1	TERRY GODDARD The Attorney General	COPY
2	Firm No. 14000	DEC 1 5 2006
3	Rose A. Daly-Rooney, No. 015690	Nerrolation States, Clear
4	Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division	antiple transes the
5	400 W. Congress Street, Suite S-214 Tucson, AZ 85701	
6	Telephone: (520) 628-6756	
7	Ann Hobart, No. 019129 Assistant Attorney General	
8	Civil Rights Division	
9	1275 W. Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007	
10	Telephone: (602) 542-8860 CivilRights@azag.gov	
10	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
12		
	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA	
13	IN AND FOR THE COUN	NTY OF MARICOPA
14	THE STATE OF ARIZONA <i>ex rel</i> . TERRY	
15	GODDARD, the Attorney General; and THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE	No. CV 2006-019198
16	ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF LAW,	No.
17	Disingiff	COMPLAINT
18	Plaintiff,	(Non-classified Civil)
19	VS.	
20	HARKINS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC.; HARKINS ENTERPRISES, INC.;	
21	HARKINS CAMELVIEW THEATRES, INC.;	
22	HARKINS THEATRES, INC.; HARKINS CENTERPOINT, INC.; HARKINS	
23	PARADISE CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS SHEA CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS	
24	SEDONA CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS	
25	CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS ARIZONA MILLS CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS	
26		
	. 1	

1.1 1

111111		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	METRO CENTER CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS REEL DEALS, LLC; HARKINS PHOENIX CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS CHANDLER FASHION CENTER CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS SUNSET CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS SCOTTSDALE 101 CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS YUMA PALMS, LLC; HARKINS TEMPE MARKETPLACE, LLC; HARKINS ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, INC; RED'S MOVIOLA I, LLC; RED'S MOVIOLA, INC.; HARKINS SPECTRUM, LLC; HARKINS BRICKTOWN CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS BRICKTOWN CINEMAS, LLC; HARKINS CASA GRANDE, LLC; HARKINS CHINO HILLS, LLC; HARKINS INVESTMENTS, LLC; HARKINS MORENO VALLEY, LLC; HARKINS PARKE WEST, LLC; HARKINS REL DEALS, LLC; HARKINS SOUTHLAKE, LLP; HARKINS TEXAS ENTERPRISES, LLC; HARKINS TUCSON SPECTRUM, LLC; HARKINS TOCSON SPECTRUM, LLC; HARKINS NORTERRA, LLC, HARKINS STAPLETON, LLC; and CORPORATIONS A-Z,	
 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 	Plaintiff, the State of Arizona <i>ex rel</i> . Terry Goddard, the Attorney General, and the Civil Rights Division of the Arizona Department of Law (collectively the "State"), for its Complaint, alleges as follows: <u>INTRODUCTION</u> This is an action brought under the Arizonans with Disabilities Act, A.R.S. § 41-1492, <i>et seq.</i> , ("AzDA"), to correct a discriminatory public accommodation practice, to provide appropriate relief to aggrieved persons and to vindicate the public interest. Movies are a vital part of the social, cultural and political life of Arizonans. Movies and their stars, themes, messages and characters infuse our social activities, entertainment, discussions and shared experiences. The State brings this matter to redress Defendants failure to provide sufficient	
23 24 25 26		

TI T

auxiliary aids and services for the class of persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and the
 class of persons who are blind or visually impaired to allow for full and equal enjoyment of
 movies shown at their theaters in Arizona in violation of AzDA, A.R.S. § 41-1492.02(A),(B)
 and (F)(3).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5

6

7

8

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

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

PARTIES

3. The Civil Rights Division of the Arizona Department of Law 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.*, including AzDA.

12 4. The State brings this action on its own behalf and on behalf of Frederick Lindstrom ("Lindstrom"), by and through his parent, Rachel Lindstrom, aggrieved persons, and 13 14 the class of similarly-situated persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and do not experience full and equal enjoyment of movies without a textual representation of the soundtrack because 15 of their disability ("class of persons who are deaf or hard of hearing"); as well as Larry Wanger, 16 17 aggrieved person, and the class of blind or visually-impaired persons who do not experience 18 full and equal enjoyment of movies without an auditory representation of the visual aspects of a film because of their disability ("class of persons who are blind or visually impaired"), pursuant 19 to A.R.S. § 41-1492.09(A), (B) and (C). 20

5. Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc. ("Harkins") and its affiliates: Harkins
 Enterprises, Inc.; Harkins Camelview Theatres, Inc.; Harkins Theatres, Inc.; Harkins
 Centerpoint, Inc.; Harkins Paradise Cinemas, LLC; Harkins Shea Cinemas, LLC; Harkins
 Sedona Cinemas, LLC; Harkins Cinemas, LLC; Harkins Arizona Mills Cinemas, LLC; Harkins
 Metro Center Cinemas, LLC; Harkins Reel Deals, LLC; Harkins Phoenix Cinemas, LLC;
 Harkins Chandler Fashion Center Cinemas, LLC; Harkins Sunset Cinemas, LLC; Harkins

Scottsdale 101 Cinemas, LLC; Harkins Yuma Palms, LLC; Tempe Marketplace, LLC; Harkins 1 Administrative Services, Inc.; Red's Moviola I, LLC; Red's Moviola, Inc.; Harkins Spectrum, 2 3 LLC; Harkins Bricktown Cinemas, LLC; Harkins Casa Grande, LLC; Harkins Chino Hills, LLC; Harkins Investments, LLC; Harkins Moreno Valley, LLC; Harkins Parke West, LLC; 4 Harkins Reel Deals, LLC; Harkins Santan Village, LLC; Harkins Southlake, LLP; Harkins 5 Texas Enterprises, LLC; Harkins Tucson Spectrum, LLC; Harkins Chandler Crossroads, LLC; 6 Harkins Norterra, LLC; and Harkins Stapleton, LLC are, and at all relevant times have been, 7 Arizona corporations headquartered in Phoenix, Arizona. There may be unknown defendants 8 that are corporations, subsidiary corporations, and/or business formations which wholly and/or 9 partially own, lease, lease to or operate Harkins theaters in Arizona. Pursuant to Rule 10(f), 10 Ariz. R. Civ. P., these unknown defendants are identified as Corporations A-Z and their true 11 12 names will be identified through discovery. Once the true names are discovered, the Complaint 13 will be amended accordingly. Harkins, the named affiliates and any unknown corporations (collectively "Harkins and affiliates" or "Defendants") own and operate 21 theaters with 262 14 auditoriums in Arizona. 15

II I

6 Harkins and its affiliates own and operate Fashion Center 20, Superstition Springs 16 17 25, Fiesta 5, Shea 14, Scottsdale 101 (including Cine Capri Scottsdale), Camelview 5, Fashion Square 7, North Valley 16, Metrocenter 12, Christown 11, Arcadia 8, Valley Art, Centerpoint 18 11, Arizona Mills 24, Arrowhead Fountain 18, Gateway Pavilion 18, Southwest 8, Flagstaff 11, 19 20 Sedona 6, Prescott Valley 14, and Yuma Palms 14. Harkins and affiliates own and operate theaters in Phoenix, Mesa, Tempe, Chandler, Scottsdale, Avondale, Peoria, Flagstaff, Sedona, 21 22 Prescott Valley and Yuma, Arizona. These theaters are places of "public accommodation" as 23 that term is defined in A.R.S. § 41-1492(9)(c).

24

BACKGROUND

7. Frederick Lindstrom is, and at all relevant times has been, an individual with a
disability within the meaning of A.R.S. § 41-1492(5). Specifically, Frederick Lindstrom has

profound, bilateral hearing loss which is so severe that he cannot hear or discriminate speech.
 Lindstrom does not use hearing aids or FM equipment for sound amplification.

11 1

8. According to statistics presented by the Arizona Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Arizona's state agency providing information, referral and resources materials on issues which concern the deaf and hard of hearing communities, as of 2000, there were an estimated 398,422 Arizona residents who were deaf or hard of hearing. By 2010 it is estimated that population will rise to 496,121 Arizona residents.¹

9. Assistive listening devices which merely amplify the dialogue and the sound track available in some movie theaters do not provide an effective accommodation for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and: 1) do not use hearing aids; 2) use hearing aids that are not equipped to receive inductive transmissions; or 3) use hearing aids or cochlear implants to supplement their residual hearing but have such a significant hearing loss that they can not comprehend the dialogue and soundtrack of a film using assistive listening devices.

14 10. Assistive listening devices which merely amplify the dialogue and the sound track 15 do not provide Lindstrom and the class of similarly-situated individuals with access to aurally-16 delivered information. As a result of the severity of the hearing loss, Lindstrom and other 17 similarly-situated people who are deaf or have a hearing loss that severely limits their ability to 18 hear and discriminate speech, cannot enjoy a significant portion of the movies: the dialogue and 19 soundtrack.

20 11. Due to their disabilities, Lindstrom and the class of similarly-situated individuals
21 require textual representation of the soundtrack in the form of either open captioning which
22 appears on the screen for the entire audience's viewing or closed captioning which is
23 transmitted onto a seat-based captioning device for viewing by the movie customer who is deaf
24 or hard of hearing.

5

25

26

¹ < <u>http://www.acdhh.org/demo_aztotal.asp</u> > (last visited on December 5, 2006).

1 12. Movie theater owners and operators can purchase and install available technology 2 in their theater auditoriums which would allow them to display captions to provide a textual 3 representation of the sound track of a movie either in open-captioned or closed-captioned 4 format.²

5 13. There are two types of open-captioning. One type of open captioning requires the 6 captioning to be "burned" onto an individual reel of film. There may be a limited number of 7 reels of film upon which captioning is burned. A limited number of open-captioned films may 8 be obtained through an arrangement between the theater, Insight Cinemas and participating film 9 studios.³

10 14. A newer type of open captioning, Open Caption Projection ("OCP"), is also 11 available to movie theaters which provides "on-demand" screen captions. The OCP system 12 requires a theater to install a second projector which projects the captioning directly onto the 13 film as it is playing. Unlike open captioning burned onto a reel of film, the theater may turn the 14 OCP on at the request of a patron for a particular show time if the movie is shown in a theater 15 with the second projector.

15. Closed-captioning technology, on the other hand, displays the text only to the 16 17 movie customer utilizing a seat-based captioning device. One type of seat-based captioning is Rear Window® Caption ("RWC"), a technology designed for movie theaters. With RWC, 18 captions are recorded on a computer disc and played simultaneously with regular screenings of 19 the movie. As the movie appears on the screen, the captions are transmitted to an LED data 20 panel installed on the rear wall of the theater auditorium; and the text is reversed. Movie 21 customers then use portable, clear reflector panels placed at their seats to reflect the captions 22 where captions appear superimposed on or beneath the movie screen. Other seat-based 23

24 25

² (For a video clip demonstrating captioning see <u>http://ncam.wgb.org/richmedia/media/lionking/</u>) (last visited December 5, 2006).

³ < http://<u>www.insightcinema.org</u> > (last visited December 5, 2006).

captioning systems exist, including but not limited to Bounce Back Mirror Image Captioning
 System and wearable caption displays.

III I

16. Major movie studios distribute wide-release movies with captions for display
using RWC display systems and/or DTS Cinema Subtitling System (DTS-CSS) caption
projection systems.⁴

Larry Wanger is, and at all relevant times has been, an individual with a disability
within the meaning of A.R.S. § 41-1492(5). Specifically, Wanger is totally blind in his right
eye and has corrected visual acuity of less than 20/400 in his left eye. As a result of the
severity of his visual impairment, he can not see visual aspects of a movie.

10 18. According to the Arizona Department of Economic Security, it is estimated that 11 in 2004 there are 29,602 people who are legally blind and 137,131 people with low vision 12 residing in Arizona.⁵

13 19. Due to their disabilities, Wanger and the class of similarly-situated individuals
14 require an audio representation of the visual aspects of a film.

20. There is commercially-available technology, such as DVS Theatrical® ("DVS")
which delivers descriptive narration of films via listening systems to movie patrons in headset
or other receivers. The descriptive narration enables people who are blind or visually impaired
attending movies to hear the narration to get visually-delivered information about the film in an
audio format through descriptions.

20 21. The descriptive narration provides information about key visual aspects of a
 21 movie by describing scenery, facial expressions and costumes, action settings and scene
 22 changes during natural pauses in dialogue.⁶

23

24 25

26

⁴< <u>http://ncam.wgbh.org/mopix/</u> > (last visited December 5, 2006).

⁵ See < <u>http://www.azdes.gov/rsa/blind_01.asp</u> > (last visited December 5, 2006); also see < <u>http://www.azdes.gov/rsa/vis_imp_01.asp</u> > (last visited December 5, 2006).

Major movie studios distribute wide-release movies with descriptive narration
 capability.

11 1

On February 17, 2006, Rachel Lindstrom filed a timely complaint of public 23. 3 accommodation discrimination on behalf of her minor son with the State's Civil Rights 4 5 Division pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1492.09(A), in which she alleged that her son had been the victim of disability discrimination by Defendants. Specifically, Ms. Rachel Lindstrom alleged 6 that she called the box office of the North Valley 16 Theatres on December 14, 2005 to find a 7 captioned showing of King Kong which was playing about eleven times daily at that theater. 8 Ms. Lindstrom further alleged there were no open-captioned showings of King Kong or 9 auxiliary aids to display closed captioning at any of the theater auditoriums. 10

11 24. On February 17, 2006, Larry Wanger filed a timely complaint of public 12 accommodation discrimination with the State's Civil Rights Division pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-13 1492.09(A), alleging he visited the North Valley 16 Theatres in late August 2005 to see a 14 movie with descriptive narration, but Defendants' employee at the Service Desk stated the 15 theater did not have that service for movie customers who are blind.

16 25. The State's Civil Right Division investigated the administrative complaints of
17 Rachel Lindstrom and Larry Wanger and investigated Harkins and affiliates' general
18 compliance with the provision of auxiliary aids and services pursuant to its authority under
19 A.R.S. § 41-1492.09.

20 26. The Division found that reasonable cause exists to believe that Harkins and 21 affiliates discriminated against Lindstrom, a person with a disability, and the class of similarly-22 situated persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and require a textual representation for access 23 to a movie's soundtrack and dialogue, in violation of AzDA. Harkins and affiliates have failed

24 25

⁶ For a video clip demonstrating this technology, *see* < <u>http://ncam.wgbh.org/richmedia/media/lionking/</u> > (last visited December 5, 2006).

to install equipment to provide auxiliary aids and services for viewing captioned movies; and
 have shown an inadequate number of open-captioned films, at limited show times and restricted
 theater locations for Frederick Lindstrom and the class of people who are deaf or hard of
 hearing and require a textual representation of the dialogue and sound track of movies.

III II

5 27. The Division found that at all times relevant to Lindstrom's administrative 6 complaint, the North Valley 16 Theatres did not show any open-captioned movies nor did it 7 have any equipment installed to offer closed-captioned movies.

8 28. The Division also found that at the time Lindstrom attempted to find a captioned 9 movie for her son to see at a Harkins theater, Harkins and affiliates offered open-captioned 10 movies in only two of the 262 auditoriums in their 21 theaters.

29. The Division also found that at all times relevant to Lindstrom's administrative
complaint, open-captioned movies were generally shown only twice daily in one matinee
showing and one evening showing scheduled at 9 p.m. or later.

30. The Division also found that open-captioned movies were at all times relevant to
Lindstrom's administrative complaints, available at any theater owned and operated by Harkins
and/or its affiliates outside of the Phoenix metropolitan area.

17 31. The Division found that reasonable cause exists to believe that Defendants 18 discriminated against Wanger, a person with a disability, and the class of similarly-situated 19 persons who are blind or visually impaired and require an auditory representation of the visual 20 elements of movies, in violation of AzDA. Specifically, Harkins and affiliates failed to offer 21 any descriptive narration services to their customers.

32. The Division found at all times relevant to these administrative complaints that
none of the 262 auditoriums in their 21 theaters in Arizona were equipped with auxiliary aids to
provide descriptive narration.

33. On October 17, 2006 the State issued a finding ("the Cause Finding") that
reasonable cause exists to believe that Defendants discriminated against Fredrick Lindstrom, a

person with a disability, and the class of similarly-situated persons who are deaf or hard of
 hearing and require a textual representation, by denying full and equal enjoyment of Harkins
 and its affiliates' services in violation of AzDA.

II.I.

4

5

6

7

8

14

15

34. On October 17, 2006 the State also issued a finding ("the Cause Finding") that reasonable cause exists to believe Defendants discriminated against Larry Wanger, a person with a disability, and the class of similarly-situated persons who are blind or visually impaired and require an auditory representation of the visual features of the film, by denying full and equal enjoyment of Harkins and affiliates' services in violation of AzDA.

9 35. Since the issuance of the Cause Findings, the State, Lindstrom, Wanger and
10 Defendants attempted conciliation. To promote conciliation efforts, the State, Lindstrom,
11 Wagner and Defendants entered into a tolling agreement to extend the period for conciliation
12 until December 16, 2006. Having exhausted administrative requirements, the State is
13 authorized to file this Complaint pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1492.09.

STATEMENT OF CLAIM

(Disability Discrimination in Violation of AzDA)

36. The State realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in
Paragraphs 1 through 35 of this Complaint.

18 37. Defendants now and at all relevant times have owned and/or operated a place of
19 public accommodation in Arizona within the meaning of A.R.S. § 41-1492(9)(c).

38. AzDA prohibits discrimination against an individual on the basis of disability in
the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or
accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns or operates a
place of public accommodation.

39. Discrimination includes subjecting an individual based on disability, to a denial
of the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, advantages,
privileges or accommodations of an entity; or the loss of the opportunity to participate in or

benefit from goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations that are not
 equal to that afforded other individuals.

40. Discrimination also includes the failure of a covered place of public accommodation from taking necessary steps to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied goods, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking these steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations being offered or would result in an undue burden, in violation of A.R.S. § 41-1492.02(F)(3).

41. Auxiliary aids and services include closed or open captioning because this
technology is an ". . . effective method[] of making aurally delivered materials available to
individuals with hearing impairments" as defined by A.R.S. § 41-1492(2)(a).

42. Auxiliary aids and services also includes descriptive narration because this
technology is an ". . . effective method[] of making visually delivered materials available to
individuals with visual impairments" as defined by A.R.S. § 41-1492(2)(b).

43. Auxiliary aids and services also include acquiring equipment or devices to
provide an effective alternative method of making visually and aurally delivered materials
available to people with disabilities under A.R.S. § 41-1492(2)(c).

44. Defendants discriminated against Lindstrom and the class of similarly-situated
persons who are deaf or hard of hearing, by not providing access to the sound track of movies
through a textual representation and therefore, denying them full and equal enjoyment of their
services, in violation of A.R.S. § 41-1492.02(A).

45. Auxiliary aids and services are commercially available for Harkins and its
affiliates to purchase and install in their movie theaters, which would allow for full and equal
enjoyment of their services through textual representations of the film by Lindstrom and the
class of similarly-situated people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

46. Defendants discriminated against Wanger and the class of persons who are blind 1 2 or visually impaired, by not providing access to descriptions of visual aspects of films through 3 descriptive narration and therefore, denying them full and equal enjoyment of their services, in violation of A.R.S. § 41-1492.02(A). 4

Auxiliary aids and services are commercially available for Harkins and its 5 47. affiliates to purchase and install which would allow for full and equal enjoyment of the 6 services through descriptive narration by Wanger and the class of persons who are blind or 7 visually impaired. 8

48. Defendants failed to take steps to install necessary auxiliary aid equipment to 9 display closed captioning or otherwise provide captioned movies in a sufficient number of 10 11 theater auditoriums, show times, and locations; failed to install any necessary auxiliary aid equipment for transmitting descriptions; have not developed staff training to ensure that staff 12 13 can properly operate the captioning and descriptive technology and assist customers with sensory disabilities; and provide equal access to information about described and captioned 14 movies, show times and other accommodations and services for people with sensory 15 disabilities in the same avenues available to other movie customers. 16

49. 17 By failing to take these steps to provide auxiliary aids and services, Defendants 18 discriminated against Lindstrom and the class of similarly-situated persons who are deaf or 19 hard of hearing and do not have access to the soundtrack of movies without a textual 20 representation because of their disabilities, in violation of A.R.S. § 41-1492.02(F)(3).

21

By failing to take these steps to provide auxiliary aids and services, Defendants 50. 22 discriminated against Wanger and the class of blind or visually-impaired persons and do not have access to the visual aspects of a film without descriptive narration because of their 23 24 disabilities, in violation of A.R.S. § 41-1492.02(F)(3).

51. As a result of Defendants' discrimination, upon information and belief, Lindstrom 25 and the class of persons who are deaf and hard of hearing have suffered denial of civil rights, 26

1 || inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and other non-pecuniary monetary damages.

2 52. As a result of Defendants' discrimination, Wanger and the class of blind and
3 visually impaired have suffered denial of civil rights, inconvenience, loss of enjoyment and
4 other non-pecuniary monetary damages.

11 1

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the State requests that this Court:

5

6

A. Enter judgment on behalf of the State, finding that Defendants unlawfully discriminated against Lindstrom and the class of similarly-situated persons who are deaf or hard of hearing, in violation of AzDA because of their failure to install a sufficient number of system(s) for providing captioning for movies that the film studios had captioned and which are selected for showing(s) at any of Defendants' theater(s).

B. Enter judgment on behalf of the State, finding that Defendants unlawfully discriminated against Wanger and the class of similarly-situated persons who are blind or visually impaired, in violation of AzDA because of their failure to install a sufficient number of system(s) for providing descriptions for movies that the film studios had described and which are selected for showing(s) at any of Defendants' theater(s).

C. Enjoin Defendants, their successors, assigns and all persons in active concert or participation with Defendants, from engaging in any public accommodation practice that discriminates on the basis of disability in violation of AzDA, as allowed by A.R.S. § 41-1492.09(B).

D. Enter injunctive relief against Defendants, including but not limited to, requiring Defendants to install necessary auxiliary aids and services in additional auditoriums in their existing theaters and any acquired or newly-built theaters; implement an appropriate training program and evaluation of employees regarding operation of the captioning and description equipment and assistance of movie patrons with sensory disabilities; develop a method of soliciting information from movie customers who are deaf or hard of hearing about preferences in auxiliary aids and services as newer captioning technology becomes
 commercially available; and improve access to information about movies, show times and
 other services and accommodations at Harkins theaters to people with sensory disabilities.

III I

E. Assess a statutory civil penalty against Defendants to vindicate the public
interest in an amount that does not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the first violation,
pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1492(C).

F. Order Defendants to make Lindstrom, Wanger and the classes of similarlysituated persons whole for any damages they suffered and award them damages in an amount
to be determined at trial.

10

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

305997

G. Order the State to monitor Defendants' compliance with AzDA.

H. Award the State its costs incurred in bringing this action, and its costs in
 monitoring Defendants' future compliance with AzDA as allowed by A.R.S. § 41-1492.09(F).

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

DATED this 5 day of December, 2006.

TERRY GODDARD Attorney General By Rose (Rose A. Daly-Rooney Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division 400 West Congress, Suite S-214 Tucson, Arizona 85701 Ann Hobart Assistant Attorney General Civil Rights Division 1275 W. Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2926 Attorneys for Plaintiff