Ordinance benefits Realtors and the public .

I n the end, area Realtors will prosper at the hands of a South-field ordinance they dislike. The ordinance, aimed against block-busting, forbids real estate companies or their salespeople from soliciting bomeowners who have put their names on an anti-solicitation list. The state Realtor's Association which opposes discriminatory practic-es, disagrees, saying it can police its own. And rather than being a case of preventing blockbusting, they say the ordinance is unfairly directed at a cer-atin industry, that it violates the con-stitutional issue of free speech and that it can be misapplied. The ordinance, which has been on

The ordinance, which has been on he books since 1978, has been in the the l news lately:

Earlier this month, the Southfield City Council toughened the law's

penaltics, mandating a minimum fine of \$200 plus court costs. Before, penal-tics could range from a suspended sen-tence up to \$500 and up to 90 days in ioil.

Jama auspended sentonce will no longer be allowed under the new mensure, which will take affect later this year. One councilman, Eli Robinson, led the move for the mandatory fine affer he was solicited twice. One of these so-licitations resulted in a \$76 fine; the other earned a suspended fine. The same week in the first-ever bench trial on the ordinance, Century 21 Elegant Homes in Lathrup Village was ordered to pay fines and costs to-tains \$700 - one of the largest penal-ties assessed since the law has been on the books. A suspended sentence will no longer

the books. Although there have been more than

60 convictions in the 15 years the law has been in effect, all have been the



of real estate companies or bro kers pleading guilty or no contest. And sentences have been left to the judge's discretion.

Judge Bryan Levy also ordered the firm's president, Ronald Simpson, to have company officers or employees perform community service.

Yet both prosecutor and judge agreed it wasn't a deliberate violation of Southfield's ordinance, but rather that the agent involved had been poorly su-pervised.

Last week, in the first-ever jury trial, Contury 21 Today of Redford was as-sessed a \$100 fine, \$500 court costs and a year's probation. And they are due back on three more violations in the coming weeks.

The truth is, none of the fines are going to make much of a dent in prof-its. But the community service compo-nent, if properly devised, might help the agents involved understand more about the heart of the Servic field com-

about the heart of the Southfield community they're selling. Both the law's new teeth and the

sentence's bite send the message how serious the Southfield community real-ly is in its efforts to retain an integrat-

ed community. It puts the real estate industry on alert that non-intent is no excuse in such a fragile situation. In the long run, it will profit the real estate industry too. Instead of failing homo values, it can sell stable neigh-borhoods where the houses are in de-mand and command high prices. I always remember Laura Norberry, head of the former Birmingham Wom-en's Center who moved from Birming-ham to Southfield some years back. She longed to be part of a more diverso community.

She build to be part of a more diversed community. When we reach Norberry's level of for-maturity, diverse neighborhoods will be where we move to — not away from— And Southfield, in this suburban area, can be the leader of the pack.

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Just as interesting, 46th District

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but Realtors plan to fight solicitation rule w many times are we at home, eating dinner with our family or just plain relaxing when the telephone rings and, to our dissatisfaction, it is someone trying to soil us something or conduct-ing a survey? These telephone calls may be harmless enough, and even if we are not interested in the subject matter, the slight inconvenience is not really so terrible. On Dec. 20, 1991. the former Presi-

matter, the slight inconvenience is not really so terrible. On Dec. 20, 1991, the former Presi-dent George Bush signed into law the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) setting forth rules identifying restrictions as to when telephone solic-itors may call homeowners as well as commercial telephone users. The TCFA requires the telephone soliciting entity to maintain a "do-not-call-list" so that, in the event a home-owner does not want to be called in the future, they are then placed on a "do-not-call" list. However, this list is only applicable to that particular company, and this homeowner may be solicited or contacted for other purposes. TCFA's focus was to respect the needs of business while recognizing the rights of privacy of citizens. Although telephone solicitors may find TCPA overly restrictive, at the very least it is a law that is uniform to all telephone solicitors, no matter what their trade.

By virtue of this uniformity, the law is fair. The City of Southfield has enacted Ordinance 9.383, which provides for homeowners to place their name on a list with the City of Southfield. This ordinance strictly prohibits only real estate salespeople to solicit these homeowners by telephone, mail or oth-ervise, in an attempt to see if the homeowner would like to sell their home. This law is not uniform in that the only persons prohibited under this ordinance are real estate salespersons. The City of Southfield claims that its restrictive ordinance is reasonable because it attempts to prevent "block-busting". A technique whereby resi-dents start selling their homes because the area is increasing with minority residents. However, this argument by the City of Southfield is greatly flawed when one realizes that there are federal and state Civic Rights Acts and Fair Housing Laws, which already strictly prohibit such activity. Until recently, Southfield's ordi-mace proved to be a mere nuisance to the real estate profession, because if a salesperson violated the ordinance, hey placed on probation and the matter was closed. Because the ordinance was a mere nuisance, and because the fine

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WILLIAM P. DEACON imposed was usually small, the ordi-nance was never challenged and a

seemingly unconstitutional ordinance has stood for approximately 10 years. However, now the City of Southfield and its legal department shall be challenged in the courts as to the constitu-tionality of this ordinance.

tionality of this ordinance. Several months ago, a real estate salesperson pled guilty to violating this ordinance and the judge in the matter imposed a relatively small fine. This time the law department for the city was not satisfied and one of its attor-neys wrote a letter to the State of Michigan Department of Licensing re-questing that a review be made of this person's license when it came up for renewal.

renewal. To make matters worse, the South-

field City Council was not satisfied with the city ordinance and has enact-ed an amendment to this ordinance calling for mandatory sentences against violators because the council felt judges in the 46th District Court were not taking these matters serious-

were not taking these matters serious-ly. The judges of the 46th District Court responded in writing to the council and said that its proposed ordinance amendment would, in effect, restrict judicial discretion in imposing sen-tence on violators of this ordinance. Consequently, the judges were against this ordinance amendment. Some think the City of Southfield has gone too far with this amendment and the real estate profession is now striking back with promises of consti-

and the real estate profession is now striking back with promises of consti-tutional challenges. The Constitution of the United States, as well as the Constitution of the State of Michigan, proclaim equality for all. The First Amendment grants protection of fre-dom of speech to all persons, while the Fourteenth Amendment to the Consti-tution grants equal protection for all citizens, thereby prohibiting restric-tions on any group or class of people. In fact, Southfield Ordinance 9.383 ostensibly violates both the First Amendment as well as the Fourteenth Amendment by restricting only real es-

tate salespersons from soliciting resi-dents of Southfield who put their names on this special list. Any other person or entity may solicit Southfield residents.

The Realtors and various member-ship groups have coalesced to take on the City of Southfield and its restric-tive ordinance banning real estate so-licitations. The fight promises to be a long battle that could take years. The real estate membership groups and of-field's ordinance had uniformity to all types of a olicitation, as does the TCPA. That law, in addition to the Civil Rights laws and Fair Housing laws al-ready regulate the very solicitation at issue. The Realtors and various member-

The city is banging hard to enforce this ordinance to which there is abso-lute impuissance by real estate sales people until a court of law deems the ordinance unconstitutional. Perhaps the intentions of the city to spare residents from unwanted solici-tation was well meant; however, as the old saying goes, "the road to hell was also paved with good intentions."

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