

SENATE

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting - April 27, 1977

Present: Chairman Gibson
Senator Foote
Senator Faiss
Senator Gojack
Senator Hilbrecht
Senator Raggio
Senator Schofield

Also Present: See Attached Guest Register

Chairman Gibson opened the forty-first meeting of the Government Affairs Committee at 5:00 p.m. with all members present.

AB-706

Establishes public employees' deferred compensation program. (BDR 23-1712)

Bob Gagnier, Executive Director of the S.N.E.A., testified in favor of the bill stating that it was introduced at their request. The bill corrects earlier legislation passed last session. With this bill they will be in compliance with I.R.S. The repealer is in SB-173.

Howard Barrett, Budget Director, stated that although they do not object to the bill feels that the wording in paragraph two of section 14 would be too restrictive. Suggested deleting this altogether.

Mr. Gagnier commented that they would have no objection to having all of Section 14 removed.

Jerry Dini, Member with the National Life Insurance company, stated that Section 14 does not meet with the I.R.S. code so it should be deleted. He also noted that in Section 10, it helps to have some expertise in the area working with the committee. You could add on a clause stating "the committee with the approval of the Governor" or "the committee working in conjunction with the State of Nevada, Department of Insurance".

Mr. Gagnier concurred with the suggestion.

Vernon Bennett, Executive Director with the Retirement System, stated that the Retirement System did have the annuity program with the qualified plan placed into the law in 1975. We were advised by the Attorney General in a general opinion, December 9, 1975, that we could not legally go to anything but a qualified plan. IRS had determined that no plan that was enacted after May of 1974 would have the tax advantage. We were not able to establish a qualified plan and therefore had our authority to have a qualified deferred annuity program be removed by law in SB-173. Mr. Bennett had not read AB-706 but felt that the above information should be passed on to the committee.

The committee discussed deleting Section 14 and all concurred with the amendment change. Also discussion about having the Director of the Department of Insurance replace "With approval of the governor," on Line 19, Section 10, Page 2. Chairman Gibson requested that Senator Hilbrecht get with Dick Rottman in the Insurance Commission regarding the above amendment suggestion.

No action will be taken until Senator Hilbrecht has discussed this change with Mr. Rottman.

AB-247

Provides uniform administrative and judicial remedies for certain unlawful discriminatory practices. (BDR 18-138)

Jessie D. Scott, Nevada Equal Rights Commission, testified to the committee on this bill and introduced their attorney, Mr. Brian McKay. Mr. Scott stated that he was the Executive Director of the EEOC and Mr. McKay was the Deputy Attorney General for the State. (Attach. #1)

Mr. Scott stated that in the fifteen year history of the EEOC we have tried to reconcile the differences between these entities that have had cause to file with us. We feel that our record is good. We have just recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the EEOC in the federal government. We feel that these bills coupled with the Memorandum of Understanding will give us the opportunity to receive and process complaints without having the intervention of the federal government.

Senator Foote questioned the language on lines 34 through 39 on page 3 regarding gifts and bequests. Mr. Scott responded by stating that there has never been enough funding to perform their job as well as they should but with this in the law they could receive contributions to help offset the expenses.

Mr. McKay was on hand to answer any technical or legal questions regarding the bill and the present language that they work under.

Mr. Edward Valenzuela, U.S. Govt. E.E.O.C., District Director in the Phoenix office, testified to the committee on the benefits of Nevada being able to handle their own cases. He felt that the bill was a good one and Nevada was capable of handling their own cases. He stated that the intent of Congress in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was that where there were state agencies that had the authority to recall cases of inclement discrimination, the commission deferred to those state agencies to allow them to resolve the cases at their own level. We have, since that time, developed a good working relationship with those state agencies, including the Nevada Equal Rights Commission.

Some of the advantages are as follows: 1) Gives the opportunity for the charging party to get the remedy relieved as soon as possible. 2) It limits the liability of the employer where the discrimination is found at an earlier stage. 3) Due to the increase throughout the country in discrimination charges, and in Nevada, it is time for more state agencies to be handling this in the local area.

Mr. McKay went over the bill, section by section to the committee and answered any questions. Senator Hilbrecht questioned the wording on lines five and six regarding damages (Page 3, Section 2). Mr. McKay stated that in an employment case, for example, it would be back wages. This would also include any "actual" out-of-pocket loss.

Mr. Grant Sawyer and Steve Morris, representing the Nevada Hotel Association, testified in favor of the bill with amendments. They provided copies of the amendment suggestions to the committee and Mr. Morris went over the bill and the amendments for the committee to consider. (See Attachment #2) Mr. Sawyer felt that there was a need for this type of legislation and their amendment suggestions are only to clarify the intent.

Through discussions the following changes to the suggested amendments were made by the committee. On Page 1 of the Attachment #2 the term "it is true" was changed to "the allegations are true," (See Attachment for placement). Other changes were made to "may" being changed to "shall" (See Attachment for placement). The reference to the court admitting evidence and making it part of the record was deleted. It was felt by the committee that this was not to be handled in court if possible.

Bob Petroni, representing the Teachers Association in Clark County, testified to the committee on the problems they have had with people filing their discrimination cases in more than one office. It might be found in favor of the administration in one office and still be taken to another office for further consideration. Feels that the bill needs an election of remedies.

Bob Price, Judiciary Committee in the Assembly, testified to the committee earlier on this bill. (See Meeting No.38 - April 20th) Mr. Price had some questions but all were answered by the committee.

Mr. Scott passed out some further information for the committee to consider. (See Attachments #3 and #4)

There was no action taken as the Chairman wanted to have the committee discuss and read all the information presented and proceed with great caution.

AB-613

Establishes procedure for creation of metropolitan fire departments.
(BDR 22-1398)

Raymond Fox, Clark County Fire Fighters Local 1908, testified in favor of the bill and read his testimony to the committee. (See Att. #5)

Robert Keating, Clark County Fire Fighter's Local 1908, testified in favor of the bill and gave examples of how legislation passed last session merging certain aspects of the fire departments in the Clark County area are of value and will be an asset if this bill is passed.

Senator Faiss was concerned about the employees in the small fire departments. His question was will they be transferred around to help fill out the needs of other areas. Mr. Keating responded by stating that this would probably not be done.

Richard Bunker, City of Las Vegas, testified in favor of the bill with some suggested amendments. (See Attachment #6). Mr. Bunker stated that there were two main concerns in the amendment suggestions, one is the budget and the other is the representation.

Mr. Bunker was questioned about the labor contracts and he responded by stating that they were all under different contracts at the present but as they expired they would all eventually be under one contract.

Chairman Gibson asked if the amendments met with the approval of the bond counsel and Mr. Bunker stated that both bond counsel and Frank Daykin have looked at the amendments and feel that they can see no problems with them. If the committee wished to change these amendments as suggested in any way he requested that they work with Tom Moore on them.

Thaila Dondero, County Commissioners, testified in favor of the bill and concurred with statements made by Richard Bunker. She stated that there was a general agreement between the two fire departments to merge.

Mr. Bunker further requested that Section six be amended out of the bill in its entirety. The committee agreed with the suggestion but felt that Frank Daykin, L.C.B., should work on the proper language.

Jean Turnbaugh, Sunrise Manor Town Council, testified against this bill. Mrs. Turnbaugh read her statement to the committee (See attachment #7 and #8). Mrs. Turnbaugh also submitted a letter with similar statements from the Winchester area. Her main concern was with representation.

Pat Cassidy, representing East Las Vegas Town Board, agreed with much of the testimony that was given by Mrs. Turnbaugh. Mr. Cassidy had fears that their fire ratings would go up with the merger and he also was concerned with equal representation. One other problem that was a concern to them was the buildings now being used as fire departments and possibly other parts of the building used for something else. The example he gave the committee was the Fire Department in East Las Vegas is housed with the Community Building. This belongs to the town and we want protection for the city properties.

Bob Broadbent, County Commissioners, stated that they have reached an agreement between the city and the county that the disposition of these buildings would be done by inter-local agreement. He further stated that they were going to build two new fire stations, one will replace one in Sunrise Manor. We had thought of taking the old fire station in Sunrise Manor and converting it to public use.

Assemblyman Craddock, District #20, testified to the committee that if the representation matter were taken care of the rest of the problems would probably work themselves out. Could not support the bill if the representation were not equal.

Bill Trelease, Clark County Fire Fighters, Local #1908, testified in favor of the bill. Mr. Trelease informed the committee that he was a paramedic and time was of the essence in his work. Felt that there would be better communication with a merged fire department.

The committee discussed amending the bill to delete subsection 6 of page 4.

Motion to "Amend and Re-refer back to Committee" by Senator Gojack, seconded by Senator Foote. Motion carried unanimously.

Chairman Gibson stated that he would get the amendments and bring them back for the committee to act on.

AB-660

Changes certain procedures for city annexations of territory in counties under 200,000 and requires annexations to include certain portions of county roads. (BDR 21-1432)

Russ McDonald, Washoe County, testified that this bill was introduced at the request of the county to add language to Chapter 268 dealing with procedures for counties under 200,000. Mr. McDonald went over the bill for the committee and reaffirmed that it would only apply to Washoe County and smaller counties.

Motion of "Do Pass" by Senator Gojack, seconded by Senator Raggio. Motion carried unanimously.

AB-573

Provides for abandonment of easements by local governments. (BDR 27-1333)

Russ McDonald, Washoe County, stated that this was drafted in error and needed some changes to the title and the reference to the Local Government Purchasing Act should be changed to Planning and Zoning. The committee felt that the amendments would be acceptable and Mr. McDonald stated that he would have them drawn up.

Motion to "Amend and Do Pass" by Senator Gojack, seconded by Senator Hilbrecht. Motion carried unanimously.

AB-630

Permits greyhound racing where licensed by city or county. (BDR 41-1569)

Mr. Renny Ashleman, called upon Mr. McDonald to explain the technical matters on the bill. Mr. McDonald stated that he drew up the amendments to the bill and proceeded to go over the bill for the committee.

Mr. Chuck Fish, Architect, with Bird, Fujimoto and Fish, building the proposed Greyhound race track, passed out a book giving information on the proposed greyhound, horse racing facility in question. (These have been placed in the folders for each committee member and are not a part of the minutes except in the Secretary's Minute book, noted as Attachment #9)

Mr. Bob Ruecker, Proposed president of the company to operate the Norther Nevada Racing facility, testified that the Lyon County Commissioners indicated interest in having this facility in their county. They also talked to Sister McCarrin in Storey County and she had agreed to sell or lease the land for this purpose. We feel that the estimated value of the horse/dog racing facility would be \$3. million. We would utilize local trades and labor to construct the project. The financing will be done by the present stock holders (listed in the booklet passed out by Mr. Fish) and it will not be a public corporation. Jobs created will be in excess of 375 (local people) and the payroll in excess of \$1½ million and approximately \$600,000. going to the State annually. An additional \$300,000. annually to the county and another \$300,000. to the Nevada Racing Commission which would create jobs in the Racing Commission.

All of the paramutual monies would be handled utilizing a Hewlett-Packard computer which is designed for a facility such as this. The facility would be completely winterized, a compound would be built to house 500 racing greyhounds (air conditioned & heated) also there would be a full time State Veterinarian. There would also be similar conditions for the horsing facilities. In conclusion Mr. Reucker stated that they would need approximately 100 acres of land for the facility.

Senator Raggio questioned why Washoe County was excluded and Mr. Ruecker responded that Washoe County was against this venture.

Bob Broadbent, County Commissioners, stated that Lyon and Storey counties were in favor of the bill.

Ed Mahlone, Lyon County Commissioner, testified that they were in favor of the bill.

Assemblyman Jeffrey, District #22 Henderson, stated that they have no position on the bill but since greyhound racing is permitted in Henderson it was felt that it might be good for business to have it in other parts of the state.

Ed Bowers, representing the Gaming Industry Association, testified against the bill. Felt that in the past it has been a nuisance in other states and does not feel the voters will support it on the ballot if given a chance. Mr. Bowers continued by stating that Carson City opposed having dog racing in their last council meeting. His amendment suggestion was to have it placed on the ballot for the people to decide.

Mrs. V. Marshall, Carson City Chapter of Animal Protection Association, testified against the bill. Mrs. Marshall stated that dog racing will bring the problems that Arizona is experiencing to Nevada. She gave a copy of some literature against dog racing that is currently being circulated in California for Proposition 13 to the Secretary for the records. (See Attachment #10) Mrs. Marshall described the atrocities being done to the live rabbits used in training the dogs as well as the inhumane treatment to the dogs themselves. Urged the committee to kill the bill.

Georgina Balloni, Carson City Chapter of the National Animal Protection Association, also testified to the committee against this bill. She concurred with Mrs. Marshall's testimony and stated that she was against dog racing in Carson City and hoped not to have it in the State.

Barbara White, resident of Carson City, testified against this bill and stated that she also testified in the council meeting when the question came up about having dog racing in Carson City. Mrs. White further illustrated the atrocities that the rabbits go through to get these race dogs to run. She also noted that many small children are used to help in the training of the dogs. She felt that through studies it indicated that inhumane treatment to animals was linked to crimes against our fellow man.

In conclusion Mr. Ashleman stated that the people who would be running this operation would use the mechanical rabbits and the facility would be by honest men who would not mistreat the animals. The backgrounds of the people who would operate the facility have been checked out and appear to have good past records in this area.

The committee discussed the testimony given and had the following amendment suggestions.

- 1) To amend the bill by stating that the use of live rabbits for bait and coursing would be prohibited. This would also be put into the General Racing Act. This amendment was unanimously supported.
- 2) Prohibit dog/horse racing in counties where there is legalized prostitution.
- 3) Place on the ballot for the people to vote on the issue in the counties where it will be housed.

Chairman Gibson suggested that the committee consider the amendments and in the next meeting these amendment suggestions would be decided upon.

AB-554

Increases limit on value of surplus property which may be distributed to Nevada Indian Tribes. (BDR 27-1417)

Norman Allen, Executive Director of the Nevada Indian Tribes, testified to the committee on the need for the increased amount. They presently are allowed \$10,000 and the increase would bring it up to \$40,000. Mr. Allen stated that many of the Indian reservations are now doing their own farming and the extra money is to help purchase construction equipment. One of the areas that would be affected by this increase is the Moapa Indian Reservation. They do a great deal of farming and would benefit by the use of equipment to aid in farming the land.

Mr. Allen had a Biennial Report on the costs and uses of the funds received. (This has been placed in the folders for each of the Senators on the committee and one copy will be placed in the Secretary's Minute Book for a library reference - Noted as Attachment #11)

Motion of "Do Pass" by Senator Foote, seconded by Senator Faiss.
Motion carried unanimously.

AB-607

Changes certain building standards and procedures for mobile homes and requires public utilities to comply with certain construction standards. (BDR 20-1507)

Assemblyman Bob Price, testified that this bill further clarifies that in buildings or facilities where the public is generally accessible they go by the electrical code. This leaves the responsibility for maintaining inspections to the city and county. In Section 2 it exempts all of the telephone equipment. This language has been worked out between the utility people and the electrical people.

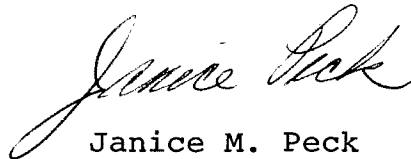
Stan Warren, Nevada Bell, testified that most of the telephone equipment is housed in computers.

Senator Hilbrecht questioned the language in subsection 2 as implying that there would be electrical inspections on the telephone equipment. Mr. Price stated that it was not the intent to have inspections on the telephone equipment.

Mr. Warren indicated that this could be worked out and wanted to help on the amendment to preclude this implication.

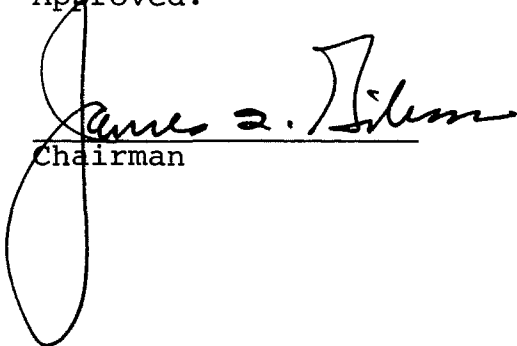
With no further business the meeting was adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

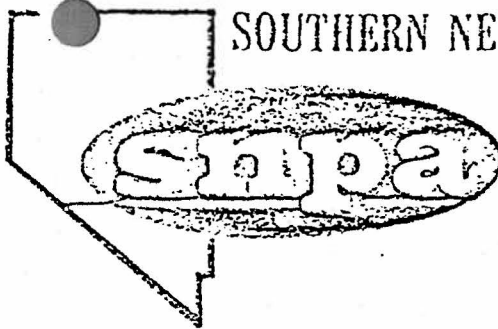


Janice M. Peck
Committee Secretary

Approved:



Chairman



SOUTHERN NEVADA PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 1925, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

March 8, 1977


The Honorable Robert Barengo
Chairman, Assembly Judiciary Committee
State Capitol Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Mr. Barengo:

This letter is in reference to a piece of legislation now
being considered by your Committee.

Members of the Southern Nevada Personnel Association support
the passage and adoption of AB-247.

Sincerely,


DWIGHT E. TURNER, President
Southern Nevada Personnel Association

DLT/kg

1479



EEOC TO DECERTIFY IDAHO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AS '706 AGENCY'

Proposal to decertify the Idaho Human Rights Commission as a 706 Agency for ~~discrimination~~ discrimination charges was published by Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the *Federal Register*, Sept. 8. The EEOC on Aug. 31 "determined that it has reason to believe that continued designation of the Idaho HRC as a 706 Agency no longer serves the interest of effective enforcement of Title VII," said Vice Chairman Ethel Bent Walsh. Interested parties have until Sept. 23 to file written comments on the proposed action.

Walsh said that after reviewing Title 67, Chapter 59 of the Idaho Code, as amended by the Idaho Legislature last March, EEOC believes the Idaho HRC is not empowered to "grant or seek relief from employment practices found to be illegal" or to "institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto" and is therefore no longer able to meet the requirements of Section 706(c) of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

She noted that the 1976 amendments to the Idaho statute take away HRC's authority to grant or seek back pay or other monetary awards for the victims of unlawful employment discrimination. "It has been EEOC's position since its inception that appropriate relief means that the victims of discrimination are entitled to be made 'whole,'" Walsh stated. "The U.S. Supreme Court has fully endorsed this interpretation in *Moody v. Albemarle Paper Co.*, 422 U.S. 405 (1975)... The Court also noted that back pay awards provide the 'spur or catalyst' which causes employers and unions to evaluate their employment practices."

~~Right to Sue Not Enough~~

In a letter to Elizabeth Sullivan, president of Idaho HRC, Walsh said "the fact that the revised Idaho statute permits the individual victim of discrimination to sue for damages does not resolve the problem. Placing the burden of obtaining compensation for discrimination entirely on its victim means that many persons entitled to relief will go uncompensated because they lack the money or knowledge to bring suit. Moreover, the legislature repealed Section 67-5911(3) of the Idaho Code, which made violation of Chapter 59 a misdemeanor. Thus, the HRC does not have authority to institute criminal proceedings with respect to unlawful employment practices."

After the decertification becomes effective, EEOC will process complaints received from persons in Idaho directly, without deferral to the state.

* * *

IWY TO SPONSOR 56 STATE, LOCAL MEETINGS ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year has announced it will sponsor 56 state and territorial meetings concerned with women's rights and responsibilities in 1977, culminating with a national conference in November 1977.

Commission was established by Executive Order 11832 in January 1975, and was to have been terminated with publication of its final 380-page report to the President, containing 115 recommendations to eliminate barriers to the full participation of women in the U.S. Report, entitled "...To Form a More Perfect Union..." Justice for American Women, was presented to President Ford on July 1, 1976.

However, Congress extended the commission's mandate through March 1978 with passage of Public Law 94-167, appropriating \$5-million for use in holding state meetings and a National Women's Conference. Elizabeth Athanasakos, an attorney from Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., was designated presiding officer to succeed Jill Ruckelshaus.

Meetings to be held between January and June will attempt to: (1) reexamine the barriers women face; (2) develop recommendations aimed at ending those barriers; and (3) establish timetables for achievement of the recommendations.

Anyone interested in participating or in recommending other women for participation in their state or territorial meetings should send names and biographies to National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, Rm. 1004, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

* * *

1480

ALIENS ARE BARRED FROM FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE JOBS under executive order issued by President Ford. Action was prompted by recent Supreme Court ruling (*Hampton v. Wong*) ~~which~~ ~~prevents~~ aliens from jobs in competitive civil service.

The following suggested amendments to NRS Chapter 233 were prepared after reviewing AB 247 (First Reprint) and are offered to clarify the nature and extent of the authority of the Equal Rights Commission, the rights of aggrieved persons, to insure the separation of the Commission's investigative and adjudicatory functions, and to eliminate possible constitutional objections to the proposed amendments.

NRS 233.070 is amended to read:

1. Individual complaints of unlawful employment practices shall be investigated by the director and his staff. If, after investigating the alleged unlawful employment practice, the director determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that ^{The ALLEGATIONS} ~~it is~~ true, he shall endeavor to eliminate the practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. If the attempts at conciliation fail, the Commission may hold a public hearing on the matter or may inform the person filing the charge of his or her right to institute proceedings pursuant to NRS 633.420.

(a) If a hearing is held and the Commission determines that an unlawful employment practice has occurred, it shall make appropriate findings in accordance with NRS 613.410. No person who has participated in the investigation or who has a prosecution function for or on behalf of the Commission, in this ^{COMPANION CASES AGAINST SAME RESPONDENT} ~~or any factually related case,~~ may participate

This reflects the changes the committee considered during the meeting #2
(Not final at this time) 1513 2

in the Commission's deliberations or advise it with respect to its decision and findings in such case. The Commission ^{SHALL} ~~may~~ order the respondent to refrain from engaging in the unlawful employment practice established and order such affirmative action as may be appropriate, which ^{SHALL} ~~may~~ include, but is not limited to, reinstatement or hiring of employees, with or without back pay, ~~or such other equitable relief as may be appropriate in the circumstances.~~ Punitive damages shall not be assessed by the Commission.

(b) Back pay liability, if found, shall not accrue from a date more than 180 days prior to the filing of a charge with the Commission. Interim earnings or amounts earnable with reasonable diligence by the person or persons discriminated against shall operate to reduce the back pay otherwise allowable.

IF the RESPONDENT FAILS TO COMPLY WITHIN 20 days
2. ~~the~~ Commission shall have the power to petition any Nevada district court, within the county in which the unlawful employment practice occurred, for the enforcement of its order, and ~~[the court shall have the power]~~ to enter a decree enforcing, modifying, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Commission.

(a) The findings of the Commission with respect to facts, if supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole, shall be conclusive. If a party applies to the court for leave to offer additional evidence to the Commission and shows to the satisfaction of the court that such evidence

is material and that there are reasonable grounds for the failure to offer such evidence in the hearing before the Commission, ~~the court may admit the evidence and make it a part of the record.~~ The Commission may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of the additional evidence admitted by the court, and it shall file such modified or new findings and recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order as is appropriate. A petition for enforcement of an order of the Commission shall be filed within 30 days from the date of issuance.

3. Any employer, labor organization, or employment agency ^{OR PERSON} aggrieved by a final order of the Commission granting or denying, in whole or in part, the relief sought may obtain a review of such order in any Nevada district court in the county in which the unlawful employment practice in question is alleged to have occurred by filing with the court a written petition requesting that the Commission's order be modified or set aside. The petition shall be filed within 30 days from the date of the Commission's final order and shall specify the relief sought and the grounds upon which the petition is based.

Proposed Sections 5(1) and 6 of NRS 233 are amended to read:

Sec. 5. Complaints which allege unlawful dis-

criminy practices in housing, employment, or public accommodations shall be filed with the Commission not later than 180 days after the date on which the alleged unlawful practice occurred. The complaint is timely filed if it is filed with an appropriate federal agency and thereafter referred to the Commission for disposition within this period of time.

Sec. 6. Whenever a charge is filed with the Commission and the Commission concludes on the basis of a preliminary investigation that prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, it may bring an action for appropriate temporary or preliminary relief in the Nevada district court in the district in which the alleged unlawful practice occurred pending the final disposition of the matter by the Commission. The standards set forth in the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, and the cases pertinent thereto, for obtaining temporary restraining orders or preliminary injunctions shall apply.

The following are suggested amendments to NRS Chapter 613 to eliminate duplication and to harmonize the statute with existing federal law.

NRS 613.350 is amended by adding the following as subparagraph (5):

(5) The prohibitions in this act regarding age

discrimination shall be limited to individuals who are at least 40 years of age but less than 65 years of age.

NRS 613.410 is amended as follows:

[Delete paragraph 3 and the last paragraph because the subject matter of these provisions is now covered by the amendments to NRS 233.070.]

NRS 613.415 is amended as follows:

[Eliminate all of this section of the statute inasmuch as it duplicates the authority conferred on the Equal Rights Commission.]

NRS 613.430 is amended to read:

No action authorized by NRS 613.420 may be brought after the expiration of 180 days from the date on which the alleged unfair employment practice occurred. When a complaint is filed with the Nevada Equal Rights Commission pursuant to NRS 613.405, the limitation provided by this section is tolled as to any action authorized by NRS 613.420 during the time the complaint is pending before the Commission.

CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1977

On February 16, 1977, Representatives Don Edwards of California and Drinan of Massachusetts introduced the Civil Rights Amendment Act of 1977. This is a comprehensive revision of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 relating to equal employment opportunity and Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 concerning fair housing.

The following is a summarization of some of the aspects of the proposed amendment:

a. Section 102 adds handicap and age as prohibitive grounds for discrimination in employment practices. Handicap is defined to reflect the language used in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and age discrimination has been defined as persons 40 years of age and over.

b. Section 104 repeals the Equal Pay Act and eliminates the Title VII provision which allowed different wage scales on the basis of sex.

c. Section 106 streamlines the enforcement process and liberalizes the Complainant's right to sue. This Section provides a new procedure by which a charge will be processed: "After a preliminary inquiry, the Chief Executive Officer may refer the charge to voluntary arbitration or a State or Local Agency; hold the charge for further investigation; or notify the Complainant and Respondent that there is an inadequate basis to process the charge." Weight will be given to the findings of a State or Local Agency to determine whether to further process a charge. The Section also provides that during the investigation of any charge, access will be given to any relevant information and the Chief Executive Officer is authorized to issue subpoenas to insure the availability of such information or witnesses. Authorization is given to the Commission to direct a "cease and desist" from the unlawful conduct if unlawful conduct is found after a hearing has been conducted. Additional revi-

sions have been made in the scope of remedies available to the court or hearing examiner, after a finding of unlawful employment practices, to include compensatory and punitive damages. A provision is also added to authorize the suspension or termination of Federal funding or contracts after notice to the Respondent and appropriate Federal agency; backpay awards are lengthened from two (2) years to five (5) years. The attorney fee section has been amended to provide that both the hearing examiner and the court will be authorized to award attorney and expert witness fees at interim stages of the proceeding. Provision is made that in the event of failure of a Respondent to either appeal a decision of an examiner or the Commission, it will immediately subject the Respondent to civil penalties for disobeying the final order. The Commission is not required to go to court to enforce its orders but, assuming no appeal is made by the Respondent, the Commission can impose civil penalties up to \$1,000 per day.

d. Section 108 (b) empowers the Commission to certify State and Local Fair Employment Practice Agencies for one (1) year periods. Recertification will not be automatic but may be made after an evaluation by the Commission of the performance of the Agency. Such certification allows the Commission, a hearing examiner or the Chief Executive Officer and the courts to give appropriate weight to the findings of such Agencies.

e. Section 110 (a) The Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council has been abolished and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) is established as the primary Federal Agency for developing and enforcing Equal Employment Opportunity Standards for the Federal Government's enforcement activities.

f. Section 112 transfers the function of the Secretary of Labor in the Federal contract compliance program to EEOC one (1) year after enactment.

g. Section 106 - The Statute of Limitations has been revised to provide that a charge may be filed with the Commission up to one (1) year (presently 180 days) from the date of the alleged discriminatory practice or 180 days after a finding from a State or Local Agency on the same complaint.

Fair Housing Amendment Act of 1977

a. Section 205 narrows the owner-occupied exemption to only a single-family, owner-occupied dwelling in which space is being rented. Present exemptions allow discrimination generally in the sale or rental by owners of single-family dwellings and in the rental of units in owner-occupied dwellings with four (4) or less independent units.

b. Section 206 (c) will make it unlawful for insurance companies and their agents to refuse to write home insurance because of the racial composition of the neighborhood or the occupants of the home; and for towns or other communities to exclude low-or moderate-income housing to restrictive zonings or other land-use policies because of the housing eligibility for Government assistance or because of the racial or economic status of the prospective occupants of the housing.

c. Section 206 (d) makes it unlawful to discriminate in the sale or rental of housing on account of handicap status. This section will also make it unlawful to discriminate in the financing of housing and to deny access or membership in multiple-listing services, etc., because of the handicap condition of an applicant. Race, sex and religious discrimination are already prohibited.

d. Section 208 revises the enforcement mechanism in the Act. The Section as amended, would give HUD the authority to issue Cease and Desist orders through administrative procedures and to promulgate substantive rules and regulations.

This new section to the title provides for the filing of housing discrimination charges with HUD by the Secretary and by aggrieved persons. HUD is authorized to investigate such charges and when reasonable cause exists to believe that the charge is true, the HUD Secretary must either refer the charge to Justice for suit or file administrative complaints (based on the charge) on which there shall be notice and an opportunity for a hearing. In determining whether or not reasonable cause exists, the HUD Secretary is authorized, when appropriate, to rely on findings of specially-certified State and Local Fair Housing Enforcement Agencies. After the conclusion of any hearing, the Secretary may issue an order awarding appropriate relief. Such relief may include money damages, equitable and declaratory relief, and punitive damages not exceeding \$10,000 in the case of each willful violation. Another new Section added by this Section states that an aggrieved person may file a civil rights action to remedy a discriminatory housing practice. The Statute of Limitations is lengthened; however, such a suit may not be filed if the aggrieved person has already filed a charge dealing with the same actions with HUD and the Secretary has already commenced proceedings toward the issuance of a remedial order based on that charge. Another new Section added is that attorney's fees may be awarded to prevailing parties in both judicial and administrative procedures.

r/bs

A SUMMARY OF THE NEVADA EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION'S PROPOSAL BEFORE THE 1977
LEGISLATURE.

The following is a capsulized version of the bill as proposed by our agency. We appreciate your limited time in considering these items:

A. Remedial action

This provision authorizes the Commission to order appropriate remedy for the Complainant after a Hearing has been conducted. Remedy includes, but is not limited to, backpay, rehire, restoration of fringe benefits and seniority. Backpay is limited for a period of two years.

Present State Statutes do not provide remedy to make the Complainant whole again, while the Federal courts have provided restoration of benefits and backpay.

B. Compliance with a Commission Order

In the event a Respondent fails to abide by a Commission order, the Commission may apply to a District Court for compliance. The Court may award the aggrieved party actual damages.

C. Preliminary/Temporary Relief

This proposal will permit the Nevada Equal Rights Commission to obtain a temporary restraining order in District Court. A temporary restraining order would permit the Commission the time to expeditiously investigate the circumstances of the case in order to reach a fair and impartial determination. This preventive tool would have an economic impact on both the Complainant and the Respondent. For the Complainant, a continuous paycheck or saving any associated cost of finding a new residence. The employer, by retaining the Complainant on the job, would not be liable for backpay if the determination was adverse to him. In the case of the landlord, he would not be liable for damages, court costs, etc.

If a determination was made that No Probable Cause exists to believe that an act of discrimination occurred, the discharge or eviction could then be effectuated.

D. Investigation of Complaints in Housing

This section has been rewritten to clarify the procedural administration of the affected Statute.

E. Extension of Time to File in Court

The time allocated for a person to file in District Court after an alleged discriminatory act was increased from 60 days to 6 months. This proposal was contained to allow a citizen a more equitable disposition of justice. Often times persons who are discriminated against are not aware of their rights. The time extension would allow them access to the Courts for remedial action.

F. Explanation of Pendency

The explanation of pendency will alleviate previously encountered problems with the term.

My name is Raymond Fox.

I am an engineer for the Clark County Fire Department. I am also State Vice President of The Federated Fire Fighters of Nevada. I am speaking in behalf of Local 1908 International Association of Fire Fighters of which I am a member of the Executive Board. Local 1908 represents the members of the Clark County Fire Department.

First of all I want to go on record as being a staunch supporter of AB613. I would be quick to point out that AB613 is not a City of Las Vegas bill to take over the Clark County Fire Department, Local 1908, Clark County Fire Fighters were very concerned about the level of protection being provided to the public by either fire department. Since State statutes prohibit the county from maintaining and operating a fire department, we had no choice but to turn to the City and ask them if they were interested. The City was not over-joyed at the prospect of running a metropolitan merged department. But, when we pointed out the increased benefit to public protection, paramedic service, occupational hazards of our fire fighters, and added professionalism that go along with a metropolitan-type department. They relented and agreed with us.

At the MGM our first alarm response would be approximately 28 men. L.A. City Fire Department minimum on a high rise fire is 90 men. Drive through Vegas and count all the buildings that have more than three stories. It's just a matter of time until we lose good dedicated fire fighters because of the lack of manpower and equipment that are needed in those first critical minutes. This reminds me of the story that is popular to some people. You read in the paper where a carload of kids was struck by another auto in an intersection and were killed. Next week in the paper you read where a traffic light was installed there. Wouldn't it be much easier to provide the protection before the disaster arrives?

There has been talk that fire protection to the outlying areas would be diminished by this merger. This in my estimation is pure scare tactics. The City Fire Department has much better fire ratings than the County thus lowering the insurance rate their citizens have to pay. If we merge don't you think the City has an obligation to the people to bring the fire ratings in the County to that of the City so insurance rates don't go up? The only way they can do this is by giving a higher level of service to the areas that are merged.

As to the question of equal representation we feel that the Fire Department should be directed by the Urban Municipality. If equal seating were given to both entities we feel the Fire Chief would be at a great disadvantage. If he were seated on the board and a tie vote existed we would have to find a new chief every time the board was deadlocked. Also the problems with a fire commission through State law is we have created a new level of government and part of the monies desperately needed for more fire fighters, equipment, etc., would be lost paying secretarial wages, office equipment, payments for meetings attended and all other red tape that goes with a new government.

We sincerely ask this committee to let the Fire Department stay out of the political arena and let it do the job it was intended to do, that is fight fire and save lives!

Ladies + Gentlemen, we have equipment to maintain training sessions to attend, alarms to answer, physical fitness programs and all we ask is that we be able to do this in the most professional manner possible. We are concerned. I WOULD LIKE TO ADD THAT I CONCUR WITH THE MUTUALLY AGREED AMENDMENTS TO AB613.

Thank you.

Any questions?

AMENDMENTS TO A.B. 613

AMEND SECTION 11 TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Sec. 11. This chapter applies to any city in this state which has a population of 125,000, or more, and is located in a county which has a population of 200,000 or more and in which a county fire agency exists within 10 miles of the city.

AMEND SECTION 18 TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Sec. 18. 1. The (governing body of the) city shall prepare (and approve) an annual operating and capital improvement budget for the department. (A copy of the budget shall be furnished to the governing body of the county for comment.) The budget shall be submitted to a budget committee for its approval and recommendation. The budget committee shall consist of all the members of the governing body of the city and three members of the Board of County Commissioners. The mayor of the city shall serve as chairman of the committee and each member of the committee shall be entitled to one vote. The committee shall meet at least annually to consider the department's budget and at the call of the mayor for the purpose of budget augmentation or other matters..

2. The county and each unincorporated town, improvement district, fire district and city served by the department shall provide money for the operation of the department.

3. The county, acting as the fiscal agent for any unincorporated area served by the department shall contribute to the department's annual budget an amount equal to \$0.80 for each \$100 of assessed valuation on taxable property within the boundaries of any unincorporated town, improvement district organized to furnish fire protection, or fire district served by the department(.) or an amount equal to the budget contribution of the participating city, whichever is less.

4. The county, as fiscal agent for each unincorporated area served by the department, shall transfer the area's annual share of the budget of the department to the city in equal monthly installments.

DELETE SECTION 19 IN ITS ENTIRETY:

Sec. 19. (The cost of operation of a department for any period prior to the first full fiscal year after merger shall be allocated on the basis of the final budgets submitted by the participating political subdivisions for the fiscal year in which the merger occurs.)

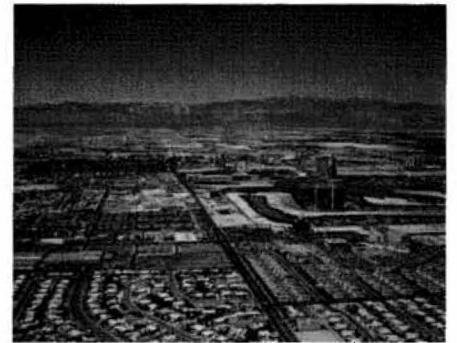
ADD A NEW SECTION AS FOLLOWS:

Sec. 38. This section and subsection 1 of Sec. 18 shall become effective upon passage and approval. All other sections shall become effective upon July 1, 1977.

WINCHESTER TOWN ADVISORY COUNCIL

3100 LIBERTY CIRCLE SOUTH
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89121

Phone: (702) 457-6661



FREDERICK E. KIRSCHNER
CHAIRMAN

~~SAM BALLENGER~~

WILLIAM FARMER

FRANK MITRANI

AARON J. WILLIS

Patricia Van Belten

Martin Sherman

4/26/77

Ms. Jean Turnbaugh
Chairperson
Sunrise Town Advisory Council

Dear Jean:

Our Council members cannot attend the governmental committee hearing on AB 613-- the proposed fire merger bill. You are hereby authorized to speak in our behalf on this matter.

We strongly oppose this measure feeling we would be taxed without being represented if the City of Las Vegas were to govern the fire protection operation.

We also feel the tax amount is excessive, costing more than is the case now.

As with SB 503, shouldn't the people of Las Vegas City have the right to vote on this measure (as well as those in the unincorporated areas)? The city citizens may find their ratings raised if the two systems are merged.

Thank you for representing us,



Fred Kirschner
Chairperson, WTAC

Mrs. Jean Turnbaugh
2291 No. Sandy Lane
Las Vegas, Nevada 89110

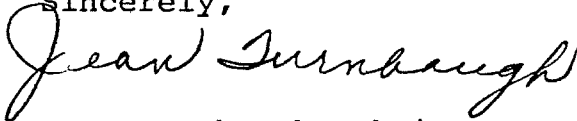
April 11, 1977

Thalia M. Dondero, Chairman
Clark County Board of Commissioners
Clark County Courthouse
200 E. Carson Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Dear Commissioner Dondero:

This is to express the opposition of the Citizens' Advisory Councils of Sunrise Manor and Winchester to A.B. 613, which would place our Fire Department under the control of the City of Las Vegas. We are convinced that fire protection is more responsive and efficient under the present arrangement than it would be under a government in which we have no voice. Please communicate our opposition to A.B. 613 to the appropriate legislative committees.

Sincerely,



Jean Turnbaugh, Chairman
Sunrise Manor Citizens' Advisory Council
and for: Winchester Citizens' Advisory Council

EXHIBIT 9 IS MISSING FROM BOTH THE ORIGINAL
MINUTES AND THE MICROFICHE.

January 7, 1977 - Reno Evening Gazette

Bolles revelations, new legislation fail to break Arizona racing control

By DIANNE ROWLAND

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP) — Six years of investigation, and monopoly-breaking legislation passed hours after a Phoenix newsman's murder have yielded no change in Arizona's controversial dog-racing operation.

A hearing scheduled Jan. 25 by the State Racing Commission on 11 alleged violators of the racing code by American Greyhound Racing Inc., which owns Arizona's six dog tracks and Prescott Downs horse track, is not expected to involve more than a \$50,000 fine.

While probes of racing interests are under way in New York, Nevada and other states, Arizona investigations have virtually ceased, says Atty. Gen. Bruce Babbitt.

Legislation to break up ownership of the state's dog tracks was passed shortly after Arizona Republic reporter Don Bolles died last June 13 following a bomb attack. Bolles often wrote about alleged underworld ties to racing in the state, and recommended that the monopoly be broken. The law, however, requires no action until 1978.

State authorities have yet to find a basis for prosecuting the conglomerate headed by the Jeremy Jacobs family of Buffalo, N.Y., which has been probed for alleged links to organized crime for years.

In 1972, however, a federal court convicted a Jacobs sports concession firm, Emprise Corp., of conspiring to conceal underworld interest in a Las Vegas casino. The felony conviction resulted in a \$10,000 fine.

Emprise lawyers have asked for a presidential pardon,

saying the conviction has caused trouble in states, including Arizona, which withhold race-track and liquor licenses from persons or firms convicted of a felony.

Meanwhile, Jeremy Jacobs and his brothers, Max and Lawrence, replaced Emprise with Sportsystems Corp. as its major concessionaire firm.

Sportsystems also owns the Boston Bruins and holds concessions at race tracks, stadiums and airports in more than 30 states, Canada and Europe, according to Andrew Hurwitz, special counsel to the Arizona Racing Commission.

Reacting to pressure for revocation of Arizona racing permits following the felony conviction, the Jacobs family assigned its half interest in Arizona's six dog tracks and Prescott Downs to another subsidiary, Ramcorp Metals Inc. The Funk family of Phoenix holds the other half interest.

The attorney general said the move was legal.

But the racing commission accused American Greyhound of violating its code by transferring stock from Emprise to Ramcorp and pledging stock to the National Bank of Detroit in 1974 without prior commission approval. The Funk-Jacobs combine also is accused of merging dog tracks without commission approval.

"The commission was notified, but didn't approve the changes," said Hurwitz. "But it's a minor point. The commission said last month that the violations were technicalities. My guess would be a maximum penalty of \$5,000 for each violation if they are proven."

were elected mostly from a popularity standpoint rather

DVA One Zephyr Cove

8-26-76

How about young people?

To the editor:

I'm writing this upon reading in the paper about the approval of a horse and dog track in Carson. I personally feel that this is very unneeded here, for the following reasons:

1. You'll have to have water for those animals and we already have a water shortage.
2. You stated that you would have to bring in outside help to run, how does this help the rising rate of unemployment in Carson?
3. This may bring in more tourists for Carson, what it will also bring in is a higher crime

organization.

4. People complain there is nothing for young people in Carson, then why waste money and put in more gambling? Why not instead build a club for the younger people up to age 21, where they can dance, have bands and not have alcoholic beverages served. It seems like those who wanted this in, would rather help the situation with young people in Carson, than building more entertainment for adults which is something we don't need.

MISS ROBERTSON
Carson City

Nevada Appeal

'Watch' our comeback

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 13

FOR THE ANIMALS—FOR THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA

LAST YEAR, dog racers in Arizona threatened to slaughter 300 of their dogs as a protest against the size of the purses being offered by the Arizona Greyhound Racing Association.

THIS YEAR, dog racers want you to create the same kind of barbaric situation in California.

Dog racers claim to be humanitarians, but the record shows that they see their dogs only as tools in a profit-making scheme. The threat to butcher the greyhounds in Arizona is only the most flagrant example. Many dogs are fatally injured during brutal training sessions; others are so badly maimed that they must be destroyed. These are written off as business losses by the dog racers. Humanitarians?

LAST YEAR, the F.B.I. began criminal investigations of the two dog racing tracks in New Hampshire after Governor Meldrin Thompson reported violence and the rumored involvement of underworld figures. In Arizona dog racing has figured prominently in the scandals and accusations of underworld influence currently troubling that state.



THIS YEAR, they want you to open up California for possible plunder by those same undesirable elements.

Legalized dog racing has been haunted everywhere by the reported involvement of organized crime. When betting on greyhound racing took place in California in the 1930's, the industry quickly became so corrupt that it had to be eliminated. There is no reason to believe that the result will be different today. California law enforcement officials have predicted a flood of problems accompanying this new gambling establishment and its hangers-on.

LAST YEAR, nearly 50% of all potential racing greyhounds were cruelly destroyed before they ever reached a track, because they weren't fast enough to guarantee a profit to their owners.

THIS YEAR, those owners are asking you to make California their newest killing ground.

Dog racing is highly competitive, and racing greyhounds are expensive to breed and keep. The ones who don't qualify as potential winners end up in gas or decompression chambers, or are sold for "medical research." Even money-making dogs can only be expected to run for two or three years, after which they are often destroyed. Dog racers claim that their initiative will protect against such cruelties, but Proposition 13 is deliberately vague in these areas, in order to allow the wholesale destruction of animals who show no profit.





LAST YEAR, thousands of innocent kittens and rabbits were torn to pieces by greyhounds in training exercises such as "coursing." Because dog racers are convinced that the best training methods include giving their dogs the taste for fresh blood.

THIS YEAR, you are being asked to approve this savage practice in California.

Although some of the most inhumane training practices are outlawed by the racing initiative, many, such as "coursing," are not. Dogs trained in other states are not subject to any guaranteed certification that they are free from blood training, and the initiative provides no enforcement mechanisms for keeping such dogs out of the state.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 13

For the Animals
For the People
For California



WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write your local newspapers, TV and radio stations expressing your opposition to greyhound racing in California.

Send us articles on greyhound racing. Whenever you see something in print favoring Proposition 13, please send us a copy.

Write and ask for copies of our brochure to give to friends, neighbors, business associates, clubs, church groups, and civic organizations.

Ask if you can post a copy of our brochure in your doctor's or dentist's office, on public bulletin boards, or in local businesses.

Donations, of any size, are necessary, and will be appreciated.

ON NOVEMBER 2... NO ON 13

PEOPLE AGAINST PROPOSITION 13

3055 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 540, Los Angeles, CA 90010 (213) 382-1375
1895 Pacific Ave., Suite 406, San Francisco, CA 94109 (415) 885-4043

Co-chairmen
J. Robert Fluor
Charles A. O'Brien
Treasurer:
Abbott L. Brown

SENATE GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST REGISTER

DATE 4-27

PLEASE SIGN - EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT HERE TO TESTIFY.....

NAME	WILL YOU TESTIFY	BILL NO	REPRESENTING
Jesse J. Scott	yes	✓ 247	Nevada Equal Rights Comm.
MRS. V. MARSHALL	yes	✓ 630	N.A.P.A. & individual
MRS. C. CASE		✓ 630	Individual
Mrs. G. Taramasso	Yes	✓ 630	N.A.P.A. & Individual
Lillie R. Williams		630	
Jeanne Field		630	
Rev. W. J. Wynn		AB 247	
Chic L. Smith		✓ AB 247	Senior Citizen
Pat Carvedy	yes	✓ AB 613	Cent Las Vegas Tour Board
Jean Jernsdorph	yes	✓ AB 613	Sunrise Manor Town Council
Thalia Dondoro	yes	✓ AB 613	Clark County
Robert Keating	yes	✓ AB 613	Clark Co. Firefighters 1908
RAYMOND FOX	YES	✓ AB 613	CLARK CO FIREFIGHTERS L-1908
BILL TRELEASE	yes	✓ AB 613	CLARK CO. FIREFIGHTERS 1908
George A. Catta	yes	✓ AB 247	NEV. EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION
GERALD M. DINI	YES	✓ AB 706	DEFERRED COMPENSATION
BRIAN MCKAY	YES	✓ AB 247	Nevada Equal Rights Commission
EDMUND C. MIRAMONDES	YES	✓ AB 247	NEV EQUAL RIGHTS Comm.
HANK HOOKS			NEV. EQUAL RIGHTS Comm.
EDWARD VALENZUELA	YES	✓ AB 247	U.S. GOVT. EEOC
Steve Morris	yes	✓ AB 247	NEVADA RESORT ASSN.
Frank Johnson	no	✓ AB 630 ✓ AB 247	Hilton Hotels Corp.
ROBBINS CAHILL	NO	✓ AB 630 ✓ AB 247	NEV RESORT ASSOC.
Georgina Ballom	no	✓ AB 630	N.A.P.A. Carson City Chapter

SENATE GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST REGISTER

DATE 4-27

PLEASE SIGN - EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT HERE TO TESTIFY.....

NAME	WILL YOU TESTIFY	BILL NO	REPRESENTING - - - - -
Vernon Bennett	Yes	✓ AB-706	
Angelita Doyle	No	✓ 630	
Paul Doyle	No	✓ 630	
Bryn Armstrong	No	✓	Las Vegas SUN
CLINT KNOLL	No	✓ AB 247	New Ass'n of Employers
P. SPECKMANN	No	✓	City of Las Vegas
Etika & Mary HOLLOWAY	NO	✓	Re no
Ray Garish	NO	✓ AB 613	Clark County, Justice Dept
Louise Justice	NO	✓ AB 613	Clark County
BOUCE SPALDING		✓ AB 613	CITY OF LAS VEGAS
Paul J. CHRISTENSEN	?	AB 613	" " " "
J. August MacEachern			" " " "
Russell McDonald	yes	AB 573 ✓ AB 630	Washoe County
Les Koford.	yes.	✓ AB 660 ✓ AB 630	Gaming Ind Assn.
ED Bowers	NO	✓ AB 630	Gaming Ind. Assn.

REVISED EFF. 4-26-77 at 3:20 p.m. to include
two bills and time change. *(AB-706 & 660)

AGENDA FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS
WEDNESDAY

Date April 27, 1977 Time 5 PM Room 243'
====

Bills or Resolutions
to be considered

Subject

Counsel
requested*

* AB-706	Establishes public employees' deferred compensation program. (BDR 23-1712)	
* AB-660	Changes certain procedures for city annexations of territory in counties under 200,000 and requires annexations to include certain portions of county roads. (BDR 21-1432)	
AB-613	Establishes procedure for creation of metropolitan fire departments. (BDR 22-1398)	
AB-630	Permits greyhound racing where licensed by city or county. (BDR 41-1569)	
AB-247	Provides uniform administrative and judicial remedies for certain unlawful discriminatory practices. (BDR 18-138)	
AB-554	Increases limit on value of surplus property which may be distributed to Nevada Indian tribes. (BDR 27-1417)	
AB-607	Changes certain building standards and procedures for mobile homes and requires public utilities to comply with certain construction standards. (BDR 20-1507)	

FOR COMMITTEE ACTION:

SB-242	Enacts State Employee-Management Relations Act. (BDR 23-44)	
SB-410	Provides in certain counties for selection of ex-officio chairman of certain boards from among county commissioners. (BDR 25-1369)	
SCR-41	Directs Legislative Commission to study building code and safety standards. (BDR 1860)	
AB-573	Provides for abandonment of easements by local governments. (BDR 27-1333)	
AB-209	Provides for administrative hearing before certain actions may be taken against state classified employee. (BDR 23-37)	