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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF

NEVADA EQUAL RIGHTS COMMISSION

PUBLIC MEETING

Taken at Department of Employment, Training
& Rehabilitation

Stanley P. Jones Building, Conference Room C

2800 East St. Louis Avenue

Las Vegas, Nevada

On Friday, February 17, 2012

At 9:04 a.m.

Reported by: Jane V. Efaw, CCR #601, RPR

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     COMMISSIONERS IN ATTENDANCE:
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     PATRICIA CAFFERATA, Chair (via video conference)
 3
     SWADEEP NIGAM, Commissioner
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     LEE PLOTKIN, Commissioner
 5
     TIFFANY YOUNG, Commissioner (via video conference)
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 7
     ALSO PRESENT:
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 9
     SHELLEY CHINCHILLA, Administrator
     ROSEMARY REYNOLDS, Deputy Attorney General
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1	Friday, February 17, 2012; Las Vegas, Nevada	
2	PROCEEDINGS	
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5	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: I'm going to	
6	call to order the Nevada Equal Rights Commission	
7	meeting. And where's our secretary?	
8	MS. CHINCHILLA: She's here.	
9	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: We're having a little	
10	trouble hearing.	
11	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Could the	
12	secretary please call the roll?	
13	MS. DELANEY: Pat Cafferata.	
14	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Here.	
15	MS. DELANEY: Tiffany Young.	
16	COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Here.	
17	MS. DELANEY: Swadeep Nigam.	
18	COMMISSIONER NIGAM: Present.	
19	MS. DELANEY: Lee Plotkin.	
20	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: Here.	
21	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: We have a	
22	quorum?	
23	MS. DELANEY: Yes, we do.	
24	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: And you posted	
25	the agenda in compliance with the open meeting law?	

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1	MS. DELANEY: Yes, I have.	1 0 3 0 1
2	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: My agenda says	
3	we're now going to have a public hearing on the	
4	petition for a declaratory order. Is that correct,	
5	Shelley?	
6	MS. CHINCHILLA: Yes.	
7	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: All right. Is	
8	there someone there who's going to make the argument	
9	for the petition that they filed?	
10	MS. CHINCHILLA: Yes. We'll have them come	
11	up to the table.	
12	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: And I would	
13	just like everybody to know that Ms. Young has to	
14	leave to catch a plane and probably will be leaving	
15	at noon. We will still have a quorum, but it will	
16	require that we have three votes to pass anything.	
17	Could you please state your name and spell	
18	your name for the record?	
19	MS. ROGERS: My name is Katrina Rogers,	
20	K-a-t-r-i-n-a, R-o-g-e-r-s. And I'm legal counsel	
21	with the ACLU of Nevada.	
22	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Okay. Go	
23	ahead.	
24	MS. ROGERS: Good morning, everyone. First	
25	off I'd like to thank you for having this hearing and	

Page 5 recognizing the petition that we filed regarding the 1 definition of public schools as places of public 2 accommodation. I believe everyone has the materials 3 that include our petition that was filed and then 4 written testimony that we have filed in support of 5 that petition. I'll go over the written testimony 6 briefly. 7 But before I start that, I would like to 8 thank Shelley for forwarding the information that was 9 received from other school districts in response to 10 the petition that we filed. And I'd briefly like to 11 12 address that first. I believe that there were two letters that 13 14 we received from Nye County and from Clark County objecting, in part, to the issue of standing, whether 15 or not we are able to bring this issue before the 16 Commission without an actual case before us. 17 18 In response to that, the Nevada Administrative Code 233.260 states that a person may 19 20 petition the Commission for a declaratory order concerning the applicability of a statute. And the 21 Nevada Revised Statute 233B.037 goes on to define 22 "person" to include any political subdivision or 23 public or private organization of any character other 24 than an agency. So it's clear that we do fit into 25

Page 6 the definition of "person," and we can petition this 1 Commission for action. 2 Now I'm going into our actual petition that 3 we filed. In our work it came to our attention that 4 there are some school districts in the State of 5 Nevada who are unclear about the applicability of the 6 new public accommodations law in their school system. 7 The law states in NRS 651.050 it defines places of 8 9 public accommodation. And then Subsection 3, Subsection K, of that 10 11 defines places of public accommodation as any 12 nursery, private school, or other place of public education. It does not state in the public 13 14 accommodations statute that schools are places of public accommodation. In the case entitled Clark 15 County School District vs. Buchanan, the Supreme 16 Court did extend the definition of other places of 17 18 education to include public schools. Now, we believe the law is very clear that 19 public schools do fall under the category of places 20 21 of public accommodation and, as such, are under the jurisdiction of the new public accommodation laws 22 preventing discrimination in the public schools. 23 24 Why we petitioned NERC for this declaratory order was to explicitly get a definition that defines 25

Page 7 places of public accommodation to include public 1 schools. So if the issues of discrimination in 2 public schools were to arise, we could point to an 3 order that clearly encompasses NERC's jurisdiction 4 and the law to state to the public schools, "You are 5 required to abide by the laws defining public 6 accommodations." 7 In the written materials that we have 8 submitted, I'll just briefly go over some of the 9 headings and some of the more important points. 10 11 we believe that the Nevada Equal Rights Commission is 12 better suited to address remedy and eliminate unlawful student discrimination in public schools 13 14 than the Nevada Department of Education and the 17 in Nevada school districts. 15 The Nevada Department of Education lacks the 16 ability to effectively and comprehensively respond to 17 18 discrimination complaints in the public schools because under Nevada law, the Department of Education 19 is the policy-making body. It's not designed to 20 address and remedy discrimination and complaints in 21 public schools. 22 23 And, in fact, through our research for this, we discovered that -- when we contacted the Nevada 24 Department of Education, they explicitly said -- and 25

Page 8 I hope I pronounce his name right -- Keith Rheault, 1 the Department of Education Superintendent of Public 2 Instruction, he confirmed that the Department of 3 Education -- and this is a quote -- does not directly 4 provide services to students and therefore students 5 are not considered beneficiaries under the 6 Department's discrimination policy. 7 So it's clear that the overarching of 8 education is not designed to address issues of 9 student discrimination in the public schools. 10 11 do say that each of the 17 school districts has had a 12 Title 9 specialist and has their own policies to address the discrimination in a local setting in the 13 14 school. And, in fact, the Department of Education 15 Title 9 specialist who has overarching oversight of 16 the school district has retired, and they have yet to 17 18 fill the vacancy. So there currently is no acting Title 9 specialist at the Department of Education. 19 20 It's concerning to us that the school districts are left to their own to define policies 21 and procedures to address student discrimination. 22 And through our research, we found that the majority 23 of the school districts nondiscrimination policies 24 are completely outdated. 25

Page 9 11 out of 17 of the school districts 1 policies failed to provide protection for 2 discrimination based on sexual orientation, even 3 though sexual orientation was explicitly added to the 4 public accommodations law in 2009. Some school 5 districts have not revised their policies in over 6 five years, and at least two have not updated their 7 policies since 2001. 8 The complaint policies and procedures that 9 are in place are also significantly outdated. And, 10 11 for example, Clark County school districts have not updated their complaint policy or procedure since 12 2004. 13 14 By defining public schools to be places of public accommodation, NERC could utilize the full 15 extent of its jurisdiction and provide students and 16 parents with an alternative method to address the 17 18 unlawful discrimination in public schools because as of now, students who face discrimination really have 19 nowhere to go. They can go to the principal, who can 20 21 pull out an updated policy. They may not even notice that this category of discrimination is a protected 22 class. And if it doesn't go anywhere, the students 23 have nothing left to do. Now, they could file a 24 private action, but I'm sure a lot of students don't 25

Page 10 1 know that. NERC is explicitly authorized to have the 2 jurisdiction to remedy and address issues of 3 discrimination pursuant to NRS 233.150. NERC has the 4 power to investigate allegations of discrimination, 5 mediate any disputes, coerce the discriminating party 6 to cease and desist and persuade other agencies to 7 delete discriminatory practices. So we're having the 8 Commission to include public schools in places of 9 public accommodation. 10 11 We have information about other schools. 12 And I won't go into that today, but I just wanted to make reference to the materials there and that if the 13 14 Commission had any questions or was seeking some quidance in other states, the information is included 15 16 in our packet. And backing up a little, I wanted to point 17 18 out the charts that we have on page 20 and 21 of our written information that shows what schools include 19 in their nondiscrimination policy. And you can see 20 21 some of them are substantially lacking. Lander County School District only provides 22 protection for discrimination on race, sex, 23 disability and national origin. They completely 24 ignore religious creed, color, age, sexual 25

Page 11 orientation, ancestry, and gender identity and 1 2 expression. And if there was an issue to arise with 3 student discrimination based on those categories and 4 the school district did not address it, we would like 5 the Commission to be in a place to say, "We have the 6 authority to investigate these complaints and remedy 7 these complaints" to give students an outside channel 8 to address those issues. 9 The specific wording of the Order that we 10 11 are asking NERC to authorize today would be to issue 12 an order stating the plain terms of NRS 651.050, Subsection 3, Subsection K, defining other places of 13 education to encompass public schools. Therefore, 14 public schools are subject to Nevada laws prohibiting 15 discrimination in public accommodations. 16 17 Public school students possess the legal 18 right to file associated complaints with the Nevada Equal Rights Commission. And we believe by issuing 19 20 this order, NERC will make it clear that the Commission has the authority and the ability to 21 address these issues. 22 23 And if there are any further questions or comments I would be able to respond to throughout 24 this meeting, I would be happy to do that. Thank you 25

Page 12 so much for your time, and if you have any questions, 1 2 let me know. 3 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Does anybody 4 have any questions? 5 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I have a basic question for our Deputy Attorney General just on the 6 basic issue that we're discussing here today. Is it 7 merely whether public schools should be considered 8 places of public accommodation? Is that the only 9 question we're looking at at this time? 10 11 MS. REYNOLDS: Yes. 12 MS. ROGERS: And the material I provided is merely to show you why that's important and some of 13 14 the ways that the Commission could address these in 15 the future. COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: 16 questions? Well, I have a couple questions. 17 18 Supreme Court of Nevada has already ruled on this issue. As a lawyer, I have a hard time with us 19 20 saying to the Nevada Supreme Court, "Yeah, you're right." Where is our jurisdiction here? 21 MS. ROGERS: The jurisdiction is to issue 22 23 the Order. 24 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: The Supreme Court has already said public schools are places of 25

Page 13 public accommodation. So where do we get any 1 authority to say to the Supreme Court, "Yeah, we 2 agree with you." That's a real stretch for me. 3 4 MS. ROGERS: Well, what I believe the 5 authority is is that the Commission has the ability to issue orders to a certain applicability of a 6 statute. And in this case the applicability --7 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: I have no 8 problem with that. I understand that. 9 I'm not challenging that. What I'm questioning is where does 10 11 NERC get any authority to confirm what the Supreme 12 Court has already ruled? Why do you need this? And you pointed it out. The law is clear. 13 Buchanan has already said these are places of public 14 accommodation. What role do we have here? 15 MS. ROGERS: What I believe the Commission's 16 role is is by encompassing what the Supreme Court has 17 18 already decided and by explicitly defining public accommodations to include public schools, it allows 19 NERC, who already has the jurisdiction and authority 20 to address the complaints, to be in a position that 21 is more visible to public schools and public school 22 students and to make sure that the Department of 23 Education understands that they are under the 24 authority of what the Supreme Court has decided. 25

Page 14 And I believe that by issuing this, the 1 2 Order, the issue is not one of jurisdiction to create new law. It's merely an issue of jurisdiction to 3 say, "We have the authority over this. And school 4 districts, if you're not abiding by these policies, 5 we can address them." 6 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: 7 Okay. Well, it seems to me what you're trying to do is expand our --8 just for sake of argument, suppose we say, "Okay. 9 They are places of public accommodation." But what 10 11 you really want is for us to expand our jurisdiction 12 to something that the legislature has not given us. Schools are not in our statute at all. And there are 13 14 provisions for this. The school districts, you don't like what 15 they're doing apparently. But it seems to me you 16 need to go to the legislature to ask them to fix this 17 18 if you want us to have the jurisdiction because there's nowhere in our statute that talks about 19 20 school districts. MS. ROGERS: What the jurisdiction would be 21 is to have students that have issues of 22 discrimination in schools and are not getting the 23 remedies to be able to go outside to the Commission 24 that does have the jurisdiction to hear complaints of 25

Page 15 discrimination in places of public accommodation. 1 And by making it explicitly clear, you allow students 2 to have this ability. 3 4 COMMISSIONER YOUNG: So you want us to be 5 placed in a position to hear students beyond being able to hear them in the districts? 6 MS. ROGERS: Yes, because it's clear that 7 school districts are not hearing issues of 8 discrimination like they're supposed to. So by 9 having a remedial channel, the students can find some 10 11 relief. 12 COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Because I would have some concern about that as well. And I'm not an 13 14 attorney. I would have some concern about students and their families. Because I heard you say that 15 parents and students, you would like them to have an 16 alternative with what's happening in their districts. 17 18 So if, in fact, this happens and students come here, parents come here, a hearing is held, then 19 what weight does that carry, depending on what 20 judgment we make here at the Commission, if it's 21 already been a decision made in the Supreme Court? 22 23 MS. ROGERS: The weight that it carries with the Commission -- and let me refer again to NRS 24 233.150 -- is that NERC has the authority to 25

Page 16 investigate -- mediate disputes and coerce the 1 2 discriminating party to cease and desist. You have that jurisdiction to do that. And if public schools 3 are defined explicitly as places of public 4 accommodation, so you coerce the school districts to 5 cease and desist this discriminatory action. 6 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: She is looking 7 at the NRS that you just cited. And "she" for the 8 record is Ms. Young, for the court reporter. 9 COMMISSIONER YOUNG: I guess my concern 10 11 still stands on that with regard to public 12 accommodation, and it's still not clear. MS. ROGERS: What part isn't clear? Can I 13 14 help clarify anything? COMMISSIONER YOUNG: I'm still trying to 15 understand and my question is similar to our Chair in 16 that whether or not we have that authority based on 17 18 what the Supreme Court ruling is. THE WITNESS: The authority to address 19 issues of discrimination in public schools? 20 21 COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Yes. MS. ROGERS: Well, NERC has the authority to 22 address discrimination in places of public 23 accommodation. And as of right now to some school 24 districts in the State of Nevada, it is unclear 25

Page 17 whether or not they fall into that category of public 1 2 accommodation. We're asking NERC to issue an order explicitly defining and saying, "Yes, public schools, 3 you are places of public accommodation. Not only do 4 the laws say that, but NERC's authority to address 5 issues of discrimination in places of public 6 accommodation do include public schools. And if the 7 public schools are unable to adequately address 8 these, the Commission has the weight and authority to 9 do so." 10 11 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I do have a question 12 if it gets to that point. COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Sure, go ahead. 13 14 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: And I'm looking over the chart that she pointed out in the information 15 provided on page 20 and 21 that she referred to 16 earlier. Perhaps both the Deputy Attorney General 17 18 and the representative from ACLU could respond to Is there an argument to be made that this 19 this. issue is significant to NERC in that NERC would 20 provide consistency for protected classes statewide 21 where currently county to county there's tremendous 22 23 variants in protected classes covered within the school district that differ from state law? 24 25 For instance, the fact that Lander County

Page 18 was cited as not including age, color or religion. 1 So in Lander County it would seem to be a much 2 greater challenge than other counties for those 3 protected classes. 4 And if it's relevant, would NERC have a 5 viable role in providing a statewide consistent 6 agency for reporting complaints? And if the ACLU 7 could respond, and maybe Rosemary could respond after 8 9 that. MS. ROGERS: It would be our hope that that 10 11 is an ultimate goal. What we're asking the 12 Commission to do today is just to issue the Declaratory Order to ensure that there is 13 14 jurisdiction over school districts. We understand that there is probably a lot 15 of work to be done in the school districts. Like you 16 said, it's clear that the 17 school districts are not 17 18 even complying with state law based on their 19 anti-discrimination policies. 20 It would be our hope that NERC would be in a position to provide consistency or to at least 21 provide, like I said, an alternative avenue since 22 it's clear that if there's a student in these school 23

districts that do not apply or do not include the

full breadth of protections that the state law

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Page 19 includes, that they're not going to get the remedies 1 that they deserve. 2 So going to the Commission as an out body 3 who has the authority to address these would either 4 help provide consistency to the schools and maybe in 5 the hope of revising policies or at least to ensure 6 that the students that should be protected by state 7 law are done so. 8 9 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: And if our Deputy 10 Attorney General has any thoughts. 11 MS. REYNOLDS: I just want to reiterate what 12 the ACLU has said. You're here on a very narrow question. And you're really looking at a definition 13 14 under 651.050(3)(K). All of this discussion regarding policy, while it's important, that's really 15 16 not why you're here. 17 And I also have to point out that the 18 Commission is a limited jurisdiction. The duties and what they're able to do are not wide ranging. If you 19 look at NRS 651.070, which is what governs 20 discrimination in places of public accommodation, 21 22 that's very narrow. 23 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I guess that kind of goes to the first question I had, which is if the 24 scope of why we're here today is limited to that 25

Page 20 single question, would all of this other policy 1 discussion, as it's just been called, everything 2 besides the question before us, would that not be the 3 material for a subsequent public meeting where that 4 element is specifically stated in an open meeting 5 law, that we're going to be discussing the policy 6 aspects of the question that we're going to consider 7 today? 8 9 MS. REYNOLDS: Correct. MS. ROGERS: And we would be more than 10 11 willing to provide any information or assistance in 12 any future meetings. The reason that we included this material 13 today was to show the importance behind the decision. 14 And if there needed to be any future meetings or 15 policy discussions, the material will already be 16 present in the Commission. 17 18 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: Thank you. COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Okay. Well, 19 are you changing what your question is? The question 20 you're saying is just the definition? 21 22 MS. ROGERS: Correct. 23 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: And not the expansion. Okay. So then you're not asking for us 24 to expand our jurisdiction into the schools? 25

	Page 21
1	MS. ROGERS: No, ma'am.
2	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: You're just
3	asking us to
4	MS. ROGERS: We're asking for a
5	clarification of the definition of public
6	accommodations, the definitions.
7	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Period?
8	MS. ROGERS: Period.
9	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Period.
10	MS. ROGERS: The definition says other
11	places of education. It has come to our attention
12	that there are some public schools that believe they
13	do not fall in that definition. So we're asking for
14	an order to explicitly define public schools as
15	places of public accommodation.
16	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Period?
17	MS. ROGERS: And that's it.
18	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: You're not
19	asking us to expand our jurisdiction into the
20	schools?
21	MS. ROGERS: No, ma'am, because I believe
22	that that jurisdiction already exists.
23	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: All right. So
24	we're back to square one, which is the Supreme Court
25	has already ruled. Why should we? Because we're not

Page 22 1 in a position to tell the Supreme Court that, yes, 2 they're right. MS. ROGERS: I don't believe that by issuing 3 4 this Order it has any reflection on whether or not the Supreme Court is correct. We're asking the 5 Commission to issue the Declaratory Order concerning 6 the applicability of a statute, the public 7 accommodation statute. The applicability in this 8 case is, yes, it does apply to public schools. And 9 that's what we're asking the Commission to do. 10 11 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: More questions? 12 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I guess maybe it's just an observation because I can sense the Chair's 13 14 point -- if I'm wrong, correct me -- that this would almost seem redundant for us if we were to concur 15 with what's before us. Although the element of NERC 16 impacting public policy with public education, I 17 18 guess if it's redundant, at least it's redundant coming from the Nevada Equal Rights Commission, the 19 20 way that I'm hearing it. 21 I appreciate the Supreme Court basically already saying this. But to me, and for lack of a 22 better phrase, it would be in essence the Nevada 23 Equal Rights Commission affirming that it is public 24 policy in Nevada. That's the way I'm hearing it. 25

Page 23 1 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Okay. 2 you know lawyers are sworn officers of the court. And I'm not going to tell the Supreme Court, "Gee, 3 you're really right." I'm simply not going to go 4 5 there. I think if this is an issue and if you look 6 at your attachments and so forth, I think you need to 7 go back to the legislature and get them to do 8 9 something because our statute now does not cover schools. The schools have their procedures, and 10 11 apparently they're not so hot. 12 So you need to either have that enforced at the school district level, or you need to have the 13 legislature tell us that we have jurisdiction over 14 this because we don't. The schools are never 15 16 mentioned in here. MS. ROGERS: I understand the issue of 17 18 concern with jurisdiction. And like it has been said before, we're not asking NERC to get into the issue 19 of whether or not they can go into public schools. 20 What we're merely asking is by a 21 clarification of terms, students, who could just be 22 persons under the law that already have the ability 23 to get whatever limited remedy from the school 24 districts, they're also covered by the law of public 25

Page 24 accommodation. And NERC has the authority to 1 investigate and remedy issues of discrimination in 2 places of public accommodations. 3 4 I don't believe that we're asking any different jurisdictional issues whether or not the 5 Commission can affect school district policy. We're 6 merely asking that the definition include public 7 schools, because it seems that the clarification of 8 the statute is lacking in some jurisdictions. So by 9 clarifying the statute, NERC would make it clear that 10 11 students are covered by public accommodations law. 12 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Doesn't a student -- Ms. Young has a question. 13 14 COMMISSIONER YOUNG: I keep reading through the statement, and I'm still confused because it 15 seems like it's already clear. So I'm not clear on 16 what we're clarifying if the statement has already 17 18 been made clear. MS. ROGERS: Oh, I understand. And I agree 19 that the law is clear too. Unfortunately, in some 20 school districts in Nevada, the law is not clear. 21 They do not believe that they fall under places of 22 public accommodations because it's not explicitly 23 24 said in the statute. We're not asking the Commission to redefine 25

Page 25 the statute. We're asking the Commission for a 1 2 clarification on the applicability of that statute and by saying --3 4 COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Let me ask you this. If it's already clear in the law but you're saying 5 the districts don't have it clear in their minds, 6 what then are we going to be able to do to clarify 7 any better than it already says? 8 MS. ROGERS: By having public schools 9 clarified as places of public accommodation, it would 10 11 not only allow students -- well, not allow, but it would help students realize that there is an avenue 12 to address issues of discrimination outside of the 13 14 schools. And it would also show the school districts that there is another body that can be a watchdog or 15 that can enforce issues of -- remedy issues of 16 discrimination in the public schools. 17 18 By making it explicitly clear if there are issues of discrimination, instead of getting into 19 20 litigation with the school or instead of going above and beyond what already can be done, if the ACLU 21 personally is given a complaint of discrimination in 22 public schools, what we could do then is say to the 23 public schools, "The law is clear that you're places 24 of public accommodations. And there is an alternate 25

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- 1 remedy to the students that would hopefully address
- 2 these issues of public accommodations through the
- 3 Nevada Equal Rights Commission." And it would also
- 4 say to the schools, "This is yet another body that
- 5 addresses discrimination that explicitly defines
- 6 public schools as places of public accommodation.
- 7 And you can't get around that."
- 8 COMMISSIONER NIGAM: Well, I have a comment
- 9 regarding the Supreme Court. They never directed
- 10 NERC to go into this. And the legislature also never
- 11 directed us to get into this. It is public
- 12 accommodations, but they are not telling us to get
- 13 directly into school discrimination cases. Don't you
- 14 think you should go to the state legislature so they
- 15 can direct us?
- 16 MS. ROGERS: I don't believe so because I
- 17 think you are already directed to go into the school
- 18 districts to address the law of public accommodations
- 19 and that public accommodations includes public
- 20 schools.
- 21 So by stating through NERC's Declaratory
- 22 Order concerning the applicability of places of
- 23 public accommodations, you do have the jurisdiction
- 24 and authority to address discrimination in public
- 25 schools.

Page 27 And what may not be clear here is the 1 Commission would not be issuing or changing school 2 policy. The Commission would be there to be an 3 alternate route to address issues of discrimination. 4 5 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I have a question and 6 a comment. 7 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Go ahead. COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: The comment first is 8 what might be creating some confusion since I see the 9 level of redundancy with the Supreme Court and state 10 11 law, that perhaps more applicable than clarifying the 12 situation, it would seem that NERC is being asked to affirm what is already there. 13 The other element of the comment is if we 14 are solely here today to respond to the question, it 15 would seem that either the Commissioners present are 16 going to say that public schools are public 17 18 accommodation, which is state law by the Supreme Court, or NERC is going to say, no, public schools 19 are not places of public accommodation, and then we 20 21 will be going counter to the Supreme Court. That to me is where I see a little bit of a conundrum. 22 23 And the one question I have is, repeatedly I'm hearing students, students, students. But are we 24 not talking about student, staff and faculty? 25

Page 28 MS. ROGERS: Absolutely. Anyone that is 1 facing discrimination in places of public 2 accommodation is included. I apologize. I've said 3 students because that's often the case where we see 4 discrimination. But it would apply to students, 5 faculty, staff, adjunct staff. 6 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I think that's an 7 important distinction that we're not simply talking 8 about students, but we are talking about everything 9 within any given public school. And that's all for 10 11 now. 12 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Doesn't a student or employee of a school district have a right 13 14 of appeal to somebody if they don't like the answer they get from the school district? 15 16 MS. ROGERS: It's not clear. School districts are left up to their own devices to 17 18 determine whether or not their policy -- what their policy should be and what their remedies should be. 19 20 It's clear from talking with the Department of Education that they are completely hands off. 21 They don't believe that their role is to address 22 specific issues of student conduct. 23 So if there was to be an appeal and it went 24 to the Department of Education, they don't believe 25

Page 29 that they have that authority or the desire to get 1 into issues on that. So if it's to appeal to the 2 3 superintendent --COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Can't they go 4 to court? 5 MS. ROGERS: They absolutely could go to 6 7 court. COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: So you do have 8 9 a right of appeal. MS. ROGERS: I don't necessarily know if it 10 11 would be a right of appeal. It would then be 12 bringing a new suit, a new challenge in civil court, instead of taking a different avenue that doesn't 13 14 involve litigation. 15 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: And to the degree that I've had some history with the school district 16 dating back many years, the analogy on that last 17 18 point I would make is, if someone in Nevada has an issue with simply employment discrimination, 19 certainly they could go to EEOC and not NERC unless 20 it's sexual orientation. 21 But I think NERC was set up to address 22 issues as is outlined under 233 before people have to 23 go to the extent of a federal lawsuit. And I want to 24 say it was in 2004 in Washoe County where a student 25

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- 1 was harassed and bullied and had no recourse in
- 2 Washoe County. Ultimately, it had to go to federal
- 3 court. And it ultimately cost Washoe County
- 4 \$451,000. So I can see where there is an argument to
- 5 be made, much as NERC deals with employment
- 6 discrimination. That as the State's equal rights
- 7 organization within the state, it allows a citizen to
- 8 do the same thing they would on the basis of
- 9 employment law with NERC.
- 10 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Well, this is
- 11 what lawyers would call forum shopping. "I don't
- 12 like what that judge is going to do. So I go over
- 13 and get this judge."
- 14 So that's it. That's what basically your
- 15 argument is. "I don't like what the schools are
- 16 going to do so. Let's go to NERC." Isn't that what
- 17 you're trying to do?
- MS. ROGERS: No, ma'am. There are
- 19 alternative remedies here. It's not that we're forum
- 20 shopping. It's saying that if you don't want to sue,
- 21 if you don't want to go through the litigation, not
- 22 necessarily because of who the judge or the
- 23 decision-maker may be, but because of the process and
- 24 the expense of litigation, you can have a remedy
- 25 that's in place through the Commission without going

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1	to that extent.	
2	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Other	
3	questions? Last chance, everybody. Here she is.	
4	MS. ROGERS: Thank you very much.	
5	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Thank you.	
6	Thank you for your time and all your hard work here.	
7	MS. ROGERS: Thank you.	
8	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Do we want to	
9	have public comment now before we decide?	
10	MS. CHINCHILLA: Yes. We have to.	
11	MS. REYNOLDS: Yes. It's required by the	
12	open meeting law.	
13	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: We have one	
14	witness up here. So I thought we'd start with him.	
15	And then it looks like you have several witnesses	
16	down there. Is that correct?	
17	MS. CHINCHILLA: Yes.	
18	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Do you have any	
19	witnesses down there?	
20	MS. CHINCHILLA: Yes.	
21	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Okay. Our	
22	witness is going to sit over here. We have him set	
23	up. And hopefully you can hear him. We may have to	
24	move the microphone to see if you can hear him.	
25	Can you state your name and spell your last	

Page 32 name for the record and please tell us who you are? 1 MR. REICH: Again, my name is Christopher B. 2 Reich, R-e-i-c-h. I'm general counsel for the Washoe 3 4 County School District. Chairman Cafferata, Commissioners, thank you for allowing me to speak. 5 First, the Washoe County School District 6 agrees with and joins in fully with the Clark County 7 School District letter from February 3rd, 2012 that 8 was sent to Administrator Chinchilla regarding this 9 matter. That there is no rape issue case and 10 11 controversy here that would allow for a declaratory order. And as well as that the Clark County School 12 District vs. Buchanan case is dispositive on the 13 14 issue about the petition that was brought, the question which has been defined by the Chairman. 15 Second, I just want to bring this up. I 16 have not had a chance to go through the information 17 18 that was presented by the petitioner at the hearing today, but I did receive the petition originally. 19 And I went through it. And according to 20 NAC 233.260(2)(D), it requests petitioner to include 21 a statement of facts that relate to the issue 22 described in paragraph C. 23 Washoe County School District will submit 24 that the petition is defective in that it doesn't 25

Page 33 really state any facts whatsoever but simply broad 1 conclusionary statements. And I think that's why 2 there's been issues we're trying to grapple here with 3 4 the Commission on what the role is. 5 If, in fact, there were problems with the specific school districts' administrative remedies 6 for students and there were issues brought to courts 7 of law or to the Department of Education or 8 conflicting applications, then there may be a case of 9 controversy for this Commission to clarify something. 10 11 But there are no facts about that. 12 Whether school districts have updated their policies fast enough or accurately is one thing. But 13 the Washoe County School District doesn't see it 14 controversy to anything to clarify over and above 15 what the Supreme Court already has. With that, I'd 16 like to thank the Commission for taking the 17 18 statement. COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Okay. 19 Thank you. Do any of the Commissioners have any questions? 20 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: We're able to ask 21 22 questions on public comment? 23 MS. REYNOLDS: Sure. 24 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: The basic question I would have is -- and I think I heard that the 25

Page 34 1 gentleman is with Washoe County. COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Correct. 2 3 MR. REICH: Correct. 4 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: Because it was just earlier that I referred to Washoe County. And it was 5 a case filed in 2000 that wound up compensating the 6 victim \$451,000 because the victim apparently did not 7 get recourse through the Washoe County School 8 9 District. So I think that makes the case that there 10 11 obviously was not countywide or school-district-wide 12 remedy if it necessitated that plaintiff going to federal court. And I just am curious if the 13 14 gentleman has any comment on that. MR. REICH: I became general counsel for 15 Washoe County School District in 2007. And I believe 16 I know the case you're referring to. I was not 17 18 involved with it, and I don't know the particulars. I know that it was a settlement agreement, and the 19 facts I'm not sure of. 20 21 But as you can see, I did look at the information that was provided by the petitioner. 22 believe our policy was updated in November or 23 September of 2011. So we are cognizant of the need 24 for students to have remedies. I think our school 25

Page 35 district has been on top of making sure that those 1 remedies are provided. If the student does or 2 doesn't exhaust those administrative remedies, again, 3 anybody could take an issue to a court of law. 4 5 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: All right. I appreciate the feedback. 6 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: \$400,000 sounds 7 like a pretty good remedy. 8 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: Correct. And, 9 granted, this is 12 years ago when the incident 10 11 occurred, and it was several years after. But I guess the point I'm making is should a 12 victim be forced to go to that extreme if under 13 14 Nevada law there is a recourse with the Nevada Equal Rights Commission? The discrimination policies 15 16 immediately changed in Washoe as a result of that 17 case. 18 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: That's a good thing. Right? 19 20 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: Absolutely. 21 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: And we couldn't give anybody \$400,000. 22 23 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: Well, yeah. It was kind of a tragic case that it got to that point. And 24 it was something that Washoe settled out of court on 25

Page 36 because -- well, I'm not going to question the 1 motives. But a victim shouldn't necessarily have to 2 go to the supreme or federal court if they're aware 3 4 that there is a statewide recourse. 5 MR. REICH: If I may, just to respond to that. A school district shouldn't have to defend 6 itself when there are remedies. So I don't know the 7 particular facts of that case. 8 9 But as you know, there are court cases that are brought all the time not only against school 10 11 districts but other employees, whether public or private, that may or may not have merit. So I guess 12 anybody could sue, and anybody could defend. 13 14 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: All right. Thank 15 you. 16 MR. REICH: Thank you. COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Anybody else? 17 18 Okay. Now, you have some witnesses down there? 19 MS. CHINCHILLA: Yes. 20 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Or people who want to make comments. Would you please state and 21 spell your last name for the record. 22 MS. HEENAN: Yes. My name is Jane Heenan, 23 H-e-e-n-a-n. I'm a licensed family and marriage 24 therapist in the state of Nevada since 2002. I am an 25

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	Pa
1	adjunct instructor at the College of Southern Nevada
2	since 2001 and Codirector of the aggressive
3	association Gender Justice Nevada. I'm here mostly
4	to add a human face to some of the earlier testimony
5	that there is indeed a problem in Nevada schools and
6	that there's no effective support for students when
7	they seek relief.
8	In particular, I want to address the
9	experiences of LGBT and gender non-conforming
10	students. As a therapist and as an activist, I've
11	had the privilege of working with hundreds of LGBT
12	and gender non-conforming students for many years in
13	this state. And I can tell you that these students
14	are subjected to harassment and bullying on a regular
15	basis by peers as well as by faculty and
16	administrative staff. Further and more specifically,
17	transgender-identified students. Gender identity and
18	expression are not respected. And I would maybe site
19	some specifics.
20	But broadly speaking in my experience since
21	the late 1990s in the Clark County School District,
22	the school district has forced transgender-identified
23	students to use the nurse's bathroom, referred to
24	transgender students by their birth name and
25	pronounced when asked not to, and have not addressed

Page 38 bullying and harassment which is perpetrated by 1 students against LGBT and gender non-conforming 2 students, has not reprimanded faculty and staff for 3 outing LGBT and gender non-conforming students to 4 others against the student's wishes, has not 5 reprimanded faculty and staff for ridiculing and 6 harassing LGBT and gender non-conforming students, 7 has denied transgender students access to appropriate 8 gym classes, and has not provided any LGBT and gender 9 non-conforming inclusive training for faculty or 10 11 staff. 12 I would estimate that about one-third of LGBT and gender non-conforming students I've had 13 14 contact with through the years have decided to leave school as a result of this kind of treatment. All of 15 the persons that I've had contact with have had 16 significant developmental problems as a consequence 17 18 of going to school in an unsafe environment. In addition -- and I want to emphasize this 19 because of the earlier testimony -- students have a 20 significant fear of retaliation when they consider 21 bringing these things up to the school district 22 personnel, to teachers, to administration, and 23 others. And I believe that having a remedy that 24 exists beyond either working these things through the 25

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- 1 school districts, which clearly these school
- 2 districts are not addressing these issues, or going
- 3 to court, it seems to me appropriate when those are
- 4 the two options.
- 5 And maybe you're right. We have to go to
- 6 the legislature, and we have to address these things
- 7 there. But people are being significantly harmed. I
- 8 don't want to go into much detail. But there are now
- 9 transgender identified students that I am currently
- 10 working with.
- 11 And just to tell you a little bit about
- 12 their stories. One is a high school senior. This
- 13 person is on track to graduate and comes to school
- 14 dressed as atypical member of their identified
- 15 gender. There has been trouble for this person with
- 16 regards to confidentiality and outing his name and
- 17 pronounced use and ridiculing and harassment and
- 18 bathroom use. This person has decided not to
- 19 confront anyone about these things because they want
- 20 to graduate and fear that raising these issues with
- 21 faculty and staff would jeopardize that.
- 22 Another is a sixth-grader who is failing
- 23 their classes despite being academically capable.
- 24 This is both my judgment and the judgment of the
- 25 parent. They are not choosing to wear clothing that

Page 40 is more similar to their gender identity but choosing 1 to wear clothing which is not too gender specific, 2 such as a tie or dress. Their physical behavior is 3 not specifically gender non-conforming. They use the 4 bathroom that they would use at birth. This person 5 has one friend, is afraid to communicate with one 6 student they have a crush on, and is significantly 7 depressed, in my opinion. And I have a significant 8 fear that this person indeed will commit suicide. 9 Another student is in 8th grade. 10 11 person has been gender non-conforming throughout 12 their life. This person is not out in any explicit way and has confronted harassment throughout their 13 14 school years. This harassment has been so regular that it seems at this point this person has simply 15 accepted this as normal. This person is socially 16 isolated and has attempted suicide once in the past. 17 18 Currently they are in an upswing, having recently started hormonal treatment. They use the bathroom 19 which corresponds to the gender they were labeled at 20 birth and have faced bullying and harassment by other 21 students and faculty and staff. Their school 22 performance is average. 23 24 Another is a sophomore in high school. This person is socially isolated, and it's difficult to 25

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1	draw out conversation. Although they are quite
2	capable in relationships, they feel they can't trust.
3	They came out as transgender about a year ago to
4	their parents, who are supportive. And they will be
5	starting hormones very soon. They do not attend
6	regular high school, choosing instead an alternative
7	school which allows them to be in class only one day
8	a week for a few hours. When in school, they never
9	use the bathroom because they are uncomfortable in
10	using either one. They have chosen to remain hidden
11	as much as possible at school to peers and teachers
12	and report they are ultimately referred to as "he" or
13	"she," depending on the person they're engaging with.
14	They state that they are both happy that persons do
15	not recognize them and that they would very much like
16	to have more numerous and developed friendships.
17	I've heard many stories like this through
18	the past 15 years, reports of staff and
19	administration stating that policies that restrict
20	bathroom use of transgender students to a segregated
21	facility such as a nurse's bathroom are, quote, for
22	the student's own good, even when the student states
23	that they would prefer to use the regular bathroom
24	that correspondence with their gender identity or
25	expression.

Page 42 And there are many instances I'm aware of in 1 which faculty and administrative staff have stated to 2 colleagues and others that, quote, We don't worry 3 about the use of words like "fag" among students. 4 This is just the way they have of socializing and of 5 determining social status. 6 In the end from my experience with hundreds 7 of LGBT and gender non-conforming students, there are 8 no effective remedies currently available. It is it 9 seems, if I'm understanding earlier conversation, 10 11 both NERC's charge to address issues of public 12 accommodations discrimination and that NERC is curiously unable to address issues of public 13 14 accommodations discrimination when such discrimination happens in public schools in Nevada. 15 I don't know how to say this, but clearly 16 this is not enough if we are to meet the goal that I 17 18 think all of us have, including educators, administrators, legal people at schools, all of us. 19 20 What we want are safe schools for all of Nevada 21 students to learn and grow together. I want to assert, as I said, that if the 22 Nevada Equal Rights Commission decides that they 23 would play a role in some of these things into the 24 future -- and again maybe this is something I have to 25

Page 43 go to the legislature about -- that you don't have to 1 be alone in that. Our organization, Gender Justice 2 of Nevada, can provide support in identifying 3 remedies for students currently experiencing 4 disparate treatment, along with assisting and 5 implementing best practices and policies and training 6 school district employees in these policies. 7 We are also able and willing to bring 8 together other local, regional and national 9 organizations to support such efforts in order to 10 11 make Nevada public schools safe for all of Nevada students. And that's my testimony. 12 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Does anybody 13 14 have any questions? We thank you again for your 15 time. 16 MS. HEENAN: Thank you. 17 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Is there 18 another person who wants to make comments? Please state your name and spell your last 19 name for the record. 20 21 MR. STEVENS: Certainly. My name is Craig Stevens, S-t-e-v-e-n-s. I'm the Government Relations 22 23 Director for the Nevada State Education Association. I'm going to read a brief statement. 24 I thank you for this opportunity to --25

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1	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Would you		
2	please go slowly because the court reporter will be		
3	taking down your testimony.		
4	MR. STEVENS: I'd be happy to.		
5	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Thank you.		
6	MR. STEVENS: Thank you for the opportunity		
7	to give testimony on this important matter.		
8	I'm here to speak on behalf of Nevada State		
9	Education Association, which represents more than		
10	26,000 educators who work in the Nevada K through 12		
11	public school system. We are the faces and voices of		
12	those educators whose values and principals demand		
13	that every single child be treated with the dignity		
14	and respect that they deserve and need in order to		
15	succeed in life.		
16	That is the mission of our members, the		
17	reason why being an educator is a calling and not		
18	merely a job for most of them. It is why our		
19	association strongly supports the passage of the more		
20	inclusive public accommodations law that was enacted		
21	during the last legislative session and why we are		
22	disappointed at the failure of school districts to		
23	follow this law.		
24	The meaning of the public accommodations law		
25	we advocated for is plain on its face. It is not		

Page 45 ambiguous. It is straightforward. Public schools in 1 Nevada should obey it, and I hope that NERC could 2 make it clear that they need to do so. The impetus 3 4 to obey the law is not just a legal one but it is one that is grounded in the core principles of public 5 education and educators, such as inclusiveness, 6 fairness, a belief in the dignity of each student to 7 enter the schoolhouse doors and the need to tolerate 8 and even embrace differences and diversity. 9 For all of these reasons, I am here on 10 11 behalf of NSEA, its many thousands of members, and 12 anyone else who embraces our association's values to urge NERC to issue the opinion that is being 13 14 requested so that students who are being vandalized and diminished will flourish in a K-12 system that 15 follows the law and lives up to its own values by 16 making everyone feel welcome and whole when they go 17 18 to school. I again want to thank you for this 19 opportunity to appear before you on this very 20 21 important issue. Thank you. COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: 22 Thank you. Does anyone have any questions? Thank you very much 23 24 for your time. Anybody else? 25 MS. CHINCHILLA: No.

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1	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Okay. That
2	closes the public comments portion. So let's have
3	some questions.
4	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I would just make a
5	comment. And all the information has been very
6	helpful. But the first paragraph of the petition is
7	merely asking for NERC to do a formal order that
8	public schools in Nevada qualify as a place of public
9	accommodation. If that, as I understand from our
10	Deputy Attorney General, is the only question that's
11	before us, then I think that's what we should be
12	focusing on at this meeting and perhaps in a future
13	meeting consider all the other implications. Thanks.
14	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Any other
15	comments?
16	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: If there's no other
17	comment, I'd be prepared to make a motion.
18	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Okay. What's
19	your motion?
20	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I would make a motion
21	that NERC consider public schools in Nevada as places
22	of public accommodations for purposes of NRS 651.050.
23	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Is there a
24	second?
25	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: Do we need a second,

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1	or can we just take a vote on the motion?		
2	MS. REYNOLDS: You need a second.		
3	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: So the motion		
4	fails for lack of a second. Someone else want to		
5	make a motion?		
6	I move we dismiss this petition. Is there a		
7	second?		
8	COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Second.		
9	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Tiffany Young		
10	seconds. Discussion?		
11	MS. REYNOLDS: I think it would be helpful		
12	if you state the reasons why you're dismissing the		
13	petition.		
14	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Yes. I think		
15	that's appropriate in that any motion should not be		
16	arbitrary and capricious. There should be a factual		
17	basis.		
18	The reason for my motion is that the Nevada		
19	Supreme Court has already ruled on this issue. I do		
20	not believe that we have any authority to confirm or		
21	deny what the Supreme Court has said. So that's my		
22	basis.		
23	Any other discussion? Okay. We will call		
24	the roll on the vote. Do we still have a secretary		
25	there?		

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1	MS. CHINCHILLA: Yes.		
2	MS. REYNOLDS: You don't need to voice vote.		
3	You can just follow your standard procedures.		
4	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: All in favor		
5	say "aye"?		
6	COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Aye.		
7	COMMISSIONER NIGAM: Aye.		
8	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: All opposed say		
9	"nay"?		
10	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: Nay.		
11	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Okay. The ayes		
12	have it. The "nay" is Lee Plotkin, and the "ayes"		
13	are the rest of the members of the Commission.		
14	Deputy Attorney General, do we need to do		
15	anything else here?		
16	MS. REYNOLDS: You have to again have public		
17	comment pursuant to the open meeting law.		
18	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Does anyone		
19	else want to comment?		
20	MS. HEENAN: Can I ask a question for		
21	clarification? Can a comment include a question of		
22	the Commission?		
23	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Sure, why not.		
24	MS. HEENAN: My name is Jane Heenan,		
25	H-e-e-n-a-n.		

Page 49 My question is if the petition is moot 1 because the Supreme Court has already ruled, then is 2 NERC able to regulate public schools in the State of 3 Nevada as places of public accommodation as they 4 would any other place of public accommodation, 5 allowing persons who are harmed and who have 6 exhausted other remedies to approach NERC and file 7 with NERC for relief in that place of public 8 accommodation, whether it's a public school or a 9 restaurant or a hotel? 10 11 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Does our Deputy 12 Attorney General want to answer that, or do you want 13 me to answer it? 14 MS. REYNOLDS: Anybody in Nevada can file a complaint with the Commission. The Commission will 15 have to look at the complaint to determine whether or 16 not what has been alleged comes within their 17 18 jurisdiction. So, in essence, yesterday somebody could 19 have come in and filed a complaint with the 20 21 Commission if they were a student. That's always been available to them. 22 23 Now, whether or not NERC will be able to remedy that situation, it depends on whether or not 24 it's within their jurisdiction. 25

Page 50 1 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: As I understand 2 it now, what procedurally happens if we get an education complaint from the schools -- and 3 Ms. Chinchilla can tell you if I'm correct what I'm 4 5 just going to say. But she refers those to the school district. Is that correct? That's the 6 procedure now because the law does not list the 7 schools under our statute. 8 And if you really want us to do this, then 9 you really need to go to the legislature and get them 10 11 to change the law. MS. HEENAN: And if I may, the law is both 12 covered and not covered. Am I understanding that 13 14 correctly? COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Yeah, that's 15 16 probably about right. MS. HEENAN: And that's why this petition 17 18 was important to us, to clarify that. And your refusal --19 20 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: What we're 21 saying is we don't have jurisdiction to do that. You need to either go to the Supreme Court, or you need 22 to go to the legislature. 23 24 MS. ROGERS: May I please make a quick 25 record?

Page 51 First I'd like to be on record that the UCLA 1 2 objects to the Commission's action this morning. I believe what the question is is if NERC was 3 presented with a case of discrimination by a student 4 or employee in the school district, would the 5 Commission address or remedy that complaint? 6 MS. REYNOLDS: Again, everything is done on 7 a case-by-case basis. You can't just make a blanket 8 statement. It all depends on what the underlying 9 complaint is. All you can do is -- the Commission 10 11 can accept a complaint. They look at it, and they 12 determine whether it lies within their jurisdiction. And that's always been what the Commission has done. 13 14 MS. ROGERS: Correct. And I quess my question is, does NERC's jurisdiction cover students 15 16 and employees in schools? 17 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: I think she 18 just answered your question. It could be. MS. ROGERS: I don't think you can make two 19 different arguments here. One you're saying that the 20 Supreme Court has the decision whether or not to 21 extend public accommodation laws to students or 22 employees at the public schools. 23 But what you're also saying today is that 24 the Commission may not have the authority to address 25

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- 1 those. And I don't understand that because if you're
- 2 arguing that the law is clear -- or if the petition
- 3 was denied because you believe the law is clear
- 4 already that places of public accommodation includes
- 5 public schools, then what I'm understanding is that
- 6 you don't think you have the authority to address
- 7 those issues because it's entitled in this realm of
- 8 schools, not because it's entitled in this realm of
- 9 public accommodations. And maybe I'm confused then
- 10 and could help with some clarification on that.
- 11 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Basically what
- 12 our decision was is that we dismissed it because the
- 13 Supreme Court has already ruled, and we're not in a
- 14 position to affirm or deny what the Supreme Court has
- 15 done.
- 16 MS. ROGERS: I respectfully disagree and
- 17 believe that you are in the position to clarify a
- 18 statute. And that's what we are here asking for
- 19 today. And thank you again for your time.
- 20 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Thank you.
- 21 MR. ESPANOL: My name is Franz, F-r-a-n-z.
- 22 Last name is Espanol, E-s-p-a-n-o-l. My comment goes
- 23 to NRS 233.310. We had some discussions about going
- 24 to the legislature, about what they think about this
- 25 particular issue. And this particular statute in the

Page 53 NRS makes it public policy of the State of Nevada to 1 2 protect the welfare, prosperity, health and peace of all people of the state and to foster the right of 3 all persons reasonably to seek and be granted 4 services in places of public accommodation. 5 And the Commission has just concluded that 6 the Supreme Court has made it clear that the public 7 school is a place of public accommodation. And NRS 8 233.010 seems to make it clear also that it's 9 Nevada's intent through the legislature to protect 10 11 places of public accommodation. And I just want to ask the Commission to 12 clarify the inconsistency between your decision today 13 and the public policy of Nevada pursuant to 233.010. 14 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: 15 I'm not sure I understand your question. That's the law. So what 16 is your question? 17 18 MR. ESPANOL: My question is the Commission has made it clear that the Supreme Court has already 19 ruled on this issue, meaning that public schools are 20 21 places of public accommodation. And you're also asking the ACLU and other 22 organizations to approach the legislature to see what 23 their opinion on this matter is. But it seems, as 24 you said, the law is clear. The legislature's intent 25

Page 54 is to protect places of public accommodation, of 1 which the Supreme Court has made the decision that 2 public schools are places of public accommodation. 3 4 So my question is, why are you ruling 5 otherwise and not accepting -- or stating that cases from public schools will be addressed on a 6 case-by-case basis when it seems that the law is 7 clear? 8 9 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: We address all 10 cases. 11 MS. REYNOLDS: The Commission can only rule on what is in the petition. So what you're asking 12 for is beyond the scope of the petition. We're just 13 14 answering as far as what the Commission's practice is. Did I cut you off, Patty? I'm sorry. 15 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: There are two 16 bodies who make laws. And one is the legislature, 17 18 and the other is the Supreme Court. And the Supreme Court has already ruled. They've answered the 19 20 question. 21 If you want NERC to have jurisdiction over these kinds of cases, you need to go to the 22 legislature and get them to change the law. 23 24 MR. HOOPER: May I make a comment? 25 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Please state

Page 55 your name and spell it for the record. 1 MR. HOOPER: My first name is Phil. My last 2 name is Hooper, H-o-o-p-e-r. 3 4 My understanding based on this decision today is that the Commission has ruled the ACLU's 5 petition moot because the Nevada Supreme Court has 6 already decided that public schools are included 7 under the definition of public accommodations in the 8 State of Nevada. 9 Logically to me it would flow from that that 10 11 since the Nevada Equal Rights Commission is the body 12 that is empowered to address complaints of discrimination in public accommodations, then the 13 Commission would be able to -- it is within the 14 jurisdiction of this Commission to review complaints 15 16 of discrimination in public schools. 17 I don't necessarily see how this whole 18 discussion of an expansion of jurisdiction is relevant, and any discussion of needing to go back to 19 20 the legislature really wouldn't seem applicable. 21 legislature's job was to say that in the State of Nevada in places of public accommodation, we want 22 23 people to be protected from discrimination within the given classes that have been defined in the statute. 24 And the State of Nevada via the legislature 25

Page 56 has empowered NERC to investigate and address claims 1 of discrimination within places of public 2 accommodation. And the Nevada Supreme Court has 3 ruled that places of public accommodation include 4 5 public schools. Therefore, it would seem clear to us from an 6 outsider's perspective that the Nevada Equal Rights 7 Commission is empowered to review complaints of 8 discrimination in public schools as a public 9 accommodation as defined by the Nevada Supreme Court. 10 11 The ACLU's petition today was to simply 12 request, as Ms. Rogers stated, a clarification from the Commission affirming that their interpretation --13 that they would review complaints of discrimination 14 in public schools because as the language of the 15 petition stated, the definition of public 16 accommodations does include public schools. 17 18 It was a point of clarification that was meant to send a signal to the Nevada school districts 19 20 and to students and everyone else who suffers from 21 discrimination that this is an avenue that is already available to them, not an expansion of jurisdiction, 22 but already something that is within their rights as 23 citizens of this state. 24 And, therefore, based on the Commission's 25

Page 57 decision that this petition is moot, our 1 understanding would be then that the Commission is 2 acknowledging its obligation to review complaints and 3 that the jurisdiction of the Commission does include 4 places of public accommodation and by definition of 5 law and interpretation of law, does include public 6 schools as well. 7 So I find it unfortunate that the Commission 8 is unwilling to take a public stance affirming this 9 definition, but we believe that the law speaks for 10 11 itself. 12 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Thank you. Does anybody have any questions? 13 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I just have two 14 comments hopefully brief. And it's a distinction. 15 know the first couple public comments spoke to the 16 Chair's successful motion as a denial of the 17 18 petition. And I just want to make sure that I understand that dismissal means that it was neither 19 20 approval nor denial. Am I correct? 21 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Correct. We did not make a decision on the substance. 22 23 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I just wanted to 24 clarify that as a dismissal as opposed to a denial. And the other element is we referred to NRS 25

Page 58 233.010 several times but also referenced the fourth 1 2 paragraph for NERC as far as public policy. That it's recognized that people of the state should get 3 accurate and full information concerning actual and 4 alleged practices of discrimination and acts of 5 prejudice. And that information may provide the 6 basis for formulating statutory remedies of equal 7 protection. 8 So at the very least, information gathering 9 is something that is, I think, unambiguously clear. 10 11 That NERC at the very least can gather, as it says, 12 actual or alleged practices of discrimination. Thanks. 13 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: And I think 14 just for the record it was NRS 233.010, Subsection 3. 15 16 And I think you said 4. 17 COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I did say 4. 18 COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: It is 3. COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: And I reference 4 19 only -- just with the point that at the very least, 20 NERC is charged with gathering information of actual 21 or alleged discrimination. It's not a practice that 22 has been practiced, at least in my time, on the 23 Commission, but certainly 233.010, Section 4, does 24 say that the information gathering is within the 25

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1	purview of NERC.
2	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: Correct. Okay.
3	Any other comments? Do we have a motion to adjourn?
4	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: So move.
5	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: All right.
6	Swadeep, Ms. Young, and Lee. Did you second it?
7	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: I actually made the
8	motion, but we talked over.
9	COMMISSIONER NIGAM: I seconded it.
10	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: All right.
11	Somebody first it, and Swadeep seconded it. All in
12	favor?
13	COMMISSIONER PLOTKIN: Aye.
14	COMMISSIONER YOUNG: Aye.
15	COMMISSIONER NIGAM: Aye.
16	COMMISSION CHAIR CAFFERATA: All said "aye."
17	All right. It's unanimous. Thank you very much to
18	everyone for participating.
19	(Thereupon the proceedings
20	were concluded at 10:28 a.m.)
21	* * * *
22	
23	
24	
25	

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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER		
2	STATE OF NEVADA)		
3	ss:		
4	COUNTY OF CLARK.)		
5	I, Jane V. Efaw, certified shorthand		
6	reporter, do hereby certify that I took down in		
7	shorthand (Stenotype) all of the proceedings had in		
8	the before-entitled matter at the time and place		
9	indicated; and that thereafter said shorthand notes		
10	were transcribed into typewriting at and under my		
11	direction and supervision and the foregoing		
12	transcript constitutes a full, true and accurate		
13	record of the proceedings had.		
14	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed		
15	my hand this, day of, 2012.		
16			
17			
18			
19	Jane V. Efaw, CCR #601		
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

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