IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 1:18-cv-02074-WYD-STV

MASTERPIECE CAKESHOP INCORPORATED, a Colorado corporation, *et al*.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AUBREY ELENIS, Director of the Colorado Civil Rights Division, in her official and individual capacities; *et al.*,

Defendants.

STATE OFFICIALS' RULE 12(b)(1) MOTION TO DISMISS

Defendants Aubrey Elenis, Director of the Colorado Civil Rights Division, in her official and individual capacities (the "Division Director"), Anthony Aragon, Miguel "Michael" Rene Elias, Carol Fabrizio, Charles Garcia, Rita Lewis, and Jessica Pocock, in their official capacities as members of the Colorado Civil Rights Commission (collectively, "Commissioners" or the "Commission"), Cynthia H. Coffman, in her official capacity as Colorado Attorney General (the "Attorney General"), and John Hickenlooper, in his official capacity as Colorado Governor (the "Governor") (collectively, "State Officials"), by and through the Attorney General's Office and undersigned counsel, move to dismiss the Verified Complaint under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1).

INTRODUCTION

The claims in the Verified Complaint [Doc. 1] are based solely on a misapprehension of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling concerning a *previous* civil enforcement action against Plaintiffs for alleged violations of the Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act, §§ 24-34-301 to –804, C.R.S. (2017) ("CADA"). Indeed, the claims here attempt to impute as-applied factual findings from the judicial review of the *previous* civil enforcement action in an effort to discredit a *new* civil

enforcement action based on a *new* discrimination charge filed against Plaintiffs by a member of the public. This attempted imputation is without legal merit and, once rejected by this Court, Plaintiffs' claims face numerous, insurmountable jurisdictional hurdles requiring their complete dismissal.[1] Simply put, Plaintiffs must still comply with CADA's valid and enforceable protections prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation.

THE *MASTERPIECE I* PROCEEDINGS

Plaintiff Masterpiece Cakeshop, Inc. (the "bakery"), which is owned by Plaintiff Jack Phillips, was the respondent to an earlier third-party charge of discrimination in a place of public accommodation filed with the Colorado Civil Rights Division ("Division") in 2012. After notice, an investigation, and an opportunity to be heard, the former Division Director determined that probable cause existed for the 2012 charge, the former Commissioners decided to notice a hearing and file a formal complaint related to the 2012 charge, and adjudicative proceedings were held before an administrative law judge ("ALJ") and the former Commissioners. The ALJ issued a lengthy written order finding that the bakery refused to make a wedding cake for Charlie Craig and David Mullins, a gay-couple who intended to serve the cake at a celebration of their marriage, because of their sexual orientation in violation of CADA. A majority of the former Commissioners affirmed the ALJ's decision, and the bakery and Mr. Phillips appealed unsuccessfully to the Colorado Court of Appeals and the Colorado Supreme Court. *See Craig v.*

[1] As fully demonstrated below, their claims cannot overcome the jurisdictional defenses of mandatory and discretionary abstention under the *Younger*, *Pullman*, *Burford*, and *Colorado River* doctrines, absolute quasi-prosecutorial immunity, qualified immunity, Eleventh Amendment immunity, and standing. *See infra* **ARGUMENT**, p. 9 – 27.

Masterpiece Cakeshop, Inc., 370 P.3d 272 (Colo. App. 2015), *cert. denied*, 2016 WL 1645027 (Colo. 2016).

The bakery and Mr. Phillips then appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which reversed in a decision issued on June 4, 2018, due to findings of hostility on the part of *former* Commissioners that were "inconsistent with the First Amendment's guarantee that our laws be applied in a manner that is neutral towards religion." *See Craig v. Masterpiece Cakeshop, Inc.*, 370 P.3d 272 (Colo. App. 2015), *rev'd sub nom. Masterpiece Cakeshop, Ltd. v. Colorado Civil Rights Comm'n*, 138 S. Ct. 1719, 1732 (2018) ("*Masterpiece I*"). That hostility, the Court held, deprived Mr. Phillips of a "neutral decisionmaker" during all stages of the state adjudication of the 2012 discrimination charge. *Id*. Thus, despite finding that "[i]t is unexceptional that Colorado law can protect gay persons, just as it can protect other classes of individuals, in acquiring whatever products and services they choose on the same terms and conditions as are offered to other members of the public," and noting that this "Court's precedents make clear that the baker, in his capacity as the owner of a business serving the public, might have his right to the free exercise of religion limited by generally applicable laws," the Supreme Court did not reach the merits of the bakery and Mr. Phillips' challenge to the Colorado Court of Appeals' decision holding that they violated CADA. *Id.*, at 1728, 1723-24, 1732.

Instead, the decision noted "[i]n this case the adjudication concerned a context that may well be different going forward." *Id.*, at 1732. And although it invalidated the former Commissioners' ruling on the 2012 discrimination charge and the state appellate court's decision enforcing the same, the Supreme Court expressly foreshadowed that "later cases raising these or similar concerns are [to be] resolved in the future," and "[t]he outcome of cases like this in other circumstances must await further elaboration in the courts, all in the context of recognizing that

these disputes must be resolved with tolerance, without undue disrespect to sincere religious beliefs, and without subjecting gay persons to indignities when they seek goods and services in an open market." *Id.*

RELEVANT FACTS AND STATE PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

The same day *Masterpiece I* was announced, the Division issued a written public statement acknowledging the decision in favor of the bakery and Mr. Phillips and stating that it "respects the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States." Doc. 1, ¶ 217. It further stated "[t]he court has sent a message regarding members of decision making bodies, such as the Colorado Civil Rights Commission, requiring that its deliberations remain objective and consistent so that both parties are guaranteed those considerations and are applied in a consistent manner." *Id.* The statement resolved that "[a]long with this guidance issued by the United States Supreme Court," both the current Division Director and Commissioners "will continue reviewing charges of discrimination as it pertains to [CADA]" because the "decision does not alter [CADA] or its protections." *Id.*

That resolve was tested almost immediately in the wake of *Masterpiece I*. On June 28, 2018, the Division Director found probable cause for a *new* charge of discrimination filed against the bakery and Mr. Phillips by a *different* member of the public. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 175, 195-202. The events that gave rise to the probable cause finding started in June 2017 on the same day that the Supreme Court announced it would hear *Masterpiece I*. *Id.*, ¶¶ 176-77. Specifically, Autumn Scardina called the bakery on June 26, 2017 to order a cake for the occasion of her birthday. Doc. 1 ¶¶ 177, 179; Doc. 1-1, p. 2. The bakery's co-owner, Debi Philips, answered the call and solicited details about Ms. Scardina's specifications for the cake, including the date it was needed, the size, and desired flavors. Doc. 1-1, p. 2. Ms. Scardina asked for the cake to be made

with a blue exterior and a pink interior, and "'explained that the design was a reflection of the fact that [she] transitioned from male-to-female and that [she] had come out as transgender on [her] birthday.'" Doc. 1, ¶ 179; Doc. 1-1, p. 2. After sharing what the requested cake colors meant to her and disclosing that she is transgender, the bakery refused to fulfill Ms. Scardina's order because "the cake was 'to celebrate a sex-change from male to female,'" and ended the call. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 179, 184; Doc. 1-1, p. 2-3.

Ms. Scardina called the bakery again and spoke with an employee about the conversation she just had with Ms. Phillips. Doc. 1-1, p. 2-3. The employee informed her that the bakery would not fulfill the cake order and, when Ms. Scardina questioned the bakery's policies, the employee ended the call without responding to her inquiries. Doc. 1, ¶ 179; Doc. 1-1, p. 3. After being refused service, Ms. Scardina filed a charge of discrimination based on sex and transgender status with the Division in July 2017, which in turn notified the bakery and investigated the charge. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 192-93. The bakery responded to the 2017 charge by denying the allegations of discrimination and raising statutory and constitutional defenses. *Id.*, ¶ 194. Through its response, Mr. Phillips admitted that he makes all final business decisions for the bakery, affirmed his co-owner and employee's reasons for refusing to serve Ms. Scardina, and contended that the bakery "will not create custom cakes that address the topic of sex-changes or gender transitions" or that "support a message that 'promote[s] the idea that a person's sex is anything other than an immutable God-given biological reality.'" Doc. 1-1, p. 3.

On June 28, 2018, the Division issued a probable cause determination detailing these events and concluding "[t]he evidence thus demonstrates that the refusal to provide service to [Ms. Scardina] was based on [her] transgender status. A claim of discriminatory denial of full and equal enjoyment of a place of public accommodation has been established." Doc. 1, ¶ 200;

Doc. 1-1, p. 3-4. The Division Director's probable cause finding therefore determined that "the [bakery and Mr. Phillips] have violated C.R.S. 24-34-602, as re-enacted," and ordered the parties to attempt to reach an amicable resolution of the charge through compulsory mediation "[i]n accordance with C.R.S. 24-34-306(2)(b)(II), as re-enacted[.]" Doc. 1, ¶¶ 201-02; Doc. 1-1, p. 4. The mediation proved unsuccessful and, in accordance with C.R.S. § 24-34-306(4), the Commission decided to issue a written notice and complaint requiring the bakery and Mr. Phillips to answer the 2017 discrimination charge at a formal hearing before an ALJ. *See* Ex. A – Notice of Hearing and Formal Complaint, *Scardina v. Masterpiece Cakeshop Inc.*, et al., Colorado Office of Administrative Courts ("OAC") Case No. CR 2018_____, filed Oct. 9, 2018).[2]

After the Division Director's probable cause finding but before the Commission filed the notice of hearing and formal complaint, Plaintiffs filed their Verified Complaint in this Court. Doc. 1, p. 51. In it, they assert claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the State Officials for allegedly violating their First and Fourteenth Amendment constitutional rights based on several as-applied and facial theories. *Id*., ¶¶ 280-335. Specifically, they assert an as-applied free-exercise challenge to C.R.S. § 24-34-601(2)(a), which prohibits discrimination in place of public accommodation, as well as an as-applied free speech challenge to its first, second, and third clauses, and a facial challenge to its third clause. *Id.*, ¶¶ 280-316. Plaintiffs also assert as-applied and facial due process challenges to C.R.S. § 24-34-601(2)(a)'s third clause, as well as an as-

[2] Courts may "take judicial notice of judicial proceedings in other courts if they have a direct relation to the matters at issue." *Barrett v. Pearson*, 355 F. App'x 113, 116 (10th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks and modification omitted). Such proceedings may be considered without converting a motion to dismiss to a motion for summary judgment. *See Tal v. Hogan*, 453 F.3d 1244, 1265 n.24 (10th Cir. 2006). The State Officials respectfully request that this Court take judicial notice of *Scardina v. Masterpiece Cakeshop Inc., et al.*, OAC Case No. CR 2018_____, filed Oct. 9, 2018.

applied due process challenge to the selection criteria for Commissioners in C.R.S. § 24-34-303(1)(b)(I)-(III). *Id.*, ¶¶ 323. Finally, they assert an as-applied equal protection challenge to C.R.S. § 24-34-601(2)(a). As redress, they seek declaratory and injunctive relief against all of the State Officials, actual and punitive damages against the Division Director, and nominal damages against each of the State Officials. *Id.*, Prayer for Relief, ¶¶ 1-11.

Notably, the Verified Complaint does not allege that any Commissioner who is named as a Defendant here was also serving as a Commissioner when the Commission finally decided the 2012 discrimination charge and defended that decision in the *Masterpiece I* appeals. *See* Doc. 1. It does contain a series of allegations about the Division's March 24, 2015 determinations that no probable cause existed for discrimination charges filed by William Jack against three other bakeries, and the Commission's affirmation of those determinations. *See Id.* ¶¶ 69-80. These allegations are proffered in support of Plaintiffs' claims that the current Division Director and Commissioners have violated the First and Fourteenth Amendments by treating Ms. Scardina's charge differently than Mr. Jack's charges. *See Id.* ¶¶ 280, 293, 317, 329. Notably, however, the Verified Complaint does not allege that either the Division Director or any Commissioner who is named as a Defendant here was also serving as the Division Director or a Commissioner when the charges filed by Mr. Jack were dismissed for lack of probable cause in 2015. *See Id.* Finally, it does not allege that any Commissioner who is named as a Defendant here was appointed under the selection criteria set forth in C.R.S. § 24-34-303(1)(b)(I)-(III), which became effective on July 1, 2018. *See Id.*; *see also* Colorado H.B. 18-1256.[3]

[3] A federal court may take judicial notice of state legislation. *Abie State Bank v. Weaver*, 282 U.S. 765, 777-78 (1931) (citations omitted).

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(1) is not a judgment on the merits, but instead is a determination that the court lacks authority to adjudicate the matter. *Castaneda v. INS*, 23 F.3d 1576, 1580 (10th Cir. 1994). If a court lacks jurisdiction, it "must dismiss the cause at any stage of the proceeding in which it becomes apparent that jurisdiction is lacking." *Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co.*, 495 F.2d 906, 909 (10th Cir. 1974). Such motions are "determined from the allegations of fact in the complaint, without regard to mere conclusory allegations of jurisdiction." *Groundhog v. Keeler*, 442 F.2d 674, 677 (10th Cir. 1971); *see also Smith v. Plati*, 258 F.3d 1167, 1174 (10th Cir. 2001) (a Rule 12(b)(1) motion to dismiss admits all well-pled facts in the complaint as distinguished from conclusory allegations). The moving party may either facially attack the complaint's allegations as to the existence of subject matter jurisdiction or go beyond the allegations by presenting evidence to challenge the factual basis upon which subject matter jurisdiction rests. *Stuart v. Colo. Interstate Gas Co*., 271 F.3d 1221, 1225 (10th Cir. 2001). The plaintiff bears the burden of establishing subject matter jurisdiction. *Basso*, 495 F.2d at 909.

The defense of "[a]bsolute immunity, which affords complete protection from liability for damages, defeats suit at the outset." *Horwitz v. State Bd. of Med. Examiners of State of Colo.*, 822 F.2d 1508, 1512 (10th Cir. 1987); *see also Pounds v. Dep't of Interior*, 9 F. App'x 820, 821 (10th Cir. 2001) (reviewing a district court's dismissal under Rule 12(b)(1) based on absolute immunity). And a motion to dismiss based on qualified or sovereign immunity is properly brought under Rule 12(b)(1). *See Meyers v. Colo. Dep't of Human Servs.*, 62 F. App'x 831, 832 (10th Cir. 2003) (unpublished).

ARGUMENT

The former Commissioners' handling of the 2012 discrimination charge against the bakery is not at-issue in this case. The Supreme Court's decision in *Masterpiece I* expressly contemplated the current Division Director and Commissioners' continued enforcement of CADA in all places of public accommodation, including the bakery. Accordingly, this Court should abstain from exercising jurisdiction over the claims for equitable relief here due to the Commission's ongoing civil enforcement proceeding against the bakery and Mr. Phillips to decide the 2017 discrimination charge. Indeed, abstention is required by the doctrine articulated in *Younger v. Harris*, and also is warranted under the *Pullman*, *Burford*, and *Colorado River* doctrines.

Plaintiffs' damages claims against the Division Director are barred by absolute quasi-prosecutorial immunity, or alternatively by qualified immunity. Their claims for equitable relief against the Attorney General and Governor are barred by Eleventh Amendment immunity due to the lack of personal participation by either in the civil enforcement action related to the 2017 discrimination charge. And Plaintiffs' claims for nominal damages against each of the Commissioners, the Attorney General, and the Governor are likewise barred by Eleventh Amendment immunity due to the fact that each is named only in her or his official capacity.

Finally, Plaintiffs lack standing to challenge the selection criteria set forth for Commissioners in C.R.S. § 24-34-303(1)(b)(I)-(III). The Verified Complaint fails to allege that any, much less a majority, of the Commissioners who are named as Defendants here were appointed under those criteria. As a result, they have not suffered an injury-in-fact related to the criteria.

I. This Court should abstain due to the ongoing civil enforcement action against the bakery to decide the 2017 discrimination charge.

A. Abstention is mandatory pursuant to *Younger*.

Plaintiffs ask this Court to declare that the Division Director and Commission lack authority to maintain the administrative enforcement proceeding pending against them for allegedly violating CADA. Doc. 1, ¶ 276, Prayer for Relief ¶¶ 5-8. But the need for this Court to abstain precludes the relief requested. In *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971), the Supreme Court held "that federal courts [must] not interfere with state court proceedings by granting equitable relief such as injunctions of important state proceedings or declaratory judgments regarding constitutional issues in those proceedings when such relief could be adequately sought before the state court." *Rienhardt v.* Kelley, 164 F.3d 1296, 1302 (10th Cir. 1999). The *Younger* doctrine stems from "comity considerations," *Yellowbear v. Wyo. Att'y Gen.*, 525 F.3d 921, 923 (10th Cir. 2008), expresses Congress' "manifest[] desire to permit state courts to try cases free from interference by federal courts," *Younger*, 401 U.S. at 43, and codifies "respect [for] state functions and the independent operation of state legal systems." *Phelps v. Hamilton*, 122 F.3d 885, 889 (10th Cir. 1997).

For *Younger* abstention to apply, three conditions must be met: (1) there is an ongoing state proceeding, (2) the state court provides an adequate forum for the claims raised in the federal complaint, and (3) the state proceeding "'involve[s] important state interests, matters which traditionally look to state law for their resolution or implicate separately articulated state policies.'" *Columbian Fin. Corp. v. Stork*, 811 F.3d 390, 394-95 (10th Cir. 2016) (quoting *Amanatullah v. Colo. Bd. of Med. Exam'rs*, 187 F.3d 1160, 1163 (10th Cir. 1999)). Where these conditions are satisfied, abstention by the federal court is "mandatory." *Walck v. Edmondson*, 472 F.3d 1227, 1233 (10th Cir. 2007).

In *Sprint Communications, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 134 S.Ct. 584, 588 (2013), the U.S. Supreme Court clarified the first *Younger* condition, stating that the doctrine applies to (1) state criminal prosecutions, (2) civil enforcement proceedings, and (3) civil proceedings which involve certain orders uniquely in furtherance of the state courts' ability to perform their judicial function. *See Brumfiel v. U.S. Bank, N.A.*, No. 14-cv-2453-WJM, 2014 WL 7005253, *3 (D. Colo. Dec. 11, 2014). The second category, civil enforcement proceedings, are typically "akin to a criminal prosecution" in important respects, including that they are frequently initiated by a state actor following an investigation, culminating in the filing of a formal complaint or charges to sanction the federal plaintiff for some wrongful act. *Sprint*, 134 S.Ct. at 592 (collecting cases). The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that state administrative proceedings to enforce CADA-like laws fall into this category. *See Ohio Civil Rights Comm'n v. Dayton Christian Sch., Inc.*, 477 U.S. 619, 625 (1986) (extending the *Younger* doctrine to include administrative actions to enforce state anti-discrimination laws).

Here, the conditions for *Younger* abstention, as clarified by *Sprint*, are all satisfied. *First*, there is an ongoing civil enforcement proceeding. Ms. Scardina filed a discrimination charge with the Division alleging that the bakery violated CADA by refusing her order for a birthday cake with a blue exterior and pink interior. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 177-192. As required by CADA, the Division issued notice to the bakery and conducted an investigation to gather information from both parties, after which the Division Director issued a probable cause determination, and—based on her finding that probable cause exists—ordered the parties to engage in mediation. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 45-55, 192-202. After mediation failed to resolve the matter between the parties, the Commission decided to issue a written notice and complaint requiring the bakery and Mr. Phillips to answer the new charge at a formal hearing before an ALJ. *See* Ex. A – Notice of

Hearing and Formal Complaint, *Scardina v. Masterpiece Cakeshop Inc., et al*., OAC Case No. CR 2018_____, filed Oct. 9, 2018.

Second, the pending civil enforcement action provides an adequate forum in which to raise the same constitutional claims that Plaintiffs assert here. Indeed, the Verified Complaint admits that Plaintiffs "responded to this charge by denying the allegations of discrimination and by raising statutory and constitutional defenses." Doc. 1, ¶ 194. Furthermore, there is no allegation that the ALJ, the Colorado Court of Appeals, or the Colorado Supreme Court will be unable or unwilling to consider the constitutional claims asserted here during the formal hearing process and any related judicial review proceedings. "[I]t is beyond cavil that a state court *is* an adequate forum for the resolution of challenges to distinctly state prosecutorial or court procedures or processes." *Goings v. Sumner Cnty. Dist. Attorney's Office*, 571 F. App'x 634, 638 (10th Cir. 2014) (emphasis in original). And this Court may take judicial notice of the fact that Plaintiffs previously raised several of the same constitutional defenses during each phase of the previous civil enforcement action concerning the 2012 discrimination charge. *See Masterpiece I*, 370 P.3d 272, *rev'd sub nom.*, 138 S. Ct. 1719.

Third, the ongoing civil enforcement action implicates important state interests; namely, the Colorado legislature's policy decision to prohibit discrimination in places of public accommodation. *See Red Seal Potato Chip Co. v. Colo. Civil Rights Comm'n*, 618 P.2d 697 (Colo. App. 1980) (acknowledging that Colorado's civil rights laws provide a mechanism to halt discriminatory practices). The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized that CADA-like public accommodation laws advance the compelling state interest of eliminating discrimination. *See e.g., Hurley v. Irish-American*, 515 U.S. 557, 572 (1995) (public accommodation laws "are well within the State's usual power to enact when a legislature has reason to believe that a given

group is the target of discrimination…."); *see also Bd. of Dirs. of Rotary Int'l v. Rotary Club*, 481 U.S. 537, 549 (1987) (government had a compelling interest in eliminating discrimination against women in places of public accommodation); *Roberts v. United States Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609, 628 (1984) ("acts of invidious discrimination in the distribution of publicly available goods, services, and other advantages cause unique evils that government has a compelling interest to prevent"); *Bob Jones Univ. v. United States*, 461 U.S. 574, 604 (1983) (government had a compelling interest in eliminating racial discrimination in private education). So well-established is a state's compelling interest in protecting persons "in acquiring whatever products and services they choose on the same terms and conditions as are offered to other members of the public" that the Supreme Court characterized CADA's discrimination protections as "unexceptional." *Masterpiece I*, 138 S.Ct. at 1727.

In short, Plaintiffs object to compliance with CADA's valid and enforceable prohibition of discrimination in places of public accommodation "and attempt to circumvent the state court judicial system by filing a lawsuit in this Court," which is "precisely the type of situation that the *Younger* doctrine is intended to prevent…[because] any federal judgment regarding Plaintiffs' claims would interfere with an ongoing state proceeding." *Callies v. Lane*, No. 13-CV-00484-CMA-KLM, 2013 WL 6670283, at *4 (D. Colo. Dec. 18, 2013) (citing *D.L. v. Unified Sch. Dist. No. 497*, 392 F.3d 1223, 1228 (10th Cir.2004)). The conditions for mandatory *Younger* abstention are satisfied and therefore this Court must abstain and dismiss the Complaint.[4]

[4] Plaintiffs likely will counter that the bad faith exception to *Younger* applies. It does not. But if they urge otherwise, then it is their heavy burden to prove bad faith beyond advancing merely conclusory allegations. Absent "satisfactory proof of those extraordinary circumstances calling into play one of the limited exceptions to the rule of *Younger*[,]" abstention is the rule. *Phelps v. Hamilton*, 122 F.3d 885, 890 (10th Cir. 1997) (quoting *Hicks v. Miranda*, 422 U.S. 332, 349 (1975)). The allegations in the Verified Complaint fail to satisfy the factors required to establish

B. This Court should further abstain under the discretionary *Pullman*, *Burford,* and *Colorado River* doctrines.

i. *Pullman*

Three decades before *Younger*, the U.S. Supreme Court in *Railroad Commission of Texas v. Pullman Co.,* 312 U.S. 496, 501 (1941), wrote that "the federal courts… restrain their authority because of 'scrupulous regard for the rightful independence of the state governments' and for the smooth working of the federal judiciary." Under *Pullman* abstention, a district court should abstain where three conditions are satisfied: (1) an uncertain issue of state law underlies the federal constitutional claim; (2) the state issues are amenable to interpretation and such an interpretation obviates the need for or substantially narrows the scope of the constitutional claim; and (3) an incorrect decision of state law by the district court would hinder important state law policies. *Vinyard v. King*, 655 F.2d 1016, 1018 (10th Cir. 1981).

Pullman abstention is "a narrow exception" to the duty of federal courts to adjudicate cases properly before them. *S & S Pawn Shop, Inc. v. City of Del City,* 947 F.2d 432, 442 (10th Cir. 1991). The current matter fits squarely within the "narrow exception" because all three elements are satisfied. First, an uncertain issue of state law underlies Plaintiffs' federal claims. Namely, whether CADA's prohibition of discrimination in places of public accommodation must be interpreted and enforced in a manner that exempts objections based on religious beliefs. Indeed, under "the doctrine of constitutional avoidance, ... courts have a duty to interpret a

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that the Division Director acted in bad faith by conducting the statutorily mandated investigation of and probable cause determination for the 2017 discrimination charge. *Phelps v. Hamilton*, 59 F.3d 1058, 1065 (10th Cir. 1995). If this Court believes that the Verified Complaint establishes a prima facie case of bad faith, the Division Director respectfully requests a limited evidentiary hearing regarding the same. *See Holt v. United States*, 46 F.3d 1000, 1003 (10th Cir. 1995) (a court has "wide discretion" to allow a "limited evidentiary hearing" to resolve disputed jurisdictional facts under Rule 12(b)(1)).

statute in a constitutional manner where the statute is susceptible to a constitutional construction." *People v. Montour*, 157 P.3d 489, 503-04 (Colo. 2007). Thus, Colorado courts should be given the first opportunity to consider whether Plaintiffs' constitutional claims have merit and, if so, whether it is possible to interpret CADA in a manner that preserves its constitutionality. Second, this question is amenable to interpretation by Colorado courts and, depending on how they interpret it, the answer has the potential to either obviate or substantially narrow the constitutional claims raised by Plaintiffs. Third, an incorrect decision of state law by this Court would substantially hinder Colorado's ability to make important public policy decisions about the scope and applicability of CADA.

Historically, courts have been reluctant to abstain in cases involving facial challenges on First Amendment grounds. *See City of Houston v. Hill*, 482 U.S. 451, 467 (1987); *see also Clajon Prod. Corp. v. Petera*, 70 F.3d 1566, 1576 (10th Cir.1995). Notwithstanding, the U.S. Supreme Court recently noted that "it is unexceptional that Colorado law can protect gay persons in acquiring products and services on the same terms and conditions as are offered to other members of the public." *Masterpiece I*, 138 S.Ct. at 1727. Accordingly, although Plaintiffs have framed certain claims, in part, as facial First Amendment challenges to CADA, such framing does not merit avoidance of *Pullman* abstention where, as here, the nation's highest court was untroubled by CADA's facial prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

ii. *Burford*

Abstention under *Burford v. Sun Oil Co.*, 319 U.S. 315 (1943) is appropriate when a federal district court faces issues that involve complicated state regulatory schemes. *See Lehman v. City of Louisville*, 967 F.2d 1474, 1478 (10th Cir. 1992). In *Burford*, the Supreme Court

considered a federal challenge to the Texas Railroad Commission's decision to permit the drilling of oil wells. Ultimately, the Supreme Court found that the district court should have declined to exercise jurisdiction as "sound respect for the independence of state action requires the federal equity court to stay its hand" where "the state provides for a unified method for the… determination of cases" by a commission and by state courts, and where the judicial review of the commission's actions provided for in the state courts was "expeditious and adequate." *Burford*, 319 U.S. at 333-34. As in *Burford*, Plaintiffs here challenge an administrative process that provides a uniform and comprehensive method of adjudicating alleged violations of CADA by an ALJ and the Commission, followed by judicial review in Colorado courts, which in turn is reviewable by the U.S. Supreme Court. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 45-61; *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1257(a).

iii. *Colorado River*

The *Colorado River* doctrine permits a federal court to dismiss or stay a federal action in deference to a pending, parallel state court proceeding, where (1) "a federal constitutional issue might be mooted or presented in a different posture by a state court determination of pertinent state law[;]" (2) "difficult questions of state law" are present which impact "policy problems of substantial public import whose importance transcends the result in the case then at bar[;]" or (3) "federal jurisdiction has been invoked for the purpose of restraining state [civil enforcement proceedings that are akin to] criminal proceedings." *Colorado River Water Conservation District v. United States*, 424 U.S. 800, 814-16 (1976) (quotations and citations omitted); *Fox v. Maulding*, 16 F.3d 1079, 1080 (10th Cir. 1994). Before doing so, this Court must determine whether the state and federal suits are parallel, which occurs "if substantially the same parties litigate substantially the same issues in different forums." *Fox,* 16 F.3d at 1081. The Tenth Circuit's approach is to examine state proceedings "as they actually exist" to determine whether

they are parallel to federal court proceedings. *Id*. Here, the Commission's ongoing civil enforcement action to decide the 2017 discrimination charge is parallel to this civil action because "the suits involve the same parties, arise out of the same facts and raise similar factual and legal issues." *Tyler v. City of South Beloit*, 456 F.3d 744, 752 (7th Cir. 2006).

Given the parallel nature of the proceedings, the next step is for this Court to determine whether "exceptional circumstances" compel it to defer to the state proceedings. *Allen v. Board of Educ., Unified Sch. Dist. 436*, 68 F.3d 401, 403 (10th Cir. 1995). Factors to consider include the "wise judicial administration with regard to conservation of judicial resources and comprehensive disposition of litigation," *id.*, the order in which the courts obtained jurisdiction, *Colorado River*, 424 U.S at 818, and the adequacy of the state forum to protect the federal plaintiff's rights. *Fox*, 16 F.3d at 1082. Here, the Division and Commission obtained jurisdiction over the 2017 discrimination charge more than a year before Plaintiffs filed this case, and deferring to their jurisdiction will conserve this Court's limited judicial resources while still providing for "comprehensive disposition" of all parties' claims and defenses in a forum that protects Plaintiffs' federal rights through the administrative adjudicative process, followed by judicial review, including ultimate review by the U.S. Supreme Court. *See e.g., Dayton Christian Sch.*, 477 U.S. at 629 ("[I]t is sufficient under [*Middlesex Cnty. Ethics Comm. v. Garden State Bar Assn.*, 457 U.S. 423, at 436 (1982)], that constitutional claims may be raised in state-court judicial review of the administrative proceeding."); *Masterpiece I*, 370 P.3d 272, *rev'd sub nom.*, 138 S. Ct. 1719. The matters are therefore parallel and the exceptional circumstances warranting *Colorado River* abstention are present.

II. The Division Director is absolutely immune from any damages claims because her probable cause finding for the 2017 discrimination charge was a quasi-prosecutorial act.

Plaintiffs seek nominal, actual, and punitive damages from only the Division Director based solely on her June 28, 2018 finding that "probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of the [2017 discrimination] charge" and issuance of a written determination "stating with specificity the legal authority and jurisdiction of the commission and the matters of fact and law asserted." Doc. 1, ¶¶ 49 (quoting C.R.S. § 24-34-306(2)(b)), 51 (quoting C.R.S. § 24-34-306(2)(b)(II)), 195, Prayer for Relief, ¶¶ 9-11; Doc. 1-1. They allege that her probable cause finding was made in "bad faith" based on their reading of certain as-applied findings regarding the former Commissioners' handling of the 2012 discrimination charge in *Masterpiece I*. Doc. 1, ¶¶ 202-09. Mr. Phillips claims that he has lost and continues to lose work time and profits, has incurred and continues to incur expenses, and has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, inconvenience, and reputational damage as a result of [the Division Director's] determination[.]" *Id.*, ¶¶ 220-11.

To be sure, if this Court ever reaches the merits of Plaintiffs' claims, the Division Director will unequivocally deny that she acted in bad faith in finding that probable cause exists for the 2017 discrimination charge. But assuming this Court accepts as true Plaintiffs' conclusory allegations of bad faith based entirely on their misreading of *Masterpiece I* for purposes of deciding this motion, their damages claims must still be dismissed based on absolute quasi-prosecutorial immunity. "Although a qualified immunity from damages liability should be the general rule for executive officials charged with constitutional violations," the U.S. Supreme Court has long-recognized that "there are some officials whose special functions require a full exemption from liability." *Butz v. Economou*, 438 U.S. 478, 508 (1978) (citing *Bradley v. Fisher*, 80 U.S. 335 (1872); *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409 (1976)). In particular, "agency officials

performing certain functions analogous to those of a prosecutor should be able to claim absolute immunity with respect to such acts … [because t]he decision to initiate administrative proceedings against an individual or corporation is very much like the prosecutor's decision to initiate or move forward with a criminal prosecution." *Id.* at 515.

In *Butz*, the Supreme Court explained the rationale for shielding executive officials who perform quasi-prosecutorial acts with absolute immunity as follows:

> The discretion which executive officials exercise with respect to the initiation of administrative proceedings might be distorted if their immunity from damages arising from that decision was less than absolute. …[T]here is a serious danger that the decision to authorize proceedings will provoke a retaliatory response. An individual targeted by an administrative proceeding will react angrily and may seek vengeance in the courts. A corporation will muster all of its financial and legal resources in an effort to prevent administrative sanctions. …We believe that agency officials must make the decision to move forward with an administrative proceeding free from intimidation or harassment.

438 U.S. at 515-16. It also noted that the respondent to an agency enforcement proceeding "has ample opportunity to challenge the legality of the proceeding," including its constitutionality, and "may present his evidence to an impartial trier of fact and obtain an independent judgment as to whether the prosecution is justified." *Id.* at 516. For these reasons, the Supreme Court held "that those officials who are responsible for *the decision to initiate* or *continue a proceeding subject to agency adjudication* are entitled to absolute immunity from damages liability for their parts in that decision." *Id.* at 516 (emphasis added).

The Tenth Circuit applied *Butz* in *Horwitz v. Colo. State Bd. of Med. Exam'rs*, 822 F.2d 1508 (10th Cir. 1987), which involved a podiatrist's § 1983 damages action against state officials arising out of his summary administrative suspension. In doing so, it articulated the following formula for whether absolute immunity under *Butz* applies: "(a) the officials' functions must be similar to those involved in the judicial process, (b) the officials' actions must be likely to result

in damages lawsuits by disappointed parties, and (c) there must exist sufficient safeguards in the regulatory framework to control unconstitutional conduct." 822 F.2d at 1513. The Tenth Circuit evaluated the Board members' functions and found "that they serve in the prosecutorial role in that they, among other things, initiate complaints, start hearings, make investigations, take evidence, and issue subpoenas. …[Their] duties are 'functionally comparable' to a court of law." *Id.* It further found that "[i]t is important to insulate Board members from political influence in meeting their adjudicatory responsibilities in the adversarial setting involving licensure to practice medicine," and that "[t]here exist adequate due process safeguards under Colorado law to protect against unconstitutional conduct without reliance on private damages lawsuits." *Id*. at 1515. As a result, it held that "[p]ublic policy requires that officials serving in such capacities be exempt from personal liability." *Id.*

Here, CADA establishes that the Division Director has: "the power and duty to 'receive, investigate, and make determinations on charges alleging unfair or discriminatory practices' in violation of the public accommodation law." Doc. 1, ¶ 39 (quoting C.R.S. § 24-34-302(2)); the power to "'subpoena witnesses,' compel testimony, and order 'the production of books, papers, and records' about matters in the charge." Doc. 1, ¶ 48 (quoting C.R.S. § 24-34-306(2)(a)); and the duty to "'determine as promptly as possible whether probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of the charge.'" Doc. 1, ¶ 48 (quoting C.R.S. § 24-34-306(2)(b)). If she determines that probable cause exists, CADA requires her to "'serve the respondent with written notice stating with specificity the legal authority and jurisdiction of the commission and the matters of fact and law asserted,'" and to "'order the charging party and the respondent to participate in compulsory mediation.'" Doc. 1, ¶¶ 51-52 (quoting C.R.S. § 24-34-306(2)(b)(II)). While the

latter two functions are more quasi-judicial[5] than quasi-prosecutorial, the Division Director's role in investigating, reviewing, and determining probable cause for the 2017 discrimination charge was entirely quasi-prosecutorial. *See Nielander v. Bd. of Cnty. Comm'rs of Cnty. of Republic, Kan.*, 582 F.3d 1155, 1164 (10th Cir. 2009) ("Prosecutors are entitled to absolute immunity for their decisions to prosecute, *their investigatory or evidence-gathering actions*, their evaluation of evidence, *their determination of whether probable cause exists*, and their determination of what information to show the court." (emphasis added and citation omitted)).

Accordingly, because the Division Director is entitled to absolute quasi-prosecutorial immunity under *Butz* and *Horwitz*, Plaintiffs' damages claims must be dismissed.

III. Alternatively, the Division Director is qualifiedly immune from any damages claims based on her probable cause finding for the 2017 discrimination charge.

Qualified immunity "is an entitlement not to stand trial or face the other burdens of litigation." *Ahmad v. Furlong*, 435 F.3d 1196, 1198 (10th Cir. 2006). "The privilege is an immunity from suit rather than a mere defense to liability." *Id.* To defeat a claim of qualified immunity, a plaintiff must demonstrate: (1) that the facts alleged establish the violation of a constitutional right, and (2) that the right at issue was "clearly established" at the time of the defendant's alleged misconduct. *White v. Pauly*, 137 S. Ct. 548, 552 (2017); *see also Thomas v.*

[5] Although not the focus of the Verified Complaint's allegations as they relate to Plaintiffs' damages claims, which instead focus solely on the probable cause determination, the Division Director's quasi-judicial functions are likewise shielded by absolute immunity under *Butz*, 438 U.S. at 513-14, and *Horwitz*, 822 F.2d at 1515. *See also McBride v. Gallegos*, 72 F. App'x. 786, 788 (10th Cir. 2003) (holding that the Director of New Mexico's Division of Antidiscrimination and Labor was entitled to absolute quasi-judicial immunity for dismissing a discrimination charge because "he has adjudicatory responsibilities, in that he is 'empowered to conduct hearings and issue written notice decisions in discrimination cases.'" (quoting *McBride v. American Express Travel*, 2:01-CV-979K (D. Utah Sept. 13, 2002)).

Durastanti, 607 F.3d 655, 662 (10th Cir. 2010). A plaintiff's failure to establish both prongs means the protections of qualified immunity apply. The court may review either prong first and need only find one of the prongs missing to hold that qualified immunity bars a plaintiff's claims. *Ashcroft v. al-Kidd*, 563 U.S. 731, 735 (2011) ("We recently reaffirmed that lower courts have discretion to decide which of the two prongs of qualified-immunity analysis to tackle first."). Because Plaintiffs here cannot demonstrate a "clearly established" law, the Division Director is entitled to qualified immunity.

A right is "clearly established" when there is a Supreme Court or Tenth Circuit precedent on point. *Apodaca v. Raemisch*, 864 F.3d 1071, 1076 (10th Cir. 2017). Alternatively, a right is clearly established by the weight of authority from case law in other circuits. *Id*. at n.3. Additionally, while there does not have to be a case directly on point for a right to be "clearly established," existing precedent must place the statutory or constitutional question "beyond debate." *White*, 137 S. Ct. at 551-52. The precedent must be sufficiently clear that "every reasonable official would interpret it to establish the particular rule that plaintiff seeks to apply." *Wesby*, 138 S. Ct. at 590. A plaintiff must identify the authorities that create the clearly established right. *Washington v. Unified Gov't of Wyandotte Cty*, 847 F.3d 1192, 1201 n.3 (10th Cir. 2017).

Assuming *arguendo* only for purposes of this motion that the facts alleged in the Verified Complaint establish that CADA violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments, but without conceding the same,[6] Plaintiffs cannot satisfy the second prong of the qualified immunity

[6] Because the second prong cannot be satisfied due to the lack of clearly established law on point, the Division Director will not unnecessarily expend court resources arguing the merits of the first prong at this time. "Courts should think carefully before expending 'scarce judicial resources' to resolve difficult and novel questions of constitutional or statutory interpretation that

analysis. Simply put, no clearly established law barred the Division Director from finding probable cause for the 2017 discrimination charge where, as here, CADA's prohibition of discrimination in *all* places of public accommodation, including the bakery, is still valid and enforceable. Indeed, neither the U.S. Supreme Court, the Tenth Circuit, nor any other circuit court has held that an administrative official violates a federally secured right by continuing to enforce a valid state law that has never been declared facially unconstitutional. Absent such binding precedent, the Division Director is entitled to qualified immunity.

The allegations in the Verified Complaint suggest that Plaintiffs read *Masterpiece I* as having clearly established that the Division Director may not investigate and determine whether probable cause exists for the 2017 discrimination charge. Doc.1, ¶¶ 5, 63–74, 76–80, 139–173 (discussing *Masterpiece I* in detail). Indeed, the only substantive allegation of misconduct leveled against the Division Director is that she issued a probable cause determination regarding the 2017 discrimination charge *after* the U.S. Supreme Court announced *Masterpiece I.* Doc.1, ¶¶ 175, 195–209. This reading of *Masterpiece I* is flawed and must be rejected for three reasons.

First, as discussed above, *Masterpiece I* did not hold that CADA violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments. To the contrary, the Supreme Court found that "[i]t is unexceptional that Colorado law can protect gay persons, just as it can protect other class of individuals, in acquiring whatever products and services they choose on the same terms and conditions as are offered to other members of the public." *Masterpiece I*, 138 S. Ct. at 1728. *Second*, the decision expressly acknowledged that the Supreme Court's "precedents make clear that the baker, in his capacity as the owner of a business serving the public, might have his right to the free exercise of

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will 'have no effect on the outcome of the case.'" *Ashcroft*, 563 U.S. at 735 (quoting *Pearson v, Callahan,* 555 U.S. 223, 236–237 (2009)).

religion limited by generally applicable laws," and did not abrogate or limit any of those precedents. *Id.* 1723-24. To the contrary, the *Masterpiece I* Court explained that although religious objections to gay marriage are "protected views," such objections "do not allow business owners…to deny protected persons equal access to goods and services under a neutral and generally applicable public accommodations law." 138 S.Ct. at 1727. This holding is consistent with the Court's long-established view of the Free Exercise Clause. *See United States v. Lee*, 455 U.S. 252, 261 (1982) ("When followers of a particular [religious] sect enter into commercial activity as a matter of choice, the limits they accept on their own conduct as a matter of conscience and faith are not to be superimposed on the statutory schemes which are binding on others in that activity."). And *third*, even though the *Masterpiece I* Court found that the *former* Commissioners failed to consider Plaintiffs' claims with "the neutrality that the Free Exercise Clause requires," 138 S. Ct. at 1731, it never intimated that CADA *itself* is anything other than neutral and generally applicable. Nor did the Court suggest that Plaintiffs are immune from CADA's reach in the event of future discrimination charges, such as the one at-issue here.

Due to the lack of clearly established law prohibiting the Division Director from determining that probable cause exists for the 2017 discrimination charge, she is qualifiedly immune from Plaintiffs' damages claims.

IV. The Eleventh Amendment bars all claims for prospective relief against the Attorney General and Governor for lack of personal participation, and bars the nominal damages claims against the Commissioners, the Attorney General, and the Governor in their official capacities.

The Eleventh Amendment "does not bar a suit against state officials in their official capacities if it seeks prospective relief for the *officials' ongoing violation of federal law*." *Harris v. Owens*, 264 F.3d 1282, 1290 (10th Cir. 2001) (emphasis added). But the state official "must

have some connection with the enforcement of the act, or else [the plaintiff] is merely making him a party as a representative of the state, and thereby attempting to make the state a party." *Martinez*, 707 F.3d at 1205 (quoting *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 157 (1908)). As a result, the state official "'must have a particular duty to 'enforce' the statute in question and demonstrated willingness to exercise that duty.'" *Id.* (quoting *Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation v. Wagnon*, 476 F.3d 818, 828 (10th Cir. 2007)). The necessary connection "must be fairly direct; a generalized duty to enforce state law … will not subject an official to suit." *Los Angeles Cnty. Bar Ass'n v. Eu*, 979 F.2d 697, 704 (9th Cir. 1992).

Here, the sole factual allegation leveled against the Attorney General is that she issued a press release on June 4, 2018 that acknowledged the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Masterpiece I*, but did not "disavow the state's unequal enforcement policy or its hostile comments." Doc. 1, ¶ 218. This allegation not only fails to acknowledge that the Attorney General was not a party to *Masterpiece I* and appeared in that matter solely as counsel of record to the former Commissioners, but also fails to satisfy the Eleventh Amendment's requirement that there be an ongoing violation of federal law. Indeed, the Verified Complaint wholly fails to allege that the Attorney General has "demonstrated willingness" to enforce CADA generally, much less against Plaintiffs, specifically. *Martinez*, 707 F.3d at 1205 (quotation omitted). And given that the plain language of CADA vests her with discretionary, not mandatory, enforcement authority, *see* C.R.S. § 24-34-306(1)(b), she cannot be said to have a "particular duty to 'enforce'" CADA. *Id.* Any prospective relief entered against the Attorney General would have no practical effect because she is not committing any ongoing violation of Plaintiffs' federal

rights. *Owens*, 264 F.3d at 1290. Plaintiffs' official capacity claims against her must therefore be dismissed.

The Verified Complaint is devoid of any allegation that the Governor has a particular duty to enforce CADA. This is likely because, as a matter of law, he has none. *See* C.R.S. § 24-34-306(1)(a)-(b) (the Governor is not among the persons and state officials authorized to file discrimination charges with the Division). Any prospective relief entered against the Governor likewise would have no practical effect because he is not committing any ongoing violation of Plaintiffs' federal rights. *Owens*, 264 F.3d at 1290. Plaintiffs' official capacity claims against him must therefore be dismissed.

"The Eleventh Amendment is a jurisdictional bar that precludes unconsented suits in federal court against a state and arms of the state." *Peterson v. Martinez*, 707 F.3d 1197, 1205 (10th Cir. 2013) (quoting *Wagoner Cnty. Rural Water Dist. No. 2. v. Grand River Dam Auth.*, 577 F.3d 1255, 1258 (10th Cir. 2009). For this reason, "an official-capacity suit …, in all respects other than name, [must] be treated as a suit against the entity," and therefore the Eleventh Amendment "provides immunity 'when [s]tate officials are sued for damages in their official capacity.'" *Id.* (quoting *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 166, 169 (1985)). Here, despite naming each of the Commissioners, the Attorney General, and the Governor in their official capacities only, Plaintiffs seek "[a]n award of $1 in nominal damages to each Plaintiff against each Defendant." Doc. 1, p. 50, ¶ 11. Such claims are barred by the Eleventh Amendment and must be dismissed.

V. Plaintiffs lack standing to challenge the statutory selection criteria for new Commissioners because none of the Commissioners named as Defendants here were appointed using the criteria.

To establish Article III standing, a plaintiff must show that he has (1) suffered an injury in fact that is (2) traceable to the defendants, and that (3) is redressable by a favorable ruling. *See Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992). A plaintiff's injury must be "actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical." *Id.*

Plaintiffs here seek a declaration that C.R.S. § 24-34-303(1)(b)(I-III), which establishes selection criteria that the Governor must use when appointing Commissioners, violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment "by prescribing non-neutral selection criteria and non-neutral interests for each Commission member." Doc. 1, ¶¶ 234-44, Prayer for Relief, ¶ 8. But the challenged criteria did not go into effect until July 1, 2018, *see* Colorado H.B. 18-1256, and the Verified Complaint wholly fails to allege that the Governor selected any of the Commissioners named as Defendants here *after* that date. As a result, Plaintiffs have not shown that they suffered an injury in fact traceable to the Governor's utilization of the challenged selection criteria.

And it is too conjectural or hypothetical to presume that the Governor will seat a majority of new Commissioners using the new selection criteria while the 2017 discrimination charge is pending before the Commission. *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' challenge to C.R.S. § 24-34-303(1)(b)(I-III) must be dismissed for lack of standing.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, the State Officials respectfully request that this Court dismiss Plaintiffs' Verified Complaint in total.

Respectfully submitted this 10th day of October, 2018.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 10, 2018, I served a true and complete copy of the foregoing **STATE OFFICIALS' RULE 12(b)(1) MOTION TO DISMISS** upon all counsel of record and parties who have appeared in this matter through ECF or as otherwise indicated below:

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