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10	Tan Housing Foundation	
11	SUPERIOR COURT OF THI	E STATE OF CALIFORNIA
12	COUNTY OF I	LOS ANGELES
13		
14	Fair Housing Foundation,	Case No.
15	Plaintiff,	Verified Complaint for Declaratory
16	v.	and Injunctive Relief and Damages for Violations of:
17	H.F.H., LTD and Does 1-10	1 California's Fair
18	Inclusive,	1. California's Fair Employment and Housing
19	Defendants.	Act, Gov. Code, §§ 12927
20	Detendants.	and 12955, et seq.;
21		2. California's Unfair
22		Competition Law, Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200, et seq.;
23		3. Negligence, Civ. Code, §
24		1714
25		Unlimited Civil Case
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INTRODUCTION

- This is an action for declaratory, injunctive, and monetary relief 1. against H.F.H., LTD ("HFH LTD") and Does 1-10 (collectively "Defendants"), for housing discrimination on the basis of source of income.
- FHF Fair Housing Foundation ("FHF") alleges that Defendants 2. have engaged in unlawful discrimination by deprioritizing the processing of applications for prospective tenants with Section 8 vouchers, steering prospective tenants with Section 8 vouchers to other housing, and providing less favorable rental terms to prospective tenants with Section 8 vouchers. In so doing, Defendants have prevented and deterred prospective tenants from renting units at its properties.
- 3. Defendants' discriminatory housing practices were reported to, investigated by, and confirmed by FHF, causing it to divert its scarce resources and frustrating its mission to actively support and promote fair housing and housing choice.
- FHF's action is brought pursuant to California's Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA"), California Government Code sections 12927 and 12955, et seq., and Unfair Competition Law, Business and Professions Code section 17200, et seq. FHF also asserts a claim for negligence, Civil Code section 1714.
- Through this action, FHF seeks injunctive relief, actual and 5. punitive damages, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of suit.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10, this action lies within the general jurisdiction of this Court, because the causes of action arise under California law and Defendants reside and/or do business within California.

- 7. The events material to this Complaint took place within the County of Los Angeles and within the past two years.
- 8. This action meets the jurisdictional requirements for an unlimited civil case in that FHF seeks permanent injunctive and declaratory relief as well as damages in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this court.
- 9. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 395, venue is proper in the Los Angeles Superior Court, as it is the County where the Defendants or some of them reside; the County in which the real properties at issue are located; and the County in which the injuries to FHF occurred.

PARTIES

- 10. Plaintiff FHF is a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of California. FHF is dedicated to eliminating discrimination in housing and promoting equal access to housing choices for all persons without regard to their race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, familial status, marital status, disability, ancestry, age, source of income or other characteristics protected by federal, state and local laws. FHF has offices in Anaheim and Long Beach, California.
- 11. Defendant HFH LTD is a limited partnership incorporated under the laws of the State of California with a primary business address in Los Angeles County.
- 12. FHF is currently unaware of the true identities of Does 1-10, inclusive, and will seek leave to amend its complaint when their true names, capacities, connections, and responsibilities are ascertained.
- 13. FHF is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that each of the Defendants is the agent, ostensible agent, alter ego, master,

servant, trustor, trustee, employer, employee, representative, franchiser, franchisee, lessor, lessee, joint venturer, parent, subsidiary, affiliate, related entity, partner, and/or associate, or such similar capacity, of each of the other Defendants, and was at all times acting and performing, or failing to act or perform, within the course and scope of such similar aforementioned capacities, and with the authorization, consent, permission or ratification of each of the other Defendants, and is personally responsible in some manner for the acts and omissions of the other Defendants in proximately causing the violations and damages complained of herein, and have participated, directed, and have ostensibly and/or directly approved or ratified each of the acts or omissions of each of the other Defendants, as herein described.

BACKGROUND: SECTION 8

- 14. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program ("Section 8") is a national rental assistance program that helps approximately 300,000 Californians afford to remain housed through rental subsidies. Through the program, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") provides rent subsidies to private landlords renting to extremely low and very low-income individuals and families, seniors, and persons with disabilities. HUD also funds local housing authorities that administer the Section 8 Voucher program within their geographic area. (24 C.F.R. § 982.1(a)(1) (2010).)
- 15. When a family is selected for the Section 8 program, or when a participant family wants to move to another unit, the PHA issues a voucher ("Section 8 voucher") to the family. (24 C.F.R. § 982.302(a) (2010).)
- 16. A Section 8 voucher is defined as a document issued by a PHA to a family selected for admission to the voucher program. This document describes the program and the procedures for PHA approval of a unit

selected by the family. The voucher also states obligations of the family under the program. (24 C.F.R. § 982.4(b) (2010).) A voucher has an initial term of 60 days, and it may be extended. (24 C.F.R. § 982.303(a) and (b) (2010).)

- 17. To receive assistance, a family selects a suitable unit. If the family finds a unit, and the owner is willing to lease the unit under the program, the family may request PHA approval of the tenancy. The family must submit to the PHA a request for approval of the tenancy and a copy of the lease. The request must be submitted during the term of the voucher. (24 C.F.R. § 982.302(b) and (c) (2010).)
- 18. Section 8 recipients are free to choose any housing that meets the requirements of the program, including single-family homes, townhomes and apartments, and are not limited to units located in subsidized housing projects.
- 19. After approving the tenancy, the PHA enters into a Housing Assistance Payment ("HAP") contract to make rental subsidy payments to the owner to subsidize occupancy by the family. The HAP contract only covers a single unit and a specific assisted family. If the family moves out of the leased unit, the contract with the owner terminates. The family may move to another unit with continued assistance so long as the family is complying with program requirements. (24 C.F.R. § 982.1(b)(2) (2010).)
- 20. Housing assistance payments are paid to the owner in accordance with the terms of the HAP contract. Housing assistance payments may only be paid to the owner during the lease term, and while the family is residing in the unit. Housing assistance payments terminate when the lease is terminated by the owner in accordance with the lease. (24 C.F.R. § 982.311(a) (b) (2010).)

- 21. Under the Section 8 program, the housing subsidy is based on a local "payment standard" that reflects the cost to lease a unit in the local housing market. If the rent is less than the payment standard, the family generally pays 30 percent of adjusted monthly income for rent. (24 C.F.R. § 982.1(a)(4)(ii) (2010).)
- 22. The Section 8 program provides stable and affordable housing for households with very low incomes. Research indicates that vouchers reduce homelessness among adults and may positively benefit children whose families use vouchers.
- 23. According to HUD statistics, Section 8 voucher holders in California are more likely to be people of color, people with disabilities, and female-headed households than the general population of renters.
- 24. Despite their crucial role in addressing the rising rates of homelessness in California, some landlords have historically refused to accept Section 8 vouchers. A 2018 research study conducted by the Urban Institute on behalf of HUD found that about 76% of landlords in Los Angeles County refused to accept Section 8 vouchers and an additional 9% placed conditions on the acceptance of vouchers or did not know if they accepted Section 8 vouchers.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- A. Section 8 Holder A.P. Attempts to Rent from Defendants and Is Unlawfully Deterred and Steered to Other Housing
- 25. Defendants are, and at all times relevant herein were, the owners and/or managing agents of Park Montair Apartments ("Park Montair"). Park Montair is a multifamily residential rental property consisting of approximately 32 units, located at 4550 Montair Avenue in the City of Long Beach, California.

- 26. On or around the end of April beginning of May 2022, prospective tenant A.P. filed an online application to rent a 2-bedroom unit at Park Montair for herself and her two children.
- 27. After A.P. disclosed to the property manager at Park Montair that she uses a Section 8 voucher, the property manager's demeanor immediately changed. The property manager advised A.P. that her rental application would take "a month or so" to process because she is a Section 8 holder. The property manager also advised A.P. that because she is a Section 8 holder, she would have to go through Defendants' corporate office to complete a rental application. The property manager also warned A.P. that the corporate office "did not prioritize" Section 8 paperwork.
- 28. A.P. followed up her rental application with a May 5, 2022, email to Eric Kang, Director of Multifamily Leasing and Marketing at HFH LTD. In the email A.P. wrote, in relevant part, "I recently filled out the online application for a 2 bed/ 2 bath unit. The availability of that unit is 5/16. I am in the section 8 program and was told to contact you regarding the completion of my application and section 8 packet. Attached is the landlord form in which would need to be filled out so that [I] can submit it back to section 8 so they can schedule an inspection of the unit."
- 29. On May 6, 2022, Kang responded in writing, "The property manager informed me that this unit has been rented out."
- 30. Within minutes A.P. responded "[I']m still interested in renting another unit from the property. So it would be great [i]f you could still register with section 8 that way when another unit comes available the process won't be time consuming...thank you."
 - 31. Later that afternoon, Kang wrote:

"Frankly, you are better off going after properties/units that are <u>already</u> registered for section 8.

As I mentioned earlier, completing a section 8 application is not going to be our top priority so it will take some time on our end.

Also in the past, we've completed the application and section 8 came back saying we have to lower our market rent for the unit to be considered for the program so we opted out.

Here is a good article for you regarding section 8: https://legalbeagle.com/13656472-can-i-refuse-section-8-renters-in-california.html"

(emphasis in original).

32. Kang's response, and the comments by the property manager that preceded them, deterred A.P. from further pursuing housing at Park Montair.

B. FHF Investigates A.P.'s Complaint, Confirms Defendants' Violations of Fair Housing Law, and Attempts to Conciliate A.P.'s Fair Housing Claims

- 33. On or about August 5, 2022, "A.P.," filed a complaint with FHF regarding her experience trying to rent a unit at Park Montair.
- 34. Sindy Guzman, a HUD-certified case analyst employed by FHF, was assigned to A.P.'s complaint.
- 35. Guzman provided fair housing counseling to A.P. She informed and educated A.P. as to her rights under fair housing law, including the right to be free from source of income discrimination based on the receipt of Section 8 assistance.
- 36. Guzman also opened a case for A.P. to further investigate the rental practices at Park Montair and other properties owned or operated by the owners/operators of Park Montair.

37. On or about August 8, 2022, Guzman conducted a property records search for Park Montair. The search revealed/confirmed that the property was owned and/or operated by Defendants.

- 38. FHF then proceeded to plan and execute a fair housing test at Park Montair for source of income discrimination. Fair housing testing is a controlled procedure to determine differential treatment in the quality, content and quantity of information and services given to home seekers by landlords, real estate agents and lenders. It is a means to uncover housing discrimination based on protected characteristics and was approved by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1982, in a case called *Havens Realty Corp. v. Coleman* (1982) 455 U.S. 363.
- 39. On or about August 9, 2022, FHF conducted a telephone test of Park Montair to test for source of income discrimination. A tester posing as a rental applicant called Park Montair and spoke to an individual who identified herself as "Ziona." The tester identified herself as a Section 8 voucher holder seeking to rent a 2-bedroom unit at Park Montair. Ziona informed the tester that the building was not "registered" with the Section 8 voucher program and that it could take several months after receiving an application for the registration process to be completed. Ziona further stated that despite the length of the registration process for Section 8, rental units at Park Montair could only be held for two weeks.
- 40. Based on the fair housing test conducted, FHF found A.P.'s allegations of discrimination to be substantiated. FHF also concluded that Defendants had a policy and practice of engaging in discrimination against prospective tenants who use Section 8. Defendants were falsely conveying to prospective tenants that their building had to be "registered" for the Section 8 program for individuals with Section 8 to be accepted as tenants, and deterred applications from Section 8 recipients by telling them that

registration for Section 8 would take months, and that units at the property could only be held for two weeks.

- 41. On or about March 3, 2023, Guzman sent a letter to Defendants, seeking to conciliate A.P.'s fair housing claims.
- 42. On or about March 6, 2024, Kang responded to Guzman's letter via email. Kang stated in relevant part, "Our building is not registered with Section 8 This is a fact (Are we not able to say we aren't registered?) Section 8 registration process can take weeks & months This is true as there are more parties involved in the process."
- 43. On or about March 7, 2024, Guzman responded to Kang, explaining that his communications to A.P. were inaccurate, deterred Section 8 holders from submitting applications, and violated fair housing law. Guzman again invited Kang to contact her to discuss and resolve A.P.'s fair housing claims. Kang did not respond to this correspondence.
- 44. Upon information and belief, it was and is Defendants' policy and practice to prevent and deter individuals with Section 8 vouchers from renting units at their properties by deprioritizing and/or refusing to timely complete Section 8 paperwork.
- 45. Upon information and belief, it was and is Defendants' policy and practice to deter individuals with Section 8 vouchers from applying for tenancy in their properties by telling them, among other things, that they do not prioritize Section 8 paperwork, that the application process will take months for Section 8 voucher holders, and that the units at Defendants' properties can only be held for two weeks. Such statements have the effect of encouraging potential applicants with Section 8 vouchers to forgo applying, abandon their applications, or seek available housing elsewhere.
- 46. Upon information and belief, it was and is Defendants' policy and practice to steer individuals with Section 8 vouchers away from their

properties by advising them, among other things, that Defendants' buildings are not "registered" as a Section 8 buildings, and that the Section 8 holders would be better off applying for tenancy at buildings that are already registered for Section 8.

C. FHF Conducts Fair Housing Testing of Defendants' Other Property, Further Confirming Their Discriminatory Policies and Practices

- 47. In response to Defendants' failure and refusal to engage with FHF to resolve A.P.'s claims and address their discriminatory policies and procedures, FHF undertook a number of unilateral steps to counteract Defendants' discrimination.
- 48. First, Guzman searched for other properties owned or operated by Defendants to test for source of income discrimination. Through her search Guzman identified the Florentine Apartments ("Florentine"). Florentine is a multifamily residential rental property consisting of approximately 48 units and located at 9070 Florence Avenue, in the City of Downey, California. Defendants are, and at all times relevant herein were, the owners and/or managing agents of Florentine.
- 49. In early May 2023, a tester posing as a rental applicant submitted a message to Defendants via an online contact form located on Florentine's website, https://www.florentineapts.com/contact-us.
- 50. The tester subsequently corresponded with a woman identifying herself as "Adriana Ascencio." On information and belief, at all times relevant herein Adriana was an employee of Defendants and the property manager at Florentine.
- 51. The tester and Adriana exchanged written correspondence about a 2-bedroom unit at Florentine that was available on June 1, 2023.

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Adriana told the tester that the rental requirements for that unit included "2.5 times the rent in income, good credit and a minimum of 6 months of current job history."

- 52. The tester informed Adriana that she was Section 8 voucher holder and asked her whether the income requirement of 2.5 times the rent was based on a tenant's portion of the rent, after the Section 8 voucher had been applied.
- 53. Adriana told the tester that Florentine did work with Section 8 vouchers but noted that all applicants - including Section 8 prospects - go through the same screening process. Adriana also told the tester that once a Section 8 applicant is approved, the Florentine has to submit an application to the housing department and go through an inspection, a "registration," and a qualification process, which "might take a few months." Finally, Adriana stated that a FICO score of 680 or above was required.
- Upon information and belief, in addition to the unlawful policies and practices described in paragraphs 44-46 above, it was and is Defendants' policy and practice to utilize an income requirement of 2.5 times the rent for all applicants for tenancy, when the income requirement for a Section 8 holder is supposed to be based on their share of the rent (after consideration of the Section 8 payment) only.

D. FHF's Injuries

- Defendants have harmed FHF by frustrating its mission of 55. increasing fair and equal access to housing, by frustrating its mission to eliminate segregation in the communities it serves, and by harming the communities it serves.
- 56. Defendants have also harmed FHF by requiring FHF to expend substantial time and resources investigating, identifying and counteracting

Defendants' unlawful conduct. Defendants' acts and omissions have undermined FHF's education, counseling, training, and capacity-building programs and required FHF to divert its scarce resources away from those activities to designing, preparing and executing counteractive strategies specifically targeted toward addressing the impact of Defendants' unlawful behavior.

- 57. The counteractive strategies undertaken by FHF included researching, conducting investigations and performing fair housing testing at Park Montair and Florentine, as described above, as well as preparing and distributing fair housing literature and information. The literature and information prepared and distributed by FHF to counteract the unlawful conduct of Defendants included flyers on source of income discrimination and fair housing brochures. These items were sent to hundreds of tenants at Park Montair, Florentine, and a third property FHF identified as being owned and/or operated by Defendants at 7841 Stewart and Gray Road in the City of Downey, California.
- 58. Because of the measures FHF was forced to undertake to identify and counteract Defendants' discriminatory practices, it was forced to delay, suspend, or forgo other existing and planned programs, projects or opportunities, including (1) conducting trainings for landlords, tenants, nonprofit organizations and governments regarding fair housing; (2) expanding its outreach program; (3) developing media programs; (4) writing articles on fair housing, developments in fair housing, and FHF's services; (5) professional staff development; and (6) providing additional landlord-tenant and fair housing counseling.
- 59. Despite the impact on FHF's other programs and services, it nevertheless devoted resources to these counteractive measures because, if left unaddressed, Defendants' discriminatory policies would have a

significant harmful effect on FHF's mission, its programs and activities, and the communities and the constituents it serves.

60. FHF will continue to divert its resources to engage in new and additional community outreach and public efforts to raise awareness of and counteract the discriminatory practices of Defendants against Section 8 voucher holders in Los Angeles County.

ENTITLEMENT TO DECLARATORY AND INJUCTIVE RELIEF

- 61. Until remedied, Defendants' unlawful, discriminatory actions will continue to injure FHF by, among other things:
 - a. interfering with FHF's efforts and programs intended to bring about equal opportunity in housing;
 - requiring the commitment of FHF's scarce resources, including substantial staff time and resources, to counteract Defendants' discriminatory conduct, thus diverting resources away from FHF's usual programs and activities, such as education, outreach and counseling;
 - c. frustrating FHF's mission and purpose of promoting the equal availability of housing to all persons without regard to any protected category, including source of income; and,
 - d. frustrating FHF's mission and purpose of promoting integration and eliminating discrimination and segregation in the communities FHF serves.
- 62. There now exists an actual controversy between the parties regarding Defendants' duties under state fair housing laws. Accordingly, FHF is entitled to declaratory relief.
- 63. Unless enjoined, Defendants will continue to engage in the unlawful acts and the discrimination described above. FHF has no adequate

1	remedy at law. FHF is now suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable	
2	injury from Defendants' acts and the impact those acts have on the	
3	communities FHF serves. Accordingly, FHF is entitled to injunctive relief.	
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5	CAUSES OF ACTION	
6	First Cause of Action	
7	Fair Employment and Housing Act	
8	(Gov. Code, §§ 12927 and 12955, et seq.)	
9	64. FHF re-pleads the allegations contained in each of the	
10	foregoing paragraphs and incorporates them herein as if separately re-pled.	
11	65. The California Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA"),	
12	Government Code sections 12927 and 12955, et seq. prohibits	
13	discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of dwellings, and in other	
14	housing-related transactions, based on a number of protected characteristics,	
15	including source of income.	
16	66. "Source of income," for purposes of the FEHA, is defined as	
17	including "federal housing assistance vouchers issued under Section 8 of the	
18	United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1437f)." (Gov. Code, §	
19	12927, subd. (i); Gov. Code, section § 12955, subd. (p)(1).)	
20	67. "Discrimination" for purposes of the FEHA includes a refusal	
21	to sell, rent, or lease housing accommodations; the refusal to negotiate for	
22	the sale, rental, or lease of housing accommodations; the representation that	
23	a housing accommodation is not available for inspection, sale, or rental	
24	when that housing accommodation is in fact so available; any other denial or	
25	withholding of housing accommodations; and the provision of inferior	
26	terms, conditions, privileges, facilities, or services in connection with	
27	housing accommodations. (Gov. Code, § 12927, subd. (c)(1).)	

- 68. The FEHA specifically provides that it is unlawful for the owner of any housing accommodation to discriminate against or harass any person because of their source of income or to otherwise make unavailable or deny a dwelling based on an individual's source of income. (Gov. Code § 12955, subd, (a) and (k).)
- 69. The FEHA also specifically provides that—in instances where there is a government rent subsidy—it is unlawful to use a financial or income standard in assessing eligibility for the rental of housing that is not based on the portion of the rent to be paid by the tenant. (Gov. Code, § 12955, subd. (o).)
- 70. Defendants are "owners" of "housing accommodations" as defined by the FEHA. (Gov. Code, § 12927, subd. (d) and (e).)
- 71. As alleged herein, Defendants have violated the FEHA by engaging in acts and omissions that prevent and deter Section 8 voucher holders from renting at their properties; by steering Section 8 voucher holders away from their properties; and by utilizing unlawful income standards.
- 72. FHF is a "person" within the meaning of Government Code section 12927(f) and an "aggrieved person" within the meaning of the FEHA. (Gov. Code, § 12927, subd. (g).) As a direct result of Defendants' discriminatory housing practices, FHF suffered injury, diverting its scarce resources and staff time to identify and counteract Defendants' unlawful practices by, among other things, investigating Defendants' discriminatory housing practices and conducting outreach and community education regarding discrimination against Section 8 voucher holders. Defendants' discriminatory actions (1) perceptibly frustrated and impaired FHF's mission of promoting equal housing opportunity by requiring it to devote resources to programs and activities to counteract defendants' discriminatory housing

practices; and (2) forced FHF to divert its scarce resources away from other
programs and activities it could have undertaken such as counseling,
education, and training programs, and instead invest resources to identify
and counteract Defendants' discriminatory housing practices.

- 73. As owners of housing accommodations and persons/entities that are in the business of renting housing accommodations, Defendants knew, or should have known that discriminating against potential tenants based on source of income and specifically receipt of Section 8 benefits is illegal under the FEHA.
- 74. The unlawful acts, omissions, policies and practices of Defendants as described herein were and are wanton, willful, malicious, fraudulent, or oppressive; were intended to cause injury to FHF; and/or were done in conscious, callous, reckless, or blatant disregard for the rights of FHF.
- 75. Defendants were aware of the probable consequences of their conduct and deliberately failed to avoid those consequences and/or are vicariously liable pursuant to Civil Code section 3294(b).
- 76. As a person aggrieved by the Defendants' violation of the FEHA, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief and damages, including punitive damages. (Gov. Code, § 12989.2.)
 - 77. Wherefore, FHF prays for relief as set forth below.

Second Cause of Action Unlawful Business Practices (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200, et seq.)

78. FHF re-pleads the allegations contained in each of the foregoing paragraphs and incorporates them herein as if separately re-pled.

79. California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") makes
actionable any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice."
(Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200.) An unlawful business act or practice has been
defined to include any "act or practice, committed pursuant to business
activity, that is at the same time forbidden by law." ($People\ ex\ rel.\ Harris\ v.$
Pac Anchor Transp., Inc. (2011) 195 Cal.App.4th 765, 773 [quoting
Bernardo v. Planned Parenthood Federation of Am. (2004) 115 Cal. App. 4th
322, 351-352].)

- 80. Defendants engaged in unfair or unlawful practices, including but not limited to, violation of the statutory provisions alleged herein, in violation of the UCL.
- 81. FHF is a "person" as defined by the UCL. (Bus. & Prof Code, § 17201.)
- 82. FHF has "suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of [Defendants'] unfair competition" meeting the standing requirements of Section 17204 of the UCL. "[T]he UCL's standing requirements are satisfied when an organization, in furtherance of a bona fide, preexisting mission, incurs costs to respond to perceived unfair competition that threatens that mission." (*California Med. Assn. v. Aetna Health of California Inc.* (2023) 14 Cal. 5th 1075, 1082, 532 P.3d 250, 255.) Accordingly, FHF is entitled relief according to proof pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 17204-17208.
- 83. This Court has the authority to enjoin Defendants' unfair business practices pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 17203.
 - 84. Wherefore, FHF prays for relief as set forth below.

not limited to:

Third Cause of Action

Negligence (as an alternate/additional theory of liability) (Civ. Code, § 1714)

- 85. FHF re-pleads the allegations contained in each of the preceding paragraphs and incorporates them herein as if separately re-pled.
- 86. Defendants owed FHF a duty to operate its rental properties in a manner that was free from unlawful discrimination and in accordance with the standards of care for the industry. Defendants violated that duty. Defendants' violation of that duty was the result of negligence, including but
 - a. The negligent failure to educate and train themselves and their agents and employees regarding the requirements of state fair housing laws;
 - b. The negligent failure to hire agents and employees who were familiar with the requirements of state fair housing laws;
 - c. The negligent failure to supervise their agents and employees regarding compliance with the requirements of state fair housing laws; and
 - d. The negligent failure to operate their properties in conformity with accepted industry custom and standards.
- 87. As the direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendants as set forth above, FHF suffered damages flowing from the frustration of their mission and diversion of their scare resources.
 - 88. Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth below.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, FHF respectfully requests that this Court:

- 1. Declare that Defendants' policies, practices, acts and omissions as set forth above violate the FEHA and the UCL;
- 2. Issue an injunction pursuant to the FEHA and the UCL:
 - a. Enjoining Defendants from engaging in discriminatory housing practices, either directly or through others, including:
 - i. Enjoining Defendants from withholding housing, or otherwise making housing unavailable on the basis of lawful source of income; and
 - ii. Enjoining Defendants from refusing to rent to individuals or households solely on the basis that they receive low-income housing assistance through federal, state, or local housing subsidies, including, but not limited to, federal housing assistance vouchers issued under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. § 1437f);
 - b. Ordering Defendants to take appropriate affirmative actions to ensure that the activities complained of in this Complaint are not engaged in by them again, including:
 - Ordering Defendants to adopt and implement objective, uniform, nondiscriminatory standards in the operation and management of properties they own and operate, including the rental properties specified in this Complaint;
 - ii. Ordering Defendants to submit themselves, and their employees and agents to fair housing training, at their

1	expense, including training on the housing rights of	
2	Section 8 recipients;	
3	3. Award FHF general, compensatory, and statutory damages in the	
4	amount of \$11,330.02;	
5	4. Award FHF punitive damages according to proof;	
6	5. Award FHF attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit, as	
7	provided by law; and	
8	6. Award such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and	
9	proper.	
10		
11	Dated: March 8, 2024 DISABILITY RIGHTS EDUCATION AND	
12	DEFENSE FUND	
13	111-he le 71 +	
14	By: Michelle Uzeta	
15	Ayesha Lewis	
16	Attorneys for FHF	
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VERIFICATION I am the Executive Director of the Fair Housing Foundation, the Plaintiff in the above-entitled action. I have read the foregoing complaint and petition titled Fair Housing Foundation v. H.F.H., LTD, and know its contents. The facts stated in the complaint are true based on my own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Dated: 03/12/2024 By: Sth. Valg Stella Verdeja, Executive Director Fair Housing Foundation

FHF Complaint FINAL 03.08.2024

Final Audit Report 2024-03-12

Created: 2024-03-08

By: Michelle Uzeta (michelle@uzetalaw.com)

Status: Signed

Transaction ID: CBJCHBCAABAA5pcW0trBT7vrdVb1O4bUHuFXsNNa_cFY

"FHF Complaint FINAL 03.08.2024" History

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