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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

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Joseph C. Holmes,

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No. CV-08-190-PHX-DGC

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Plaintiff,

)

**ORDER**

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vs.

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Russell Barker, a Police Officer for the  
City of Clinton, Tennessee; Vaughn

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Becker, a Police Officer for the City of  
Clinton, Tennessee; Don Layton, Judge

)

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for the Sessions Court in Anderson  
County, Tennessee; Pam Beck,

)

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Supervisor of the Sex Offender  
Registration Office for the Tennessee

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Bureau of Investigation; Phillip Harber,  
an attorney licensed to practice law in the

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17

State of Tennessee, and John Doe and  
Jane Doe, Deputy District Attorneys for

)

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the District Attorney's Office of  
Anderson County, Tennessee,

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Defendants.

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Defendant Philip Harber has filed a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b) of the

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Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Dkt. #25. The motion has been fully briefed. Dkt.

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##27-29. For reasons stated below, the Court will transfer this action to the United States

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District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

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**I. Background.**

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In 1986, Plaintiff Joseph Holmes was convicted in Arizona state court of child

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molestation and dangerous crime against children. Dkt. #21 at 20-21; *see State v. Engle*, CR-

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1 154769 (Ariz. Super. Ct.).<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff was sentenced to a prison term of seventeen years in the  
2 Arizona Department of Corrections. *Id.* at 20. Plaintiff was released from custody in July  
3 2003.<sup>2</sup>

4 Plaintiff moved to Clinton, Tennessee in July 2006. Dkt. #1 at 7. In January 2007,  
5 Plaintiff was arrested in Anderson County for an alleged sex offender registration violation.  
6 Dkt. #29-2 at 6-7; *see* T.C.A. § 40-39-204. Plaintiff was found guilty and was given a  
7 suspended sentence of 364 days in jail on the condition that he relocate and not return to  
8 Tennessee. Dkt. #29-2 at 8-9. Plaintiff currently is incarcerated in Cherokee County,  
9 Georgia, on a charge of failing to register as a sex offender. Dkt. #21 at 12-13; *see* O.C.G.A.  
10 § 42-1-12.

## 11 **II. This Suit.**

12 Plaintiff filed a complaint in this Court against various Tennessee officials and a  
13 private attorney, Philip Harber. Dkt. #1. Plaintiff alleges that he moved to the small town  
14 of Clinton to work as Harber’s legal assistant, but ended up investigating various townfolk  
15 to acquire information that could be used by Harber to slander or blackmail the individuals.  
16 *Id.* at 7. Plaintiff claims that Harber may have sought to run him out of town given his  
17 knowledge of Harber’s alleged unlawful activities. *Id.* Plaintiff further claims that in  
18 retaliation for investigating prominent Clinton residents, the other defendants conspired to  
19 bring false criminal charges against him, banish him from Tennessee, and have him listed on  
20 the National Sex Offender Public Website. *Id.* at 11-13. The complaint asserts civil rights  
21 claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985. *Id.* at 1-2. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief  
22 and \$10 million dollars from each defendant. *Id.* at 13.

23 Defendant Harber seeks dismissal for lack of personal jurisdiction, for improper  
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26 <sup>1</sup>Plaintiff changed his name from Joseph Carlton Engle to Joseph Carlton Holmes in  
December 1998. Dkt. #21 at 14.

27 <sup>2</sup>*See* [http://test.azcorrections.gov/isearch/inmate\\_datasearch/index.aspx](http://test.azcorrections.gov/isearch/inmate_datasearch/index.aspx) (enter inmate  
28 number 041692 in the ADC Inmate Datasearch “Inmate Number” box and click “GO”).

1 venue, and for failure to state a claim for relief. Dkt. #25. Alternatively, he seeks a more  
2 definite statement of the claims asserted against him. *Id.*

### 3 **III. Discussion.**

4 Because federal question jurisdiction exists, the general venue statute, 28 U.S.C.  
5 § 1391(b), applies to this action. *See King v. Russell*, 963 F.2d 1301, 1303 (9th Cir. 1992).  
6 That statute provides that a civil action may be brought only in “a judicial district where any  
7 defendant resides, if all defendants reside in the same State, [or] a judicial district in which  
8 a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred[.]” 28 U.S.C.  
9 § 1391(b)(1)-(2).

10 Harber argues that this Court is an improper venue because he resides in Tennessee  
11 and nothing in the complaint connects this action to Arizona. Dkt. #25 at 2. Although  
12 Harber is the only defendant who has moved to dismiss on the ground of improper venue, the  
13 Court has authority to raise the issue of defective venue on its own motion because the other  
14 defendants have not been served with process and therefore have not waived the defense.  
15 *Costlow v. Weeks*, 790 F.2d 1486, 1488 (9th Cir. 1986); *see Ruiz v. Jolicover*, No. CV 07-  
16 743-PHX-DGC (JJM), 2007 WL 1159594, at \*1 (D. Ariz. Apr. 18, 2007) (“The Court may  
17 raise *sua sponte* the issue of venue when the defendants have not yet filed a responsive  
18 pleading and the time for doing so has not yet run.”) (citing *Costlow*).

19 A review of the complaint makes clear that the District of Arizona is not the proper  
20 venue for this action. The alleged civil rights violations occurred in Anderson County,  
21 Tennessee (*see* Dkt. #1 at 3-11), and all Defendants reside in Tennessee (*id.* at 3). This  
22 action therefore should have been filed in the Eastern District of Tennessee. *See Costlow*,  
23 790 F.2d at 1488 (complaint should have been filed in Alaska rather than Washington  
24 because all defendants resided in Alaska and “virtually all of the activity providing the basis  
25 of the complaint took place in Alaska”); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 123 (defining Tennessee’s  
26 judicial districts).

27 When venue is improper, the Court has discretion to dismiss the action or, “in the  
28 interest of justice, transfer [the] case to any district or division in which it could have been

1 brought.” 28 U.S.C. 1406(a); *see Cook v. Fox*, 537 F.2d 370, 371 (9th Cir. 1976). The  
2 Supreme Court has made clear that “when dismissal of an action for improper venue would  
3 terminate rights without a hearing on the merits because [the] plaintiff’s action would be  
4 barred by a statute of limitations, ‘the interest of justice’ requires that the cause be  
5 transferred.” *Burnett v. N.Y. Cent. R.R. Co.*, 380 U.S. 424, 430 n.7 (1965). If the Court were  
6 to dismiss this action without prejudice, a newly filed complaint may be barred by the statute  
7 of limitations. *See Anrig v. Ringsby United*, 603 F.2d 1319, 1326 (9th Cir. 1978) (noting that  
8 the dismissal of the action for improper venue would deprive the plaintiffs of an available  
9 remedy “due to the passage of time and the running of the statute of limitations”). The Court  
10 therefore concludes that “it is in the interest of justice and ‘particularly appropriate’ to  
11 transfer” this action to the Eastern District of Tennessee. *United States v. Miller-Stauch*  
12 *Constr. Co.*, 904 F. Supp. 1209, (D. Kan. 1995) (citation omitted).

13           Given this ruling, the Court will deny as moot Harber’s motion to dismiss for lack of  
14 personal jurisdiction. The Court will defer to the Eastern District of Tennessee on the  
15 resolution of Harber’s motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim and alternative motion  
16 for a more definite statement. *See Malbco Holdings, LLC. v. AMCO Ins. Co.*, No. CV-07-  
17 389-RHW, 2008 WL 2035522, at \*4 (E.D. Wash. May 12, 2008) (granting motion to transfer  
18 and declining to resolve remaining substantive issues).

19           **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 20           1. Defendant Philip Harber’s motion (Dkt. #25) is **denied** to the extent it seeks  
21 dismissal for improper venue, is **denied as moot** to the extent it seeks  
22 dismissal for lack of personal jurisdiction, and remains pending in all other  
23 respects.

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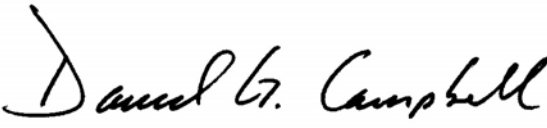
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2. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a), the Clerk is directed to transfer the case to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Northern Division) for all further proceedings.

DATED this 26th day of November, 2008.



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David G. Campbell  
United States District Judge