

WILLIAM P. RING COCONINO COUNTY ATTORNEY Brian Y. Furuya (State Bar No. 025486) Deputy County Attorney 110 E. Cherry Ave. Flagstaff, Arizona 86001 T: (928) 679-8200 F: (928) 214-6115 bfuruya@coconino.az.gov Attorneys for Coconino County Flood Control District 6 7 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA 8 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COCONINO 9 COCONINO COUNTY FLOOD 10 CONTROL DISTRICT, a political subdivision of the State of Arizona, 11 Plaintiff, 12 V. 13 TOWN OF TUSAYAN, an Arizona

Case No. CV 2018001016

MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY & PERMANENT INJUNCTION

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municipal corporation,

Defendant.

COCONINO COUNTY ATTORNEY 110 E. CHERRY AVENUE FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA 86001-4627

(928) 679-8200

Plaintiff Coconino County Flood Control District (the "Plaintiff" or the "District") brings this Motion for Preliminary and Permanent Injunction against Defendant, Town of Tusayan (the "Defendant" or the "Town") for violations of Coconino County's Floodplain 20 Regulations and applicable sections of the Arizona Revised Statutes. Plaintiff requests the Court set a hearing on its Motion and issue a preliminary injunction pendente lite, until such

time as a trial on the merits in this matter can occur, and thereafter to permanently enjoin

Defendant as requested in Plaintiff's Verified Complaint. This Motion is supported by the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities and by Plaintiff's Verified

Complaint, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Respectfully Submitted this Authorities and December, 2018.

WILLIAM P. RING
COCONINO COUNTY ATTORNEY

Brian Y. Furuya

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. Introduction & Statement of Facts

This Motion is a request to enjoin Defendant from violating Coconino County's Floodplain Regulations and Sections 48-3601 through 48-3628 of the Arizona Revised Statutes at that certain property located in Coconino County, Arizona, and known as Coconino County Assessor's Parcel Number 502-14-001B (the "Subject Property"). Presently on the Subject Property, and at other unknown locations within the Town, are conditions, alleged in Counts One and Two of Plaintiff's Verified Complaint, which violate applicable floodplain laws and regulations. The Verified Complaint filed in conjunction with this Motion details the specifics of such violative conditions and activities, and is hereby incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein.

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II. Statement of Law

A. Jurisdiction

The Court has jurisdiction to hear this action and grant relief requested pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 12-122, 12-123, and 12-1801 *et seq.*, and Rule 65, Ariz. R. Civ. P. The Plaintiff need not post security as it is a political subdivision of the State of Arizona. Ariz. R. Civ. P. 65(c)(1).

B. The Arizona Statutes, Floodplain Regulations, & Violations

Arizona counties, via their respective flood control districts, are authorized and directed to adopt local floodplain regulations for their area of jurisdiction. A.R.S. §§ 48-3603(D) and 48-3609. The floodplain regulations enforced by Plaintiff exists as Section 2.15B of the Coconino County Zoning Ordinance. See Coconino County Zoning Ordinance, Section 2.15B: FPM—Floodplain Management Overlay Zone (the "County Floodplain Regulations"), at ¶ 1 et seq.

The County Floodplain Regulations have been in effect continuously since 1983, and have been amended thereafter from time to time, with the present version thereof being effective during all times relevant to this action.² The County Floodplain Regulations apply to all Special Flood Hazard Areas, as established by FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and all "development of land, construction of residential, commercial or industrial Structures or future development, or Uses of any kind conducted on land areas located within [the

¹ Verified Complaint, ¶ 19.

² Verified Complaint, ¶ 21.

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The Subject Property is upstream from the Town by virtue of its location and the topography of the surrounding area.⁵ Portions of the Subject Property contains, and is encumbered by, a Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") Zone A Special Flood Hazard Area, per Flood Insurance Rate Map 04005C3850G and is specifically defined as a "floodplain" pursuant to A.R.S. § 48-3601(6).⁶ It appears that the boundaries of the Subject Property contain a portion of the so-called "Coconino Wash" and a portion of at least one tributary to the Coconino Wash, both of which are specifically defined as "watercourses" pursuant to A.R.S. § 48-3601(12).⁷ A.R.S. §§ 48-3613 and 48-3615 prohibit specific development that will divert, retard or obstruct the flow of waters in any watercourse without prior written authorization from the board of the district and/or flood control district board.⁸ The County is authorized to maintain and prosecute any violators by

³ Verified Complaint, ¶ 22.

⁴ Verified Complaint, ¶ 26.

⁵ Verified Complaint, ¶ 7.

⁶ Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 8 & 11.

⁷ Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 9 & 10.

⁸ Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 12 & 13,

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requesting injunctive relief and abatement of zoning violations pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 48-3613 and 48-3614.9 The County may also seek an award of monetary damages pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 48-3614 and 48-3615.10 Furthermore, "Every new Structure, Building, fill, excavation or development located or maintained within any Special Flood Hazard Area after August 8, 1973 in violation of the [County Floodplain Regulations] is a public nuisance per se and may be abated, prevented or restrained by action of [the District]." County Floodplain Regulations, at ¶ (2)(h).11

On or about January 5, 2017, the Town caused the Subject Property to be subdivided by its recording of a final plat map for the "Ten X Ranch Phase I" subdivision as evidenced in the Official Records of Coconino County as Instrument Number 3773962 with the intent to develop the Subject Property to contain multiple units of workforce housing, which required the modification, excavation, fill, compaction, construction, and/or other alteration of the Watercourses and/or Floodplains situated within the boundaries of the Subject Property. On or about April 16, 2018, Plaintiff discovered that the Town intended to break ground on its intended workforce housing development project at the Subject Property in Spring of 2018 and made contact with the Town's manager to advise that it was aware that the Town intended to initiate a development project on the Subject Property within the Floodplain and/or Watercourses delineated in the Subject Property, and additionally advised

⁹ Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 14-16.

¹⁰ Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 17 & 18.

¹¹ Verified Complaint, ¶ 28.

¹² Verified Complaint, ¶ 29-32.

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the Town that an approved floodplain use permit would be required prior to initiation of any construction activities on the Subject Property.¹³ On or about April 21, 2018, the Town's manager denied knowledge of said project and then failed to respond despite two more attempts at communications initiated by Plaintiff. 14

On or about July 24, 2018, the Town began construction of its workforce housing project within the Floodplain and/or Watercourses at the Subject Property without informing the District.¹⁵ On or about August 28, 2018, the Town passed Ordinance 2018-01 in an attempt to assert jurisdiction over administration of the floodplains within its corporate boundaries.¹⁶ On or about September 26, 2018, the Town received a completed citizen referendum petition, with sufficient signatures to refer its Ordinance 2018-01 to a vote of the qualified electors of the Town.¹⁷

On or about October 8, 2018, the District's staff learned that the Town had substantial cleared, excavated, graded, and completed other work at the Subject Property, and that there was a dispute that prevented the Town from assuming the role of floodplain administration.¹⁸ That same day, the District's staff sent an email to the Town requesting clarification concerning whether or not such work was within the Floodplain and/or Watercourses on the Subject Property.¹⁹

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¹³ Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 33 & 34. 19

¹⁴ Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 35-38.

¹⁵ Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 39 & 40.

¹⁶ Verified Complaint, ¶ 41.

¹⁷ Verified Complaint, ¶ 42.

¹⁸ Verified Complaint, ¶ 43.

²¹ 19 Id.

On or about October 9, 2018, the Town's manager replied to the District's email stating that the Town was the floodplain administrator with regard to those floodplains within the Subject Property; however, it failed inform the District of the referendum petition received on September 26, 2018 regarding its Ordinance 2018-01.²⁰ That same day, the Town's manager sent an email to the Arizona Department of Water Resources ("ADWR"), providing it with a variety of planning documents and the Town's Ordinance 2018-01, and represented to ADWR that the Town had assumed jurisdiction over floodplain administration within its corporate territory; however, the Town failed to disclose the completed referendum petition.²¹

On or about October 10, 2018, ADWR's staff sent an email to the District advising that it had reviewed the Town's Ordinance 2018-01, and based upon it, advised of its opinion that the Town was responsible for permitting and ensuring compliant development within the floodplains in the Town's corporate boundaries, which include those at the Subject Property.²² As a result, on or about November 13, 2018, the District obtained various preliminary reports related primarily to the water and wastewater systems to support the workforce housing project on the Subject Property, and observed that these plans were vastly different from the final plat recorded by the Town.²³

<sup>Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 44 & 47.
Verified Complaint, ¶¶ 45-46.</sup>

²² Verified Complaint, ¶ 48.

²³ Verified Complaint, ¶ 49.

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On or about November 20, 2018, the Coconino County Recorder certified all signatures on the referendum petition regarding the Town's Ordinance 2018-01.²⁴

On or about December 7, 2018, the District's staff received a report from an independent engineer with Civiltec Engineering, Inc., ("Civiltec Report") evaluating the preliminary reports obtained by the District in November and other aspects of the development at the Subject Property and concluded that insufficient study and data are provided via the preliminary reports for the Town's project at the Subject Property to properly evaluate the effect of the project on the floodplain and/or develop proper flood control measures and flood resistant structures, and opines that the failure to provide sufficient analysis poses a risk to property and human life.²⁵ Plaintiff reasonably believes that the Town will continue with development activities, at least to some extent, on the Subject Property, unless enjoined therefrom.²⁶

C. Law on Preliminary Injunctions

Plaintiff hereby requests that the Court issue a preliminary injunction, requiring that Defendant cease and desist with any and all construction, excavation, filling, compaction, alteration, and/or other development activities upon the Subject Property until such time as it obtains a permit therefor, if possible. Further, Plaintiff requests that the Court order that

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²⁵ Verified Complaint, ¶ 51 & 52. 21

²⁶ Verified Complaint, ¶ 62.

²⁴ Verified Complaint, ¶ 50.

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"When the law is being violated, 'it is the province *and the duty* of the court to restrain it.'" <u>Burton v. Celentano</u>, 134 Ariz. 594, 595, 659 P.2d 247, 248 (App. 1982) (emphasis added). Restraint of a violation of the law is accomplished through preliminary and mandatory injunctions. <u>Id.</u>

There are four traditional equitable criteria Plaintiff must show when establishing entitlement to an injunction. These include:

- (1) The possibility of irreparable injury not remedied by damages if the request is denied;
- (2) A balance of hardships;
- (3) A strong likelihood that Plaintiff will succeed at trial on the merits; and
- (4) A public policy which favors the injunction.

Burton, 134 Ariz. at 595, 658 P.2d at 248.

However, "when the acts sought be enjoined have been declared unlawful or clearly are against the public interest, plaintiff need show neither irreparable injury nor a balance of hardship in [its] favor. This is especially true when a statute expressly authorizes interlocutory relief." <u>Id.</u>, 134 Ariz. at 598, 658 P.2d at 249.

In the present case, as noted above, Arizona statutes clearly prohibit a person from engaging in any development or to divert, retard or obstruct the flow of waters in a watercourse if it creates a hazard to life or property without securing the written

authorization of a flood control district board; and where the watercourse is a delineated floodplain it is unlawful to engage in any development affecting the flow of waters without securing the required written authorization. A.R.S. § 48-3615(A). Such violations are deemed to be public nuisances *per se*. A.R.S. § 48-3614. As a party that may suffer injury from such unauthorized tampering within a floodplain in its own jurisdiction of administration, Plaintiff has a right to request this Court to abate the violation, and Statutes provide that the Court "*shall require* the violator to . . . comply with [the floodplain management statutes] if authorized by the board, or remove the obstruction and restore the watercourse to its original state. A.R.S. § 48-3613(D) (emphasis added).

III. An Injunction is Necessary to Protect Public Health, Safety and Welfare

Though the Plaintiff need not establish prongs one and two of the *Burton v*.

Celentano equitable factors as a matter of law, 134 Ariz. at 249, 596, the evidence nonetheless plainly weighs in favor of Plaintiff on these prongs. In addition to the code violations cited in the Verified Complaint and discussed herein, the Subject Property poses a danger to public health, safety, and welfare that cannot be remedied by damages or penalties alone. The Subject Property has had extensive grading and modification of the floodplain and watercourses upon it. The Defendant has provided inadequate information about what the exact impact of those major alterations are going to be. As noted by the Civiltec Report, proceeding without sufficient study and data has exposed the public to serious risk to human life and/or property damage. Compliance with the Floodplain Management Statutes and

County Floodplain Regulations is not a convenience to be ignore. Nor is compliance with the law a hardship; it is a civic duty, essential to protect the public.

Plaintiff has also demonstrated fulfillment of the third prong, strong likelihood of success on the merits. Defendant cannot deny that it has proceeded to alter the Floodplain and Watercourses within the Subject Property. It also cannot deny that it has altogether failed to even seek, let alone obtain, written authorization from the District. And further, the danger is so evident, that it is beyond reasonable question and the connection between danger to the public and lack of compliance intuitive. The Verified Complaint establishes the violations continue unabated, and a breach of the law by Defendant is firmly established by the evidence.

Lastly the fourth prong, that public policy favors the injunction, is met here.

Ordinances and state statute set the public policy. The County Floodplain Regulations and Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 48-3601 *et seq.* all prohibit the conduct of Defendant in this case and provide for injunctive relief as an appropriate remedy. Where Defendant refused to comply or to stand down, injunctive relief is necessary to restore public health, safety, and welfare.

IV. Conclusion & Requested Relief

The Defendant has committed serious and continuing violations of the County's Floodplain Regulations and Arizona's Floodplain Management statutes. It has continued in its violations, despite knowing that it must obtain a floodplain use permit, and should have obtained such permissions prior to commencing work. Therefore, preliminary injunction

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orders should issue to halt all construction and/or development activities at the Subject Property, so that the status quo may be maintained until this case may be heard on its merits, and further, the court should order that Defendant follow the law and apply to the District for a floodplain use permit, all such orders to be under the terms and conditions set forth in Rule 65(d), Ariz. R. Civ. P.

It is respectfully requested that the Court set a preliminary injunction hearing on the matter at its earliest convenience, but not prior to January 7, 2019, so that the holidays will not make any witness, party, or attorney unavailable, and also to provide sufficient notice after service of process. Plaintiff estimates that three (3) hours may be required for the hearing.

At the close of this preliminary injunction hearing, Plaintiff will ask that the Court issue preliminary injunctive orders that:

- (1) preserve the status quo by requiring a halt of all further alteration of the Floodplains and Watercourses on the Subject Property; and
- (2) require Defendant Town of Tusayan to fully and completely comply with all requirements of the District to apply for and obtain a floodplain use permit.

A proposed form of order will be presented at the preliminary injunction hearing for the Court's consideration. If preliminary injunction is ordered, the Court should retain continuing jurisdiction over this matter to ensure that its injunctive orders are obeyed and the conduct prescribed in its Orders are fulfilled through to completion.

NE CONTRACTOR CONTRACT	1	At trial on the merits, Plaintiff intends to, and hereby moves for, entry of injunctive
	2	orders that follow the requested relief in the Verified Complaint, Counts I & II, as set forth
	3	therein.
	4	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this //day of December, 2018.
	5	WILLIAM P. RING COCONINO COUNTY ATTORNEY
	6	BA ' 4 1
	7	Brian Y. Furuya Deputy County Attorney
	8	Dopaty County satisfies
	9	
	10	ORIGINAL of the foregoing filed this //day of December, 2018 with:
	11	Clerk of the Court
LLIAM IO COUN CHERF F, ARIZ (928) 679	12	Coconino County Superior Court 200 North San Francisco Street
COCONING 110 E. FLAGSTAFF	13	Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
	14	A Copy of the foregoing was served by mailed this //kday of December, 2018 to:
	15	William J. Sims III, Esq.
	16	SIMS MURRAY 3101 North Central Avenue Suite 870
	17	Phoenix, Arizona 85012
	18	wjsims@simsmurray.com Attorney Accepting Service on behalf of Defendant
	19	0 (1)
	20	By: 18
	21	
	22	13