UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL

Case No.	2:26-cv-00548-HDV-AGR	Date	April 28, 2026
Title	*1776 Project Foundation v. Alberto M. Carvalho et al*		

Present: The Honorable	Hernán D. Vera, United States District Judge

Daniel Torrez	Not Reported
Deputy Clerk	Court Reporter

Attorney(s) Present for Plaintiff(s):	Attorney(s) Present for Defendant(s):
Not Present	Not Present

Proceedings: **(IN CHAMBERS) ORDER GRANTING UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S MOTION TO INTERVENE [15]**

This case involves constitutional challenges to the Los Angeles Unified School District's ("LAUSD") implementation of the Predominately Hispanic, Black, Asian, or Other ("PHBAO") Program. Complaint [Dkt. 1].

Before the Court is the United States of America's Motion to Intervene as Plaintiff. ("Motion") [Dkt. 15]. Neither Plaintiff 1776 Project Foundation nor Defendants Board of Education of the LAUSD, Alberto M. Carvalho, and Scott Schmerelson oppose the United States's intervention. Motion at ii; Defendants' Status Report re the United States' Intervention [Dkt. 26].

Rule 24(a)(1) permits intervention by anyone "given an unconditional right to intervene by a federal statute." Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a)(2). Section 902 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 2000h-2, in turn confers such a right on the United States. It provides:

> Whenever an action has been commenced in any court of the United States seeking relief from the denial of equal protection of the laws under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution on account of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, the Attorney General for or in the name of the United States may intervene in such action upon timely application if the Attorney General certifies that the case is of general public importance. In such

> action the United States shall be entitled to the same relief as if it had instituted the action.

42 U.S.C. § 2000h-2. This action claims that the PHBAO Program violates equal protection based on race, color, or national origin. Complaint ¶¶ 42–48. The Attorney General certified that the case is of "general public importance." *See* Motion, Ex. 2 [Dkt. 15-2]. And the United States' motion is timely—it was filed around one month after the action was initiated, before Defendants had appeared in the action and responded to the complaint or initiated discovery. The United States thus has an "absolute" right to intervene. *Spangler v. United States*, 415 F.2d 1242, 1244 (9th Cir. 1969); *see also Melendres v. Skinner*, 113 F.4th 1126, 1129 n.3 (9th Cir. 2024).

The Motion is thus granted. The United States of America is permitted to intervene and to file its proposed Complaint in Intervention.

IT IS SO ORDERED.