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1 2 3 4 5 6	TERRY GODDARD Attorney General Firm State Bar No. 14000 MICHELLE HIBBERT, No. 019819 Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division 1275 W. Washington St. Phoenix, AZ 85007 Telephone: (602) 542-7777 <u>CivilRights@azag.gov</u> Attorneys for Plaintiff	
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8	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA	
9	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA	
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11	THE STATE OF ARIZONA <i>ex rel.</i> TERRY GODDARD, the Attorney General; and THE	No.
12	CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE ARIZONA	
13	DEPARTMENT OF LAW,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
14	Plaintiff,	(Non-classified Civil)
15	VS.	
16 17	WILLIAM LYON HOMES, INC., a California corporation,	
18	Defendants.	
20	Plaintiff, the State of Arizona ex rel. Terry Goddard, the Attorney General, and the Civil	
21	Rights Division of the Arizona Department of Law, alleges as follows:	
22	INTRODUCTION	
23	INTRODUCTION This is an action brought under the Arizona Fair Housing Act to correct an unlawful	
24	housing practice, to provide appropriate relief to aggrieved persons, and to vindicate the public	
25	interest. Specifically, this matter is brought to redress the injury sustained because Defendant's	
26 27	agent falsely represented the availability of housing at Defendant's Surprise, Arizona	
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residential development because of the prospective purchasers' race, in violation of the Arizona Fair Housing Act ("AFHA"), A.R.S. § 41-1491.14.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. The Civil Rights Division of the Arizona Department of Law ("the Division") is an administrative agency established by A.R.S. § 41-1401 to enforce the provisions of the Arizona Civil Rights Act, A.R.S. § 41-1401, *et seq*.

2. The Division brings this action on its own behalf and on behalf of Henry Gates and S. Marie Gates, the prospective purchasers and aggrieved persons.

3. This Court has jurisdiction of this matter pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1492.09.

4. Venue is proper in Maricopa County pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-401(17).

PARTIES

5. At all relevant times, Defendant William Lyon Homes, a California corporation, was authorized to do, and doing, business in Maricopa County, Arizona. Among other building projects, Defendant offered for sale, and sold, residential homes and real property in its Mountain Gate at Copper Canyon Rancho Vistas ("Copper Canyon") development.

6. At all relevant times, Eileen Andrews worked as a designated broker and sales agent for Defendant at the Copper Canyon development.

7. At all relevant times, Holly Addison worked as a sales agent for Defendant at the Copper Canyon development.

8. The Division brings this action on its own behalf and on behalf of Henry Gates and S. Marie Gates, husband and wife, who are aggrieved persons within the meaning of A.R.S. § 41-1491(1).

BACKGROUND

9. Copper Canyon is a gated community located in the City of Surprise, Arizona. The community consists of 212 residential homes sites, all of which are approximately one acre

lots. Defendant sold five different models of homes in the Copper Canyon development, including the two-story, 4981 square foot Rancho Tuscana model.

10. Based on the following conduct, the Gateses timely filed a verified complaint with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"), alleging discrimination in housing on the basis of race. HUD referred the Gateses' discrimination

11. On February 28, 2005, Henry Gates and his neighbor visited the Copper Canyon development. During that visit, they did not speak to any of Defendant's sales agents.

complaint to the Division for investigation.

12. After leaving the development, Mr. Gates called his wife, S. Marie, and asked that she also tour Copper Canyon. Ms. Gates agreed to meet Mr. Gates at the Copper Canyon development after Ms. Gates got off work.

13. Later that night, the Gateses met with Ms. Andrews to discuss the possibility of purchasing a home in the Copper Canyon development. The Gateses were particularly interested in the two-story, Rancho Tuscana model.

14. Ms. Andrews informed the Gateses that the model homes, including the Rancho Tuscana model, would be sold in September but that there was a waiting list for the homes. The Gateses gave Ms. Andrews their contact information and asked to be placed on the model home waiting list.

15. In addition to the model homes, the Gateses inquired about whether there were any lots available (where the Gateses could have the Rancho Tuscana model built). During the Division's investigation, the Gateses testified that Ms. Andrews stated that Copper Canyon was "completely sold out" and there was nothing left except for the model homes that would be sold in September.

16. However, Ms. Andrews testified during the investigation that the Gateses visited the Copper Canyon development on February 21 or 22, and that when they visited she knew that Defendant planned to release an additional 5 to 7 lots on February 28.

17. During the Division's investigation, Defendant was unable to provide records related to the release dates of individual lots or blocks of lots. It did, however, produce an email dated February 22, 2005 which indicated that the price of the 5 to 7 lots that it would release on February 28, 2005 would increase \$5000 in price. Defendant pointed to that email as proof that the lots had not been released at the time of the Gateses' visit, although that assertion was based on Defendant's erroneous assertion that the Gateses visited Copper Canyon on February 21 or 22.

18. Defendant is incorrect about the date the Gateses initially visited the property. The Gateses were in Hawaii on February 21 and did not return home until February 22, on which day the Gateses did not visit the Copper Canyon development.

19. Ms. Andrews, therefore, must have known on the date of the Gateses visit that Defendant had released the 5 to 7 lots that very day and that Copper Canyon was not completely sold out.

20. On March 1, the day after the Gateses visited Copper Canyon, they learned that there were lots available and called Defendant's sales office to complain. The woman who answered the phone, Ms. Addison, confirmed that there were lots available at Copper Canyon. Ms. Addison also informed the Gateses, for the first time, that there was a waiting list for the lots, not just the model home, and that the Gateses' name was on that lot waiting list.

21. During the investigation, Ms. Andrews and Ms. Addison testified that they did not actually maintain a potential homebuyer list, per se, but instead they would collect the names and telephone numbers on "old marketing cards." Ms. Addison stated, in a July 12, 2005 affidavit, that she was unable to produce any of these marketing cards because she had thrown them out. Ms. Addison explained that she did not specifically recall discarding the cards, and "was not cognizant of the need to maintain them because [she] believed that the investigation into the Gates matter had been completed and the controversy closed." This affidavit was

written four months after the Gateses filed their complaint, and three months before the conclusion of the Division's investigation.

22. A few days later, Ms. Addison learned that the prospective purchaser for lot 46 (one of the lots released on February 28) would not be able to buy the home. Because Ms. Addison was not scheduled to work the following two or three days, Ms. Addison left a request that Ms. Andrews call the Gateses to let them know they could purchase lot 46.

23. Another three days later, Ms. Andrews called Ms. Gates and informed her that lot 46 was available and the Gateses could come to her office and pick up a sales packet which included information on Defendant's lender.

24. By the time lot 46 was offered to the Gateses, the price of the Rancho Tuscana model that the Gateses wanted increased from a base price of \$518,000 to \$583,000. The Gateses refused to purchase the lot because of how Ms. Andrews misrepresented the availability of homes on February 28 and their suspicion that her reason for doing so was because of their race.

25. At the conclusion of the Division's investigation, Plaintiff determined that there is reasonable cause to believe that Defendant discriminated against the Gateses because of their race by misrepresenting the availability of lots in Copper Canyon, in violation of the AFHA.

26. The Division issued its Cause Finding on October 11, 2005, and since that time, the Division, the Gateses, and Defendant have not entered into a Conciliation Agreement, necessitating the filing of this Complaint pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1491.29(D).

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

(Discrimination in Violation of A.R.S. § 41-1491.14, Arizona Fair Housing Act, Relating to Discrimination in the Sale of a Dwelling)

27. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 26 of this Complaint.

28. A.R.S. § 41-1491(7) of the AFHA defines "dwelling," as either:

(a) Any building, structure or part of a building or structure that is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families.

(b) Any vacant land that is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location of a building, structure or part of a building or structure described by subdivision (a) of this paragraph.

29. During the relevant time period, Defendant was engaged in the selling of "dwellings" within the meaning of A.R.S. § 41-1491(7) of the AFHA.

30. Under A.R.S. § 41-1491.14(A) of the AFHA, a person may not refuse to sell a dwelling after a bona fide offer has been made, or refuse to negotiate for the sale of a dwelling, or otherwise make unavailable or deny a dwelling to any person because of race or color.

31. Under A.R.S. § 41-1491.14(B) of the AFHA, a person may not discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions or privileges of sale of a dwelling, or in providing services or facilities in connection with the sale, because of race.

32. On February 28, 2005, the Gateses inquired about the availability of dwellings for sale at Defendant's Copper Canyon development.

33. On February 28, 2005, Defendant's agent misrepresented the availability of dwellings for sale in the Copper Canyon development by indicating the dwellings were sold out when, in fact, five home site lots had been released that day for sale.

34. As a result of Defendants' discrimination, upon information and belief the Gateses suffered actual and monetary damages, including damages for mental anguish, pain,

suffering, emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, inconvenience, loss of the right to an equal opportunity to enjoy his dwelling, and loss of their rights under the AFHA, and is entitled to and should be compensated pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 41-1491.34 (C).

35. As a result of Defendant's discrimination, the Gateses suffered actual damages including damages for emotional distress, humiliation and loss of civil rights, in an amount to be determined at trial.

36. Defendant did not make a good faith effort to comply with the AFHA, and acted in reckless disregard of the protected rights of a person because of that person's race in violation of the AFHA.

37. Plaintiff is also entitled to injunctive relief against Defendant's actions and entitled to its attorneys fees and costs pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 41-1491.34 (C) and 41-1491.36.

38. Because denying a dwelling to a prospective purchaser because of that person's race raises an issue of general public importance, Plaintiff is also entitled to injunctive relief against Defendant's actions, monetary damages, attorneys fees and costs, and other relief, including a statutory penalty of up to \$50,000 for a first violation pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1491.35.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that this Court:

A. Enter judgment on behalf of Plaintiff, finding that Defendant unlawfully discriminated against the Gateses because of race in violation of the AFHA.

B. Grant a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendant, its successors, assigns and all persons in active concert or participation with Defendant, from engaging in any housing practice that discriminates on the basis of disability in violation of the AFHA.

C. Assess a statutory civil penalty against Defendant to vindicate the public interest in an amount that does not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) for the first violation pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1491.35(B).

D. Order Defendant to make the Gateses whole and award the Gateses actual and punitive damages in amounts to be determined at trial, including prejudgment interest.

E. Order Plaintiff to monitor Defendant's compliance with the AFHA.

F. Grant judgment and award payment to Plaintiff for its costs incurred in bringing this action, including its attorneys' fees and taxable costs, and its costs in monitoring Defendant's future compliance with the AFHA.

G. Grant such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper in the public interest.

Dated this _____th day of November, 2005.

TERRY GODDARD Attorney General

By

Michelle Hibbert Assistant Attorney General Arizona Attorney General's Office Civil Rights Division 1275 W. Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007