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13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
14 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
15 **SAN JOSE DIVISION**

16 NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE *et al*

18 Plaintiffs,

19 v.

20 WILBUR L. ROSS *et al*,

21 Defendants.

No. 5:20-cv-05799-LHK

**NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO
INTERVENE BY STATES OF
LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI**

Hr'g Date: TBD

Hr'g Time: TBD

Judge: Hon. Lucy H. Koh

Location: San Jose Courthouse, Courtroom 8

Action Filed: Aug. 18, 2020

1 **TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:**

2 **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that pursuant to Local Rule 7-1(b), the States of Louisiana and
3 Mississippi (collectively, “State Intervenors”) respectfully move to intervene as Defendants in the
4 above-captioned litigation without oral argument and on an expedited basis. Alternatively, the State
5 Intervenors notice that on October 29, 2020, at 1:30 p.m., before the Hon. Lucy H. Koh, 280 South
6 1st Street, San Jose, or such other time as the Court may order, the State Intervenors will and do
7 hereby move for the same relief.

8 This motion is brought pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24. As more fully set
9 forth in the accompanying memorandum, the grounds for the motion are: (a) the motion is timely;
10 (b) the State Intervenors have significant protectable interests; (c) this action has already impeded the
11 State Intervenors’ ability to protect those interests, and the disposition of this action could further
12 impede the State Intervenors’ ability to protect those interests; (d) the current parties do not
13 adequately represent the interests of the State Intervenors; and (e) a separate lawsuit to protect the
14 State Intervenors’ interests would plainly involves common questions of law and fact with this action,
15 and their direct opposition to Plaintiffs’ claims satisfies the “common question” requirement for
16 permissive intervention. Federal Courts have repeatedly permitted States to intervene in disputes
17 over the census, *see, e.g., Utah v. Evans*, 536 U.S. 452, 459 (2002), and this Court should do so here.

18 This motion is based on this motion and the supporting memorandum below; the
19 accompanying Declaration of Joseph S. St. John; and any further papers filed in support of this
20 motion, the argument of counsel, and all pleadings and records on file in this matter.

21 **PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE** that counsel for Louisiana contacted counsel for
22 the parties via email on September 22, 2020. Defendants responded: “Defendants consent, but
23 respectfully urge the Court not to delay resolution of Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction.”
24 Plaintiffs responded but did not provide a position. *See* Exh. 16.

25 **PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that State Intervenors urge that this motion**
26 **not delay the Court’s issuance or denial of a preliminary injunction.**

27 **PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE** that State Intervenors’ proposed answer is
28 attached.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

BACKGROUND

THE DECENNIAL CENSUS

The Constitution requires the federal government to conduct a census every ten years:

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

U.S. Const. art. I, § 2.

Consistent with its express constitutional authority to regulate the “manner” of the census, Congress requires that the Secretary of Commerce, with the aid of the Census Bureau, “*shall*, in the year 1980 and every 10 years thereafter, take a decennial census of population as of the first day of April.” 13 U.S.C. § 141(a) (emphasis added). The resulting “tabulation of total population by States . . . *shall* be completed within 9 months after the census date and reported by the Secretary to the President of the United States.” *Id.* at § 141(b) (emphasis added). The President must then transmit to Congress the tabulation of total population and the number of representatives to which each State is entitled:

On the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the first regular session of the Eighty-second Congress and of each fifth Congress thereafter, the President *shall* transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the seventeenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives by the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

2 U.S.C. § 2a (emphasis added). Additional apportionment and redistricting-related tabulations “*shall* . . . be completed, reported, and transmitted to each respective State within one year after the decennial census date.” 13 U.S.C. § 141(c) (emphasis added). In short, Congress has imposed a series of clear, mandatory deadlines, starting December 31, 2020, for the Secretary and the President to provide census tabulations to Congress and the States.

THE 2020 CENSUS

1
2 On or about December 31, 2018, the Census Bureau released Version 4.0 of its Operation
3 Plan. Exh. 1. The plan contemplated ceasing census data collection at the end of July 2020, *id.* at 108,
4 129, followed by post-processing. But the plan also contemplated “late operational design changes,”
5 *i.e.*, “design changes [that] are required following the completion of key planning and development
6 milestones.” *Id.* at 175. The announced mitigation strategies for such late design changes included
7 “[p]repar[ing] for rapid response to address potential changes and make decisions based on the
8 results of the change-control process.” *Id.* at 176. The plan further contemplated impacts from
9 exogenous limitations on staffing and operations, and included mitigation strategies for those
10 limitations, too. *Id.* at 141, 176.

11 Consistent with its Operation Plan, the Census Bureau began data collection in 2020. But on
12 March 13, the President declared a national emergency based on the outbreak of COVID-19 and the
13 resulting strain on the Nation’s healthcare system. *Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel*
14 *Coronavirus Disease (COVID–19) Outbreak*, 85 Fed. Reg. 15337 (Mar. 18, 2020). On March 15, the
15 Census Bureau announced it was “adjusting some operations” to protect “the health and safety of
16 our staff and the public” while fulfilling its “statutory requirement to deliver the 2020 Census counts
17 to the President on schedule.” Exh. 2. The Census Bureau noted the “planned completion date for
18 data collection for the 2020 Census is July 31, 2020,” but “***that date can and will be adjusted if***
19 ***necessary as the situation evolves . . .***” *Id.* (emphasis added).

20 A few days later, the Census Bureau announced that “2020 Census field operations [would]
21 be suspended” due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Exh. 3. The Census Bureau explained it
22 was doing so “to protect the health and safety of the American public, Census Bureau employees,
23 and everyone going through the hiring process for temporary census taker positions.” *Id.* Then, on
24 April 13, the Census Bureau announced:

25 [T]he Census Bureau is seeking statutory relief from Congress of 120 additional
26 calendar days to deliver final apportionment counts.

27 Under this plan, the Census Bureau would extend the window for field data collection
28 and self-response to October 31, 2020, which will allow for apportionment counts to
be delivered to the President by April 30, 2021, and redistricting data to be delivered
to the states no later than July 31, 2021.

1 Exh. 5. Such a delay would cause significant downstream disruption to States vis-à-vis redistricting
 2 and upcoming elections, would likely trigger costly special legislative sessions, and would yield a
 3 morass of litigation. *See* Exhs. 6, 7, 14, 15, 16. Not surprisingly, although legislation was introduced,
 4 *see, e.g.*, H.R. 6800 § 70201, Congress has thus-far declined to provide relief from the statutory
 5 deadlines it had previously established.¹ Accordingly, on August 3, the Census Bureau announced a
 6 further update to its plan that includes “enumerator awards and the hiring of more employees to
 7 accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts by [the] statutory deadline of
 8 December 31, 2020” Exh. 8. To satisfy they statutory deadline, the Census Bureau announced
 9 that it would end field data collection by September 30, 2020. *Id.*

10 PLAINIFFS SEEK TO PAD THE CENSUS COUNT IN CERTAIN JURISDICTIONS

11 On August 18, 2020, Plaintiffs — represented by a platoon of attorneys — filed suit seeking
 12 to vacate the Census Bureau’s August 3 plan, reinstate the April plan, and enjoin various federal
 13 Defendants from implementing the August 3 plan. Compl. (ECF 1). Plaintiffs’ theories are that the
 14 August 3 plan violates the Enumeration Clause, Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the
 15 Administrative Procedure Act. *Id.* ¶¶ 330-354. Plaintiffs proceed under the remarkable theory that a
 16 federal district court can command federal officers to violate clear statutory law on a subject that the
 17 Constitution expressly assigns to Congressional regulation. *Id.* ¶ 13. In terms of the Administrative
 18 Procedure Act, Plaintiffs urge that a federal district court can set aside an agency action that it finds
 19 arbitrary and capricious and mandate an agency action that is clearly contrary to law.

20 On September 5, the Court granted Plaintiffs’ motion for a temporary restraining order until
 21 a September 17 hearing on Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction. Order (ECF 84) (“TRO”).
 22 The TRO enjoined the federal Defendants from implementing their current plan for the census. *Id.* at
 23 6-7. The status quo would have been an orderly wind-down of census operations in jurisdictions with
 24 adequate enumeration rates, with Census Bureau resources re-directed to jurisdictions — like
 25 Louisiana and Mississippi — that have lagging enumeration rates, followed by cessation of data
 26

27 ¹ The Census Bureau also sought \$1 billion in additional funding. To the extent the cost
 28 census operations exceed the authorized appropriation, the responsible officers or employee of the
 United States Government may be subject to criminal sanctions. 31 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1350.

1 collection so as to facilitate post-processing of the collected data. Fontenot Decl. (ECF 81-1) ¶¶ 66-
2 67, 95-97.

3 That status quo has now been upended. *See id.* at ¶¶ 93-97. The Census Bureau made clear
4 that if data collection is extended beyond September 30, “the Census Bureau would be unable to
5 meet its statutory deadlines to produce apportionment counts prior to December 31, 2020 and
6 redistricting data prior to April 1, 2021.” *Id.* ¶ 100. Yet the TRO included no analysis of the impact
7 on non-parties, including the vast financial impact of special legislative sessions and litigation
8 resulting from delayed census reporting and corresponding delays in reapportionment and
9 redistricting. More pointedly, time has marched toward the Secretary’s statutory deadlines, and
10 Census Bureau resources have been expended in jurisdictions that have acceptable enumeration rates
11 rather than redirected to Louisiana and Mississippi. The effective result – even if the Court vacates
12 the TRO or the Court is reversed on appeal – is the picking of jurisdictional winners by inflating the
13 enumeration in certain jurisdictions while suppressing the enumeration in others by preventing the
14 planned shift in Census Bureau resources.

15 On September 17, the Court extended the TRO “until the Court issues its decision on the
16 preliminary injunction motion or through September 24, 2020, whichever is sooner.” Order (ECF
17 142) (“TRO Extension”). Once again, the Court included no analysis of the impact on non-parties.
18 *See id.* Louisiana learned of this suit and the TRO Extension that afternoon, retained local counsel,
19 and appeared the same day. *See* Notice of Appearance (ECF 144). Recognizing the fast pace of this
20 litigation, Louisiana filed a Notice of Intent to Intervene the next morning. Notice (ECF 146).² That
21 Notice detailed certain of the harms to Louisiana resulting from the Court’s order; generally set forth
22 grounds for intervention; and directed the Court to analogous cases in which the Supreme Court
23 made clear that district courts should not disrupt complex government operations with last-minute
24 injunctions, even when fundamental rights are at stake. *Id.* Given the rapid pace of this litigation,

25 ² Rule 24(c) requires that a motion to intervene “be accompanied by a pleading that sets out
26 the claim or defense for which intervention is sought.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 24; *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a)
27 (listing pleadings). It was impracticable for Louisiana to prepare an answer to Plaintiffs’ 370
28 paragraph Amended Complaint prior to the September 18 status conference. Louisiana therefore
filed an abbreviated Notice of Intent to Intervene and asked to participate in order to protect its
interests.

1 Louisiana also requested permission to participate in a Status Conference and any subsequent
2 conferences or hearings until it could formally move to intervene. *Id.*

3 At a status conference later that day, the Court implicitly denied Louisiana's request to
4 participate. *See* St. John Decl. ¶¶ 10-11. When the federal Defendants attempted to raise the harms
5 apparent from Louisiana's Notice, the Court stated that Louisiana had neither a motion to intervene
6 nor an amicus brief pending. This motion to intervene follows.

7 LEGAL STANDARDS

8 With respect to intervention as of right, "[o]n timely motion, the court must permit anyone to
9 intervene who: (1) is given an unconditional right to intervene by a federal statute; or (2) claims an
10 interest relating to the property or transaction that is the subject of the action, and is so situated that
11 disposing of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede the movant's ability to protect its
12 interest, unless existing parties adequately represent that interest." Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a). "An applicant
13 seeking to intervene as of right under Rule 24 must demonstrate that four requirements are met: (1)
14 the intervention application is timely; (2) the applicant has a significant protectable interest relating to
15 the property or transaction that is the subject of the action; (3) the disposition of the action may, as a
16 practical matter, impair or impede the applicant's ability to protect its interest; and (4) the existing
17 parties may not adequately represent the applicant's interest." *Citizens for Balanced Use v. Montana*
18 *Wilderness Ass'n*, 647 F.3d 893, 897 (9th Cir. 2011). "[I]he requirements are broadly interpreted in
19 favor of intervention." *Id.*

20 With respect to permissive intervention, "[o]n timely motion, the court may permit anyone to
21 intervene who. . . has a claim or defense that shares with the main action a common question of law
22 or fact." Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(b)(1). Additionally, "the court may permit a federal or state governmental
23 officer or agency to intervene if a party's claim or defense is based on . . . a statute or executive order
24 administered by the officer or agency." *Id.* at 24(b)(2). Thus, "permissive intervention requires (1) an
25 independent ground for jurisdiction; (2) a timely motion; and (3) a common question of law and fact
26 between the movant's claim or defense and the main action." *Freedom from Religion Found. v. Geithner*,
27 644 F.3d 836, 843 (9th Cir. 2011).

1 INTERESTS AND GROUNDS FOR INTERVENTION

2 I. The Court should grant intervention as of right.

3 A. The motion is timely.

4 Plaintiffs filed their complaint last month. *See Citizens for Balanced Use v. Montana Wilderness*
5 *Ass’n*, 647 F.3d 893, 897 (9th Cir. 2011) (finding a motion was timely when filed three months after
6 plaintiff’s complaint). The proposed intervention poses no prejudice to the parties, and the State
7 Intervenors have acted promptly after learning of this litigation and the orders imperiling their
8 interests. This motion is therefore timely. *See United States v. Oregon*, 745 F.2d 550, 552 (9th Cir. 1984)
9 (listing considerations for timeliness and finding district court abused its discretion in denying
10 intervention in fifteen year old litigation where litigant’s actions and court order implicated changed
11 circumstances); *see also United States v. Alcan Aluminum, Inc.*, 25 F.3d 1174, 1182-83 (3d Cir. 1994)
12 (finding intervention in four year old litigation timely where intervention was sought 43 days after
13 intervenor became aware its interests were imperiled).

14 B. The State Intervenors have significant protectable interests.

15 The State Intervenors have clear and substantial protectable interests at stake in this action.
16 The “property” that is the subject of this action — particularly given Plaintiffs’ request for
17 nationwide relief — includes the size of the State Intervenors’ Congressional delegations, their
18 proportionate allocation of limited federal resources, and the Equal Protection rights of their citizens.
19 *See Am. Compl.* ¶¶ 304-333. In particular, Plaintiffs seek to boost the census enumeration of their
20 own jurisdictions at the expense of jurisdictions – like Louisiana and Mississippi – with lagging
21 enumeration. *Cf. Forest Conservation Council v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 66 F.3d 1489, 1496 n.8 (9th Cir. 1995)
22 (abrogated on other grounds) (“By allowing parties with a *practical* interest in the outcome of a
23 particular case to intervene, we often prevent or simplify future litigation involving related issues; at
24 the same time, we allow an additional interested party to express its views before the court.”).

1 **C. The disposition of this action could impede the State Intervenor’s ability to**
 2 **protect their interests.**

3 The risk this action poses to the State Intervenor’s interests is readily apparent. According to
 4 the Census Bureau, Mississippi’s self-response rate as of September 19 is only 59.6%, and Louisiana’s
 5 is only 59.3% (placing Mississippi and Louisiana 44th and 46th of the 50 States, respectively). Exh.
 6 10. Likewise, Mississippi’s overall enumeration rate is only 89.6%, and Louisiana’s overall
 7 enumeration rate is only 89.1% (placing them 46th and 48th of the 50 states, respectively). *Id.*

8 That lagging enumeration is compounded by the Intervenor States’ demographics. Census
 9 Bureau estimates that Mississippi’s population is 37.8% African American, with 19.6% of
 10 Mississippi’s population living in poverty.³ Louisiana’s population is similar: 32.8% African American,
 11 with 19.0% of Louisiana’s population living in poverty.⁴ And 26% of Mississippi’s population and
 12 25.5% of Louisiana’s population did not self-report in the 2010 Census, representing hard to count
 13 populations. Exhs. 12, 13. Plaintiffs allege those populations are underrepresented in administrative
 14 records, such that using administrative data to fill in missing information for non-responsive
 15 households will produce a less accurate census. *See* Compl. ¶ 106. Further, Plaintiffs argue that
 16 jurisdictions — like Mississippi and Louisiana — with high numbers of hard-to-count citizens suffer
 17 disproportionately when compared to areas with low numbers of these same groups. Reply (ECF
 18 130) at ECF p.11. Under Plaintiffs’ theory, diversion of Census Bureau resources to increase the
 19 count in jurisdictions with adequate enumeration directly imperils the interests of the Intervenor
 20 States and their residents, who are lagging in enumeration.

21 As explained in Louisiana’s Notice, last-minute interference with large government
 22 undertakings itself creates serious disruption and harm. Not surprisingly, the Supreme Court has
 23 repeatedly rejected such last-minute judicial disruption, especially on a PI or TRO record, even when
 24 fundamental rights are affected. *See, e.g., Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 4-5 (2006); *Williams v. Rhodes*,
 25 393 U.S. 23, 34-35 (1968). The COVID-19 pandemic has not changed that rule. *See Republican Nat’l*
 26 *Comm. v. Democratic Nat’l Comm.*, 140 S. Ct. 1205 (2020). And the census is a vastly larger and more

27 _____
 28 ³ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/MS/BZA210218>

⁴ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/LA>

1 complex operation than the elections where the rule is most commonly applied. *See* Fontenot Decl.
2 (ECF 81-1) ¶ 66-67, 101. Indeed, the Intervenor States respectfully submit that the relief demanded
3 by the Plaintiffs (and to an extent granted by the TRO) will largely serve to deplete Census Bureau
4 resources that could otherwise be expended finalizing the census in the Intervenor States, *see id.* ¶ 96,
5 and that continued micromanagement and delay irreparably harm those States. Indeed, this Court's
6 TRO itself implicates serious Equal Protection concerns vis-à-vis the Intervenor States' citizens. *See*
7 *Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98, 105 (2000). And even if this Court is reversed on appeal, those harms will
8 have occurred and be irremediable. On the other hand, if Plaintiffs succeed, any significant delay in
9 enumeration will necessarily have major impacts on states like Louisiana that have state constitutional
10 or statutory deadlines for redistricting. Exhs. 6, 7, 11, 14-17; *see also, e.g.*, La. Const. art. I sec. 6.
11 Indeed, massive amounts of litigation — including by Plaintiffs — is likely to follow any such delay.

12 **D. The parties do not adequately represent the interests of the State Intervenor.**

13 **1. Neither Plaintiffs nor the federal Government represent the interests of**
14 **the State Intervenor.**

15 Unlike Plaintiffs, the State Intervenor believe the December 31, 2020, statutory deadline is
16 clear, mandatory, and constitutional; and that the April COVID Plan was contrary to law to the
17 extent it would necessarily require violation of that deadline. To that end, the State Intervenor
18 believe the August Re-Plan is adequately supported and was effectively required once it became clear
19 that Congress was unlikely to grant relief from the December 31 deadline. Plaintiffs attacking the
20 August Re-Plan clearly do not represent the State Intervenor's interests.

21 The federal Defendants do not represent the State Intervenor's interests, either. Although the
22 federal Defendants have urged the Court to reject the Am. Complaint, they have made only passing
23 reference to the vast and irreparable harm the TRO and any PI are likely to cause the States vis-à-vis
24 suppressed enumeration and impacts to State deadlines. The federal Defendants also cannot respond
25 to the Plaintiffs' arguments in the same manner the State Intervenor can: as sovereign States in our
26 federal form of government. *See Sagebrush Rebellion*, 713 F.2d at 528 (stating that courts assessing the
27 adequacy of representation consider whether the intervenor offers a necessary element to the
28 proceedings that would be neglected).

1 “In assessing the adequacy of representation, the focus should be on the ‘subject of the
 2 action,’ not just the particular issues before the court at the time of the motion.” *Sw. Ctr. for Biological*
 3 *Diversity v. Berg*, 268 F.3d 810, 823 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing *Sagebrush Rebellion, Inc. v. Watt*, 713 F.2d 525,
 4 528 (9th Cir. 1983)). “[T]he burden of showing inadequacy is ‘minimal,’ and the applicant[s] need
 5 only show that representation of its interests by existing parties ‘may be’ inadequate.” *Id.* (quoting
 6 *Trbovich v. United Mine Workers of Am.*, 404 U.S. 528, 538 n.10 (1972)). The Intervenor States and their
 7 distinct sovereign interests easily satisfy that standard.

8 **2. This Court’s findings regarding the conduct of the federal Defendants**
 9 **compellingly reinforce that they are inadequate to represent the**
 10 **interests of the State Intervenors.**

11 This Court’s findings vis-à-vis the federal Defendants make clear that their representation is
 12 inadequate in-fact. This Court faulted the federal Defendants for the lack of progress in this case, and
 13 – implicitly – the corresponding harm to the State Intervenors from the resulting delay. Indeed, this
 14 Court found that the federal “Defendants’ repeated denial of the existence of an administrative
 15 record and failure to make any attempt to collect the administrative record . . . have necessitated
 16 delay of the preliminary injunction hearing and extension of the TRO.” TRO Extension at 13-14.
 The Court concluded:

17 based on Defendants’ violation of the Court’s Order to Produce the Administrative
 18 Record as discussed above, an extension of the TRO is necessary for Defendants to
 19 produce the OIG production and a privilege log; for the parties to litigate objections
 20 to at least four different grounds of privilege; for United States Magistrate Judges to
 21 resolve the parties’ privilege disputes; for the parties to file supplemental briefs on the
 22 motion for preliminary injunction addressing the OIG production; and for the Court
 23 to hold a hearing on the motion for preliminary injunction and to issue a reasoned
 24 decision.

25 TRO Extension at 17. The Court made a similar finding at yesterday’s preliminary injunction hearing,
 26 concluding that any delay in the preliminary injunction hearing was caused by the federal Defendants’
 27 non-compliance with the Court’s orders. Where the State Intervenors are suffering irreparable harm
 28 as a result of delay and the Court has attributed that delay to the federal Defendants’ non-compliance
 with Court orders, those same federal Defendants clearly cannot be said to adequately represent the
 State Intervenors’ interests.

1 **II. Alternatively, the Court should permit permissive intervention pursuant to Rule 24(b).**

2 Even if this Court does not grant intervention as of right, the Court should permit the State
3 Intervenors to intervene permissively pursuant Rule 24(b). Because the Court's jurisdiction is based
4 on federal questions raised by Plaintiffs and the applicants for intervention do not assert additional
5 claims, the requirement for an independent ground for jurisdiction does not apply. *Freedom from*
6 *Religion Found.*, 644 F.3d at 844. This application is timely for the reasons argued above.

7 Louisiana and Mississippi could partially protect their interests by filing a separate action to
8 compel compliance with the statutory deadline for completing the census and the existing
9 enumeration plan. *See Dep't of Homeland Sec. v. New York*, 140 S. Ct. 599, 599-600 (2020) (Gorsuch, J.,
10 concurring) (reviewing multiple district court litigations and noting that “[u]niversal injunctions have
11 little basis in traditional equitable practice”). But such relief would inherently be partial given the
12 effect of the TRO on other localities, which necessarily depletes Census Bureau resources.
13 Additionally, the delay inherent in pursuing a separate action would adversely affect Louisiana's and
14 Mississippi's interests while census resources continue to be misallocated or depleted. Such an action
15 would, however, clearly involve common questions of law and fact with this one.

16 Moreover, with respect to remedies, the lagging enumeration in the State Intervenors'
17 jurisdictions and the harms articulated by State Intervenors will provide a “helpful, alternative
18 viewpoint” to those offered by Plaintiffs that have pursued litigation causing those very harms,
19 thereby “contribut[ing] to full development of the underlying factual issues and to the just and
20 equitable adjudication of the legal questions presented.” *Pickup v. Brown*, 2012 WL 6024387, at *4
21 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 4, 2012).

22 **CONCLUSION**

23 Federal Courts have repeatedly permitted States to intervene in disputes over the census. *See*,
24 *e.g., Utah v. Evans*, 536 U.S. 452, 459 (2002). For the foregoing reasons, the State Intervenors request
25 the Court do so here and grant their motion to intervene as a matter of right under Rule 24(a) or,
26 alternatively for permissive intervention under Rule 24(b).

1 Dated: September 23, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

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