

INDEX

ADMINISTRATIVE FINALITY. See **Jurisdiction**, 1.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULEMAKING AUTHORITY. See **Social Security Act**.

ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE. See also **Constitutional Law**, VI.

Applicability of Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(C) to opinions and conclusions—Scope of cross-examination.—Rule 803(8)(C), which provides an exception to hearsay rule for public investigatory reports containing “factual findings,” extends to conclusions and opinions contained in those reports; District Court abused its discretion in refusing to admit, on cross-examination, testimony intended to provide a more complete picture of a document about which witness had testified on direct. *Beech Aircraft Corp. v. Rainey*, p. 153.

AERIAL OBSERVATION OF PREMISES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII.

ANDERS BRIEFS. See **Constitutional Law**, VII, 2.

APPEALS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES’ FINAL DETERMINATIONS. See **Jurisdiction**, 1.

APPEALS OF CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, VII, 2.

APPOINTED COUNSEL’S RIGHT TO WITHDRAW FROM FIRST APPEAL. See **Constitutional Law**, VII, 2.

ASSESSMENTS OF REAL PROPERTY. See **Constitutional Law**, V; 2.

ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

ATTORNEY’S FEES. See **Civil Rights Attorney’s Fees Awards Act of 1976**.

BALANCE OF POWERS AMONG GOVERNMENT BRANCHES. See **Constitutional Law**, IX.

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS REFORM ACT OF 1977. See also **Jurisdiction**, 1.

Eligibility criteria—Interim Labor regulation.—Interim Department of Labor regulation setting more restrictive eligibility criteria for black lung

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS REFORM ACT OF 1977—Continued.

benefit claimants than criteria of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare interim regulation in existence on June 30, 1973, violates § 902(f)(2) of Act, which provides that, pending issuance of permanent regulations, claims are to be evaluated under criteria not more restrictive than those applicable to claims filed on June 30, 1973. *Pittston Coal Group v. Sebben*, p. 105.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS BY PUBLIC UTILITIES. See *Constitutional Law*, XI.**CIVIL CONTEMPT OF COURT.** See *Stays*, 1.**CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1871.** See also *Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Awards Act of 1976*.

1. *Actions of National Collegiate Athletic Association as state action performed under color of state law.*—NCAA's participation in events leading to state university's suspension of its basketball coach did not constitute "state action" prohibited by Fourteenth Amendment and was not performed "under color of state law" within meaning of 42 U. S. C. § 1983. *National Collegiate Athletic Assn. v. Tarkanian*, p. 179.

2. *Statutes of limitations—Use of state personal injury statutes.*—Where state law provides for multiple statutes of limitations for personal injury actions, courts considering claims filed under 42 U. S. C. § 1983 should borrow State's general or residual personal injury statute of limitations. *Owens v. Okure*, p. 235.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968.

Title VIII—Zoning restriction—Disparate-impact test.—Assuming, as appellants conceded, that disparate-impact test is appropriate standard to use in analyzing facial challenge to local zoning code as violative of Act, record demonstrates that appellees have shown that zoning restriction has a disparate impact, and that appellants' justification to rebut prima facie case is inadequate. *Town of Huntington v. NAACP*, p. 15.

CIVIL RIGHTS ATTORNEY'S FEES AWARDS ACT OF 1976.

Prevailing party—Prisoner released before court rendered judgment.—Prisoner—who was released, and no longer in State's custody, on date that court entered judgment in his favor on his 42 U. S. C. § 1983 suit against prison officials—was not a prevailing party within meaning of § 1988 and was not entitled to an award of attorney's fees. *Rhodes v. Stewart*, p. 1.

COLLATERAL ATTACKS ON CRIMINAL SENTENCES. See *Constitutional Law*, III, 1.**COLOR OF STATE LAW.** See *Civil Rights Act of 1871*, 1.**COMMERCE CLAUSE.** See *Constitutional Law*, I.

COMPLETE AUTO TEST. See Constitutional Law, I.

CONCLUSIONS CONTAINED IN REPORTS AS EXCEPTION TO HEARSAY RULE. See Admissibility of Evidence.

CONFRONTATION OF WITNESSES. See Constitutional Law, II.

CONSPIRACIES. See Constitutional Law, III, 1.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. See also Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Awards Act of 1976; Stays, 1.

I. Commerce Clause.

Discrimination against interstate commerce—Complete Auto test.—Illinois Telecommunications Excise Tax, which covers interstate telecommunications, does not violate Commerce Clause, since it satisfies four-pronged test of *Complete Auto Transit, Inc. v. Brady*, 430 U. S. 274. *Goldberg v. Sweet*, p. 252.

II. Confrontation of Witnesses.

Impeachment of main prosecution witness—Harmless-error analysis.—In a rape case, court's refusal to allow petitioner to introduce impeachment evidence to show that main prosecution witness had motive to lie about incident denied him his right to confront witnesses against him, and that error was not harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. *Olden v. Kentucky*, p. 227.

III. Double Jeopardy.

1. *Collateral attack on prior guilty plea.*—Respondents' guilty pleas and convictions on two conspiracy charges in a single proceeding foreclosed them from raising, in a collateral attack on their sentences, a double jeopardy claim based on an argument that schemes alleged in their indictments were in fact part of only one conspiracy. *United States v. Broce*, p. 563.

2. *Reversal of conviction because of erroneously admitted evidence—Second trial not barred.*—When a reviewing court determines that a defendant's conviction must be set aside because certain evidence was erroneously admitted against him and finds that, once that evidence is discounted, there is insufficient evidence to support conviction, Double Jeopardy Clause does not forbid retrial so long as sum of evidence offered by State and admitted by trial court—whether erroneous or not—would have been sufficient to sustain a guilty verdict. *Lockhart v. Nelson*, p. 33.

IV. Due Process.

Preservation of evidentiary material potentially useful to criminal defendant.—In a sexual assault case, Due Process Clause did not require State to preserve semen samples that might have exonerated defendant, since defendant could not show bad faith on part of police in improperly preserving evidence. *Arizona v. Youngblood*, p. 51.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.**V. Equal Protection of the Laws.**

1. *City Minority Business Utilization Plan—Award of city construction contracts.*—Court of Appeals' judgment—that city's plan requiring prime city construction contractors to subcontract specified percentage of each contract's dollar amount to minority businesses violated Equal Protection Clause in that (1) it was not justified by a compelling governmental interest, since record revealed no prior discrimination by city in awarding contracts, and (2) set-aside was not narrowly tailored to accomplish a remedial purpose—is affirmed. *Richmond v. J. A. Croson Co.*, p. 469.

2. *Real property assessments.*—Assessments basing valuation of petitioners' real properties on their recent purchase price violate Equal Protection Clause; however, a State may divide property into classes and assign to each a different tax burden so long as those divisions and burdens are not arbitrary or capricious; Clause is not satisfied unless State itself removes discrimination rather than imposing on taxpayers burden of seeking upward revision of undervalued property's assessments. *Allegheny Pittsburgh Coal Co. v. Webster County*, p. 336.

VI. Privilege Against Self-Incrimination.

Miranda warnings—Roadside questioning before arrest.—Since ordinary traffic stops do not involve custody for purposes of *Miranda*, respondent was not entitled to a recitation of his constitutional rights prior to his arrest for driving while under influence of alcohol, and his roadside responses to questioning were admissible. *Pennsylvania v. Bruder*, p. 9.

VII. Right to Counsel.

1. *Assistance of counsel—Prejudice as an essential component of Geders rule violation—Consultation with attorney during break in testimony.*—A showing of prejudice is not an essential component of a violation of rule of *Geders v. United States*, 425 U. S. 80, that a trial court's order directing a defendant not to consult his attorney during an overnight recess called while defendant was testifying violated Sixth Amendment right to assistance of counsel; however, Constitution does not compel a trial judge to allow a criminal defendant to confer with his attorney during a brief—here, 15-minute—break in his testimony. *Perry v. Leeke*, p. 272.

2. *Right of appointed counsel to withdraw from a first appeal—Application of lack of prejudice standard or harmless-error analysis.*—Petitioner was deprived of constitutionally adequate representation on first appeal by State Court of Appeals' failure to follow procedures set forth in *Anders v. California*, 386 U. S. 738, for allowing appointed counsel to withdraw on basis that appeal is frivolous; application of lack of prejudice standard or harmless-error analysis in such a case would render *Anders* meaningless. *Penson v. Ohio*, p. 75.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.**VIII. Searches and Seizures.**

Greenhouse on residential property—*Naked-eye observation from helicopter*.—State Supreme Court's judgment that helicopter surveillance of a partially covered greenhouse in a residential yard constituted a search for which Fourth Amendment requires a warrant is reversed. *Florida v. Riley*, p. 445.

IX. Separation of Powers.

Federal Sentencing Guidelines.—Guidelines promulgated by United States Sentencing Commission—which establish a range of determinate sentences for all categories of federal offenses and defendants—are constitutional, since Congress neither delegated excessive legislative power to Commission nor upset constitutionally mandated balance of powers between coordinate Branches by placing Commission in Judicial Branch, requiring that federal judges serve on Commission and share authority with nonjudges, or empowering President to appoint and remove members. *Mistretta v. United States*, p. 361.

X. Supremacy Clause.

Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA)—*Pre-emption of state law*.—OSCLA does not prevent State from including, in its formula for calculating in-state taxable income, income earned from sale of oil and natural gas extracted from Outer Continental Shelf. *Shell Oil Co. v. Iowa Department of Revenue*, p. 19.

XI. Taking of Property.

Utility regulation scheme—*Disallowance of capital investment recovery*.—A state utility regulation scheme does not "take" property simply because, in determining rate increases, it disallows recovery of capital investments that are not "used and useful in service to the public." *Duquesne Light Co. v. Barasch*, p. 299.

CONSULTATION WITH ATTORNEY DURING BREAKS IN TESTIMONY. See *Constitutional Law*, VII, 1.

CONTEMPT OF COURT. See *Stays*, 1.

COURTS OF APPEALS. See *Jurisdiction*, 1.

CRIMINAL LAW. See *Constitutional Law*, II-IV, VI-VIII; *Stays*, 2.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES. See *Admissibility of Evidence*.

CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION BY POLICE. See *Constitutional Law*, VI.

- DELEGATION BY CONGRESS OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.** See Constitutional Law, IX.
- DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INTERSTATE COMMERCE.** See Constitutional Law, I.
- DISCRIMINATION ON BASIS OF RACE OR NATIONAL ORIGIN.** See Constitutional Law, V, 1.
- DISPARATE-IMPACT ANALYSIS.** See Civil Rights Act of 1968.
- DISTRICT COURTS.** See Admissibility of Evidence.
- DOUBLE JEOPARDY.** See Constitutional Law, III.
- DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE.** See Constitutional Law, VI.
- DUE PROCESS.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Constitutional Law, IV.
- EFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL.** See Constitutional Law, VII, 2.
- ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR BLACK LUNG CLAIMS.** See Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977.
- EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES.** See National Security Agency.
- EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.** See Constitutional Law, V.
- ERRONEOUS ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE.** See Constitutional Law, III, 2.
- EVIDENCE.** See Admissibility of Evidence; Constitutional Law, IV.
- EXCISE TAXES.** See Constitutional Law, I.
- FEDERAL COURTS.** See Jurisdiction, 2.
- FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.** See Admissibility of Evidence.
- FEDERAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES.** See Constitutional Law, IX.
- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS.** See Constitutional Law, X.
- FIFTH AMENDMENT.** See Constitutional Law, III, IV, VI, XI; Stays, 1.
- FINAL DETERMINATIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES.** See Jurisdiction, 1.
- FINAL ORDERS.** See Jurisdiction, 3.
- FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITIES ACT OF 1976.** See Jurisdiction, 2.

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Constitutional Law, III-VI; VII, 2; Stays, 1.

FOURTH AMENDMENT. See Constitutional Law, VIII.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT. See Stays, 3.

FREE SPEECH RIGHTS OF UNION MEMBERS. See Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

GEDERS RULE. See Constitutional Law, VII, 1.

GENERAL PERSONAL INJURY STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.
See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2; Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, 2.

GUILTY PLEA AS BARRING COLLATERAL DOUBLE JEOPARDY CLAIM. See Constitutional Law, III, 1.

HARMLESS ERROR. See Constitutional Law, II; VII, 2.

HEARINGS BEFORE EMPLOYMENT TERMINATION. See National Security Agency.

HEARSAY RULE. See Admissibility of Evidence.

ILLINOIS. See Constitutional Law, I.

IMMUNITY OF FOREIGN SOVEREIGN FROM SUIT. See Jurisdiction, 2.

IMPEACHMENT OF WITNESSES. See Constitutional Law, II.

INTERIM DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REGULATION FOR BLACK LUNG ELIGIBILITY. See Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. See Constitutional Law, I.

INVESTIGATORY REPORTS AS EXCEPTION TO HEARSAY RULE. See Admissibility of Evidence.

JURISDICTION.

1. *Courts of Appeals—Writ of mandamus—Review of black lung claims.*—Court of Appeals, after declaring invalid interim Labor Department regulation setting criteria for black lung eligibility, erred in issuing a writ of mandamus compelling Secretary of Labor to readjudicate a class of claims previously considered under such regulation even though Secretary's decision in those cases had become final. *Pittston Coal Group v. Sebben*, p. 105.

2. *Federal Courts—Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976.*—Act provides sole basis for obtaining jurisdiction over a foreign state in United States courts; action was properly dismissed because Act did not authorize jurisdiction over petitioner for damages sustained by respondent's ship

JURISDICTION—Continued.

when Argentine military aircraft attacked it in international waters during war between Great Britain and petitioner over Falkland Islands (Malvinas). *Argentine Republic v. Amerada Hess Shipping Corp.*, p. 428.

3. *Supreme Court—Finality of decision when proceedings remain in state court.*—For purposes of Supreme Court's jurisdiction under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(2), Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision remanding case for further proceedings to revise utility's rates is a final order, since state court had ruled on constitutionality of state law at issue, and all that remained was a straightforward application of its clear directive. *Duquesne Light Co. v. Barasch*, p. 299.

4. *Supreme Court—Mandatory jurisdiction.*—Supreme Court review of Court of Appeals' decision striking down local zoning ordinance as a violation of federal law and ordering town to rezone project site is limited to that portion of case striking down ordinance, since it implicates the Court's mandatory jurisdiction. *Town of Huntington v. NAACP*, p. 15.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959.

1. *Free speech provisions—Removal of elected business agent.*—Removal of an elected business agent, in retaliation for statements he made at a union meeting in opposition to a dues increase sought by union trustee, violates Act. *Sheet Metal Workers v. Lynn*, p. 347.

2. *Statutes of limitations—Use of state personal injury statutes.*—Claims alleging violations of a union member's right to free speech as to union matters under § 101(a)(2) are governed by state general or residual personal injury statutes of limitations. *Reed v. United Transportation Union*, p. 319.

LACK OF PREJUDICE STANDARD OF REVIEW. See *Constitutional Law*, VII, 2.

LAWYERS. See *Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Awards Act of 1976*.

LIMITATIONS ON ACTIONS. See *Civil Rights Act of 1871*, 2; *Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959*, 2.

MANDAMUS JURISDICTION. See *Jurisdiction*, 1.

MANDATORY JURISDICTION. See *Jurisdiction*, 4.

MEDICARE PROGRAM. See *Social Security Act*.

MINORITY BUSINESSES. See *Constitutional Law*, V, 1.

MIRANDA WARNINGS. See *Constitutional Law*, VI.

NAKED-EYE AERIAL OBSERVATION OF PREMISES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. See *Constitutional Law*, VIII.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES AS STATE ACTION. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

Removal for cause—Statutory authority.—Neither 50 U. S. C. § 833—which provides that an NSA employee “may” be removed upon a determination that other statutes’ termination procedures cannot be invoked consistently with national security—nor 5 U. S. C. § 7532—which provides that an employee must be given, *inter alia*, a preremoval hearing before he is removed in interests of national security—barred NSA from terminating an employee by invoking its for-cause removal mechanism adopted pursuant to National Security Agency Act of 1959. *Carlucci v. Doe*, p. 93.

NATURAL GAS. See Constitutional Law, X.

NONDELEGATION DOCTRINE OF SEPARATION-OF-POWERS PRINCIPLE. See Constitutional Law, IX.

OIL. See Constitutional Law, X.

OPINIONS CONTAINED IN REPORTS AS EXCEPTION TO HEARSAY RULE. See Admissibility of Evidence.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT. See Constitutional Law, X.

PERSONAL INJURY STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2; Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, 2.

POLICE INTERROGATION. See Constitutional Law, VI.

PRE-EMPTION OF STATE LAW BY FEDERAL LAW. See Constitutional Law, X.

PREJUDICE AS COMPONENT OF GEDERS RULE VIOLATION. See Constitutional Law, VII, 1.

PREVAILING PARTIES. See Civil Rights Attorney’s Fees Awards Act of 1976.

PRISONERS. See Civil Rights Attorney’s Fees Awards Act of 1976.

PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. See Constitutional Law, VI; Stays, 1.

PROOF. See Civil Rights Act of 1968.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS. See Constitutional Law, V, 2.

PUBLIC INVESTIGATORY REPORTS AS EXCEPTION TO HEARSAY RULE. See Admissibility of Evidence.

PUBLIC UTILITIES. See Constitutional Law, XI.

- RATE INCREASES BY PUBLIC UTILITIES.** See Constitutional Law, XI.
- REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS.** See Constitutional Law, V, 2.
- REGULATIONS SETTING BLACK LUNG ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.** See Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977.
- REMOVAL OF ELECTED UNION OFFICIALS.** See Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, 1.
- REMOVAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY EMPLOYEES.** See National Security Agency.
- RESIDUAL PERSONAL INJURY STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.** See Civil Rights Act of 1971, 2; Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, 2.
- RETRIAL AFTER REVERSAL AS DOUBLE JEOPARDY.** See Constitutional Law, III, 2.
- RETROACTIVITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES.** See Social Security Act.
- REZONING.** See Jurisdiction, 4.
- RIGHT TO COUNSEL.** See Constitutional Law, VII.
- RULEMAKING AUTHORITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY.** See Social Security Act.
- SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.** See Constitutional Law, VIII.
- SECTION 1983.** See Civil Rights Act of 1971.
- SELF-INCRIMINATION.** See Constitutional Law, VI; Stays, 1.
- SENTENCING GUIDELINES FOR FEDERAL OFFENSES AND DEFENDANTS.** See Constitutional Law, IX.
- SEPARATION OF POWERS.** See Constitutional Law, IX.
- SEXUAL ASSAULT.** See Constitutional Law, IV.
- SIXTH AMENDMENT.** See Constitutional Law, II, VII.
- SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.**

Medicare program—Authority to promulgate retroactive rules.—Since, as a general matter, statutory grants of administrative rulemaking authority will not be understood to encompass power to promulgate retroactive rules unless that power is conveyed by express terms, Secretary of Health and Human Services' 1984 reinstatement of a previously invalidated 1981 Medicare reimbursement regulation—which reinstatement allowed him to recoup sums previously paid to hospitals—is invalid. *Bowen v. Georgetown University Hospital*, p. 204.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY. See Jurisdiction, 2.

STATE ACTION. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1.

STATE TAX ASSESSMENTS. See Constitutional Law, V, 2.

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2;
Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, 2.

STAYS.

1. *Confinement for civil contempt as violation of privilege against self-incrimination.*—Application to stay judgment of State Court of Appeals—that Jacqueline Bouknight's confinement for civil contempt until she revealed whereabouts of her child, over whom she had supervised custody, violated her privilege against self-incrimination under Fifth Amendment—is granted. *Baltimore City Department of Social Services v. Bouknight (REHNQUIST, C. J., in chambers)*, p. 1301.

2. *Conviction for pandering.*—State's application to stay enforcement of State Supreme Court's judgment reversing respondent's conviction for pandering, pending disposition of a petition for certiorari, is denied, since lower court's decision rests on an adequate state law ground. *California v. Freeman (O'CONNOR, J., in chambers)*, p. 1311.

3. *Freedom of Information Act request.*—Application to stay enforcement of Court of Appeals' judgment granting corporation's FOIA request for documents prepared during routine Government audit of corporation's Government contracts and subsequently transferred to law enforcement agency for use in grand jury investigation, pending disposition of a petition for a writ of certiorari, is granted. *John Doe Agency v. John Doe Corp. (MARSHALL, J., in chambers)*, p. 1306.

SUBJECT-MATTER JURISDICTION. See Jurisdiction, 2.

SUPREMACY CLAUSE. See Constitutional Law, X.

SUPREME COURT. See also Jurisdiction, 3, 4.

1. Presentation of Attorney General, p. VII.

2. Appointment of Shelley L. Dowling as Librarian, p. IV.

TAKING OF PROPERTY. See Constitutional Law, XI.

TAXES. See Constitutional Law, I; V, 2; X.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TAX. See Constitutional Law, I.

TERMINATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY EMPLOYEES. See National Security Agency.

TITLE VIII OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968. See Civil Rights Act of 1968.

TRAFFIC OFFENSES. See Constitutional Law, VI.

UNDER COLOR OF STATE LAW. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1.

UNIONS. See Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

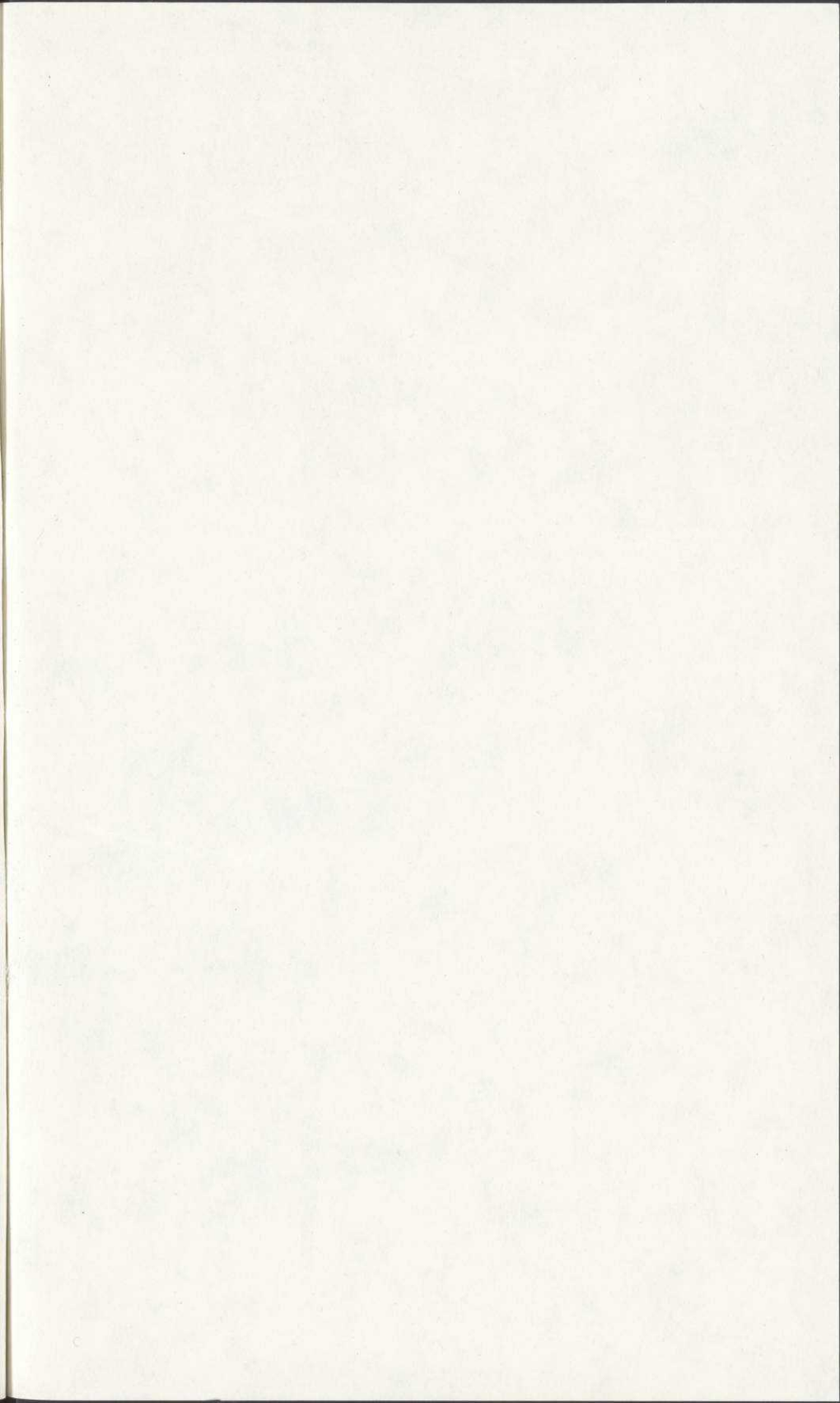
UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION. See Constitutional Law, IX.

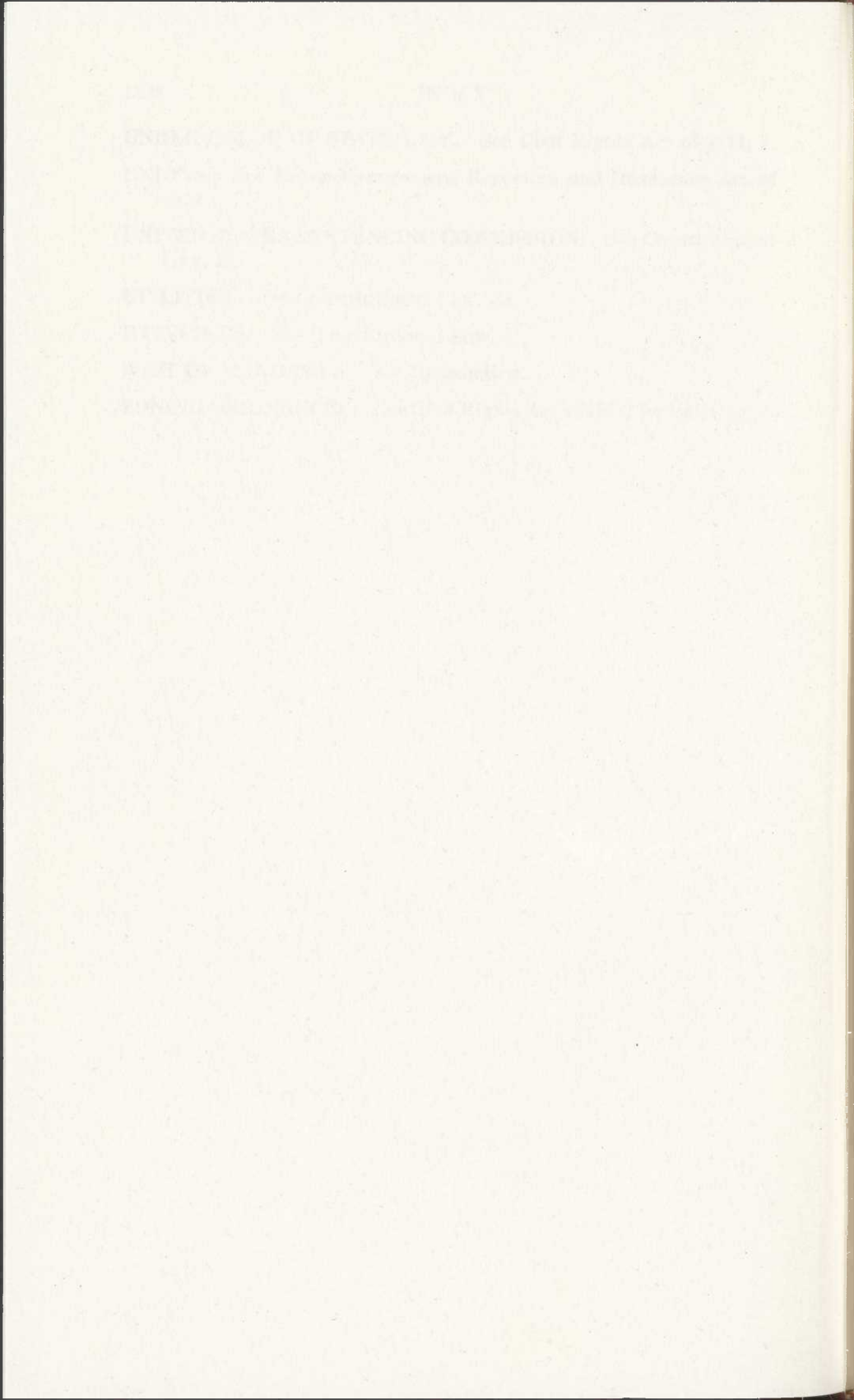
UTILITIES. See Constitutional Law, XI.

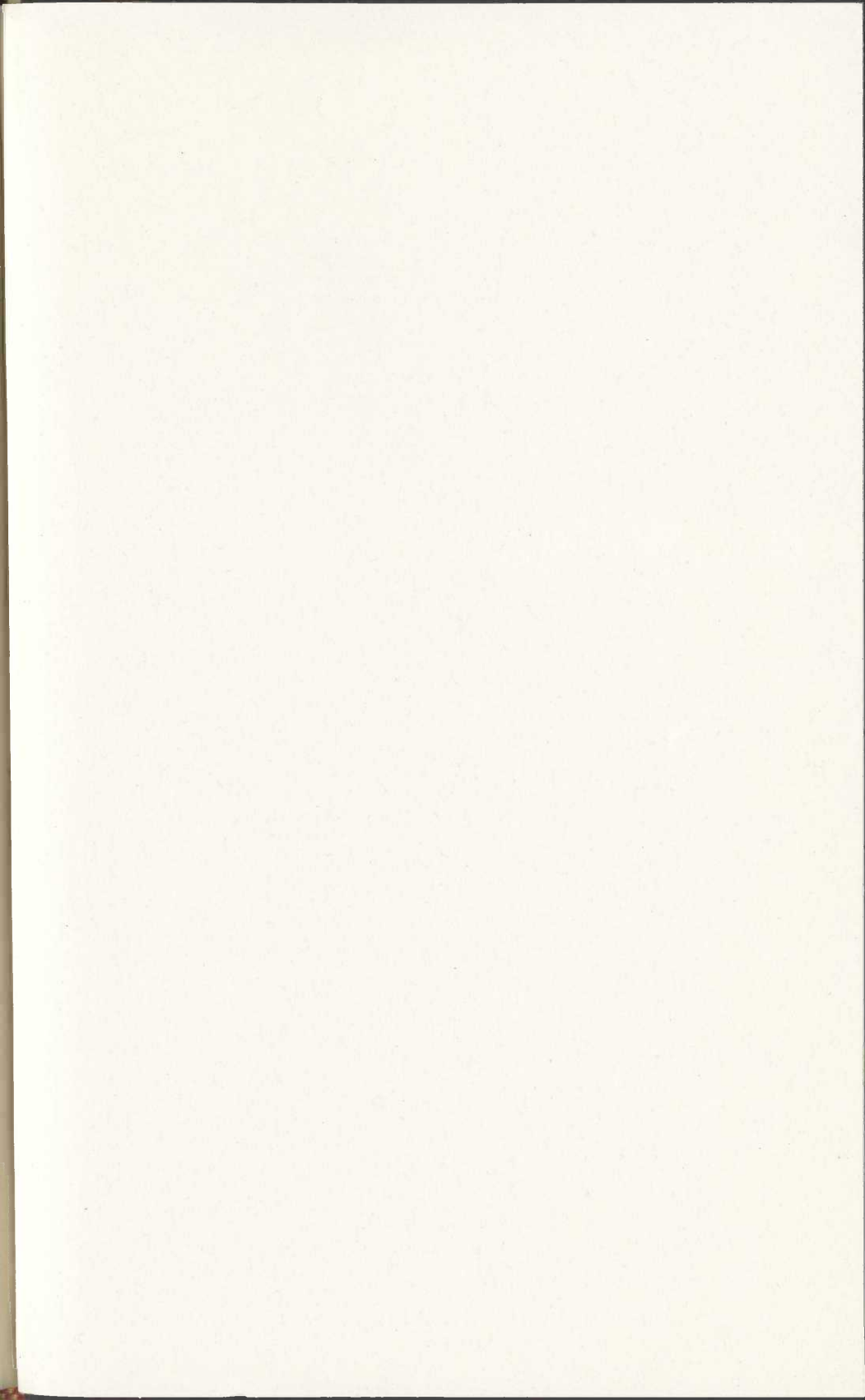
WITNESSES. See Constitutional Law, II.

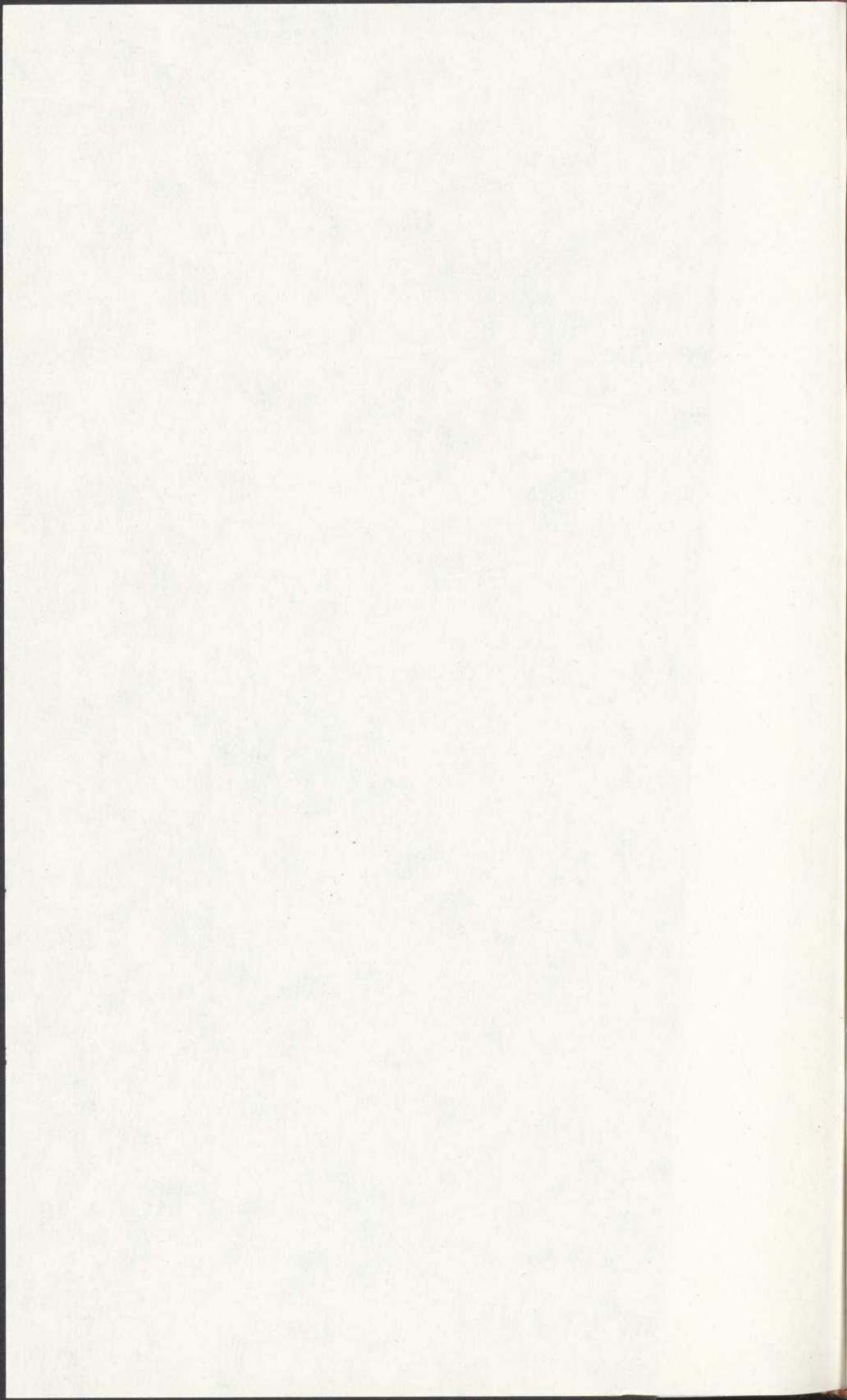
WRIT OF MANDAMUS. See Jurisdiction, 1.

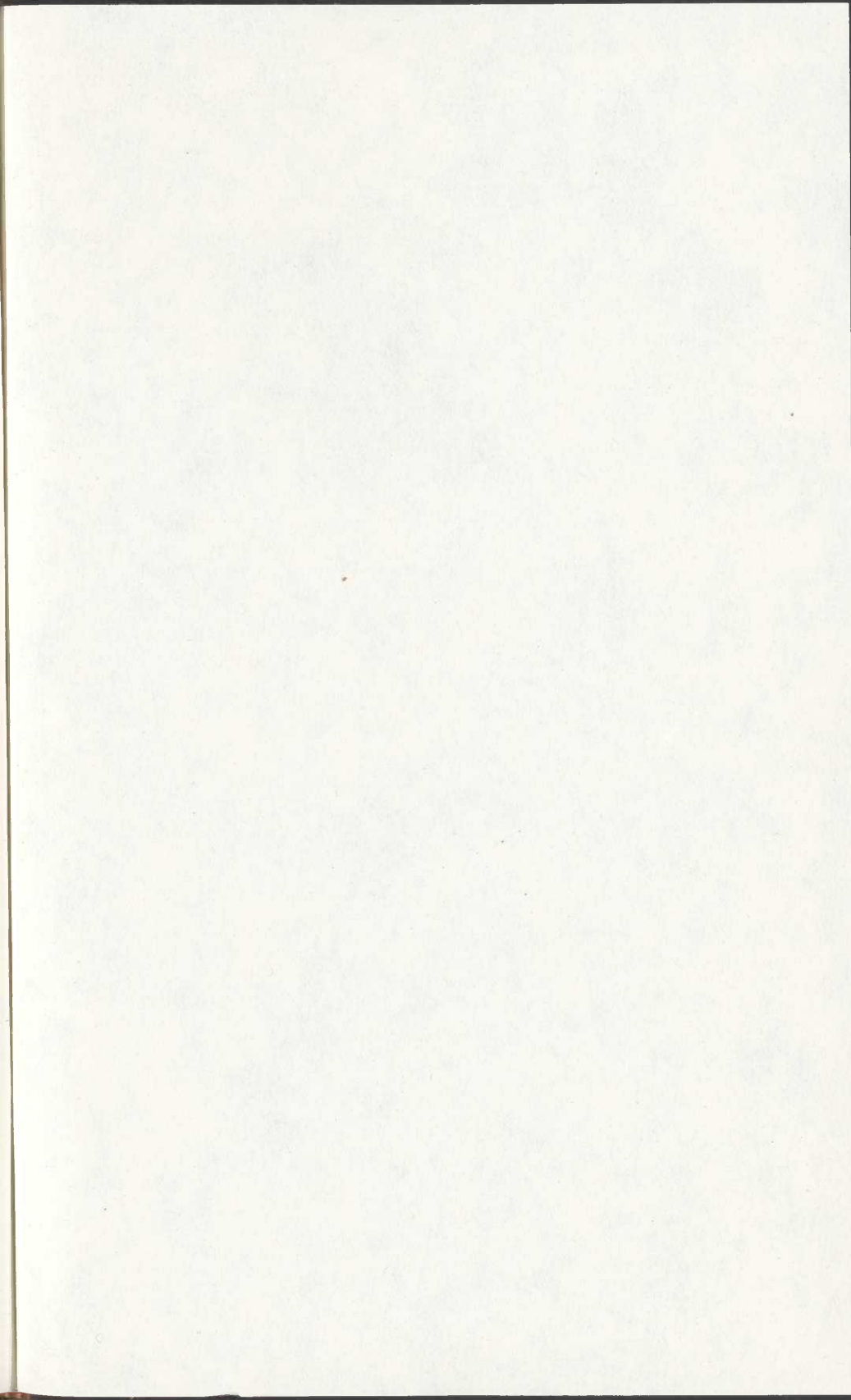
ZONING ORDINANCES. See Civil Rights Act of 1968; Jurisdiction, 4.

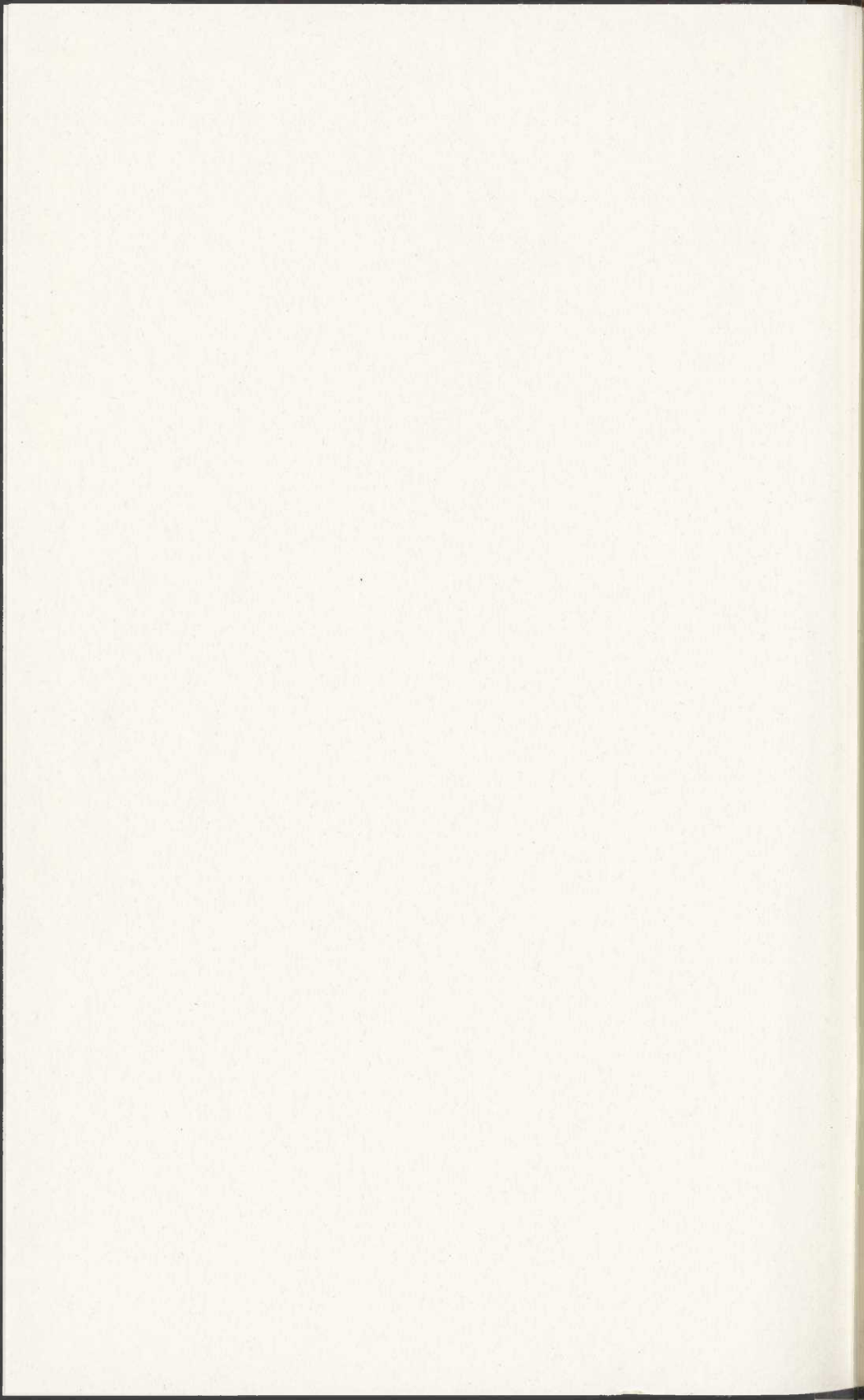


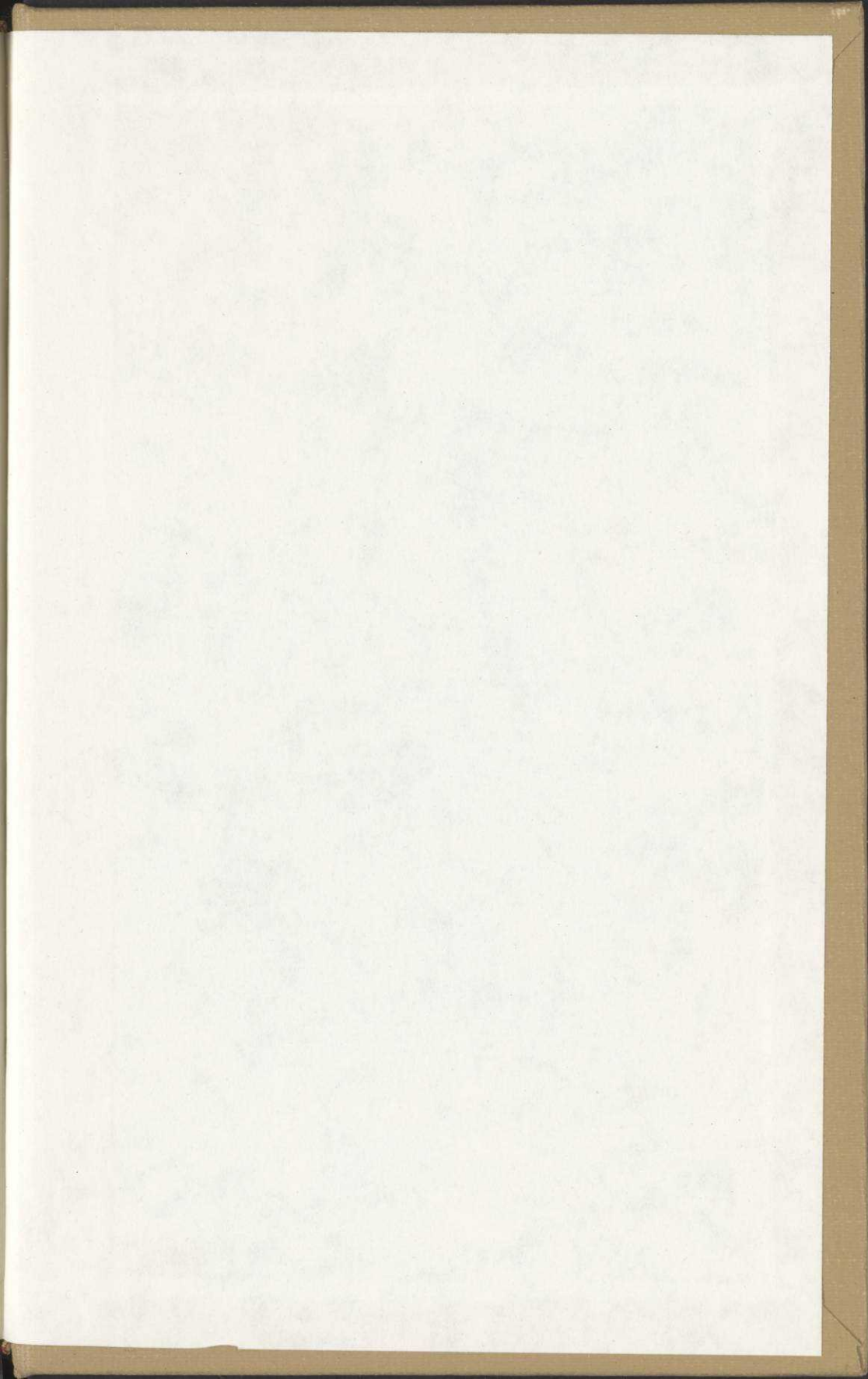














A00007895