	Case 8:14-cv-01774-AG-RNB Document 1 Fi	led 11/06/14 Page 1 of 15 Page ID #:1	
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15	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
16	FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
17	WESTERN DIVISION		
18	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	No. CV	
 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 	Plaintiff, v. WESTMINSTER ASSET CORP., WESTMINSTER ASSET, LLC, ROBERT ZINNGRABE & LANCE GOLIA, Defendants.	COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR HOUSING ACT PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. §§ 3612(0) AND 3614(a); DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL FED. R. CIV. P. 38	
26 27 28	1		

Plaintiff, the United States of America, hereby complains and alleges as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. This action is brought by the United States to enforce the provisions of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (the "Fair Housing Act"), as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-36. It is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 3612(o) on behalf of Marinell and Thomas Cochran and the Fair Housing Council of Orange County ("FHCOC") and 42 U.S.C. § 3614(a).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 28
U.S.C. § 1345, 42 U.S.C. § 3612(o) and 42 U.S.C. § 3614(a).

3. Venue is proper in the Central District of California under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 42 U.S.C. § 3612(o), in that the events or omissions giving rise to this action occurred in this district.

AGGRIEVED PERSONS

4. Marinell Cochran, a resident of Orange County, California, has been diagnosed with a neurological mobility impairment and, due to her disability, uses a "quad cane" (i.e., a cane with four ferrules) to move short distances and an electric mobility scooter to move longer distances. Ms. Cochran is a person with a handicap, as defined by 42 U.S.C. § 3602(h).

5. Thomas Cochran, a resident of Orange County, California, is MarinellCochran's son.

6. The Fair Housing Council of Orange County ("FHCOC") is a private non-profit housing rights advocacy organization, with its headquarters in Santa Ana,
California.

DEFENDANTS

7. Westminster Asset Corp. is a corporate entity that owns, controls, and operates a 312 unit apartment complex named the "Huntington Westminster Senior

Living Apartment Homes," located at 13920 Hoover Street, Westminster, CA 92683 2 (hereinafter the "Subject Property"). The Subject Property in question is not exempt 3 under the Fair Housing Act and constitutes a dwelling within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 3602(b). 4

8. Westminster Asset, LLC. is a limited liability corporation and "single purpose entity" that owns, controls, and operates the Subject Property. Westminster Asset LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Westminster Asset Corp.

9. Robert Zinngrabe is a resident of Orange County. Mr. Zinngrabe was, at all times relevant to the complaint, the President and sole member of Westminster Asset Corp. and Westminster Asset, LLC (together the "Corporate Defendants"). Mr. Zinngrabe is the individual who is responsible for establishing and enforcing the policies and procedures of the corporate Defendants and is responsible for the day to day operation of the Subject Property.

10. Lance Golia was, at all times relevant to the complaint, employed by the corporate Defendants as a leasing agent at the Subject Property.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS PERTAINING TO AGGRIEVED PARTIES MARINELL AND THOMAS COCHRAN

11. Plaintiff, United States of America, realleges and herein incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 10 above.

Marinell Cochran is substantially limited in one or more major life 12. activities, including walking, and is a person with a handicap or disability as defined by 42 U.S.C. § 3602(h).

On or about January 5, 2012, Ms. Cochran visited the Subject Property with 13. the intent to rent an apartment.

14. Her son, Mr. Cochran, drove her to the Subject Property and accompanied her throughout her visit to the Subject Property. Ms. Cochran's son often assists Ms. Cochran with transportation as she no longer drives a car.

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15. The Subject Property advertises itself as an "Active Senior Lifestyle" residence. Ms. Cochran wanted to live at the Subject Property because it was in good condition, had many desirable amenities, was close to her son's residence, and was within her housing budget.

16. Ms. Cochran was shown a unit by Defendants' managing leasing agent, Lori Ruiz. While viewing a vacant unit, Ms. Cochran asked Ms. Ruiz if she could park her electric mobility scooter on the balcony, and Ruiz told her that she could not. The Cochrans observed that there was an alternate location within the apartment that could adequately store Ms. Cochran's mobility scooter. Ms. Ruiz then showed the Cochrans the rest of the Subject Property and its amenities. Subsequently, Ms. Cochran told Ms. Ruiz she wanted to rent the available one bedroom unit. Ms. Ruiz stated she would inquire whether the apartment had been promised to anyone else and get back to Ms. Cochran.

17. Several days after the Cochrans' visit to the subject property, Ms. Ruiz failed to contact Ms. Cochran as she had promised to do. Subsequently, Ms. Cochran phoned Ms. Ruiz and expressed her continued desire to rent an apartment at the Subject Property. Ms. Ruiz told Ms. Cochran that that they would not rent her a unit because she used an electric mobility scooter. Ms. Cochran asked Ms. Ruiz to reconsider this denial. Ms. Ruiz said she would again ask management of the Subject Property for approval.

18. After several days passed without hearing from Ms. Ruiz, Ms. Cochran called Ms. Ruiz again to express her continued desire to rent an apartment at the Subject Property and inquired whether they had changed their mind about allowing her to rent a unit. Ms. Ruiz again told Ms. Cochran that she was not eligible to rent an apartment because she used an electric mobility scooter. Ms. Ruiz stated to Ms. Cochran that she had asked, but that "they would not let" Ms. Ruiz rent an apartment to Ms. Cochran because she used a mobility scooter.

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19. The "they" Ms. Ruiz referred to was Defendant Zinngrabe and/or corporate

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Defendants, acting through their policies, agents and employees, on behalf of Defendants.

20. At all relevant times, Ms. Ruiz was an employee of Defendants and acting pursuant to Defendants' policies and procedures and in furtherance of Defendants' business in her interactions with Ms. Cochran.

21. Ms. Cochran shared Defendants' communications to her with her son, Mr. Cochran. Mr. Cochran observed that Ms. Cochran was emotionally devastated by the Defendants' refusal to rent her an apartment because of her disability. His observations also caused Mr. Cochran significant emotional distress.

22. At all relevant times, there was an apartment available to rent at the Subject Property that met Ms. Cochran's needs and that Ms. Cochran was fully qualified to rent.

Over the next few months, Mr. Cochran assisted his mother in locating 23. other housing. But for Defendants' discriminatory refusal to rent Ms. Cochran an apartment, Mr. Cochran would not have been required to do so.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS PERTAINING TO AGGRIEVED PARTY FHCOC

24. Plaintiff, United States of America, realleges and herein incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 23 above.

25. FHCOC is a non-profit organization that has a mission to ensure fair housing by providing a variety of services directed towards education and enforcement of fair housing laws. FHCOC's mandate is to protect the quality of life in Orange County by ensuring equal access to housing opportunities, fostering diversity and preserving dignity and human rights.

On January 25, 2012, based on Defendants' herein above described 26. conduct, Ms. Cochran contacted the FHCOC.

One of FHCOC's activities is to perform fair housing testing investigations 27. at rental properties. Fair housing testing consists of individuals posing as prospective home seekers (i.e., testers) simulating housing transactions with a housing provider.

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Responses from the housing provider to the testers are compared for differences. An inference of discrimination can be made when there is a substantial difference in the treatment of the testers by the housing provider when the only material difference between the testers is a protected basis (e.g., disability). A "Protected Tester" is one who exhibits the protected characteristic being tested. A "Control Tester" lacks the protected characteristic.

28. On June 15, 2012, FHCOC performed a fair housing rental test on the basis of disability at the Subject Property.

29. The Protected Tester, a non-Hispanic white female, arrived at the subject property on June 15, 2012, at 9:30 a.m. She met leasing agent Lance Golia. The Protected Tester told Golia that she was looking for a two bedroom apartment for her mother to rent. Golia asked the Protected Tester questions about her mother, including about her mother's health. The Protected Tester told Golia that her mother had COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and heart problems. He asked her whether her mother was okay taking medications and if she was able to move around on her own. The Protected Tester told Golia that her mother used a "Hoveround" (brand) scooter to get around when she went to the mall, Disneyland, and long distances. Golia asked the Protected Tester how old her mother was, and the Protected Tester told him that her mother was 73 years old. Golia asked the Protected Tester whether she and her mother had a floor preference, whereupon the Protected Tester said they did not.

30. Mr. Golia asked the Protected Tester what her mother's price range was and she replied by telling him \$1,300 to \$1,500. A rent price sheet for the Subject Property given to the Protected Tester during her site visit states that the one-bedroom unit rented for \$1,125 to \$1,225 and a two-bedroom unit rented for \$1,365 to \$1,495. The Protected Tester also told Golia that her mother's income was \$4,200 a month from pensions and SSI and that her mother was retired.

Mr. Golia said that he "may" have a two bedroom unit available on the 31.

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fourth floor. However, before he could show the Protected Tester the unit, the Protected Tester needed to fill out a guest profile form. Golia told her that there was a waiting list for units in the complex and there were three people on the list awaiting a unit. Golia showed her a waiting list. Golia told the Protected Tester that he had more available one bedroom units than two bedroom units. The Protected Tester completed the guest profile form by writing her mother's name on the form with the Protected Tester's own address, phone number, and email address. After completing the form, the Protected Tester gave it to Golia.

32. Golia showed the Protected Tester unit 119, which was a model two bedroom, one bathroom unit. The model unit was fully furnished, and Golia told the Protected Tester that tenants were required to provide their own furniture and refrigerator. The Protected Tester viewed the rooms in unit 119. Then Golia showed the Protected Tester unit 115, which was a model one bedroom unit.

33. After viewing the two units, the Protected Tester asked Golia whether utilities were included in the rent, whereupon he responded that the only expenses the tenant had to pay were electricity and a telephone line. Golia told the Protected Tester that Westminster Senior Apartments was not like an assisted living facility and that he had previously worked at an assisted living facility. They returned to the office where Golia gave her a rental application, application instructions, an authorization form to release information, Dish Network sheet, June 2012 menu, price sheet, several pages of information describing the units and complex and a June 2012 newsletter.

34. The Protected Tester left the subject property at 10:02 a.m. During the time that the Protected Tester interacted with Golia, he never mentioned any move in specials or lease terms (such as month-to-month or annual). Golia never offered to show the Protected Tester any units that were available for rent. The Protected Tester was never contacted by Golia or any of the Defendants' staff after the site visit.

35. The Control Tester, a non-Hispanic white female, arrived at the subject

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property on June 15, 2012, at 10:22 a.m. She met Golia and told him that she was looking for a two bedroom apartment for her mother "ASAP." Golia asked her how old her mother was and she replied 68.

36. Golia asked the Control Tester to follow him to his office, which she did. Golia handed the Control Tester a form to fill out. The Control Tester wrote her name, address, phone number, email address, and her mother's name on the form. Golia asked the Control Tester what price range her mother was interested in, and she said somewhere between \$1,300 and \$1,500 a month. Golia said he had a two bedroom, one bathroom unit that was immediately available at \$1,365 a month with a \$700 deposit. He also said he had a one bedroom, one bathroom unit available for \$1,290 a month with a \$600 deposit. Golia told the Control Tester that he could show her the model units as well as the units that were immediately available for rent. Golia and the Control Tester left the rental office.

37. Golia and the Control Tester viewed unit 115, a two bedroom unit. While in the unit Golia told the Control Tester that all utilities other than electricity were paid for by management. Then they viewed unit 119, a one bedroom unit. After viewing unit 119 they viewed unit 402, a two bedroom unit. Golia said unit 402 was available for \$1,365 a month. He said that all (available) units could be rented either with a one year lease, which included free rent for the first month, or month to month. Golia said all units had central air and heat. The fourth and last unit that the Control Tester and Golia viewed was unit 113, a one bedroom unit.

38. Unit 113 was vacant. Golia said this unit was available for \$1,290 a month and did not have a refrigerator. Golia asked the Control Tester which unit she thought her mother would want to rent. She replied that she would have to return to the subject property with her mother to look at the units. Golia asked her when she would be able to return with mother. The Control Tester told Golia that her mother was at work at the moment but she would talk to her. Golia asked her where her mother worked. The

Control Tester told Golia that her mother was currently working part time at a store in
Garden Grove called "Anna's Linens." Golia said he was looking forward to meeting
her. Golia mentioned that a parking space would cost \$25 monthly if her mother wanted
one.

39. Golia and the Control Tester returned to the rental office. Golia handed the Control Tester the same application package that was given to the Protected Tester. Golia said there was a credit check fee of \$30. He told her that the minimum monthly income to qualify was \$2,050 for the two bedroom unit and \$1,750 for the one bedroom unit. Golia said that in order for management to hold an available unit for someone, one half of the deposit amount would be required. The Control Tester told Golia that her mother's monthly income from her part time job, SSI, and a pension was \$3,800. Golia told her that her mother would have to provide proof of income as well as bank statements, SSI deposits, check stubs, tax returns, etc. The Control Tester told Golia that when her mother left work she would talk to her and then she would contact Golia.

40. The Control Tester never stated or suggested that her mother had a disability or condition that required the use of a mobility device. The Control Tester left the subject property at 10:50 a.m. Neither Golia nor any other staff person at the subject property told the Control Tester about a waiting list.

41. On or around June 20, 2012, the Control Tester received a card from Golia. The card had been mailed to the Control Tester and contained the following hand written message: "Hello [name], It was very nice to meet you the other day. Just let me know if you'd like to schedule a tour for you and your mother? I'll look forward to talking with you again soon. Sincerely, Lance Golia." The card was mailed with Golia's business card and another hand written note that states: "have a wonderful day!"

42. The Protected Tester never received a card or any type of follow up communication from the Defendants.

43. As alleged herein above, during the FHCOC testing, Defendants made a

representation "to a person because of disability," 42 U.S.C. 3604(d), that a dwelling was not available for inspection or rental when such dwelling was in fact available.

44. The Defendants' discriminatory housing practices frustrated FHCOC's mission by denying Ms. Cochran, and other persons, equal access to their apartments because of their disabilities.

45. The investigation itself constitutes an economic loss to FHCOC due to diversion of its resources. The diversion of its resources and Defendants' discriminatory housing practices have frustrated FHCOC's mission to ensure equal housing opportunity for Orange County residents.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ("HUD") DETERMINES THAT THERE IS REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT THE DEFENDANTS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST THE AGGRIEVED PARTIES IN VIOLATION OF THE FAIR HOUSING ACT AND ISSUES A CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATION

46. Plaintiff, United States of America, realleges and herein incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 45 above.

47. On December 6, 2012, Marinell Cochran timely filed a complaint with HUD alleging that Defendants had discriminated against her based on disability.

48. On December 18, 2012, FHCOC timely filed a complaint with HUD alleging that Defendants had discriminated against it based on disability.

49. Pursuant to the requirements of 42 U.S.C. §§ 3610(a) and (b), the Secretary of HUD conducted an investigation of the complaints, attempted conciliation without success, and prepared a final investigative report. Based on the information gathered in this investigation, the Secretary, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 3610(g)(1), determined that reasonable cause existed to believe that Defendants had committed illegal discriminatory housing practices in connection with the Subject Property. Therefore, on September 30, 2014, the Secretary issued a Determination of Reasonable Cause and Charge of

Discrimination, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 3610(g)(2)(A), charging that the Defendants had engaged in discriminatory practices, in violation of the Fair Housing Act.

50. On or about October 7, 2014, Westminster Asset Corp., Westminster Asset, LLC, Robert Zinngrabe, and Lance Golia, made a timely election to have the claims asserted in the charge decided in a civil action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 3612(a).

51. On October 8, 2014, the HUD Office of Hearings and Appeals Acting Chief Administrative Law Judge, J. Jeremiah Mahoney, issued Notices of Election to Proceed in United States District Court and terminated the proceedings on Ms. Cochran and FHCOC's complaints.

52. Following these Notices of Election, the Secretary of HUD authorized the Attorney General to commence a civil action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 3612(o).

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

53. Plaintiff, United States of America, realleges and herein incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 52 above.

54. By the actions and statements referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, Defendants Westminster Asset Corp., Westminster Asset, LLC and Robert Zinngrabe:

a. Discriminated in the rental of a dwelling or otherwise made housing unavailable to Ms. Cochran because of a disability in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(l)(A);

b. Discriminated against Ms. Cochran in the terms, conditions, or privileges of a rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with such a dwelling, because of a disability in violation of 42 U.S. C. § 3604(f)(2)(A); and

c. Made, printed, or published one or more notices or statements to Ms.Cochran and Mr. Cochran with respect to the rental of a dwelling that indicate a preference, limitation, or discrimination based on disability in violation of 42

U.S.C. § 3604(c).

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55. By the actions in the foregoing paragraphs, each Defendant:

a. Violated 42 U.S.C. § 3604(d) when Defendant Golia, as agent for the corporate Defendants and Defendant Zinngrabe, told the Protected Tester that certain or all units of the Subject Property were unavailable based on disability; and

b. Violated 42 U.S.C. § 3604(f)(2) when Defendant Golia, as agent for the
corporate Defendants and Defendant Zinngrabe, offered tenancy in vacant units to
the Control Tester, but advised the Protected Tester that there was a waiting list,
offered lease options to the Control Tester while not offering any lease options to
the Protected Tester, and made inquiries into the nature and severity of the
disability of the prospective tenant when speaking with the Protected Tester.

56. Ms. Cochran, Mr. Cochran, and the FHCOC are "aggrieved persons" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 3602(i).

57. As the result of the Defendants Westminster Asset Corp., Westminster Asset, LLC and Robert Zinngrabe's discriminatory conduct, Ms. Cochran and Mr. Cochran have suffered and continue to suffer damages.

58. As the result of each Defendant's discriminatory conduct, FHCOC has suffered damages, including economic loss due to diversion of its resources and frustration of its mission to educate and perform outreach to the residents and property owners of Orange County and to ensure equal housing opportunities for Orange County residents.

59. The discriminatory actions of the Defendants were intentional, willful, and taken in disregard of the federally protected rights of Ms. Cochran, Mr. Cochran, and the FHCOC.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

60. Plaintiff, United States of America, realleges and herein incorporates by

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reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 59 above.

61. Defendants' conduct, as described above, constitutes:

a. A pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of rights granted by the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619; and/or

b. A denial to a group of persons rights granted by the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619, which denial raises an issue of general public importance.

62. There may be persons in addition to Ms. Cochran, Mr. Cochran and the FHCOC who have been injured by, and may have suffered damages as a result of, the Defendants' conduct. All of these persons are "aggrieved persons" within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 3602(i).

63. The discriminatory actions of the Defendants were intentional, willful, and taken in disregard of the federally protected rights of others.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the United States prays that the Court:

1. Declare that the Defendants' discriminatory conduct as alleged herein violates the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619;

2. Enjoin the Defendants, their agents, employees, successors, and all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them from discriminating because of a disability in violation of the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 3601-3619;

3. Order Defendants to take such affirmative steps as may be necessary to restore, as nearly as practicable, Ms. Cochran, Mr. Cochran, the FHCOC and all other aggrieved persons to the positions they would have been in but for the discriminatory conduct;

4. Order Defendants to take such actions as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of any discriminatory conduct in the future and to eliminate, to the extent practicable, the effects of their unlawful conduct, including implementing policies and procedures to ensure that no applicants or residents are discriminated against because of

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1 disability;

2 5. Award monetary damages to Ms. Cochran, Mr. Cochran, and the FHCOC,
3 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 3612(o)(3) and 3613(c)(1);

6. Award monetary damages to all other persons harmed by the Defendants'
discriminatory practices for injuries caused by the Defendants' discriminatory conduct
pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 3614(d)(l)(B); and

7 7. Assess a civil penalty against the Defendants in order to vindicate the public
8 interest pursuant to 42 U.S .C. § 3614(d)(1)(C).

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1	The United States further prays for such other and further relief the interests of	
2	justice may require and demands a trial by jury pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38.	
3 4	Dated: November 6, 2014	Respectfully submitted,
5	ERIC H. HOLDER, JR. Attorney General of the United States	
7 8 9	<u>/s/ Vanita Gupta</u> VANITA GUPTA Acting Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division	STEPHANIE YONEKURA Acting United States Attorney LEON W. WEIDMAN
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