

NSHE A

A a C c a d W a

Ca

- Nevada Law: The Nevada Constitution gives the Board of Regents the authority to “control and manage the affairs of the University and the funds of the same under such regulations as may be provided by law.”
- Board of Regents v. Oakley, 97 Nev. 605, 608, (1981) that “. . . the legislature may not invade the constitutional powers of the Board through legislation which directly interferes with essential functions of the University.” And, the “. . . encroachment on constitutional functions cannot be justified in the guise of defining duties,” King v. Board of Regents, supra, at 557-558.
- The statutory prohibition of weapons, including firearms on campus, is longstanding. The prohibition contributes to the welcoming and open nature of the NSHE institutions and promotes an atmosphere conducive to learning.
- Nevada law provides authority for NSHE to identify certain circumstances when weapons and/or concealed firearms may be permitted on its premises. This policy sets forth the circumstances and processes required to be followed for a person to obtain permission to carry a weapon or firearm on NSHE campuses. [Title 4, Chp. 1, Sec. 31]
- By not requiring a CCW permit holder to obtain permission from campus police or administrators, AB 148 interferes with an essential function of the Board of Regents which is to keep University/College campuses safe.
- A majority of the states either ban concealed firearms on campus or leave it to the colleges and universities to regulate.
- According to the Education Commission of the States (ECS), a National Conference of State Legislatures overview indicates that only seven states (Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Mississippi, Oregon, Utah, and Wisconsin) allow concealed firearms on campus, 20 states ban carrying a concealed firearm on campus, and 23 states allow individual colleges and universities to regulate concealed firearms on campus.

•

- During an active shooter situation established police response tactics call for the neutralization or elimination of the threat. Responding officers always look for *anyone* with a firearm in their hands or on their person. During these scenarios *anyone* with a weapon could very likely be shot including the CCW holder who may be acting as a Good Samaritan.
- CCW training (8 hours) does not train permit holders in how to engage and neutralize an actual active shooter. The premise that an elementary trained individual could successfully thwart an attack by an armed assailant is flawed, as anyone who has ever shot a gun or gone hunting knows. It is more likely that individual would pose an additional danger to other students in the area or himself.
- According to the US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey, between 1995-2013, females aged 18 – 24 had the highest rate of rape and sexual assault victimizations compared to females in all other age groups. Within this age group for victims identified as students versus nonstudents data shows that:
 - The rate of rape and sexual assault was 1.2 times higher for nonstudents than for students enrolled in a college, university, trade school, or vocational school.
 - For both students and nonstudents, about 70% of rape and sexual assault victimizations occurred either at the victim's home or the home of another known person.
 - 51% of student rape and sexual assault victimizations occurred while the victim was away from home pursuing leisure activities or traveling to or from other place/ shopping or errands (not while attending school or traveling to school).
 - For both college students and nonstudents, the offender was known to the victim in about 80% of the incidents.
 - For student victims, offenders were more likely to be friends or acquaintances (50%) than intimate partners (24%). *Special Report, "Rape and Sexual Assault Victimization Among College-Age Females, 1995-2013," December 2014.*
- What the data does tell us is that sexual assaults do not predominantly occur on college campuses and a majority of them are committed by someone known to the victim. And often times, alcohol and intoxication are involved with both parties partaking. In this situation, the chances that a victim would be within reach of a gun, or of rational mind to use it would be low.
- Gun rights advocates have co-opted the important discussion about preventing violence to women and children and re-defined it to suit their agenda. AB 148 is a perfect example of how those tone deaf to the issue of preventing violence against women and children continue to distort the policy discussion to suit their needs instead of the needs of the women and children many of us have been fighting to protect.
- To obtain a CCW permit under Nevada law you have to be 21 years of age. Of the total students attending NSHE

institutions, 36.4% are under 21 years of age (34,373); and pre-school age children (483), elementary school children (681) and high school students (2,896) attend programs or classes on NSHE campuses. AB 148 does not help to protect these students. Instead, it gives predators an additional tool to use to prey upon them.

- The 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health indicates that college students aged 18 to 22 who were enrolled full time in college were more likely than their