafferata, President and CEO NV Advocates for Planned Parenthood Affiliates

Karen Jenkins, Administrator, NV Equal Rights Commission

Nancyann Leeder, Secretary, NV Women's Lobby

June 8, 2016

Richann Bender, Commission for Women Member

Nancyann Leeder, Nevada Women's Lobby

June 17, 2016

Stacey Shinn, Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada

July 27, 2016

Nancyann Leeder, Nevada Women's Lobby

Marlene Lockard, Lobbyist Nevada Women's Lobby

Agenda Item Speakers at April 7, 2016 Meeting

Elisa Cafferata, Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada, NV Coalition for Women.

As related to Agenda Item #9 Draft Re-write of SB 167 of the 78th (2015) Session - Encouraged commission to look at pay equity and equal pay for women issues.

Erika Washington, State Director, Make it Work

As related to Agenda Item #9 – Equal pay for women is one of Make it Work's top 3 priorities. Erika offers herself and the Make it Work Campaign's research as a resource.

Stacey Shinn, Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada

As related to Agenda Item #9 – The Progressive Leadership Alliance's focus is women in the workplace and has distributed a questionnaire to Legislators asking their position on women related policy such as equal pay for equal work.

Agenda Item Speakers at June 8, 2016 Meeting

Tracy Peterson-Turner, Chief Philanthropy Officer, Community Foundation of Western Nevada

Agenda Item #7 – Presentation on ways to use a community foundation to help with funding needs.

Connie Lucido, Chief of Grants Management Office

Agenda Item #8 – Presentation on Federal Funding and provided lists of Federal agencies related to women. The Vermont Commission for Women received federal funds to provide models on infrastructure for family paid leave and how it affects women.

Julie Anderson and Cynthia Hess, National Institute on Women's Research and Policy

Agenda Item #9 – Presentation on their proposal options to create research reports for the Commission.

Nancy Brune, Executive Director, Kenny Guinn Center for Policy Priorities

Agenda Item #10 – Presentation about the Guinn Center as an independent research organization that provides data driven independent analysis to Nevada's decision makers.

Joanne Goodwin, Women's Research Institute of Nevada (WRIN) via email read by Mary Woods

Agenda Item #11 – Dr. Goodwin offers to approach UNLV faculty to prepare Executive Summaries of current r

Presenters at the Nevada Commission for Women Retreat, May 19, 2016

Erika Washington, State Director, Make it Work

Presentation on the Make it Work organization whose purpose is to build communities on 3 major issues 1) equal pay for women, 2) affordable child care, 3) paid family leave.

Assemblywoman Dina Neal, NV Assembly District 7

Paid Leave Proposed Legislation presentation with review of New Jersey, California and Connecticut policies.

Denise Tanata, Director, Children's Advocacy Alliance

Presentation on Early Childhood Education regarding the quality of the program and its accessibility to low income families.

Helen Foley, Principal, Faiss, Foley, Warren PR & Gvt. Affairs

Presentation on the legislative process and encouragement that "this is our time for women."

Agenda Item Speakers at the June 17, 2016 Meeting

Nancy Brune, PhD, Guinn Center for Policy Priorities

Agenda item #4 – Presentation on the Guinn Center's proposal of options to create research reports for the commission.

TO: Nevada Commission for Women members
FROM: Elisa Cafferata, Chair
RE: Agenda Item 7: BDR proposal to clarify work of NV Commission for Women
DATE: August 29, 2016

We've discussed submitting a Bill Draft Request (BDR) to update the statute creating the Commission for Women and to clarify its mission. I have prepared the following draft BDR language for the Commission's feedback and approval.

Purpose: Update the Nevada Revised Statute creating the Nevada Commission for Women in order to clarify the Commission's mission and to allow for the efficient operations of this volunteer Commission.

Details:

NRS 233I.020 Creation; membership; designation of Chair and Vice Chair; terms of officers:

- Add a requirement that the members of the commission reflect the varied demographics of the women in the state.
- Add that the officers of the Commission may be reappointed for a second 1 year term.

NRS 233I.060 Powers and duties:

Clarify the power and duties of the commission:

- Add a mission statement: The mission of the Commission is to advance women toward full equality in all areas.
- Clarify duties the Commission is empowered to undertake:
 - Study, review and report on the status of women in Nevada;
 - Advise executive and legislative bodies on the effect of proposed legislation on women;
 - Inform leaders of business, education, health care, state and local governments and the communications media of issues pertaining to women;
 - Provide referrals and serve as a resource of information on issues pertaining to women;
 - Identify and recommend qualified women for positions at all levels of government; Promote and facilitate collaboration among local women's commissions and among women's organizations in the state;
 - Recognize and promote the contributions that Nevada women make to their community, state and nation;

NRS 233I.080 Department of Administration to provide staff assistance; volunteer workers and consultants.

Clarify the operations of the Commission by changing sub-section 2 to read:

2. The Commission may engage the services of volunteer workers and project-specific consultants ~~without salary~~ as is necessary from time to time.

- Add a limitation that this does not give the Commission the authority to create staff positions.
- Add any additional language required to allow the Commission to develop and execute an annual work program, including any clarification needed regarding contracting authority.

CHAPTER 233I - NEVADA COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

<u>NRS 233I.010</u>	"Commission" defined.
<u>NRS 233I.020</u>	Creation; membership; designation of Chair and Vice Chair; terms of officers.
<u>NRS 233I.030</u>	Members: Terms of office; reappointment; vacancies.
<u>NRS 233I.040</u>	Members: Reimbursement for certain expenses.
<u>NRS 233I.050</u>	Meetings; quorum.
<u>NRS 233I.060</u>	Powers and duties.
<u>NRS 233I.070</u>	Appointment of committees.
<u>NRS 233I.080</u>	Department of Administration to provide staff assistance; volunteer workers and consultants.
<u>NRS 233I.090</u>	Gifts, grants and contributions.

NRS 233I.010 "Commission" defined. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "Commission" means the Nevada Commission for Women.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1910; A 1995, 1921)

NRS 233I.020 Creation; membership; designation of Chair and Vice Chair; terms of officers.

1. The Nevada Commission for Women, consisting of 10 members appointed by the Governor, is hereby created.

2. The members appointed to the Commission must reflect varied political philosophies regarding issues of concern to women.

3. The Governor shall designate one member of the Commission to serve as Chair and one member of the Commission to serve as Vice Chair.

4. Each Chair, Vice Chair and other officer of the Commission shall serve for a term of 1 year.

5. No more than five members of the Commission may be from the same political party.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1910; A 1995, 1921)

NRS 233I.030 Members: Terms of office; reappointment; vacancies. Except for the initial members, the term of office of each member of the Commission is 3 years and commences on July 1 of the year of appointment. The members shall continue in office until their successors are appointed. Members are eligible for reappointment, except that no member may serve for any part of more than two consecutive terms. Vacancies must be filled by appointment for the unexpired terms by the Governor.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1910; A 1995, 1921)

NRS 233I.040 Members: Reimbursement for certain expenses. Members of the Commission receive no compensation for their services, but are entitled to be reimbursed for all travel and other expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their duties, within the limits of money available from gifts, grants, contributions and other money received pursuant to NRS 233I.090.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1910; A 1995, 1921)

NRS 233I.050 Meetings; quorum. The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair as frequently as required to perform its duties, but no less than quarterly. A majority of the members of the Commission constitutes a

quorum for the transaction of business, and a majority of those present at any meeting is sufficient for any official action taken by the Commission.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1911; A 1995, 1921; 2013, 1617)

NRS 2331.060 Powers and duties.

1. The Commission shall study the changing and developing roles of women in society, including the recognition of socioeconomic factors that influence the status of women, and recommend proposed legislation.

2. The Commission may collect and disseminate information on activities, programs and essential services available to women in Nevada.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1911; A 1995, 1921)

NRS 2331.070 Appointment of committees. The Chair of the Commission may, with the approval of the Commission, appoint committees from its members to assist in carrying out any of the functions or duties of the Commission.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1911; A 1995, 1921)

NRS 2331.080 Department of Administration to provide staff assistance; volunteer workers and consultants.

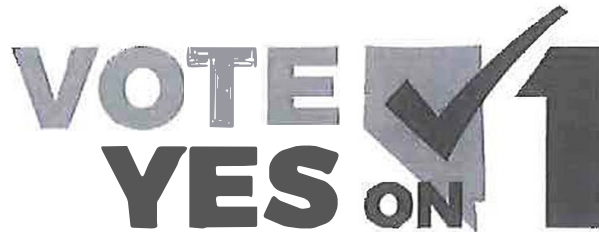
1. The Director of the Department of Administration shall provide staff assistance to the Commission as the Governor deems appropriate.

2. The Commission may engage the services of volunteer workers and consultants without salary as is necessary from time to time.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1911; A 1995, 1921)

NRS 2331.090 Gifts, grants and contributions. The Commission may apply for and receive gifts, grants, contributions or other money from the Federal Government, private agencies, affiliated associations and other persons for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this chapter and for defraying expenses incurred by the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1911; A 1995, 1921)



This November, Nevadans will vote on Question 1, the Background Check Initiative
Current federal law requires criminal background checks on gun sales at licensed dealers. However, no background check is required in the unlicensed sales conducted online, at gun shows, or even between strangers in parking lots. These sales typically occur with no background check, no questions asked – and thus, make it far too easy for criminals to get guns.

Background Checks Save Lives

91 Americans lose their lives every day to gun violence. There is no single solution to the gun violence crisis facing our country, but we should do everything we can and the fact is, background checks help save lives.

In the 18 states that have enacted comprehensive background checks:

- 46 percent fewer women are shot and killed by intimate partners
- 48 percent fewer law enforcement officers are killed with handguns
- 48 percent fewer people commit suicide with guns

About the Campaign

Since 2014 supporters and volunteers have been preparing for the Background Check Initiative to ensure a victory. In order to qualify for the ballot, over 250,000 Nevadans signed their names, breaking records in Nevada for most signatures gathered.

Today the campaign has thousands of volunteers and donors from across the state, and an advisory board of over 50 Nevadans including faith leaders, business owners, veterans and law enforcement officers.

Nevadans for Background Checks Endorsements

- Nevada Association of Public Safety Officers
- Service Employees International Union of Nevada (SEIU)
- Nevada State Education Association (NSEA)
- Nevada State Parent Teacher Association (PTA)
- The Council for a Better Nevada
- The Las Vegas Fraternal Order of Police
- The Latin Chamber of Commerce

We count among our proud and active supporters moms, veterans, doctors, survivors of gun violence, gun owners and NRA members, and Nevadans from all walks of life who are committed to creating safer communities and helping to save lives. Please learn more and join us at www.SafeNevada.org.

Nevadans for Background Checks Advisory Board

Elaine Wynn, *Elaine P. Wynn & Family Foundation*

Jan Jones Blackhurst, *Caesars Entertainment Corporation and former Mayor of Las Vegas*

John R. Bailey, *Managing Partner, Bailey Kennedy, LLP*

Marybel Batjer, *former Chief of Staff to Governor Kenny Guinn*

Shelley Berkley, *former Congresswoman and Nevada President of Touro University*

Diana Bennett, *Paragon Gaming*

Michelle Haas Brenes, *Community Leader*

Sue Brooks, *MOMs Demand Action, Nevada Chapter Lead*

Joe Brown, *Fennemore Craig, Director*

Michael Brown, *Community Leader*

Yvanna Cancela, *Culinary Workers Union Local 226*

Radha Chanderraj, *former member of Gaming Control Board*

Jim Dunlap, *President, National Association of Public Safety Officers*

Dr. Robert E. Fowler, Sr., *Victory Missionary Baptist Church*

Myra Greenspun, *Greenspun Media Group*

Peter Guzman, *President, Latin Chamber of Commerce, Las Vegas - Nevada*

Mike Haley, *former Sheriff of Washoe County*

Kevin Hooks, *Las Vegas Urban League*

Wendy Hornbuckle, *Community Leader*

Steven Horsford, *former US Congressman and State Senate Majority Leader*

Justin Jones, *former Nevada State Senator*

Will Kemp, *Kemp, Jones & Coulthard LLP*

Dave Kallas, *Former President, Southern Nevada Conference of Police and Sheriffs*

Tom Kaplan, *Wolfgang Puck Fine Dining Group*

Dr. Ikram Khan, *physician*

Mary Lau, *Retail Association of Nevada*

Joel Menchaca, *Senior Pastor at Amistad Cristiana Church*

Sue Menschke, *Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence*

Sandy Miller, *former First Lady of Nevada*

Lesley Miller, *Partner, Kaempfer Crowell Law firm*

Barbara Molasky, *Molasky and Associates*

Jenna Morton, *Morton Restaurant Group*

Alisa Nave, *Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck*

Hanadi Nadeem, *Community Leader*

Tim O'Callaghan, *Catholic Diocese of Las Vegas*

Tisha Overman, *Community Leader*

Richard Perkins, *Former Speaker of the Assembly and Henderson Chief of Police*

Lesley Pittman, *Community Leader*

Andres Ramirez, *Ramirez Group*

John Ritter, *Focus Property Group*

Rory and Cindy Reid, *Community Leaders*

Sig Rogich, *Rogich Communications Group*

Ray Steiher, *Retired, Las Vegas*

Metropolitan Police Department Homicide

Elaine Sanchez, *philanthropist*

Phil and Jennifer Satre, *philanthropists*

Maureen Schaefer, *Community Leader*

Frank Schreck, *Partner, Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck*

Ellen Schulhofer, *Shareholder, Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck*

Stephanie Sibley, *Nevada Legal Support Services*

Todd Sklamberg, *Sunrise Hospital & Medical Center*

Donald Snyder, *retired Business Executive and Community Leader*

Virginia Valentine, *Community Leader*

Sue Wagner, *Former Lieutenant Governor of Nevada*

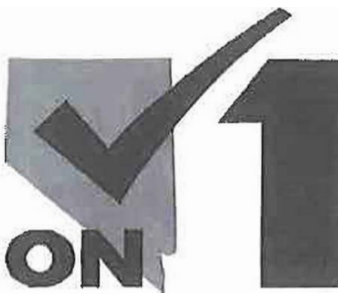
Steve Wynn, *Wynn Resorts*

Michael and Renee Yackira, *Community Leaders*

Bill Young, *former Sheriff of Clark County*

Agenda
Item #8

VOTE
YES ON 1



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How Does It Work?

Under Question 1, The Background Check Initiative, unlicensed sellers (individuals or online sellers) will meet their buyers at a licensed gun dealer. Over 97% of Nevadans live within 10 miles of a licensed gun dealer, so this would be easy and convenient.

If the gun dealer agrees to help process the sale, the dealer will conduct a background check on the potential buyer and comply with state and federal law. Ninety percent of checks are completed in 90 seconds or less. For those that are not, the seller can take the gun with him or her while the check is being completed, provided the buyer and seller return to the dealer to complete the transfer.

What Are The Exceptions?

Question 1, the Background Check Initiative does not require checks for the following transfers:

- Sales, gifts, or other exchanges between immediate family members;
- Temporary transfers for self—defense, hunting and trapping, target—shooting, and organized competitions and performances, or between parties during sale of firearm.
- Transfers by or to a law enforcement agency or a peace officer, security guard, or member of the armed forces acting within the course and scope of his or her employment or official duties;
- Transfers of antique firearms;
- Transfers to executors of estates or trusts;
- Transfers between family members including parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, nieces and nephews.

What will Question 1, the Background Check Initiative, do?

Current law requires a background check to purchase a gun from a licensed dealer, but criminals and other dangerous people who are prohibited from having guns can easily avoid background checks by buying guns from unlicensed sellers—including strangers selling guns online or at gun shows—no background check required, no questions asked. This initiative will close that loophole and require criminal background checks for all gun sales in Nevada, with reasonable exceptions for family members.



Will Question 1 make it harder to purchase a gun?

With an estimated 1,000 licensed firearm dealers in Nevada, law-abiding Nevadans won't notice any difference under this initiative—the only people “inconvenienced” will be felons, domestic abusers, and other dangerous people who are prohibited from having guns under federal law.

How much will the background check cost?

The initiative does not set a price, but allows licensed dealers to charge a “reasonable fee” for running the background check—the same as they do now for sales from their stores.

Will Question 1 create a registry of firearms?

No. Current federal law prohibits creating or keeping a registry of firearm purchasers. This initiative does not impact that law—it only focuses on enforcing other laws to help prevent criminal access.

How does Question 1 impact gun shows?

Current Nevada law requires licensed dealers—but not individual sellers—to conduct background checks at gun shows. Question 1 simply levels the playing field for all buyers and sellers. An unlicensed seller can simply walk the firearm to a licensed dealer, who can perform the background check on the spot. Most checks take less than 90 seconds.

Do background checks work to deter criminal access to firearms?

Yes. While no law can end all crime, background checks can and do make it harder for dangerous people to access firearms—and can help save lives. Since the background check system went into effect, nearly 2.5 million sales to dangerous people have been blocked because they failed background checks at licensed dealers. And in states that require background checks for all gun sales, there are 46% fewer women shot to death by intimate partners; 48% fewer law enforcement officers shot and killed; and 48% less gun trafficking.

For more information please visit www.safenevada.org

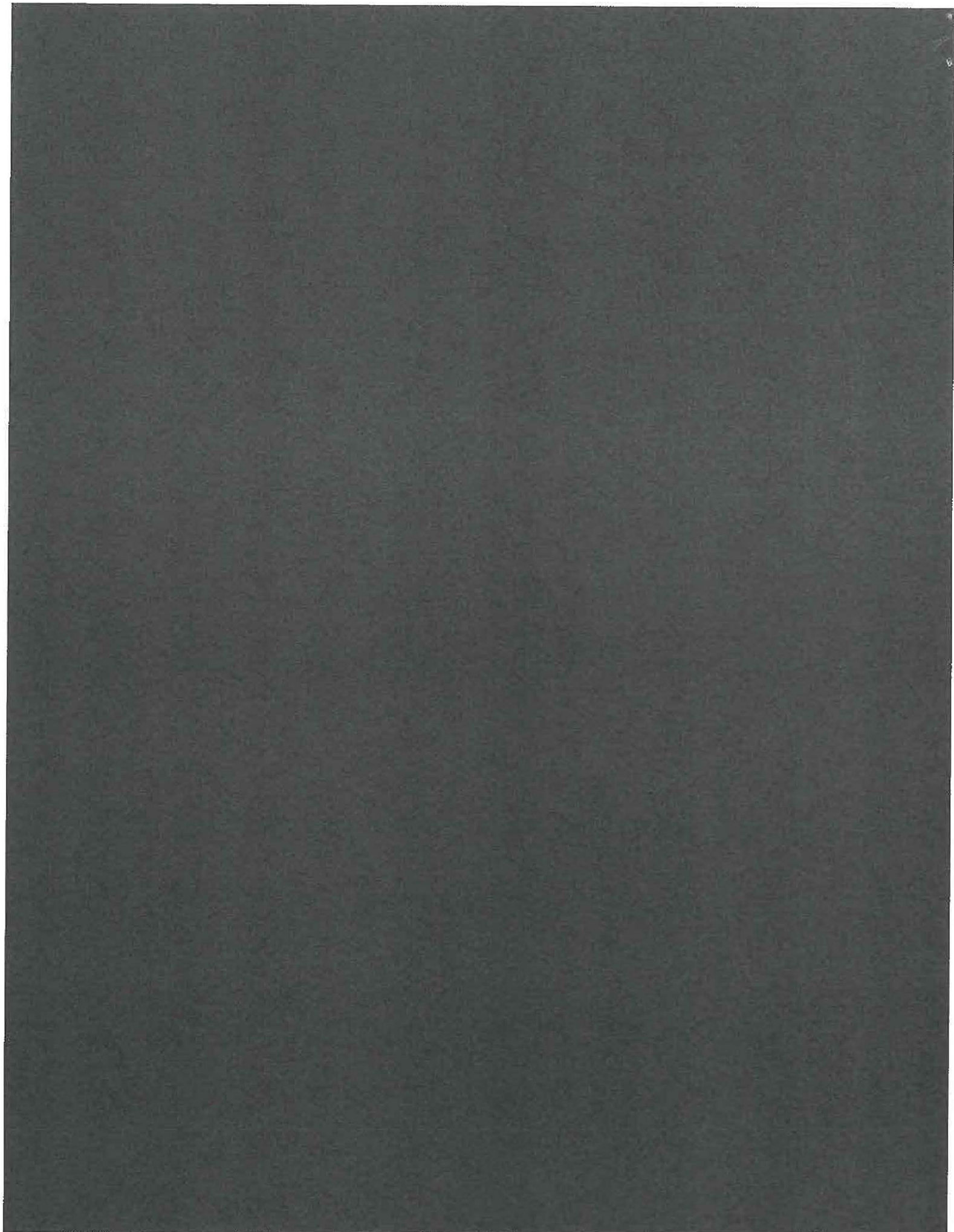
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A CENSUS OF INTIMATE PARTNER GUN HOMICIDES IN NEVADA

MARCH 2016





A CENSUS OF INTIMATE PARTNER GUN HOMICIDES IN NEVADA

EVERYTOWN FOR GUN SAFETY SUPPORT FUND
THE NEVADA NETWORK AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

3	Executive Summary
6	Background: Weak Gun Laws and Domestic Violence
7	A Census of Intimate Partner Gun Homicides in Nevada
8	Patterns and Trends
12	Selected Incidents
16	Conclusion
17	Notes
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the early hours of July 9, 2012, Korinda Rodriguez and her husband, Jeffrey, prepared to leave their home in Reno to go to work at a local newspaper, where they were both employed. As they got ready, the couple began to argue. They had fought in the past but on this particular morning, Korinda threatened to leave Jeffrey. In separate cars, Jeffrey followed Korinda as she drove to work. When she tried to speed away from him, he became enraged and, on the median of U.S. 395, he used his vehicle to run her off the road.

As she stood beside her car, threatening to call the police, Jeffrey drew his gun.

By the time the police arrived at the scene, it was too late. Jeffrey had shot Korinda twice, killing her, before opening fire at passing vehicles. While there was nothing anyone could do to save Korinda's life at that point, her murder was not inevitable and represented, among other things, the failure of state gun laws to protect her.

From the standpoint of the law, Jeffrey should not have been able to purchase the firearm he used to kill Korinda. He had been convicted of numerous felonies including sexually motivated coercion of a minor, burglary, and attempted theft, any of which prohibited him from purchasing and possessing firearms under federal and Nevada law. If Jeffrey had tried to purchase the gun from a licensed firearm dealer, federal law would have required him to pass a background check before he could buy the firearm. Jeffrey would have failed, and the sale would have been stopped.

But Nevada law leaves a gaping loophole for dangerous people like Jeffrey to get armed: unlicensed gun sellers are exempt from the requirement to conduct background checks. As a result, Jeffrey was able to purchase two handguns from his neighbors, who could sell them to him without having to conduct a background check. In fact, Jeffrey later told police he sought out his neighbors deliberately because Jeffrey knew he was not allowed to have guns, and he also knew he could buy guns from them with no questions asked.

Preventing abusers from accessing firearms saves women's lives, and the circumstances of Korinda's death — shot to death by an intimate partner — are not uncommon in Nevada. To better assess how these crimes occur, Everytown partnered with the Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence to compile a comprehensive database of intimate gun homicides in the state over a five-year period (2010 through 2014). This research — the most in-depth of its kind for the state — gives policymakers the measure of these recurrent crimes:

- ☞ Women in Nevada are **65 percent more likely to be shot to death** by intimate partners than women nationwide, according to an Everytown analysis of FBI data. In fact, Nevada has the fifth highest rate of domestic violence gun murder of any state in the country.¹
- ☞ Everytown identified **46 domestic violence gun homicides in Nevada over the five-year period**. During the shootings the perpetrators also shot 10 additional victims—friends, family members, and children—killing six of them, two of whom were children.

- In addition to those who were killed or injured, at least **20 children witnessed or were present for the shootings**. In fact, at least 39 percent of the murders took place **in the presence of other individuals**, demonstrating the devastating impact these homicides had on the children, families, and community members present during the shootings.
- There were ample indications that the perpetrators posed a risk to their partners. More than **one in four shooters had a criminal record that prohibited them from possessing firearms—the majority due to a prior domestic violence crime**.
- Of seven homicides committed by people barred from possessing firearms where the source of the gun could be determined, **two obtained them in an unlicensed transfer**.
- After murdering their intimate partners, **nearly two-thirds of the offenders killed themselves**, all but one with a firearm.

These murders and the data drawn from them shine a light on fatal domestic violence in Nevada—and illuminate solutions that may prevent future abusers from obtaining firearms and causing further deaths. The incidents documented in this report vividly illustrate that Nevada needs an improved approach to addressing the threat gun violence poses for victims of domestic violence.

BACKGROUND: WEAK GUN LAWS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence—a pattern of intimidation and manipulation that manifests in many different forms of abuse, such as physical, emotional, psychological, and sexual¹—affects the lives of women across the United States.² More than a million women in the United States are physically assaulted by an intimate partner every year, and more than one in three women in the United States will experience domestic abuse in her lifetime.³

In the United States, domestic violence is deeply intertwined with gun violence. Over the past 25 years in the United States, more intimate partner homicides have been committed with guns than with all other weapons combined.⁴ This is, in part, because the presence of a gun in a domestic violence situation increases fivefold the risk of homicide for the victim.⁵ Abusers also often use guns as a means of intimidation and control: two-thirds of women who had been abused and who lived in a household with a firearm reported that their partner had used it against them, most often by threatening to shoot or kill them.⁶

The connection between domestic violence and gun violence is readily apparent in Nevada. An Everytown analysis of FBI data found that 49 percent of women killed by intimate partners in the state were shot to death.⁸ And Nevadan women are 65 percent more likely to be shot to death by their intimate partners than women nationwide: there were 6.6 domestic violence gun homicides per million female Nevadans compared to 4.0 nationwide, the fifth highest rate of any state.⁹

Victims are often asked why they do not leave violent relationships. Separation from an abusive partner may jeopardize their financial stability or custody over their children; furthermore, leaving is the most dangerous time for victims. Of the victims in this study, 31 percent had already left their abusers at the time they were killed.

Due to the elevated risk posed by abusers who obtain firearms, state and federal lawmakers have responded with measures intended to keep guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. States with the strongest laws require criminal background checks for all gun sales, bar domestic abusers and stalkers from purchasing and possessing firearms, and have implemented processes to ensure that abusers turn in the guns already in their possession when they become prohibited.

Properly enforced, these laws make women safer. In states that require background checks for all handgun sales, 46 percent fewer women are shot

to death by intimate partners.¹⁰ And research shows that state laws restricting firearm access to people under domestic violence restraining orders experience 25 percent fewer domestic violence gun murders.¹¹

But in many states, gaps in the law and failures of enforcement give domestic abusers easy access to guns. Nevada's laws contain such loopholes, and they represent a lethal threat to victims of domestic and family violence in the state.

Nevada law does not require background checks for all gun sales. Federal and state law prohibit convicted domestic abusers and people subject to qualifying domestic violence protection orders from buying guns¹² (in Nevada, qualifying protection orders, called “domestic violence extended protection orders,” are those issued after notice and a hearing).¹³ Licensed gun dealers are required to conduct background checks and the public safety benefits of this measure are plain: In just the last three years, background checks conducted by Nevada dealers blocked 5,379 gun sales to prohibited people including 959 to people convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors or subject to domestic violence protection orders.¹⁴ But unlicensed gun sales are exempt from the background check requirement, greatly undermining the effectiveness of these prohibitions. Abusers who are prohibited from possessing firearms are still able to easily obtain them in unlicensed sales — notably at gun shows or online — with no background check required.

Nevada law does not ensure that domestic abusers who become prohibited from having guns turn in any guns they already own. Last year, Nevada enacted laws prohibiting gun possession by convicted abusers¹⁵ and abusers under most extended protection orders.¹⁶ But when abusers becomes prohibited from possessing guns because they are convicted of domestic violence crimes, there is no law requiring them to turn in the guns they already own. And in the case of abusers who become subject to domestic violence extended protection orders, although the court *may* require them to turn in any guns already in their possession, that important safeguard is not automatic. Even when an abuser under an extended protection order is required to turn in his or her firearms, there is no clear enforcement process to ensure the abuser relinquishes them. These gaps in the law mean that many dangerous offenders keep their guns.

A CENSUS OF INTIMATE PARTNER GUN HOMICIDES IN NEVADA

METHODOLOGY

To examine the circumstances of domestic violence gun homicides in Nevada — and to identify opportunities for prevention — Everytown attempted to identify every intimate partner gun homicide in the state between 2010 and 2014. Incidents were drawn from a list of shootings provided by the Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence, incidents listed in the FBI’s Supplementary Homicide Reports, police and court documents, and media reports. Everytown only included incidents in which an individual killed a current or former intimate partner (spouse or dating partner) and firearm injuries were determined to be the primary cause of death.¹⁷

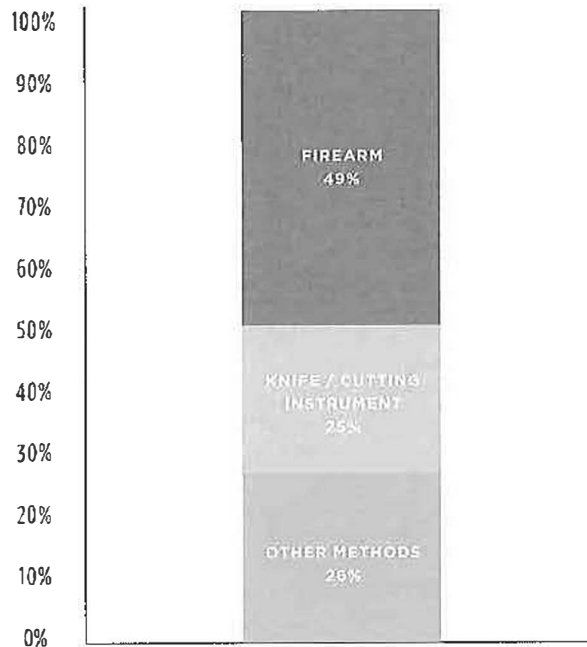
For each included incident, Everytown reviewed publicly available media reports, subscription-based news databases, and police and court records to develop further information on the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, the prior criminal history of the perpetrator, and the source of the firearm, where known. In several cases, Everytown spoke with family members of the victims to obtain further details.

This census likely undercounts the true number of intimate partner gun homicides in the state.¹⁸ The FBI’s Supplementary Homicide Reports rely on police departments to voluntarily submit their homicide data on an annual basis and based on a comparison with firearm homicide data from the CDC’s National Vital Statistics System Fatal Injury Reports during the same time period, the total number of homicides is likely underreported.¹⁹ Additionally, the FBI’s Supplementary Homicide Reports do not have a category for identifying homicides between former dating partners, meaning those homicides cannot be included in the total of intimate partner homicides.²⁰

Nevertheless, this census represents the most comprehensive analysis of intimate partner gun homicide data in Nevada to date, and provides policymakers with important information on the frequency, nature, and impact of intimate partner gun violence in their state.

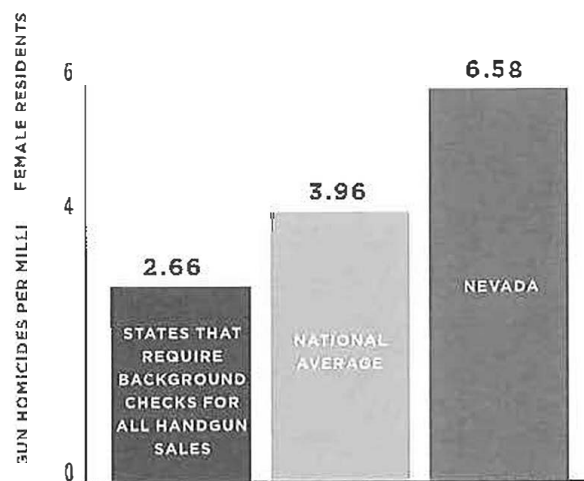
In isolation, these are tragedies, but taken together as a group, patterns emerge — as do opportunities for prevention.

INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES OF NEVADA WOMEN, BY METHOD



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2008–2012.

RATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER GUN HOMICIDES OF WOMEN



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2008–2012, and Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

PATTERNS AND TRENDS

WHO WAS KILLED OR INJURED

The vast majority of victims — 83 percent — were women, and their median age was 37 years. Frequently, they did not die alone: nearly 40 percent were shot in front of other people, and in nearly 1 in 5 homicides (17 percent), the perpetrator shot at least one additional victim not including him or herself. This accounted for six additional deaths and four non-fatal injuries.²¹

THE TOLL ON CHILDREN

The shootings had an enormous impact on children, whether or not they were physically injured. Nearly half of the perpetrators killed a partner with whom they had a child (46 percent); in 67 percent of those cases, the shooter subsequently killed him or herself, leaving their children parentless. Three children were shot during these domestic violence gun homicides, of whom two died. Another child was killed when she was stabbed during the incident. At least 20 other children witnessed or were present for the shootings. Some discovered the body of a parent or relative, others witnessed them die, and one attempted CPR on his dying mother.

Childhood exposure to domestic violence has been linked with problems including depression, addiction, and post traumatic stress disorder²² — and these cases clearly illustrate that connection. In court documents, surviving family members frequently described the lasting psychological impact this had on these children. For example, when 44-year old Las Vegas resident Troy White shot and killed his estranged wife Echo Lucas, 29, at her residence, five of Echo's children were in the home. Testimony in the subsequent trial traced the psychological impact the loss had on the children: several developed behavioral problems and one child threatened suicide and was diagnosed with depression and PTSD.²³

HOMICIDE VICTIMS

40 ADULT FEMALES



INJURIES



SUICIDES



CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE

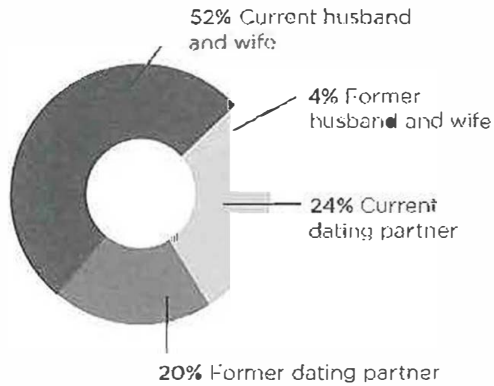


WHO PULLED THE TRIGGER

The majority of the shootings (85 percent) were perpetrated by men. The median age of the perpetrators was 46, twenty years older than the median age of gun homicide perpetrators nationwide.⁷¹ After committing homicide, two-thirds of the shooters (65 percent) killed themselves, a more frequent occurrence among male perpetrators (72 percent) than among female perpetrators (29 percent). All but one of these suicides were completed with a firearm.⁷²

More than half of the couples (56 percent) were currently or formerly married at the time of the homicide. The remainder (44 percent) were current or former dating partners. The vast majority of the couples — at least 93 percent — had lived together prior to or at the time of the incident.

INTIMATE PARTNER GUN HOMICIDES BY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERPETRATOR AND VICTIM

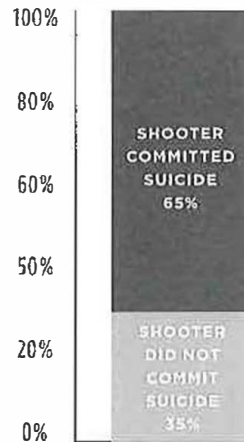


BARRED FROM POSSESSING GUNS

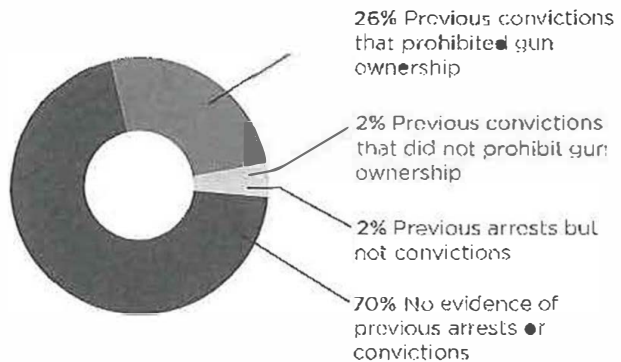
At least twelve shooters (26 percent) had a prior criminal history that prohibited them from possessing firearms. Many of these convictions were for violent crimes, including attempted murder, kidnapping, and child abuse. Two additional shooters had prior arrests or convictions not sufficient to disqualify them from possessing firearms.

Of the shooters prohibited from possessing guns, 75 percent had criminal convictions for acts of domestic violence. According to court documents, they had previously beaten, stabbed, verbally threatened, and even shot their intimate partners.

SHOOTER SUICIDE



PERPETRATORS' CRIMINAL HISTORY



PRIOR HISTORY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In more than a quarter of the cases (28 percent), the perpetrator had a documented history of violence, either through a prior domestic violence-related conviction, police involvement, or protection order.²⁶

GUN SOURCE

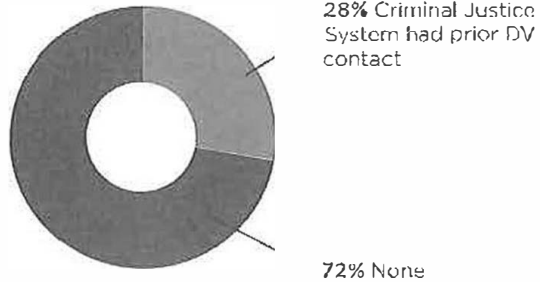
Twelve homicides were committed by shooters prohibited from possessing guns; by obtaining and reviewing police and court records, Everytown was able to glean information about the source of the firearm in six of them. Two of the perpetrators purchased their guns in unlicensed sales, without background checks. Two of the shootings were perpetrated with guns that had been reported stolen prior to the shooting, though it is unclear how the shooters themselves ultimately obtained the firearms. One shooter borrowed a gun from a friend in the days leading up to the homicide. And one perpetrator used a gun that had belonged to a deceased relative.

In at least three cases, the perpetrator used the victim's own gun against him or her.

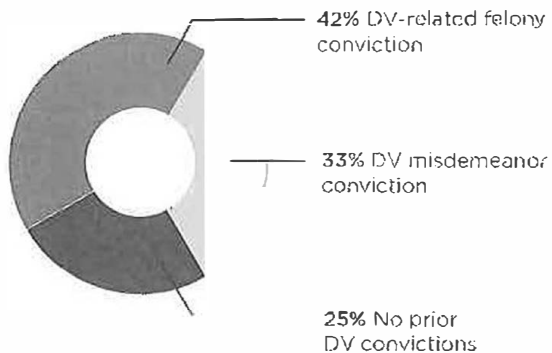
GEOGRAPHICAL TRENDS

Nearly three-quarters of identified intimate partner gun homicides occurred in Clark County.²⁷ Washoe County has the second-largest number of homicides, accounting for 9 percent of the incidents. The remainder occurred in Carson City, Douglas, Elko, Lyon, and White Pine counties. Of the homicides for which we could determine the location, the majority of the incidents (76 percent) took place at the residence of the victim or the shooter. In four incidents (9 percent), the shooter sought out the victim at his or her place of work, and two incidents took place in a vehicle.

PERPETRATORS' HISTORY OF REPORTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



PROHIBITED PERSONS' DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS



KORINDA RODRIGUEZ, AGE 29, RENO



Twenty-nine-year-old Korinda Rodriguez and Jeffrey Rodriguez, 32, woke in the early hours of the morning of July 9, 2012 to get ready for their shifts at a local newspaper, where they were both employed. During the course of an argument, Korinda threatened to leave Jeffrey and to take their three-year-old and four-month-old daughters.

They continued to fight as they left home in separate vehicles, but Jeffrey followed Korinda in his minivan and ran her vehicle into a median along U.S. 395. Then, using one of the two guns he had in the glove compartment of his car, he shot her twice in the chest. Two vehicles of passersby stopped to help, mistakenly thinking the couple had been in an accident. Jeffrey shot at both vehicles. According to court documents, he fled the scene and later returned, where he was arrested.

Jeffrey had previously been convicted of multiple felonies, which prohibited him from possessing firearms under both federal and Nevada law. In 2004 he pleaded guilty to attempted theft; in 2006, to burglary; and in 2008 to sexually motivated coercion of his 11-year-old sister.

Nevada law allowed Jeffrey to evade the background check system by purchasing both guns in unlicensed sales — one from his neighbor and one from his neighbors' son. After the shooting, Jeffrey told police that he "knew [he] wasn't really supposed to have [the gun]", but he also knew that he could purchase a gun from his neighbors without a background check because "Nevada gun laws are pretty lenient."²⁸

For shooting Korinda and at the witnesses, Jeffrey was found guilty of first-degree murder, three counts of assault with a deadly weapon, and being a felon in possession of a firearm. He was sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole.

RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT
TRANSCRIPT

CASE #

Where did the guns come from?

Rodriguez: Um, on the 380 my neighbors [redacted] and [redacted] they both have CCW's, their really good people and you know I don't think they know the whole history behind this, you know what I mean they understand Nevada gun laws are pretty lenient as far as Nevada goes so I got the 380 from them for home protection, I've had it for a while.

Did they know you were a felon?

Rodriguez: They didn't know, no. they think it's so long ago it's over and done with and I'm okay to have the weapon. The little 32 I bought from this guy a while back I really didn't want it he just ... he was their son, [redacted] and [redacted] son, [redacted] and he couldn't pay his rent, needed money, he got it from his roommate who has lots of weapons, all legal from what I understand so I gave him a hundred bucks for it and put it in the room.

BRITTNEY LAVOLL, AGE 22, LAS VEGAS



At approximately 5:45 a.m. on March 25, 2010, 22-year-old Brittney Lavoll arrived for work at the Jack In The Box on Lake Mead Boulevard in Las Vegas. As she got out of her car, she was approached by 26-year-old Kevin Gipson, a man she had previously dated and with whom she had two children. A struggle broke out and Brittney screamed for help before Gipson shot her in the head at close range with a .25-caliber handgun.

Brittney was pronounced dead at a local hospital. Gipson fled the scene on foot, but under questioning by the police the following day, he confessed to the crime.

At the time of the homicide, Gipson had a criminal history that prohibited him from possessing firearms: In 2003 and 2005, he pleaded guilty to domestic violence misdemeanor, and in 2006 he was found guilty of felony robbery. In the course of the police investigation, numerous parties said that Gipson also had a history of violence against Brittney. A babysitter for Brittney's three children attested to a violent relationship between the two. Brittney had ended her relationship with Gipson about two and a half years earlier because she suspected he was using drugs. Brittney's mother Mechele reported that Gipson had threatened to shoot Brittney on previous occasions. And about a month before the homicide, Gipson's mother contacted Brittney and told her that Gipson had a gun and was on his way to kill her, though he did not ultimately do so at that time.

Gipson told police that he bought the handgun the day before the shooting in an unlicensed sale from a friend, with whom he exchanged cash and marijuana. After the murder he returned the gun to his friend without informing him that it had been used in the commission of a crime.

In 2011, Gipson pleaded guilty to murder with the use of a deadly weapon for shooting Brittney.

Brittney's death devastated her parents and her children. Mechele described the pain she still deals with five years after Brittney's death:

"Losing a child is a feeling that can't be explained. I still cry every day for her. I constantly fight back tears when I catch myself staring at [her children] because all three of them have characteristics of Brittney."²⁹

**LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
CONCEALED INFORMATION TEST**

EVENT #:
STATEMENT OF: KEVIN GIPSON

- DL. Okay. Did you--when did you get the gun? How long before?
A. Day.
DL. One day?
A. Yep.
DL. How long had you been thinking about it?
A. That day.
DL. That, just that one day?
A. Yeah.
DL. It wasn't like something that was eating you alive for a while? No, just one day it just got in your head and?
A. it was just like go kill her.
-
- DL. How much did you pay for it?
A. I gave him, uh, fifty dollars in weed, and fifty dollars.
DL. Okay. And then you gave it back to him?
A. Yep.
DL. Did you tell him it was dirty?
A. (unintelligible)
DL. You didn't tell him it was dirty?
A. No.



MARY INMAN, AGE 42, ELKO

On April 30, 2011, shortly after 2 p.m., 53-year-old David Heinzig arrived at the Smith Power Products office building in Elko, the workplace of his ex-wife Mary Inman, 42. He broke into Mary's locked office and shot her multiple times at close range with a 12-gauge shotgun. He then fled in his vehicle and a few hours later was found in a motel room in North Las Vegas with a fatal gunshot wound.

Heinzig had a criminal record that prohibited him from possessing firearms: in 1982, he pleaded guilty to felonious grand larceny in Oklahoma. Heinzig's and Mary's relationship, which had ended in divorce in November 2010, had grown increasingly volatile over time. In subsequent interviews with police, family members described Heinzig's violence against Mary, detailing many incidents including one in which Mary locked herself in a car as Heinzig stood outside of it, threatening her with a gun. Mary was sufficiently worried about Heinzig's access to the gun that she often tried to hide it from him.

IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ELKO		
9	MARY K. INMAN,	Applicant, TEMPORARY ORDER FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
10	vs.	
11	DAVID M. HEINZIG SR.,	Date Issued: February 7, 2011
12	Adverse Party,	Date Expires: March 9, 2011
13	YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that any VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIMINAL VIOLATION and will result in a misdemeanor offense, unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law. If the violation is accompanied by a violent physical act, sentence will include incarceration of not less than five days nor more than six months in the county/city jail; \$1,000.00 fine or a minimum of 200 hours community service; reimbursement of all costs, fees and medical expenses incurred; and participation in professional counseling.	
14		
15		
16		
17	YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that you CAN BE ARRESTED even if the person who obtained the order invites or allows you to contact them. You have the sole responsibility to avoid or refrain from violating the terms of this order. Only the court can change the order upon application.	
18		
19		
20	YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that if you ARE ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING THIS ORDER you will not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after your arrest if the arresting officer determines that the violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm.	
21		
22	YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that child stealing is a felony offense, punishable by possible incarceration.	
23		

Beginning in the spring of 2010, Mary took out a series of temporary restraining orders against Heinzig, which he violated on at least one occasion by trying to contact Mary and to gain access to her residence. In February of that year Mary took out the last temporary restraining order against him, which was still in effect at the time of the shooting, having been extended several times due to difficulty in scheduling the hearing necessary to issue an extended protection order. Heinzig was prohibited under state and federal law from buying or possessing firearms due to his previous criminal conviction. None of the temporary orders required Heinzig to turn in his guns. Had an extended protection order been issued, the judge could have required Heinzig to turn in any guns in his possession. However, this temporary order provided no such opportunity.

Weeks before the murder, Mary seemed to become increasingly fearful for her life. She frequently spoke about her fears with her sister, Paula Hartbank. According to Paula, Mary told her "If something happens to me, Dave did it." Two weeks before she was killed, Mary mailed a number of important papers to Paula, including her will, with a note that said "I am sending this to you in case something happens to me."³⁰

On the morning of Mary's murder, Paula called Mary to talk. In that phone call Mary said "You know what? I think [Dave] is finally starting to leave me alone." Forty minutes later, Mary was dead.

Mary comes from a close family, and Paula describes the difficulty her mother, siblings, and daughter still face. "It's just been a hard, hard thing. She was a huge part of our lives...You just wish you could rewind that day and change things for her, for all of us...Mary was around for 41 years of my life. I tried to call her the other day and remembered, 'Oh my god, I can't call her.'"³¹

KRYSTAL McADOW, AGE 23, LAS VEGAS



According to court documents filed by prosecutors, on July 17, 2014, 32-year-old Samuel McFarland drove up to the vehicle of his ex-girlfriend, Krystal McAdow, 23, where she was sitting with a friend at a gas pump outside a 7-Eleven on West Sahara Avenue in Las Vegas, and shot her through the windshield, killing her. McFarland then fled the scene. He was arrested two weeks later in California.

McFarland was prohibited from possessing firearms due to a prior criminal history. In 2005, McFarland pleaded no contest and was found guilty of a domestic violence misdemeanor (battery) against his then-girlfriend, with whom he cohabitated at the time of the incident. In 2012, he was charged with the felony crime of battery with substantial bodily harm, and charges were pending at the time of the homicide. Court records show that McFarland had also been violent towards Krystal in the past. Several days before the homicide, McFarland shot at Krystal, but she was not physically injured, in an incident that was not reported to the police until after Krystal's death.

After the shooting, police spoke with a friend of McFarland's who described how McFarland carried guns and bought and sold them through the website Backpage.com, a classified advertising website. Unlicensed sales arranged online -- like those at gun shows or in person -- are not subject to a background check requirement. The police investigation did not clarify whether McFarland obtained the murder weapon in an unlicensed sale on that website or through other means.

McFarland was charged with murder and, as of March 2016, the case is still pending.

In the days after her daughter's murder, Krystal's mother said, "I can't imagine my life without her, and that's the hardest thing. Everyone that knew her, every life that she's touched, you'll never forget her. She's unforgettable."³²


LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
FILED **DECLARATION OF WARRANT/SUMMONS**
 (N.R.S. 171.106)
 (N.R.S. 53 amended 7/13/1983)
 "PRINT"

JUL 21 12 30 PM '14

JUSTICE COURT
 LAS VEGAS NEVADA
 STATE OF NEVADA vs: ID#: [redacted]
 COUNTY OF CLARK) DOB: [redacted]

Event Number: [redacted]

14F11055X
 DWS
 Declaration of Warrant/Summons (A10datt)
 4543101



[redacted] states McFarland is a heavy drug user and is known to carry guns. [redacted] says McFarland buys and sells firearms through backpage.com and has seen him with firearms in the past. [redacted] said McFarland did not have a gun on the night of the 17th, stated McFarland called him early in the week and asked [redacted] for 9mm ammo. [redacted] stated he didn't have any didn't think anything of it because McFarland always has guns. [redacted] knows McFarland to drive a black Nissan vehicle with personalized Nevada license plate "Mamma Mac".

Wherefore, Declarant prays that a Warrant of Arrest be issued for suspect Sam McFarland on the charge of Murder with Deadly Weapon

CONCLUSION

The connection between domestic violence and gun homicides in Nevada is stark, and the incidents detailed in this report display the scale, scope, and dynamics of the problem. Together, they illustrate the devastating impact of intimate partner gun homicides—for those killed, for those injured, for those who witnessed the violence, and for all those left behind.

Because of the risk that firearms pose when they intersect with domestic violence, the best way to prevent intimate partner gun homicides is to enact and implement state laws aimed at keeping guns out of the hands of domestic abusers. These measures include prohibiting all domestic abusers and stalkers from buying or possessing firearms, requiring background checks for all gun sales, and creating processes to ensure that abusers and stalkers who become prohibited from having guns surrender the firearms already in their possession. In 2015, Nevada took the first step by enacting laws to prohibit gun possession by convicted domestic abusers and, in most circumstances, those under domestic violence extended protection orders. Closing the remaining gaps in Nevada's laws will save lives.

The fatalities documented in this report were not unavoidable. Among other things, stronger gun laws could have prevented many abusers from obtaining firearms. If Nevada policymakers take action to close the loopholes that allow dangerous individuals unrestricted access to firearms, they will make the state a safer place for its residents.

NOTES

- Everytown for Gun Safety, "State background check requirements and rates of domestic violence homicide," available at <http://everytown.org/1fmRnLL>.
- 2 National Network to End Domestic Violence, "Frequently Asked Questions About Domestic Violence," available at <http://bit.ly/1mdcSBI>.
- 3 While domestic violence does not discriminate based on gender, American women are at a statistically higher risk of experiencing severe physical domestic violence than American men; approximately one in four women (22.3 percent) have been a victim of severe physical violence by an intimate partner as compared to one in seven men (14.0 percent); see Breiding MJ, Smith SG, Basile KC, Walters ML, Chen J, Merrick MT. Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization—National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011. *MMWR* 2014; 63(SS-8): 1-18.
- 4 "Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Centers for Injury Prevention and Control (March 2003), available at: <http://1.usa.gov/1zgqEOL>.
- 5 Professor April M. Zeoli, Letter to the Hon. Patrick J. Leahy and Charles Grassley, Jan. 28, 2013.
- 6 J.C. Campbell, S.W. Webster, J.Koziol McLain, et al. "Risk factors for femicide within physically abuse intimate relationships results from a multi-state case control study," *93 Amer. J. of Public Health* 1089-97 (2003).
- 7 Susan B. Sorenson and Douglas J. Wiebe, "Weapons in the Lives of Battered Women," *94 Am. J. Pub. Health* 1412-1413 (2004).
- 8 Everytown analysis of FBI Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2008-2012, available at: <http://bit.ly/1vVxm4K>.
- 9 Everytown for Gun Safety, "State background check requirements and rates of domestic violence homicide," available at <http://everytown.org/1fmRnLL>.
- 10 Id.
- 11 April Zeoli and Daniel Webster, "Effects of domestic violence policies, alcohol taxes and police staffing levels on intimate partner homicide in large US cities," *Journal of Injury Prevention*, 2010, available at <http://1.usa.gov/1qT58h>
- 12 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8),(9); NRS § 202.360(1)(d).
- 13 Nevada courts issue two types of protection orders: temporary orders, which last for up to 30 days and can be granted without notice to the adverse party, and extended orders, which must be preceded by a hearing at which both parties can participate and, once issued, can last for up to one year.
- 14 Everytown for Gun Safety, "State background check requirements and rates of domestic violence homicide," available at <http://everytown.org/1fmRnLL>.
- 15 2015 NV SB 175.
- 16 Two pieces of legislation were enacted in 2015 concerning firearm possession by abusers under extended protection orders. SB 175 added a prohibition against possession of guns by convicted abusers, and barring subsequent purchase or acquisition of guns by anyone under an extended protection order. SB 240 added a prohibition against possession of guns by anyone prohibited under federal law. This includes abusers under extended protection orders in Nevada, if the victim was a current or former spouse, co-parent, or cohabitant, but not if the victim was a dating partner.
- 17 Among the cases excluded were those in which the perpetrator shot but did not kill their intimate partner (although others may have been killed in the incident); the identity of the shooter could not be determined based on a search of all available information; the victim was shot but the gunshot wound was not the cause of death; the perpetrator shot the victim with a black powder rifle, which is not subject to the same background check requirements; the perpetrator hired a third-party to kill the intimate partner; and there was not definitive evidence that the perpetrator and the victim were current or former intimate partners.
- 18 "In a comparison of the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) with the study database, the SHR identified only 71.1 percent of the partner victims and could at best identify only 26.7 percent of the victims other than partners. Intimate homicides involving multiple victims were underreported in the SIIR. Cases involving ex-boyfriend perpetrators were reported as partner homicides less often in the SHR than other intimate relationships"; see L. Langford, N. Isaac, and S. Kabac, "Homicides Related to Intimate Partner Violence In Massachusetts: Examining Case Ascertainment and Validity of the SHR", *2 Homicide Studies*, 353-377 (1998).
- 19 A comparison of the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) and the CDC National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) in 2008-2012 shows that the SIIR reported 98% of female firearm homicides included in the NVSS.

- 20 Janice Rochl, Ph.D., Chris O'Sullivan, Ph.D., Daniel Webster, ScD, and Jacquelyn Campbell, Ph. D, "Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Validation Study," Doc. No. 209731 (2005).
- 21 In one additional incident, the perpetrator fatally stabbed his 3-year-old daughter.
- 22 Dube, Shanta R., Robert F. Anda, Vincent J. Felitti, Valerie J. Edwards, and David F. Williamson. 2002. "Exposure to Abuse, Neglect, and Household Dysfunction among Adults Who Witnessed Intimate Partner Violence as Children: Implications for Health and Social Services." *Violence and Victims* 17 (1): 3-17. Edleson, Jeffrey L. 1999. "Children's Witnessing of Adult Domestic Violence." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 14 (8). jiv.sagepub.com: 839-70.
- 23 State of Nevada v White, No. C-12-286357-1 (EOCR 2015).
- 24 Everytown analysis of FBI Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2008-2012, available at: <http://bit.ly/1yVxm1K>. Median age of gun homicide perpetrators in the United States during this period was 26 years of age.
- 25 One suicide was attributed to a fatal drug overdose.
- 26 Here we assume domestic violence to be in accord with Nevada's definition.
- 27 Clark County has the largest population of all counties in Nevada, with nearly 2 million residents, according to the U.S. Census Bureau (2010).
- 28 Transcript of police interview.
- 29 Written interview with Everytown, January 9, 2016.
- 30 Phone interview with Everytown, January 5, 2016.
- 31 Id.
- 32 Castelan, A., "Victim's mother said daughter dated murder suspect," KSNV News, Jul. 25, 2014, available at: <http://bit.ly/1KbXMSZ>.

APPENDIX: FIVE YEARS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE GUN HOMICIDES IN NEVADA

January 2010—December 2014

LAS VEGAS - JANUARY 11, 2010

Twenty-three-year-old Gregg Thomas fatally shot his ex-girlfriend, Mariam Sarkisian 22, and Mariam's mother, Anoush Sarkisian, 50, before fatally shooting himself. At the time of the incident, Thomas and Mariam were involved in a custody dispute over their one-year-old daughter. Thomas had gone to the Sarkisians' home and demanded to see their daughter; when Mariam refused to let him in and threatened to call the police, he kicked open the door and shot her. Thomas then went into the living room and shot Anoush before going outside and fatally shooting himself in the front yard. The couple's child was in the home at the time of the shooting but was not physically harmed. Mariam's sister contacted police after hearing gunshots and seeing her sister on the floor inside the residence. There is no evidence that Thomas was prohibited from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - JANUARY 11, 2010

Twenty-eight-year-old Keith Toten shot and killed his 20-year-old fiancée, Anjelica Fernandez. Several weeks later, during a standoff with police at his apartment complex, Toten fatally shot himself. Three days later, police received an anonymous tip about the whereabouts of Anjelica's body and implicating Toten in her death; police discovered her body in a stolen car. Toten was prohibited from possessing firearms: in 2002, he was convicted of possession of a stolen vehicle, a felony. In 2004, he was convicted of felony burglary, felony possession of stole property, and two counts of felony possession of a stolen vehicle. And in 2009, he was convicted of a domestic violence misdemeanor (battery).

LAS VEGAS - MARCH 25, 2010

At approximately 5:45 a.m., 22-year-old Brittney Lavoll arrived for work at a Jack in the Box restaurant. As she got out of her car, she was approached by 26-year-old

Kevin Gipson, a man she had previously dated and with whom she had two children. Gipson approached Lavoll from behind and the two struggled. Brittney screamed for help before Gipson shot her in the head at close range with a .25-caliber handgun. Brittney was pronounced dead at a local hospital. In the course of the police investigation, numerous parties said that Gipson also had a history of violence against Brittney. A babysitter for Brittney's three children attested to a violent relationship between the two. Gipson fled the scene on foot, but under questioning by the police the following day, he confessed to the crime. At the time of the homicide, Gipson had a criminal history that prohibited him from possessing firearms: in 2003 and 2005, he pleaded guilty to misdemeanor domestic violence, and in 2006 he was found guilty of felony robbery. Brittney's mother Mechele reported that Gipson had threatened to shoot Brittney on previous occasions. Gipson told police that he traded cash and marijuana for the handgun the day before the shooting in an unlicensed sale from a friend. In 2011, Gipson pleaded guilty to murder with the use of a deadly weapon for shooting Brittney.

NORTH LAS VEGAS - APRIL 26, 2010

Thirty-five-year-old Nashun Lomax shot and killed his 31-year-old girlfriend Tamequa Williams in their residence before shooting and killing himself. Shortly before the incident, the couple was fighting in their bedroom; Tamequa's 15-year-old daughter and 2-week-old daughter, and Lomax's 12-year-old son were also home at the time. Alarmed by the argument, Tamequa's 15-year-old daughter called the police, but when they arrived Tamequa told her daughter not to answer the door. The police tried unsuccessfully to make contact by phone with anyone inside the house before departing from the residence. Shortly after, the 15-year-old daughter returned to her room and, according to a statement to police, heard a "pov" and

smelled smoke. Lomax's 12-year-old son kicked open the locked door to the master bedroom and discovered Lomax and Tamequa, both deceased. When police arrived, the children were outside of the home and visibly distraught. The police found Tamequa on the bed with gunshot injuries to the head, neck, and hand, and Lomax on the floor next to the bed with a self-inflicted gunshot wound. Lomax had an extensive criminal history that prohibited him from possessing firearms: in 1999, 2001, 2002, 2004, and 2006, he was found guilty of a domestic violence misdemeanor (battery), and Tamequa was the victim in at least three of these charges. In the 2002 incident, Lomax strangled, hit, and threatened to "have something done" to Tamequa. In 2008, Lomax pleaded guilty to battery constituting domestic violence, and possession of a controlled substance, both felonies. He was arrested at least two other times for felony domestic battery. In 1991, Lomax was charged with attempted murder in juvenile court for shooting an individual in the back of the head, though the disposition of the case is unclear. The police had also been called to the residence several times in the past for reports of a domestic dispute. According to media reports, Lomax had recently been arrested for assaulting

Tamequa and was released from jail just three days prior to the incident. He used a Colt .38-caliber Special revolver to commit the crime, but it is unclear how he obtained it.

LAS VEGAS - AUGUST 9, 2010

Seventy-four-year-old Phil Testa fatally shot his wife, Angelina Testa, 79, at their home. He then called police to report that he had killed Angelina and that he intended to kill himself. When the police arrived at the Testas' home, officers called Phil and tried negotiating with him to surrender. Phil hung up and shot himself shortly thereafter. There is no evidence that Phil was prohibited from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - AUGUST 16, 2010

Fifty-year old Susan Kapfer fatally shot her husband, Michael Kapfer, 55, in his room at Valley Hospital, and then fatally shot herself. A nurse outside of Michael's room heard the gunshots and discovered the couple. Michael had been in the hospital for several weeks for an unspecified illness. The couple had been married for 32 years. After the shooting, the Kapfers' 27-year-old son Kit found a suicide note in Susan's car, detailing her grief over Michael's illness and her frustration with the lack of support from the hospital staff. There is no evidence that Susan was prohibited from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - AUGUST 19, 2010

Twenty-year-old Jose Vergara-Rodriguez fatally shot his 19-year-old girlfriend Edith Corona at her residence before fatally shooting himself. A boy and girl, both under the age of five, were at home at the time of the shooting but not physically harmed; their relationship to Edith and Vergara-Rodriguez was not made public. Vergara-Rodriguez's father discovered the deceased couple at the home and called police. There is no evidence that Vergara-Rodriguez was prohibited from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - AUGUST 20, 2010

Seventy-four-year-old Donald Romano fatally shot his wife, Barbara Romano, 74, before fatally shooting himself in their home with a .38-caliber revolver. A housekeeper found the couple in their bedroom. The media reported that the couple were involved in the real estate business and had been financially crippled by the recession. The couple's daughter Maria Romano told the media that their financial issues had caused them stress. There is no evidence that Donald had a criminal record that would prohibit him from possessing firearms.

MESQUITE - JANUARY 26, 2011

Fifty-two-year-old Donna Fairchild, a Mesquite Councilwoman, used a Glock 9mm handgun to fatally shoot her husband, Bill Fairchild, 62. According to media reports, she then wrote a suicide note and a letter to her mother, dropped off a box of items for her mother at a friend's house, and returned home,

where she called law enforcement and told them that she was sorry and that she was going to kill herself. When officers arrived at the house minutes later, they found the Donna and Bill in the back bedroom of their home, both dead from gunshot wounds. Donna and Bill had been married for 21 years. They moved to Nevada in 1999 after retiring from the Denver Police Department. At the time of the shooting, Donna was running for mayor, but was facing disciplinary action from the City Council due to accusations of violating the city's Code of Conduct by allegedly submitting false expenses for reimbursement. Donna had decided to resign from the City Council and had let her colleagues know the night before the incident. There is no evidence that Donna was prohibited from possessing firearms.

ELKO - APRIL 30, 2011

On April 30, 2011, shortly after 2 p.m., 53-year-old David Heinzig arrived at the Smith Power Products office building, the workplace of his ex-wife Mary Inman, 42. He broke into Mary's locked office and shot her multiple times at close range with a 12-gauge shotgun. He then fled in his vehicle and was found a few hours later in a motel room in North Las Vegas with a fatal gunshot wound. Heinzig had a criminal record that prohibited him from possessing firearms: in 1982, he pleaded guilty to felonious grand larceny in Oklahoma. Heinzig's and Mary's relationship, which had ended in divorce in November 2010, had grown increasingly volatile over time. In subsequent interviews with police, family members described Heinzig's violence against Mary, detailing many incidents including one in which Mary locked herself in a car as Heinzig stood outside of it, threatening her with a gun. Mary was sufficiently worried about Heinzig's access to his gun that she often tried to hide it from him. Beginning in the spring of 2010, he violated on at least one occasion by trying to contact Mary and gain access to her residence. In February of that year, Mary took out the last temporary restraining order against Heinzig, which was still in effect at the time of the shooting, having been extended several times due to difficulty in scheduling the hearing necessary to issue an extended protection order. Heinzig was prohibited

under state and federal law from buying or possessing firearms due to his previous criminal convictions. None of the temporary orders required Heinzig to turn in his guns. Had an extended order been issued, the judge could have required Heinzig to turn in any guns in his possession. However, the temporary order provided no such opportunity.

SILVER SPRINGS - JUNE 6, 2011

Thirty-three-year-old Ieland Scott Lawson fatally shot his girlfriend, 31-year-old Tia Lee Shine, before he called the sheriff's department, confessed to the crime, and indicated that he was going to shoot himself. Lawson also reported that their infant son was in the home but physically unharmed, and that an officer should come to the home to retrieve the baby. When police arrived, they found Tia's body on the living room floor next to Lawson, who had a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head but was still alive. Their son was found sleeping in his crib. The couple's other child, a five year-old daughter, was at school at the time of the incident. Lawson died from his injuries several days later at a Reno hospital. At the time of the shooting, Lawson had a criminal record that prohibited him from possessing firearms: in 1998, he pleaded guilty to use of a controlled substance, a felony. According to the police report, the handgun used in shooting belonged to Tia.

LAS VEGAS - OCTOBER 24, 2011

According to court documents filed by prosecutors, forty-seven-year old Elisa Martinez fatally shot her boyfriend, Gustavo Guzman, 35, during an argument in her home. Martinez's daughter, her daughter's boyfriend, and two of her daughter's three children were present at the time of the shooting, but were not physically harmed. When law enforcement arrived at the scene, they found Gustavo dead at the front step of the apartment. Martinez and Gustavo had been involved in a relationship for two years, which was often tumultuous, and Martinez claimed that she was afraid of Gustavo and upset about his substance abuse. Police arrested Martinez and charged her with murder, and in 2012 she was convicted of voluntary manslaughter with a deadly weapon. A search of criminal records yielded no evidence that Martinez was prohibited from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - OCTOBER 24, 2011

Thirty five year old Ilian Mizodearmas shot his 23-year-old girlfriend, Yaniri Rosales-Gamboa, several times in the head, killing her. After shooting her, he cut her throat before fatally shooting himself. After a neighbor reported that she had heard gunshots, law enforcement arrived and found Yaniri lying in the front yard of the couple's home, dead, and Mizodearmas alive nearby, with a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head. He was transported to a local hospital where he later died from his injuries. Although Mizodearmas had a criminal record, he was not prohibited from possessing firearms: in 2007, he pleaded guilty to resisting a public officer, a misdemeanor. He was also charged with battery on an officer, a gross misdemeanor, but the charge was dismissed.

TOPAZ RANCH ESTATES - NOVEMBER 1, 2011

Thirty-eight-year-old Jeanine Mona Escandon fatally shot her boyfriend, 59-year-old Norman Welch, and then fled to California, where she was apprehended two weeks after the shooting. Norman's ex-wife, with whom he was still friendly, became worried when she did not hear from him. She went to Norman's residence and found him dead. Escandon originally claimed that she and Norman had argued, and that she travelled to Los Angeles to get away from him and that he was alive when she left. But upon further questioning she confessed to shooting him, claiming it had been an accident. Escandon told authorities that she panicked, grabbed Norman's car keys and drove to Los Angeles, tossing the gun out the window at some point along the way. Escandon later recanted her statement that the shooting was accidental, and pled guilty to first-degree murder. Court documents indicate that Escandon used Norman's own 9mm handgun to kill him. There is no evidence that Escandon was prohibited from possessing firearms at the time of the homicide..

ELKO - NOVEMBER 11, 2011

Forty-eight-year-old Kurt Stefka fatally shot his 42-year-old wife Stacie Stefka before shooting and killing himself. Kurt called law enforcement and told them that his wife Stacie had been shot. When

law enforcement arrived, they found Stacie with a gunshot wound to the left temple and Kurt lying over Stacie's chest, holding a Silver Colt Delta Elite .45-caliber handgun in his right hand, and badly injured from a self-inflicted gunshot wound to his right temple. Police transported him to a local hospital, where he died hours later. Law enforcement found a note from Kurt at the scene in which he said he was tired of arguing with Stacie. The couple were co-founders of the Ruby Mountain Film Festival. There is no evidence that Kurt was prohibited from possessing firearms. In 2000, Stacie took out a temporary restraining order against Kurt, citing both physical abuse and death threats, but it was dissolved two weeks later.

LAS VEGAS - NOVEMBER 14, 2011

Fifty-year-old Tracy Kauffman fatally shot his 36-year-old ex-boyfriend Phillip Wells at a bar in Las Vegas where Wells was working the night shift. Kauffman and Phillip had met in Knoxville and had dated for several years, before Phillip ended the relationship and moved to Nevada. Kauffman, who continued to live in Tennessee, flew to Nevada the week before the shooting. He told detectives he had brought a .40-caliber Glock handgun on the airplane in his checked luggage to "scare" Phillip. On the night of the shooting, he entered the bar carrying the handgun, chased Phillip through the bar and into a storage room, and shot him multiple times in his head and chest. Kauffman then fled the bar, disposed of his gun and clothes in a hotel room, and went to the airport in an attempt to flee the state. Before he could board his plane, police arrested him. There is no evidence that Kauffman was prohibited from possessing firearms. He pleaded guilty to Phillip's murder and was sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole after 20 years.

LAS VEGAS - NOVEMBER 18, 2011

Forty-eight-year-old Jesus "Jesse" Saldivar stabbed and fatally shot his ex-girlfriend Veronica Erazo-Alderado, 30, and fatally stabbed their three-year-old daughter. He then drove their bodies in his car to a remote area, where he shot and killed himself. Veronica's 13-year-old son became concerned when his mother did not return home. The son called Veronica's current boyfriend, who

subsequently alerted the police. Police discovered the bodies in Veronica's car several hours later. Veronica and Saldivar had dated for six years and had separated a few months prior to the shooting. Although Saldivar had a criminal history at the time of the shooting, there is no evidence he was prohibited from possessing firearms. In July 2011, Saldivar was named as a suspect in a domestic violence incident report filed by Veronica. In the report, she said that Saldivar beat her and repeatedly slammed her head against the ground outside of their home while Sabrina watched from the car. During the beating, Veronica begged Saldivar not to kill her. It is not clear whether an arrest was subsequently made. Police reports show that the gun used in the shooting was first purchased in California in 1971, and had not been reported stolen. It is unclear how Saldivar came to obtain the weapon.

LAS VEGAS - NOVEMBER 25, 2011

According to court documents filed by prosecutors, twenty-nine-year-old Jose Antonio Rodriguez shot his 22-year-old girlfriend Christina Griffis in the face during an altercation inside the couple's apartment, killing her. A neighbor told law enforcement she had heard Rodriguez screaming while he was attempting to move Christina's body. Rodriguez and a companion dragged Christina's body to the parking lot of the apartment complex and attempted to hide it behind some shrubbery. According to police reports, Rodriguez called his cousin and told him that he had been threatening Christina with a gun when he accidentally shot her. The cousin reported the incident to police, who responded to the scene and found a bloody trail from the apartment leading to Christina's body. They also located a suitcase near the crime scene containing a .357-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver, blood, and a utility bill bearing Rodriguez's name and address. Police located Rodriguez several hours after the incident hiding in a vehicle nearby and arrested him. At the time of the shooting, he had a criminal history which prohibited him from possessing firearms: in 2001 he pleaded guilty to felony possession of a controlled substance and in 2002, he pleaded guilty to aggravated robbery, a felony. According to court documents, the weapon used in the homicide had been reported stolen from a motor home. On October 17, 2013,

Rodriguez pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter with use of a deadly weapon and was sentenced to up to 26 years' imprisonment with eligibility for parole.

HENDERSON - APRIL 11, 2012

Fifty-one-year-old Curt Jillson fatally shot his wife, Kai Jillson, 61. He then called the police to report the crime, and told them he was going to kill himself before hanging up the phone. When law enforcement arrived at the residence they found the couple's bodies inside, and their two dogs dead in the backyard swimming pool. According to the incident report, Curt was found with a 9mm Glock in his hand, wife several other firearms and a large amount of ammunition were also recovered from the house. Neighbors told police they knew Curt to have a bad temper. One neighbor told police that Curt was a "doomsday prepper" and had stockpiled large quantities of weapons, food, water, and other supplies. The neighbor also reported that Curt had told him that if "anything ever happened he would kill his wife, his dogs, and then himself." There is no evidence that Curt was prohibited from possessing firearms.

RENO - MAY 19, 2012

Sixty-one-year-old Harry Grund shot and killed his estranged wife Pamela Grund, 57, at their residence before non-fatally shooting himself. Harry then set fire to the residence and died from a combination of smoke inhalation and the self-inflicted gunshot wound. Pamela had recently moved out of the home they shared, but had come to check-in after Harry told her that some pipes needed repair. One of the Grund's daughters, Janine, reported to police that in recent years her father had become increasingly abusive towards her mother and that Pamela had recently moved to Janine's house to get away from Harry. There is no evidence that Harry had a criminal record that would prohibit him from possessing firearms.

RENO - JULY 9, 2012

Thirty-two-year-old Jeffrey Rodriguez fatally shot his wife, Korinda, 29, at the side of a road. Earlier that morning, the couple had gotten into an argument, and Korinda threatened to leave Jeffrey and to take away their two daughters, a

three-year-old and a four-month-old. They continued to fight as they left home in separate vehicles, but Jeffrey followed Korinda in his minivan and ran her off the road. Then, using one of the two guns he had in the glove compartment of his car, he shot her twice in the chest. Two vehicles stopped to help, mistakenly thinking the couple had been in an accident. Jeffrey shot at both vehicles. According to court documents, he fled the scene and later returned, where he was arrested. Jeffrey had previously been convicted of multiple felonies, which prohibited him from possessing firearms under both federal and Nevada law. In 2004 he pleaded guilty to attempted theft; in 2006, to burglary; and in 2008 to sexually motivated coercion of his 11-year-old sister. Jeffrey purchased both guns in unlicensed sales — one from his neighbor and one from his neighbor's son. For shooting Korinda and at the witnesses, Jeffrey was found guilty of first-degree murder, three counts of assault with a deadly weapon, and being a felon in possession of a firearm. He was sentenced to life in prison with the possibility of parole.

LAS VEGAS - JULY 27, 2012

Forty-four-year-old Troy White shot and killed his estranged wife Echo Lucas, 29, and shot and injured Lucas's boyfriend, Joseph Averman, 44. White then fled to Arizona, where police apprehended him several days later. White and Echo had three children together, and Echo had four other children from previous relationships. Echo had asked White for a divorce, but he would not agree to it and became enraged when Echo started dating Joseph. He sent Echo and Joseph harassing text messages and phone calls, threatening Joseph that, "If you don't stay away, I'm going to...kill you." According to court records, shortly before the shooting, White posted on Facebook, "If you love someone, set them free. If they don't come back, hunt them down and kill them." On the day of the shooting, White came to Echo's house, asked to speak with Echo, and then shot and injured Joseph in the abdomen and arm and fatally shot Echo in the torso. Five of Echo's children were present at the time of the shooting, but were not physically harmed. White was trying to confine the children to one room and prevent Joseph from calling for help when one of the children escaped from the house and ran

to a neighbor's residence and reported what had happened. White fled the scene, but later turned himself in to law enforcement in Arizona. There is no evidence that White was prohibited from possessing firearms. In 2015, White was convicted of first degree murder and attempted murder, among other charges.

SILVER SPRINGS - JULY 30, 2012

Thirty-four-year-old Timothy Ray Pennington fatally shot his girlfriend, 20-year-old Amber Shay Jenkins. Three days after she was last seen, Amber's body was found in a remote area at the end of a street. That evening law enforcement made contact with Pennington, but the next morning his father reported him missing. Approximately six days later, police found Pennington in an abandoned business in a neighboring town, dead of a self-inflicted gunshot wound. The couple had lived together in Silver Springs with their one-year-old daughter. Pennington was prohibited from possessing firearms; in 2000, he pleaded guilty to second-degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon, a felony, for kidnapping and attempting to shoot and kill his then-wife.

RENO - NOVEMBER 7, 2012

Forty-eight-year-old Richard Kelsay fatally shot his estranged wife, 37-year-old Anna Kelsay, before fatally shooting himself in their home. Anna's boyfriend, Isaac Shin, discovered the bodies when he came to check on Anna after she missed work. According to Shin, the couple had separated months before the incident and Anna was in the process of getting a divorce. Police reports show that Richard left a suicide note in which he apologized for his actions and noted that his "depression is too much." Law enforcement determined that Richard used his own 9mm handgun to kill Anna, and then used a .40-caliber handgun, which he had given to Anna as a gift, to kill himself. There is no evidence that Richard was prohibited from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - NOVEMBER 25, 2012

Eighty-six-year-old Clifford Huss fatally shot his wife Dorothy Huss, 87, before fatally shooting himself in their home. Their son-in-law discovered the couple when he came to their home to help care for them, as he did several times a week:

Dorothy was dead but Clifford was still breathing and clutching a rifle to his chest. He died at a local hospital a short time later. There is no evidence that Clifford had a criminal record that would prohibit him from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - DECEMBER 7, 2012

According to court documents filed by prosecutors, forty-two-year-old Robert Brown, Jr. fatally shot his 29-year-old ex-girlfriend Nichole Nick, and shot and injured Nichole's mother, Esther Macstas, in Nichole's apartment. Nichole's three year old niece was also in the home at the time of the shooting, but the child was not physically harmed. Nichole and Brown had been dating for approximately six months, but the night before the shooting Nichole had ended the relationship. Neighbors later told police that they heard arguing in the hours before the shooting. The night of the shooting, Brown broke through a window of the apartment, shot Esther once, and chased Nichole into a bedroom, where he shot and stabbed her multiple times. When Esther entered the bedroom to help Nichole, Brown was pointing the gun at Nichole's niece. Esther and Nichole begged him not to shoot the child. Brown then shot both Esther and Nichole again. A bullet was found lodged in the niece's bed, but the girl was not physically injured. When law enforcement arrived at the scene, Esther was lying on the living room floor and told the officer, "Robert did it, Robert did it." Brown fled to California, where he was apprehended in 2014 before being extradited to Nevada.

Brown had a criminal history which prohibited him from possessing firearms: in 1998, he was convicted of carjacking, a felony, and that that same year, he was convicted of felony domestic violence after he beat his former wife with a broomstick, abducted her, and stabbed her in the neck. A neighbor found a 9mm Smith and Wesson handgun in a gutter approximately one half-mile from Nichole's apartment. Forensic investigators were able to connect cartridge casings found in Nichole's apartment to the handgun. According to police, the gun was first purchased in California in 1988 by an individual who died in 2010; it is unclear how Brown obtained the firearm. Brown was charged with murder and two counts of attempted murder, among other charges. Brown pleaded not guilty to all

charges; as of March 2016, the case is still pending.

LAS VEGAS - DECEMBER 14, 2012

In front of hundreds of witnesses, 31-year-old Edward C. Brandt used a .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver to shoot and kill his ex-girlfriend Jessica Kenny, 30, at her workplace in the Excalibur Hotel and Casino, before fatally shooting himself. Jessica and Brandt had previously dated and lived together in Las Vegas. After the relationship ended, Brandt moved back to Illinois. Family and friends reported to the police that the relationship had been violent, and that Brandt was "obsessed" with Jessica. Two days prior to the shooting, Brandt had checked into the Luxor Hotel and Casino, which is connected to the Excalibur by walkways. Jessica was working at the concierge desk of the Excalibur at the time of the incident. Surveillance video shows that Brandt walked past the desk several times before approaching the desk and firing one round at Jessica, which knocked her onto the floor. He then stood over her and fired several more rounds before fatally shooting himself. According to law enforcement, Brandt had a history of mental illness and had received medical treatment for them, but there is no evidence that Brandt was prohibited from possessing firearms. According to law enforcement, he lawfully owned the gun, which was registered in his name.

WASHOE VALLEY - DECEMBER 29, 2012

Thirty-one-year-old Shaunna Dodd fatally shot her husband and father of her two children, Brad Dodd, 37, while he slept in their home. According to police reports, Shaunna had been having an affair with her 18 year old cousin by marriage, as well as with another man. She had previously attempted to kill Brad several times by poisoning him and by offering to pay others to commit the crime. On the night of the shooting she took their two children to Brad's parents' house. Her niece was still present in the home at the time of the shooting but physically unharmed. Washoe County Sheriff's deputies were dispatched to a report of "trouble unknown" at a residence and found Brad dead inside the home. Shaunna initially claimed that two unknown males shot Brad in a home invasion, but law enforcement later

determined that Shaunna had shot Brad and asked a friend to hide a bag containing the gun and other evidence of the murder. There is no evidence that Shaunna was prohibited from possessing firearms. In 2013, Shaunna was convicted of first-degree murder.

BOULDER CITY - JANUARY 21, 2013

Fifty-two-year-old Lt. Hans Walters of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department fatally shot his wife, Kathryn Walters, 46, a former police officer, before fatally shooting their five-year-old son. He then called 911, told the dispatcher that he had shot his wife in the head and killed his son because the boy was a witness to the crime. After alerting law enforcement, Hans set his house on fire; arriving police encountered Hans outside his home with a firearm. When police ordered him to drop the gun, he fatally shot himself. Law enforcement indicated that there were no known prior reports of domestic violence between Hans and Kathryn. There is no evidence that Hans was prohibited from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - JANUARY 29, 2013

Fifty-four-year-old Jim McCarty fatally shot his wife, Linda McCarty, 62, her two adult children Robert Scherrer, 41, and Bonnie Scherrer, 38, and their dog at the home they all shared, before shooting himself. Neighbors alerted the police after hearing gunshots and seeing a pool of blood seeping from the backyard patio. When police arrived, they found Jim still alive and transported him to a hospital, where he died. Press reports indicated that Jim had recently been diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, and that Linda had a stroke several years prior to the shooting, which had confined her to a wheelchair. A neighbor noted that Jim and Robert argued sometimes and that on one occasion, the police were called to the house due to a fight between them on the front lawn. There is no evidence that Jim was prohibited from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - FEBRUARY 3, 2013

According to court documents filed by prosecutors, 57-year-old Keith Barlow shot and killed his ex-girlfriend Danielle Woods, 38, and her boyfriend Donnie Cobb, 40, in Donnie's apartment. Barlow and Danielle had been in an on-and-off

relationship since 1997, and Barlow was angry that Danielle had recently started dating someone else. The morning of the shooting, Barlow confronted Danielle, who was in her car in an alleyway outside of her apartment. Barlow tried to force her into his car by holding a stun gun to her neck. When Danielle screamed, Donnie came outside. Barlow then brandished a handgun at Danielle and Donnie, and they ran back to their apartment and locked the door. Barlow shouted to them through the door that he would be back. The couple called the police, who responded and took a report. The police tried to locate Barlow, but were unsuccessful. Two hours later, Barlow returned to the apartment, kicked open the door, and fatally shot Danielle and Donnie. At the time of the homicides, Barlow had a criminal history that prohibited him from possessing firearms: In 1987, Barlow pleaded guilty to battery with the use of a deadly weapon after he attacked a different ex-girlfriend, her boyfriend, and a three-year-old, a crime for which he was sentenced to six years in prison. And in 1997, Barlow tried to shoot Danielle, for which he was found guilty of attempted murder. According to law enforcement, the firearm used in the shooting belonged to Barlow's friend. Barlow has been charged with murder and possession of a firearm by an ex-felon, among other charges; he pleaded not guilty to all charges. As of March 2016, the case is still pending.

HENDERSON - MARCH 5, 2013

Fifty-four year-old Jeffrey Johnson fatally shot his ex-wife Renee Bassett, 47, in her home, before fatally shooting himself in his car. Their 13-year-old son was at home at the time of the incident, but was not physically harmed. The boy told police that his dad came over to talk to Renee but shot her soon afterward; Renee yelled for her son to call 911 before she collapsed. He administered CPR on Renee before the ambulance arrived, but she was pronounced dead at the scene. In a suicide note, Johnson wrote that he was angry about the couple's recent divorce. Henderson Police stated that there was no history of domestic violence calls involving Johnson and Renee. Renee's mother reported that prior to the divorce the couple had one violent altercation in which Renee barricaded herself and at least one of her sons in a bathroom for protection against Johnson. There is no evidence that

Johnson has a criminal record that would prohibit him from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - MARCH 29, 2013

Thirty-two year old Slavisa Gogic fatally shot his wife Danijela Gogic, 32, and shot and injured Dario Dimac, 30, before fatally shooting himself in the apartment he shared with Danijela. The relationship between Dario and Danijela was not made public. Police report that Slavisa came home and found Danijela and Dario inside. When Slavisa started shooting, Dario escaped from the apartment by jumping from a second-floor balcony into bushes, where he was later discovered, injured, by police. There is no evidence that Slavisa had a criminal history that would have prohibited him from possessing firearms.

NORTH LAS VEGAS - APRIL, 6, 2013

According to court documents filed by prosecutors, Air Force Sergeant Jarom Boyes, 41, fatally shot his wife of four years, Air Force Staff Sergeant Melissa Boyes, 24, in their apartment. The couple had returned home after a night out together and were arguing when Jarom slammed Melissa's head through a wall. Melissa ran to the bedroom, locked the door, and called a friend to ask for help. Armed with her own handgun, Melissa unlocked the bedroom door. Prosecutors allege that Jarom grabbed the gun from Melissa and fatally shot her in the chest. When officers arrived at the scene, they found Jarom administering CPR to his wife, who was lying on the bedroom floor and not breathing. Jarom initially told the officers that Melissa had killed herself. Law enforcement administered a polygraph test, and when Jarom failed, he confessed to shooting Melissa. There is no evidence that Jarom is prohibited from possessing firearms. Jarom was charged with first degree murder; he pleaded not guilty and, as of March 2016, the case is still pending.

LAS VEGAS - JUNE 1, 2013

According to court documents filed by prosecutors, 38-year-old Manuel Mata III reportedly shot and killed his 43-year-old girlfriend Maria Flores, with whom he resided, and her 17-year-old daughter, and shot and injured her four-year-old daughter in the neck in their residence.

Mata then shot himself, though he survived. According to police records, Mata shot Maria first, and then went into the bedroom where her children were sleeping and shot them, before shooting himself. Mata's 18-year-old daughter was also home at the time of the incident but was not physically injured; awoken by the sound of gunshots, she hid in a bedroom closet and called her paternal grandfather for help, who in turn called the police. When law enforcement arrived at the scene, Mata pointed a shotgun at officers, but the police were able to wrest the gun from him. Members of the Flores family told detectives that Maria and Mata had been in a dating relationship for three years, and that it was often violent. They stated that Mata would become jealous and accuse Maria of cheating. He also had recent financial troubles and had started to drink heavily. Several weeks prior to the incident, Maria threatened to move out of the residence, but Mata convinced her to stay; law enforcement found several packed suitcases in the home at the time of the incident. Mata had a criminal history but it did not prohibit him from possessing firearms: in 2009, he was charged with domestic battery but the case was dismissed. Mata used two guns in the shooting: a Smith & Wesson .40-caliber semi-automatic handgun and a Hawk Industries .12-gauge pump action shotgun. According to court document, both firearms had been first purchased by an individual other than Mata, who left them at Mata's home so that he could "watch" them for the owners. Police also found a significant amount of cocaine in the home, and 12 additional firearms -- none of which were registered in Mata's name -- three of which police determined had been reported stolen. Mata was arrested and charged with two counts of murder with a deadly weapon, with one count of attempted murder with a deadly weapon, and with possession of a stolen gun. As of March 2016, the case is still pending.

LAS VEGAS - AUGUST 16, 2013

Twenty-five-year-old Angel Omar Cruz kidnapped his 22-year-old ex-girlfriend Sinthia Stephanie Cruz from her home, drove to the desert, and fatally shot her before shooting and killing himself. Sinthia had recently left Angel. The two had been together for nine years and had three children together. According to the police report, in the hours prior to the

shooting, Sinthia had called her mother to let her know she was with Angel, who was going to give her some money for an upcoming trip to California with their kids. Sometime after that call, Sinthia's roommate looked out her window and saw Angel force Sinthia into his car and drive away. After she was kidnapped, Sinthia began calling her mother repeatedly. Sinthia told her mom she wanted to speak to her children and "be sure they were ok" and asked her mom to "please take care of [her] children." When her mother asked her why she needed to take care of the children, Sinthia said, "Angel has a pistol and is threatening me with it." Sinthia's mother called the police and an officer was able to speak with Sinthia on the phone. Sinthia stated that she was going to heaven and that Angel was upset that her mother had called the police, before the phone line went dead. Police began a search for Sinthia, and a few hours later, found Angel's car, which had been set on fire, with Sinthia and Angel dead inside. There is no evidence that Angel was prohibited from possessing firearms.

LAS VEGAS - SEPTEMBER 5, 2013

Fifty-one-year-old Nicholas Lanza fatally shot his estranged wife, Megan Lanza, 38, in her home before shooting and killing himself. Law enforcement discovered the couple after receiving a call from Nicholas' ex-wife, who was concerned about his welfare. Nicholas and Megan had been married since 2008 and had no children. Witnesses and court records indicate that Nicholas had become increasingly violent over the course of the marriage. A neighbor reported that a year prior to the shooting, someone driving a car similar to the model Nicholas owned rammed a pickup truck into Megan's garage door and shot into the side of her house. Six months prior to the shooting, Megan had filed for divorce. Another individual reported that Nicholas showed up to Megan's place of work a few days prior to the shooting with a bouquet of flowers, but became angry when she refused to come out to see him.

Nicholas was prohibited from possessing firearms: in 1981 he pleaded guilty to second-degree attempted robbery, a felony, in New York, and in 2008, he was convicted of a domestic violence misdemeanor. According to police reports, the firearm Nicholas used to kill Megan

was reported stolen in 2008. It is unclear how he obtained it.

LAS VEGAS - NOVEMBER 27, 2013

Thirty-two-year-old Jacob P. Burkett used a shotgun to kill his 31-year-old girlfriend Daniela Gastelum-Gutiérrez in their home before shooting and killing himself. Police received a phone call from a girl saying that her mother needed help. When they arrived at the residence, they found the home barricaded. Once inside, they found Burkett and Daniela dead, and their daughter, who was not physically harmed. There is no evidence that Burkett had a criminal record that prohibited him from possessing firearms.

CARSON CITY - JANUARY 19, 2014

According to court documents filed by prosecutors, eighty-eight-year-old William Dresser entered a hospital and shot his wife of 63 years, Frances Dresser, 86, once in the chest. William then attempted to shoot himself, but the gun jammed. Frances died three days later from her injuries. Two weeks prior to the shooting, Frances had suffered a fall at home and hit her chin, causing her to become permanently paralyzed. William said that after she had received the prognosis, his wife told him that she no longer wanted to live and had begged to die. The night before the shooting, William purchased .22-caliber handgun at a pawnshop and four bullets, but his gun jammed when he tried to kill himself. When law enforcement and medical staff came into the hospital room after he shot his wife, he did not threaten them and instead begged them that they let her die because that is what she wanted. In January 2014, the District Attorney charged William with open murder with use of a deadly weapon; but in June 2015, the District Attorney dismissed charges against William, citing lack of malice. There is no evidence that William had a criminal history that would have prohibited possession of a firearm.

HENDERSON - JANUARY 25, 2014

Forty-five year old Wade Adams fatally shot his wife, Wendy Whitmore, 39, in their home, before taking a fatal overdose of drugs. Adams's teenage daughter became concerned about her father's well-being after she woke up in the

morning to find that he had left \$1,000 in cash and his car keys at her home. When she drove to his residence she found the deceased couple. Wendy's body had been manipulated to make it appear as if she had killed herself. In subsequent interviews by law enforcement, family members noted that the couple fought frequently, though there is no evidence of any formal reports of domestic violence made by the couple. Adams's ex-wife stated that he was violent during their marriage and would hit her. During one incident, he stabbed her in the ear, causing her to lose hearing in that ear, and was charged with domestic violence assault, but law enforcement decided not to pursue the charges. Family members also claimed that Adams struggled with mental health issues and was addicted to prescription drugs and alcohol. About six months prior to the incident Adams attempted to kill himself by Xanax overdose. There is no evidence that Adams was prohibited from possessing firearms, and both Adams and Wendy owned firearms. Adams also had a concealed carry permit at the time of the homicide, but his possession of guns concerned his family. His daughter described observing bullet holes in Wendy and Adams's bedroom a few months before the shooting. When she asked Wendy about it, Wendy said that Adams had discharged the gun accidentally.

MINDEN - FEBRUARY 23, 2014

Fifty-year-old Tatiana Leibel fatally shot her husband Harry Leibel, 64, at their home. Tatiana told investigators that she and her husband had been arguing in the days before the shooting, and that her husband shot himself two times with a rifle. But law enforcement later determined that his injuries were not consistent with suicide. There is no evidence that Tatiana was prohibited from possessing firearms. In February 2015, Tatiana was convicted of second-degree murder with a firearm.

LAS VEGAS - JULY 17, 2014

According to court documents filed by prosecutors, 32-year-old Samuel McFarland drove up to the vehicle of his ex-girlfriend, Krystal McAdow, 23, where she was sitting with a friend outside of a gas station, and shot her through the windshield, killing her. McFarland then

fled the scene. He was arrested two weeks later in California. McFarland was prohibited from possessing firearms due to a prior criminal history. In 2005, McFarland pleaded no contest and was found guilty of a domestic violence misdemeanor (battery) against his then-girlfriend, with whom he cohabitated at the time of the incident. In 2012, he was charged with the felony crime of battery with substantial bodily harm, and charges were pending at the time of the homicide. Court records show that McFarland had also been violent towards Krystal in the past. Several days before the homicide, McFarland shot at Krystal, but she was not physically injured, in an incident that was not reported to the police until after Krystal's death. After the shooting, police spoke with a friend of McFarland who described how McFarland carried guns and bought and sold them through the website Backpage.com, a classified advertising website. The police investigation did not clarify whether McFarland obtained the murder weapon in an unlicensed sale on that website. McFarland was charged with murder and pleaded not guilty; as of March 2016 the case was pending.

LAS VEGAS - AUGUST 19, 2014

Sixty-nine-year-old Robert Alfred Hender fatally shot his wife, Monica Horan, 59, in their home before fatally shooting himself. A co-worker grew concerned when Monica did not show up for work and called law enforcement, who discovered their bodies. According to law enforcement, Hender was suffering from several medical problems at the time of the incident. There is no evidence that Hender was prohibited from possessing firearms.

DAYTON - NOVEMBER 30, 2014

According to court documents filed by prosecutors, thirty one year old Kristyn Verdun used her own 9mm handgun to shoot and kill her husband Robert Verdun, 35, in the bathroom of their residence. Two children were in the residence at the time of the incident. Kristyn and Robert had known each other for ten years and had been married for four years.

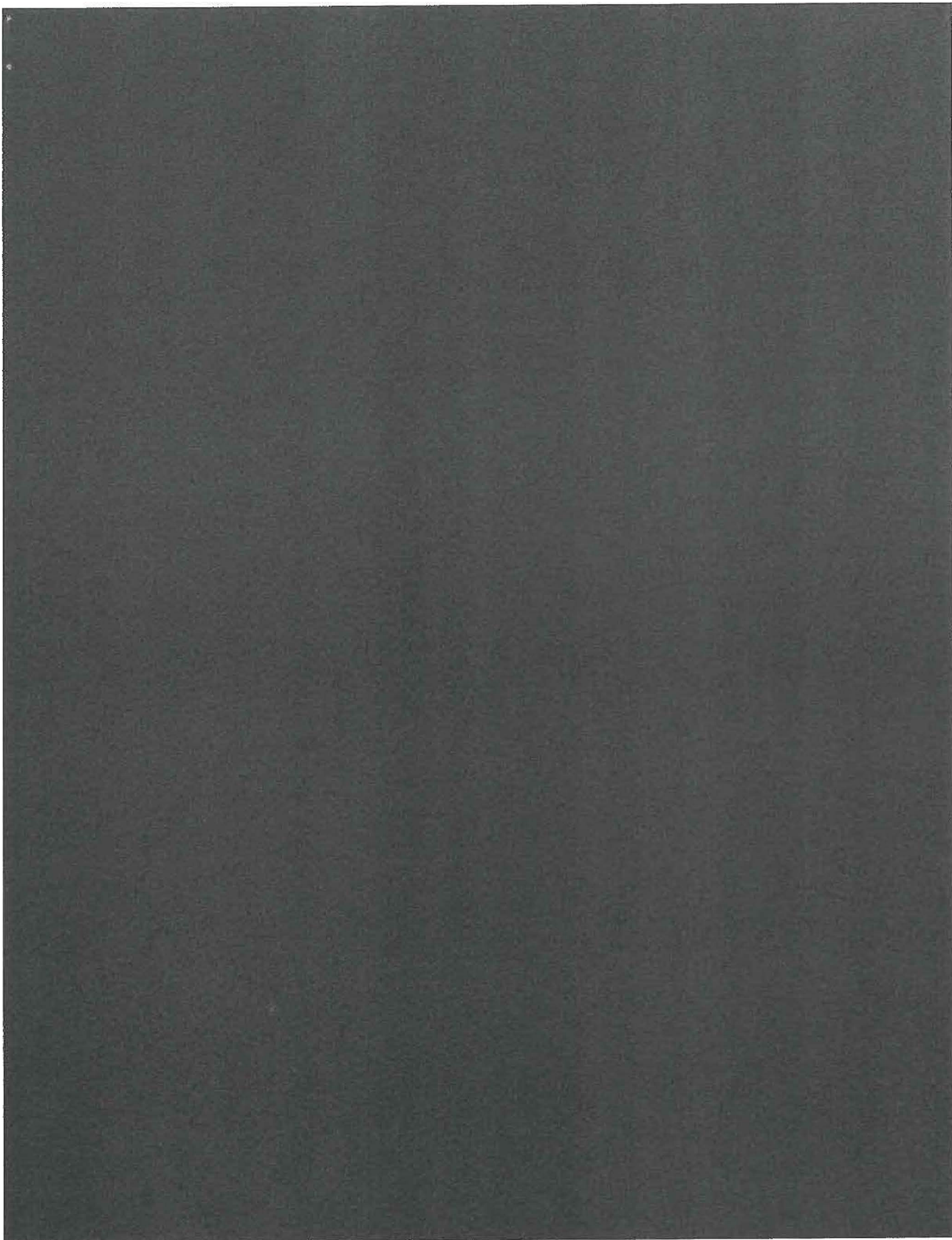
According to police reports, Robert had been drinking heavily that evening and was acting belligerently towards Kristyn and the children. The Lyon County District Attorney's Office declined to prosecute Kristyn, determining that the shooting was justifiable and in the defense of others. There is no evidence that Kristyn was prohibited from possessing firearms. According to the police report, Kristyn had a current concealed weapons permit at the time of homicide.

LAS VEGAS - DECEMBER 3, 2014

Eighty-four year-old Clyde Ray used a handgun to shoot and kill his wife Mary Ray, 81, in their home before fatally shooting himself. Two friends, unable to contact the couple, used a key the Rays had given them to enter the residence and discovered the bodies. There is no evidence that Clyde was prohibited from possessing firearms.

ELY - DECEMBER 8, 2014

Sixty three-year-old Bruce Hendrix fatally shot his wife, Julia Hendrix, 57, in their residence and set the building on fire. He then drove to his accounting firm, where he also set a fire. He fled to a remote area, and several days later was found in his car, dead from a self-inflicted gunshot wound. Days before the incident, Julia told Bruce she was seeking a divorce. Bruce had five children and Julia had four children from prior relationships. Law enforcement indicated that there were no known prior reports of domestic violence between Bruce and Julia. There is no evidence that Bruce was prohibited from possessing firearms.



Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit organization dedicated to understanding and reducing gun violence in America. We conduct groundbreaking original research, developing evidence-based policies, and communicate this knowledge to the American public. Learn more online at www.EverytownResearch.org.

Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence (NNADV) provides statewide advocacy, education and support of the front-line organizations that help those impacted by domestic violence. NNADV's purpose is to help Nevada's communities respond effectively to the needs of victims of domestic violence. For more information about NNADV and to find domestic and sexual violence services in your area, visit www.nnadv.org.

ORGANIZATION	WEBSITE	Contact Person	NOTES	NCFW Mbr to Contact Them	NCFW Ask
Nevada Community Foundation	www.nevadacf.org		The Fund provides grants to 501(c)(3) organizations and to governmental agencies in Southern Nevada.		
Community Foundation of Western Nevada	nevadafund.org	Chris Askin, ED	To be eligible to submit a Letter of Intent (LOI), your organization must be a governmental entity, an educational institution, or a program/project must serve northern Nevada.		
National Association of Women Business Owners (NAWBO)	www.nawbosnv.org				
American Business Women's Association - Reno Tahoe Express Network	www.abwa.org/chaoter/reno-tahoe-express-network				
Womens Chamber of Commerce Nevada Women's Philanthropy	womenschamberofnevada.com nvwomensphilanthropy.org		The NWP considers applicants in the areas of arts, education, environment, health, child welfare, and social services. Grants may be requested for capital funds and program funds.		NCFW operations: travel and report
Nevada Women's Fund	nevadzwomensfund.org		The Nevada Women's Fund welcomes applications to fund projects that impact social change for northern Nevada		
Impact Las Vegas	www.impact-lv.org		<i>Impact Las Vegas</i> is a nonprofit women's philanthropic giving circle based in Las Vegas. Membership in <i>Impact Las Vegas</i> consists of women who donate \$1,000 each year. Donations are pooled to fund an annual grant to an organization in one of five focus areas: culture, education, environment, family, or health & wellness.		
Junior League of Las Vegas	www.jlvg.org/community-grants		Community Grants are given to financially accommodate those areas of the community need that fall outside the definition of a project or to permit JL to strengthen an existing or past project of advocacy effort.		Cover costs of Junior Commission for Women? Workers comp, travel, report?
Junior League of Reno	www.jlreno.org/grants/		The Junior League of Reno established a Community Enrichment Fund in 1993 to respond to requests for small grants from local nonprofit organizations for financial assistance. Providing grants to other local organizations allows the Junior League of Reno one more opportunity to further its community involvement.		
AAUW Nevada (American Association of University Women)	aauw-nv.aauw.net/		Has 7 branches in Nevada: Boulder City - http://bouldercity-nv.aauw.net/ Carson City - http://capital-nv.aauw.net/ Fallon Las Vegas - http://lasvegas-nv.aauw.net/ Reno - http://reno-nv.aauw.net/ Sparks Tahoe - http://tahoe-nv.aauw.net/		
WomensLaw.org	http://www.womenslaw.org/gethelp_state.php?state_code=NV		No specific grant program but may consider this a worthwhile cause		
Bank of America	http://about.bankofamerica.com/assets/pdf/Nevada_StateFactSheet.pdf		Provides grants and matching funds to local nonprofits addressing issues fundamental to community sustainability		
Bank of Nevada	www.westernalliancebankcorporation.com/bank-of-nevada-home/about-bank-of-nevada-home/community-commitment-landing		Proactive and consistent contributions - in terms of grants, donations and volunteers - to support education, financial literacy, affordable housing, economic development and human services		
Nevada State Bank	www.nsbank.com/about-us/community/community-reinvestments.jsp		Nevada State Bank supports programs that promote the revitalization and economic growth in communities throughout Nevada.		

Nevada Commission for Women

Member Name for Business Card:

Member's Preferred Contact Information for Business Card (it's up to you what you want on the card):

Mailing Address:

Email:

Phone:

Term of Service:

Visit us at: <http://admin.nv.gov/CommissionForWomen> - Created by: NRS 233I

By submitting this form with my information, I agree to purchase Nevada Commission for Women business cards at a price of \$15.75 for 250 cards. Please make checks payable to the Commission for Women.



National Association of Commissions for Women

1732 1st Avenue, Suite 27315, New York, NY 10128

855.703.NACW (6229) Toll-Free

www.nacw.org - nacw2012@gmail.com

Federal Tax ID #20-5110222

Commission Membership Information & Application

NACW is the only national professional organization representing Commissions for Women and Commissions on the Status of Women across the country. Women's Commissions are government-appointed advisory boards created by city, county and state governments to advocate for women's full and equal participation in our society. Members of NACW support the ongoing work to improve the status of women and help Women's Commission survive and thrive.

Make the most of your Commission's NACW membership!

- Collaborate with top Women's Commissions across the country to share invaluable expertise and information
- Take action with periodic Issue Alerts via email
- Participate in our NACW Webinars that are designed to help your commission do its best work
- Save money on discounted registration at NACW's annual conference
- Learn from peers and leaders in women's commissions across the country at Commissioner, Staff and Executive Director's exchange sessions at NACW's national conference
- Gain national recognition for your commission's project recognized by applying for the annual NACW Achievement Award
- Attend "Members Only" networking at national conferences
- Exercise full voting privileges as key decisions are made at conference
- Download the NACW logo for your commission's newsletter and website as a proud member of the only national organization for Women's Commissions
- Increase visibility of your commission with a listing on NACW's website. We'll link to your website homepage if you have one!
- Post your events, celebrations and campaigns on the NACW Facebook Page – www.facebook.com/NationalAssociationofCommissionsforWomen. You can also find the link on our website – www.nacw.org
- Stay connected with our directory of member Women's Commissions across the country
- Lend your voice and your leadership as an officer or director on NACW's National Board



Commission Membership Application - Calendar Year 2016

January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016

Dues can be paid year-round / deadline: Mar 31 (for Conference voting only)

*NACW accepts written confirmation that dues are being processed to meet the deadline.

- Membership Renewal - Per NACW bylaws, please attach a current roster of Commission Members, including email and address of each member. *
New Membership - Per NACW bylaws, please attach a current roster of Commission Members, including email and address of each member AND a copy of the statute or executive order establishing your Commission.*

*By submitting this application and dues, you accept the purpose and mission of NACW

Please clearly print or type information below as you would like it to appear on the NACW website and directory.

REQUIRED INFORMATION

Full Name of Commission _____
Chair _____ Email _____
Executive Director/Staff _____ Email _____
Mailing Address _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____ Cell Phone _____ FAX _____
Web Address _____ Facebook Y N Twitter Y N Linked In Y N

NACW correspondence, newsletters and Alerts are sent via email. Add additional names here or on separate word document.

Name _____ Email _____
Name _____ Email _____

NACW dues are based on Commission's total annual budget, including salaries, grants and operating expenses. Annual dues are determined by the following schedule. Payments other than check or credit card (e.g. automatic deposit) need to be confirmed with

Table with 4 columns: Annual Budget, Dues, Annual Budget, Dues. Rows show dues amounts for budget ranges from \$0 to \$500,000 and over.

Amount Remitted/to be Processed \$ _____

Application can be made anytime during 2016, however the DEADLINE for Commission dues to be eligible to vote at the NACW 2016 Annual Conference is March 31, 2016.

Make checks payable to "NACW" -- send: National Assn of Commissions for Women Attn: NACW Membership 1732 1st Avenue, Suite 27315 New York, NY 10128

Credit card payments -- Visa-MC-Disc-AmExp

Name on Card _____
Card # _____
Exp Date _____ Sec # _____ Billing zip code _____

For assistance call Toll-Free: 855-703-NACW (6229)

Credit Card payments -- SCAN/EMAIL: nacw2012@gmail.com