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

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9 Tucson Women's Center; Family) No. CV-09-1909-PHX-DGC
 Planning Associates; William)
 10 Richardson, M.D.; Paul A. Isaacson,) **ORDER**
 M.D.; and Frank Laudonio, M.D.,)

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Plaintiffs,

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vs.

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14 Arizona Medical Board; Lisa Wynn, in)
 her official capacity as Executive)
 Director of the Arizona Medical Board;)
 15 and Terry Goddard, in his official)
 capacity as Attorney General of Arizona,)

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Defendants.

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19 On September 14, 2009, Plaintiffs filed the present lawsuit against the Arizona
 20 Medical Board, the Arizona Attorney General, and others, challenging the constitutionality
 21 of several abortion statutes and seeking an injunction to prevent their enforcement. Dkt. #1.
 22 On September 22, 2009, a group of proposed intervenors filed a motion to intervene as
 23 defendants. Dkt. #26. Plaintiffs oppose the motion. Dkt. #83. The motion is fully briefed.
 24 For the reasons that follow, the Court will grant the motion to intervene in part and deny it
 25 in part.¹

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27 ¹ The proposed intervenors' request for oral argument is denied. The parties have
 28 fully briefed the issues and oral argument will not aid the Court's decision. *See Lake at Las
 Vegas Investors Group, Inc. v. Pac. Malibu Dev. Corp.*, 933 F.2d 724, 729 (9th Cir. 1991).

1 **I. Background.**

2 Arizona House Bill 2564 (“the Act”) amends Arizona law relating to abortions. The
3 Act was passed by the Arizona Legislature and signed by the Governor in July of 2009.
4 Among other things, the Act prohibits an abortion unless the patient has received certain
5 statutorily-prescribed information, has then waited 24 hours before receiving an abortion, and
6 has consented to the abortion in writing. A.R.S. § 36-2153(A).

7 Plaintiff Tucson Women’s Center is a medical facility that offers a variety of
8 reproductive healthcare services, including abortions. Plaintiff William Richardson, M.D.,
9 operates the center and is a physician licensed to practice medicine in Arizona. Plaintiff
10 Family Planning Associates is a reproductive healthcare facility located in Phoenix. Plaintiff
11 Paul Isaacson, M.D., a licensed physician, is a co-owner of the facility. Plaintiff Frank
12 Laudonio, M.D., is a licensed physician certified in obstetrics and gynecology who provides
13 referrals for abortions, but does not perform them himself.

14 Defendants are the Arizona Medical Board, Lisa Wynn in her official capacity as the
15 Executive Director of the Board, and Arizona Attorney General Terry Goddard. The Arizona
16 Medical Board is responsible for enforcing the Act.

17 The proposed intervenors are made up of two individuals and six organizations.² The
18 American Association of Pro-Life Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Christian Medical
19 and Dental Association, the Catholic Medical Association, and Christian Pharmacists
20 Fellowship International (collectively “medical professional organizations”) are all
21 organizations of licensed physicians and/or medical professionals who oppose the practice
22 of abortion. Dkt. #26 at 4-8.³ Crisis Pregnancy Centers of Greater Phoenix (“CPC”) is a
23 nonprofit organization which operates several pregnancy resource centers in the Phoenix
24 area. *Id.* at 9. The Arizona Catholic Conference (“ACC”) “is the public policy agency of the
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26 ² The Court will not consider whether Ave Maria Pharmacy, PLLC is entitled to
27 intervene, as its motion to intervene has been withdrawn. Dkt. #84 at 2 n.1.

28 ³ Citations to pages in the parties’ filings will be to the page numbers applied by the
Court’s electronic docket at the top of each page.

1 Catholic Dioceses of Gallup, Phoenix, and Tucson” which “advocates for legislation on
2 issues that are addressed by Church doctrine.” *Id.* at 9. Senator Linda Gray and
3 Representative Nancy Barto are members of the Arizona Legislature, and were sponsors of
4 the Act. *Id.* at 3-4. These organizations and individuals ask the Court to allow them to
5 “intervene to defend a state statute for which the organizations have advocated and which
6 protect the constitutional and statutory rights of their members.” *Id.* at 3. They seek to
7 intervene under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a) and 24(b).

8 **II. Rule 24(a).**

9 The Ninth Circuit has established a four-part test for intervention under Rule 24(a).
10 This test requires a proposed intervenor to (1) have a significantly protectable interest in the
11 property or transaction that is the subject of the action, (2) be situated so that the disposition
12 of the action may impair that party’s ability to protect that interest, (3) demonstrate that its
13 interests are not adequately represented by other parties, and (4) move to intervene in a
14 timely manner. *Arakaki v. Cayetano*, 324 F.3d 1078, 1083 (9th Cir. 2003). “In determining
15 whether intervention is appropriate, we are guided primarily by practical and equitable
16 considerations. We generally interpret the requirements broadly in favor of intervention.”
17 *Donnelly v. Glickman*, 159 F.3d 405, 409 (9th Cir. 1998).

18 The proposed intervenors filed a timely motion. Dkt. #83 at 7. The Court will
19 consider the other three requirements in turn.

20 **A. Significantly protectable interest.**

21 In order to demonstrate a protectable interest, each proposed intervenor must establish
22 that (1) its interest is protected under some law and (2) there is a relationship between that
23 legally protected interest and the plaintiffs’ claims. *Donnelly*, 159 F.3d at 409. As to the first
24 requirement, the prospective intervenor need not show that the interest he asserts is protected
25 by the statute under which the litigation is brought. *Sierra Club v. U.S. EPA*, 995 F.2d 1478,
26 1484 (9th Cir. 1993). Rather, he must show that “the interest is protectable under some law,
27 and that there is a relationship between the legally protected interest and the claims at issue.”
28 *Id.* A proposed intervenor satisfies the second requirement “only if the resolution of the

1 plaintiff's claims actually will affect the applicant." *Donnelly*, 159 F.3d at 410 (citations
2 omitted).

3 The Court will consider the intervenors in groups based on their alleged protectable
4 interests. The Court finds that CPC and ACC have sufficient protectable interests, while the
5 medical professional organizations, Representative Barto, and Senator Gray do not.⁴

6 **1. Medical professional organizations.**

7 The medical professional organizations argue that they they are among the class of
8 beneficiaries that § 36-2154 of the Act was intended to protect. *See* A.R.S. § 36-2154. They
9 similarly argue that they have a protectable interest because Plaintiffs' claims could
10 "compromise their members' First Amendment free exercise and free speech and state and
11 federal statutory rights, even leaving them subject to regulatory and/or criminal penalties
12 should they refuse to perform, participate in or refer abortions." Dkt. #26 at 12. Plaintiffs,
13 however, no longer challenge provisions of the Act that protect the right to refuse to provide
14 or participate in an abortion. Dkt. #82. Thus, there is no relationship between the protectable
15 interests asserted by the medical professional organizations and Plaintiffs' claims. Because
16 the motion to intervene does not assert any other interests of the medical professional
17 organizations, Dkt. #26 at 12, they have not shown a right to intervene.⁵

18 **2. CPC.**

19 CPC offers pregnancy resource centers and alternatives to abortion. Because the Act
20 requires that a woman seeking an abortion be informed of the availability of such services,
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22 ⁴ Because the medical professional organizations, Representative Barto, and Senator
23 Gray do not meet this part of the Rule 24(a) test, the Court will not consider whether they
24 meet the other parts of the test. The Court will, however, consider whether they are entitled
25 to permissive intervention under Rule 24(b).

26 ⁵ The medical professional organizations argue in their reply that they "have an
27 interest in articulating the interests of themselves and their patients in defending legislation
28 that is designed to ensure full and accurate information about a decision that is fraught with
emotional consequences." Dkt. #84 at 5 (citation omitted). The Court does not consider
arguments made for the first time in reply memoranda. *See Delgadillo v. Woodford*, 527
F.3d 919, 930 n.4 (9th Cir. 2008).

1 CPC argues that it has a significantly protected interest that would be affected if this portion
2 of the Act were held invalid. Dkt. #26 at 14; *see* A.R.S. § 36-2153(A). CPC does not argue
3 that it has an interest protected by the Act itself, nor could it. The Act does not require that
4 medical professionals inform patients specifically about CPC, and it does not grant CPC a
5 right to enforce any provision. Nor can the Court conclude that the Act was established to
6 protect CPC.

7 It cannot be disputed, however, that CPC has a legally protected right to provide the
8 services and information it espouses. Certainly the laws of Arizona and the United States
9 permitting the operation of such nonprofit organizations protect the right of CPC to exist and
10 act as it does. As noted above, Rule 24(a) requires only that “the interest is protectable under
11 some law.” *Sierra Club*, 995 F.2d at 1484. The question, then, is whether there is a
12 relationship between CPC’s legally protected interests and the claims at issue in this
13 litigation. Invalidation of the 24-hour notice and payment provisions of the Act would not
14 curtail CPC’s right to operate, but such a direct adverse effect is not required. The Ninth
15 Circuit has held “that a party has a sufficient interest for intervention purposes if it will suffer
16 a practical impairment of its interests[.]” *Cal. ex rel. Lockyer v. U.S.*, 450 F.3d 436, 441 (9th
17 Cir. 2006). A statute requiring that physicians throughout Arizona advise every abortion
18 patient of the services provided by nonprofit organizations such as CPC undoubtedly would
19 have the practical effect of furthering the purpose and work of CPC, and invalidation of the
20 statute likewise would have a practical effect on the organization. The Ninth Circuit has
21 recognized the right of nonprofit organizations to intervene even when they have only
22 “interests less plainly protectable by traditional legal doctrines.” *Sierra Club*, 995 F.2d at
23 1482-83 (citing cases). Because Rule 24(a) is to be interpreted “broadly in favor of
24 intervention,” *Donnelly*, 159 F.3d at 409, the Court concludes that CPC has shown a
25 sufficiently protected interest.

26 **3. ACC.**

27 “A public interest group is entitled as a matter of right to intervene in an action
28 challenging the legality of a measure it has supported.” *Idaho Farm Bureau Fed’n v.*

1 *Babbitt*, 58 F.3d 1392, 1397 (9th Cir. 1995); *see, e.g., Sagebrush Rebellion, Inc. v. Watt*, 713
2 F.2d 525, 527 (9th Cir. 1983) (granting intervention to the National Audobon Society
3 because it participated in the administrative process to establish a bird conservation area);
4 *Wash. State Bldg. & Constr. Trades v. Spellman*, 684 F.2d 627 (9th Cir. 1982) (granting
5 intervention to a public interest group that sponsored a statute as an initiative measure);
6 *Idaho v. Freeman*, 625 F.2d 886 (9th Cir. 1980) (granting the National Organization of
7 Women the right to intervene in a suit challenging procedures for ratification of the proposed
8 Equal Rights Amendment, which the organization had championed). ACC advocated for
9 passage of the Act, and argues that it therefore has a sufficient interest to intervene.

10 Plaintiffs argue that only groups which take an “active” role in supporting legislation
11 may intervene under *Idaho Farm Bureau*, that ACC did not assume a leadership role in
12 support of the Act, and that ACC therefore was not sufficiently “active” to warrant
13 intervention. Dkt. #83 at 9. The Court does not agree. Plaintiffs cite no cases holding that
14 only leadership roles entitle public interest groups to intervene. ACC actively supported the
15 Act by providing testimony before the Arizona House Health Committee. Dkt. #83 at 9. The
16 Court cannot conclude that this active support fell below some unspecified level of
17 sufficiency. The Court finds that ACC has a sufficient legal interest under *Idaho Farm*
18 *Bureau*. 58 F.3d at 1397.

19 **4. Representative Barto and Senator Gray.**

20 Representative Barto and Senator Gray argue that they have a sufficiently protected
21 interest “because their legislative votes in favor of [the Act] are in jeopardy of being
22 invalidated by Plaintiffs’ suit.” Dkt. #26 at 13. They rely primarily on two Supreme Court
23 cases, *Raines v. Byrd*, 521 U.S. 811, 823 (1997), and *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 U.S. 438
24 (1939). These cases do not support their position.

25 *Raines* held that legislators do not have standing to challenge the constitutionality of
26 legislation. It noted that their only interest in the legislation arises out of their positions as
27 legislators – positions that are not permanent, that are held only so long as the legislators
28 remain in elected office, and that are held only “as trustee[s] for [their] constituents, not as

1 prerogatives of personal power.” 521 U.S. at 821. The legislators therefore have no personal
2 interest in the constitutionality of a statute, the Supreme Court held, and they therefore lack
3 Article III standing. *Id.* at 823.

4 Representative Barto and Senator Gray likewise have no personal interest in the
5 constitutionality of the Act. Their only interest, even as described in their own
6 memorandum, is to ensure the effectiveness of their votes as legislators. Dkt. #26 at 13. This
7 is precisely the interest the Supreme Court found to be insufficient in *Raines*. If a legislator’s
8 interest in preserving the effectiveness of his or her vote is not sufficient to entitle the
9 legislator to initiate litigation concerning the constitutionality of a statute, it is not sufficient
10 to entitle the legislator to intervene as a matter of right in the same litigation. Representative
11 Barto and Senator Gray have not shown a sufficiently protectable interest to satisfy the
12 requirements of Rule 24(a).⁶

13 **B. Impaired ability to protect an interest.**

14 CPC and ACC must show that the disposition of this action “may as a practical matter
15 impair or impede [their] ability to protect [their] interest.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a)(2).
16 Generally, after finding that a proposed intervenor has a significant protectable interest,
17 courts have “little difficulty concluding” that the disposition of the case may affect it.
18 *Lockyer*, 450 F.3d at 442.

19 Disposition of this action in Plaintiffs’ favor would impair CPC and ACC’s ability to
20 protect their interests. As noted above, a holding that the 24-hour notice provision is invalid
21 would have practical implications for CPC, implications that could not otherwise be avoided
22 by CPC. Such a holding would also be contrary to ACC’s interest in protecting the
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24 ⁶The Supreme Court in *Raines* noted that legislators had been granted standing in the
25 1939 decision in *Coleman*, but limited the holding of *Coleman* to cases where a legislator’s
26 vote had been nullified by the action of another state official. 521 U.S. at 821-823. The
27 votes of Representative Barto and Senator Gray have not been so nullified, and *Raines* makes
28 clear that any potential “nullification” that might arise from the constitutional invalidity of
the Act does not implicate sufficient personal interests to warrant their entry into this case.
The 1997 decision in *Raines* also clearly overrides *Kennedy v. Sampson*, 511 F.2d 430, 435
(D.C. Cir. 1974), the other case cited by the proposed intervenors.

1 constitutionality of the legislation for which it advocated, with no other avenue for ACC to
2 protect that interest. Both CPC and ACC meet this requirement.

3 **C. Adequate representation by Defendants.**

4 The Court must consider “whether the interest of a present party is such that it will
5 undoubtedly make all [of CPC’s and ACC’s] arguments,” “whether the present party is
6 capable and willing to make such arguments,” and “whether [CPC and ACC] would offer any
7 necessary elements to the proceedings that other parties would neglect.” *State of Cal. v.*
8 *Tahoe Reg’l Planning Agency*, 792 F.2d 775, 778 (9th Cir. 1986). A proposed intervenor
9 need only show that the defendant’s representation of its interest “may” be inadequate, a
10 minimal burden. *Trbovich v. United Mine Workers of Am.*, 404 U.S. 428, 538 n.10 (1972).
11 If, however, the proposed intervenor and a defendant have the “same ultimate objective, a
12 presumption of adequacy of representation arises” and the proposed intervenor must make
13 a substantial showing of inadequacy. *Arakaki*, 324 F.3d at 1086.

14 Defendants may not share the same ultimate objective as CPC and ACC. All seek to
15 have the Act held constitutional, but Defendants may accept a limiting interpretation
16 unacceptable to CPC and ACC. This was made clear in Defendants’ response to Plaintiffs’
17 motion for preliminary injunction, in which Defendants argued for a limited scope of § 36-
18 2153(D) in order to preserve its constitutionality. Dkt. #51 at 22-23; *see* A.R.S. § 36-
19 2153(D). A “willingness to suggest a limiting construction in defense of a statute is an
20 important consideration in determining whether the government will adequately represent”
21 the interests of a proposed intervenor. *Lockyer*, 450 F.3d at 444.

22 Moreover, CPC can advance arguments that are illuminative of the private sector
23 health care professional perspective, while ACC can provide the perspective of groups whose
24 advocacy efforts resulted in successful passage of the Act. Dkt. #26 at 17. Both groups may
25 also provide evidence concerning the impact of the Act that Defendants could not provide.

26 **D. Conclusion.**

27 Because CPC and ACC satisfy all four parts of the Rule 24(a) inquiry, the Court will
28 grant their motion to intervene as a matter of right.

1 **III. Rule 24(b).**

2 A court may grant permissive intervention under Rule 24(b) only if the movant
3 provides an independent basis for jurisdiction, the motion is timely, and the movant's claims
4 or defenses have a question of law or fact in common with the main action. *See* Fed. R. Civ.
5 P. 24(b)(1)(A); *Venegas v. Skaggs*, 867 F.2d 527, 529 (9th Cir. 1989). The proposed
6 intervenors have articulated no independent basis for jurisdiction. They do not even make
7 the argument. *See* Dkt. #26 at 18-19, #84 at 8. As a result, they have not made the showing
8 required for permissive intervention under Rule 24(b).

9 **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 10 1. The proposed intervenors' motion to intervene (Dkt. #26) is **granted in part**
11 **and denied in part** as set forth above.
- 12 2. By December 11, 2009, CPC and ACC shall file their answer as intervenor-
13 defendants in this action.

14 DATED this 24th day of November, 2009.

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David G. Campbell
United States District Judge