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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

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9 Ronald Cooke and Jinjer Cooke, husband
and wife,

No. CV 10-08105-PCT-JAT

10 Plaintiffs,

ORDER

11 v.

12 Town of Colorado City, Arizona; City of
13 Hildale, Utah, Hildale-Colorado City
Utilities (Hildale-Colorado City Power,
14 Water, Sewer and Gas Department and
Twin City Water Authority); Twin City
15 Power,

16 Defendants.

17 Pending before the Court is the United States' Motion to Transfer Related Case
18 (Doc. 275). The Court now rules on the Motion.¹

19 **I. BACKGROUND**

20 In December 2011, a Joint Amended Complaint was filed by Plaintiffs Ronald
21 Cooke and Jinjer Cooke (the "Cokes") and Plaintiff-Intervenor the State of Arizona
22 against Defendants the Town of Colorado City, Arizona, City of Hildale, Utah, Twin City
23 Water Authority, and Twin City Power in case number CV 10- 8105-PCT-JAT (the
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26 ¹ Although Defendant Town of Colorado City requested oral argument on the
27 Motion to Transfer, the issue is fully briefed and oral argument would not aid the Court's
28 decisional process. Accordingly, the Town of Colorado City's request for oral argument
is denied. *See Partridge v. Reich*, 141 F.3d 920, 926 (9th Cir. 1998); *Lake at Las Vegas
Investors Group, Inc. v. Pac. Dev. Malibu Corp.*, 933 F.2d 724, 729 (9th Cir. 1991).

1 “Cooke case”). The Joint Amended Complaint contains eight counts against Defendants.
2 The only federal law claims are violations of 42 U.S.C. section 1983 and violations of the
3 Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. section 3601, et. seq. The remaining six counts are for
4 violations of state law. The Cookes and the State of Arizona seek redress for the
5 allegedly discriminatory and unlawful housing practices imposed by Defendants against
6 the Cookes. Specifically, the Cookes and the State of Arizona assert that Mr. Cooke was
7 discriminated against in the provision of utility services, including connections to the
8 municipal culinary water system, because he is disabled and because he is not a member
9 of the Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (“FLDS”).

10 In June 2012, the United States of America (the “United States”) filed a complaint
11 against the Town of Colorado City, Arizona, the City of Hildale, Utah, Twin City Power
12 and Twin City Water Authority, Inc. in case number CV 12-8123-PCT-HRH (the “United
13 States case”). In that Complaint, the United States asserts that Defendants have violated
14 (1) the constitutional rights of non-FLDS individuals in violation of the First, Fourth, and
15 Fourteenth Amendments, (2) the Fair Housing Act, and (3) have deprived individuals of
16 the right to equal protection of the laws on account of religion by denial of equal
17 utilization of a public facility.

18 Specifically, the United States alleges that members of the Colorado City/Hildale
19 Marshal’s Office have displayed a pattern and practice of discriminating against non-
20 FLDS individuals by, among other things, (1) failing to provide needed police services to
21 non-FLDS members, (2) selectively enforcing laws and regulations against non-FLDS
22 individuals on the basis of religion, (3) engaging in various abuses of power in dealing
23 with non-FLDS individuals; (4) failing to cooperate with other law enforcement offices in
24 investigating crimes against non-FLDS individuals or crimes committed by FLDS
25 individuals, (5) consistently disregarding the validity of UEP Trust-signed occupancy
26 agreements and legal rules that guarantee the rights of non-FLDS Trust beneficiaries, (6)
27 facilitating unlawful evictions of non-FLDS residents and refusing to permit non-FLDS
28 individuals to move into properties for which they have signed occupancy agreements,

1 (7) arresting non-FLDS members without probable cause, and (8) seizing the property of
2 non-FLDS individuals without due process of law.

3 The United States further alleges that Defendants Colorado City, Hildale, Twin
4 City Water Authority, and Twin City Power have treated non-FLDS individuals
5 differently than FLDS residences because of religion by making housing unavailable to
6 non-FLDS residences, denying or unreasonably delaying water and electric services to
7 non-FLDS individuals, refusing to issue them building permits, or otherwise preventing
8 non-FLDS individuals from constructing new housing or occupying existing housing.
9 The United States also alleges that the Cities have denied non-FLDS individuals equal
10 utilization of public facilities, such as the Cottonwood Park and the Cottonwood Zoo, on
11 the basis of religion.

12 The United States now moves to transfer the United States case pursuant to LRCiv
13 42.1(a). Defendants oppose the Motion to Transfer.²

14 II. LEGAL STANDARD & ANALYSIS

15 Pursuant to LRCiv 42.1(a),

16 Any party may file a motion to transfer the case or cases
17 involved to a single Judge whenever two or more cases are
18 pending before different Judges and any party believes that

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20 ² The Court notes that it appears that Defendants challenge the United States'
21 standing to bring a motion to transfer in this case. See Doc. 308 ("the United States'
22 Motion appears to be procedurally improper. In general, a non-party may not file a
23 motion in a given case without first intervening or seeking the court's leave."). LRCiv
24 42.1(a) states "*Any party may file a motion to transfer the case or cases to a single Judge
25 whenever two or more cases are pending before different Judges and any party believes
26 that such cases . . .*" LRCiv 42.1(a) (emphasis added). The rule then lists the five factors
27 to be considered in determining whether a case should be transferred. None of those
28 factors suggest that the party moving to transfer need to be a common party to both cases.
Rather, the rule suggests that a party to either case could move to transfer another case
should that party believe that the case it seeks to transfer meets one or more of the five
factors listed in the rule. Accordingly, the Court finds nothing procedurally improper
about the United States filing a motion to transfer a case to which it is a party that meets
some of the factors in LRCiv 42.1(a).

1 such cases: (1) arise from substantially the same transaction
2 or event; (2) involve substantially the same parties or
3 property; (3) involve the same patent, trademark, or
4 copyright; (4) call for determination of substantially the same
5 questions of law; or (5) for any other reason would entail
6 substantial duplication of labor if heard by different Judges.

7 LRCiv 42.1(a).

8 “District Court judges have ‘broad discretion’ regarding the assignment or
9 reassignment of cases.” *Badea v. Cox*, 931 F.2d 573, 575 (9th Cir. 1991) (internal
10 citation omitted).

11 The Cooke case and the United States case are against the same defendants and
12 both cases arise from an alleged pattern of discrimination engaged in by Defendants.
13 Further, both cases share common legal issues concerning violations of the Fair Housing
14 Act and violations of certain constitutional rights of non-FDLS individuals. While the
15 Court acknowledges that these cases are related and do generally arise from the same
16 transactions or events, the Court finds that there are substantial differences between the
17 cases and, thus, a transfer is not warranted under these circumstances.

18 Specifically, the facts needed to prove many of the alleged actions establishing a
19 pattern of discrimination by the Colorado City/Hildale Marshal’s Office and the Town of
20 Colorado City, the City of Hildale, Twin City Water Authority, and Twin City Power in
21 the United States case raise many new factual and legal issues that are not likely to be
22 raised in the Cooke case. Further, because these two cases are in such different stages in
23 the litigation—the Cooke case is at the summary judgment stage and the United States
24 case was just recently filed—there is unlikely to be substantial duplication of effort that
25 would be saved if both cases were being heard by one judge. Accordingly, because the
26 cases are at very different stages of litigation and address different issues, transfer would
27 not be economical. Accordingly, the Motion to Transfer is denied.

28 **III. CONCLUSION**

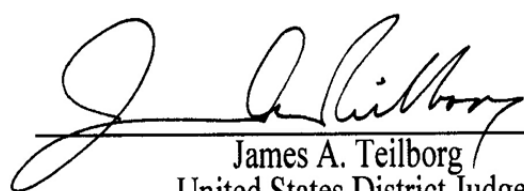
Based on the foregoing,

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IT IS ORDERED that the United States' Motion to Transfer Related Case (Doc. 275) is denied.

The Clerk of the Court shall file a copy of this Order in CV 12-8123-P CT-HRH and CV 10-08105-PCT-JAT.

Dated this 16th day of November, 2012.



James A. Teilborg
United States District Judge