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13 \* *Pro Hac Vice* motion pending  
14

15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
16 DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

17 Guardian News & Media LLC; The  
Associated Press; *The Arizona Republic*, a  
18 division of Phoenix Newspapers, Inc.; KPNX-  
TV Channel 12, a division of Multimedia  
19 Holdings Corporation; KPHO Broadcasting  
Corporation; and Star Publishing Company  
20 d/b/a *Arizona Daily Star*,

21  
22 Plaintiffs,

23 vs.

24 Charles L. Ryan, Director of the Arizona  
Department of Corrections; and Thomas C.  
25 Horne, Arizona Attorney General,  
26

27 Defendants.  
28

) NO.  
) **COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS**  
) **OF 42 U.S.C. § 1983 AND**  
) **EQUITABLE, INJUNCTIVE, AND**  
) **DECLARATORY RELIEF**

1 **To determine whether lethal injection executions are fairly and**  
2 **humanely administered, or whether they ever can be, citizens must**  
3 **have reliable information about the . . . [']procedures,' which are**  
4 **invasive, possibly painful and may give rise to serious complications.**  
**This information is best gathered first-hand or from the media, which**  
**serves as the public's surrogate.**

5 *Cal. First Amendment Coal. v. Woodford*, 299 F.3d 868, 876 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002).

6 Plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys, allege and state as follows:

7 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

8 1. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees the  
9 public an affirmative right of access to certain government proceedings and related  
10 records. Executions are one such proceeding; information about the method of execution  
11 is one such record. Plaintiffs Guardian News & Media LLC ("Guardian US"), The  
12 Associated Press ("AP"), *The Arizona Republic*, KPNX-TV Channel 12 ("KPNX"),  
13 KPHO Broadcasting Corporation ("KPHO"), and Star Publishing Company ("The Star")  
14 bring this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to vindicate the public's right of access to  
15 executions, significant portions of which have been carried out by the State of Arizona in  
16 secret. By withholding information about the source, composition, and quality of the  
17 drugs it uses for lethal injection executions, as well as the qualifications of those chosen  
18 to administer the drugs, the State of Arizona has closed critical governmental proceedings  
19 that have historically been open to the public and undermined the public's ability to  
20 ensure the positive functioning of government.

21 **INTRODUCTION**

22 2. In 1930, the State of Arizona executed Eva Dugan by hanging at the  
23 gallows. The noose around her neck snapped too tightly as she dropped through the trap  
24 door and she was decapitated. Witnesses to the execution, five of whom fainted, were  
25 appalled. See Claudette Simpson, *Eva Dugan: The First—And The Last—Woman To Be*  
26 *Hanged in Arizona*, THE PRESCOTT COURIER (Mar. 27, 1979).

27 3. Public pressure pushed the State of Arizona to adopt a more humane mode  
28 of execution. The State of Arizona instituted the gas chamber in 1934.

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1           4.       In 1992, the State of Arizona executed Donald Eugene Harding using lethal  
2 gas. Harding’s execution was unexpectedly macabre. Members of the media who  
3 witnessed his execution “described a gruesome scene: Mr. Harding gasping, shuddering  
4 and desperately making obscene gestures with both strapped-down hands.” *Gruesome*  
5 *Death in Gas Chamber Pushes Arizona Toward Injections*, N.Y. TIMES (Apr. 25, 1992).

6           5.       The people of Arizona adopted lethal injection by constitutional  
7 amendment in November 1992. *See* Ariz. Rev. Stat. Const. Art. XXII § 22.

8           6.       In 2014, the State of Arizona executed Joseph R. Wood by lethal injection.  
9 Prior to his execution, the State refused to disclose the source, composition, and quality  
10 of its lethal injection drugs. Members of the media expressed concern about the people’s  
11 ability to monitor the executions carried out in their name. *See, e.g.*, Stuart Warner, *Why*  
12 *does The Republic care about lethal injections?*, AZ CENTRAL (June 2, 2014) (“It’s the  
13 state’s job to kill him, but until it does, it’s our job to make sure his death is done right.”).

14           7.       The State of Arizona used fifteen injections over two hours to execute  
15 Mr. Wood. Witnesses described a gasping, painful death. The public still does not know  
16 where the drugs came from, how potent they were, or how their quality was assured.

17           8.       The denial of public information about execution methods in Arizona is a  
18 recent development.

19           9.       Until 2010, lethal injections in Arizona used a three-drug protocol  
20 involving sodium thiopental, pancuronium bromide, and potassium chloride.

21           10.      The Illinois-based pharmaceutical company Hospira was the only FDA  
22 approved manufacturer of sodium thiopental during the time the State of Arizona used  
23 the drug for its executions. As the only provider of the drug, Hospira was publicly  
24 identifiable as its source. Hospira ceased production of sodium thiopental in 2011,  
25 causing a shortage of the drug.

26           11.      In response to the shortage, the Arizona Department of Corrections  
27 (“ADC”) has changed the drug combinations prescribed by its execution protocols at  
28 least three times. The ADC never disclosed the source, composition, or quality of the

1 drugs in response to public requests for that information, preventing democratic oversight  
2 and discussion of the ADC's execution practices.

3 12. Several of the Plaintiffs have made formal requests of ADC to inspect and  
4 copy records disclosing the source, composition, and quality of drugs used to execute  
5 inmates in Arizona.

6 13. ADC has denied these requests, refusing to allow Plaintiffs to inspect or  
7 copy requested records and claiming that the information is "protected."

8 14. An additional 119 inmates remaining on death row in Arizona face  
9 execution by lethal injection. On information and belief, ADC intends to execute these  
10 inmates without disclosing anything to the public about the source of the drugs used.

11 15. Plaintiffs bring this action to challenge ADC's practice of withholding  
12 information about the source, composition, and quality of the drugs used in lethal  
13 injection executions, as well as the qualifications of the team members chosen to  
14 administer the drugs, and to compel ADC to disclose this information to the press and the  
15 public. Moreover, Plaintiffs challenge ADC's refusal to permit witnesses to observe the  
16 totality of the execution, including whether and when the State administers additional  
17 doses of these drugs. ADC's refusal to disclose critical information as to the nature,  
18 source, and protocol for administering the drugs violates the qualified right of access to  
19 government proceedings and records that is guaranteed to the public by the First and  
20 Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

22 16. This case arises under the United States Constitution and presents a federal  
23 question within this Court's jurisdiction under Article III of the Constitution and 28  
24 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1343(a)(3). This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

25 17. This Court has authority to grant declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
26 2201(a), § 2202, and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65.

27 18. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). All Defendants are being sued  
28 in their official capacity, and their official places of business are all located within the

1 State of Arizona. The events giving rise to this Complaint are part of an unconstitutional  
2 state policy, practice, or custom.

3 **PARTIES**

4 19. Plaintiff Guardian US is a digital news service organized in New York,  
5 where it is based, as Guardian News and Media LLC. It was established in 2011 to cover  
6 US and international news for an American audience as the US online presence of the  
7 London-based newspaper *The Guardian*, one of Britain's oldest and most respected news  
8 outlets. Guardian US produces news articles, opinion, live-blogs, and interactive and  
9 multimedia content that currently reaches over 20 million online US readers each month.  
10 Guardian US has reported extensively on the death penalty, including Arizona's refusal  
11 to disclose information about its lethal injection drugs and its subsequent execution of  
12 Joseph R. Wood.

13 20. Plaintiff The Associated Press is a nonprofit news cooperative incorporated  
14 and based in New York. AP is this nation's oldest and largest news organization, serving  
15 as a source of news, photos, graphics, audio, and video for more than one billion people  
16 per day. AP operates a bureau in Phoenix and provides news and content to radio  
17 stations, TV stations, and newspapers located throughout Arizona. AP has reported  
18 extensively on the U.S. death penalty, and its reporters regularly witness executions as  
19 surrogates for the public. An AP reporter witnessed Arizona's recent execution of Joseph  
20 R. Wood.

21 21. Plaintiff *The Arizona Republic* is a division of Phoenix Newspapers, Inc.,  
22 whose ultimate parent corporation is Gannett Company, Inc., a media holding company  
23 incorporated and headquartered in Virginia. *The Arizona Republic* is the largest  
24 newspaper in Arizona and is among the twenty top newspapers in daily circulation in the  
25 United States. *The Arizona Republic* has provided thorough coverage of Arizona's  
26 execution policies, including Arizona's improper obtainment of drugs from foreign  
27 suppliers and its refusal to disclose its drug sources. A reporter from *The Arizona*  
28 *Republic* witnessed Arizona's execution of Joseph R. Wood.

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1           22. Plaintiff KPNX-TV Channel 12 is a division of Multimedia Holdings  
2 Corporation, whose ultimate parent corporation is Gannett Company, Inc., a media  
3 holding company incorporated and headquartered in Virginia. KPNX reaches 2.3 million  
4 viewers every week and is among the top media companies in the Phoenix area. KPNX  
5 provided coverage of the execution of Joseph R. Wood, in collaboration with *The*  
6 *Arizona Republic* reporters.

7           23. Plaintiff KPHO Broadcasting Corporation, the licensee of television  
8 stations KPHO and KTVK, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Meredith Corporation, a  
9 media company incorporated and headquartered in Des Moines, Iowa. KPHO  
10 Broadcasting Company is among the top media companies in the Phoenix area. KPHO  
11 provided coverage of the Joseph R. Wood execution.

12           24. Plaintiff Star Publishing Company does business as the *Arizona Daily Star*.  
13 Star Publishing is a subsidiary of Lee Enterprises, Inc., a Delaware corporation. The  
14 *Daily Star* is a newspaper of record in the Tucson area. The *Daily Star* provided  
15 coverage of the Joseph R. Wood execution.

16           25. Defendant Charles L. Ryan is the Director of the Arizona Department of  
17 Corrections (“ADC”) and is being sued in his official capacity. The ADC has the  
18 authority to order the disclosure of the information sought by Plaintiffs.

19           26. Defendant Thomas C. Horne is the Attorney General of the State of  
20 Arizona and is being sued in his official capacity. Upon information and belief, the  
21 Attorney General’s office under Horne’s direction has the authority to review the ADC’s  
22 public records disclosures.

23                           **VIOLATION OF THE FIRST AND FOURTEENTH**  
24                           **AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION**

25           27. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through  
26 as though more fully set forth herein.

27  
28

1 ***Plaintiffs’ Right Under the Constitution***

2 28. The public has an affirmative, enforceable right of access to certain  
3 government proceedings and records that is secured by the First and Fourteenth  
4 Amendments to the United States Constitution.

5 29. This constitutional right of public access attaches specifically where  
6 (a) certain government proceedings or records historically have been open to the public,  
7 and (b) public access to these proceedings or records plays a significant positive role in  
8 the functioning of government. *Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia*, 448 U.S. 555  
9 (1980); *see also Press-Enterprise Co. v. Superior Court*, 478 U.S. 1 (1986); *Press-*  
10 *Enterprise Co. v. Superior Court*, 464 U.S. 501 (1984); *Globe Newspaper Co. v. Superior*  
11 *Court for Norfolk County*, 457 U.S. 596 (1982). This constitutional access right attaches  
12 to information about the source, composition, and quality of drugs that have been or will  
13 be used by a State to execute an individual in the name of the People, as well as the  
14 qualifications of those who administer the drugs and the protocols determining how they  
15 are administered. The constitutional access right also attaches to the execution itself, and  
16 the public, through designated press representatives, has a right to view the entirety of an  
17 execution.

18 30. Historically, executions—and information concerning how executions are  
19 conducted—have been open to the public. As the United States Court of Appeals for the  
20 Ninth Circuit has noted, “[h]istorically . . . [e]xecutions were fully open events in the  
21 United States[.]” *Cal. First Amendment Coal. v. Woodford*, 299 F.3d 868, 875 (9th Cir.  
22 2002). Hangings, for example, were conducted using scaffolds that were specifically  
23 constructed to accommodate large crowds. *See* STUART BANNER, *THE DEATH PENALTY:*  
24 *AN AMERICAN HISTORY* 10-11 (2002). The citizens who attended and witnessed such  
25 executions often numbered in the thousands. *See* Deborah Denno, *Is Electrocutation an*  
26 *Unconstitutional Method of Execution? The Engineering of Death over the Century*, 35  
27 *WM. & MARY L. REV.* 551, 564 (1994). The public also had access to detailed  
28 information about the size, quality, and production of the rope used in hangings. *See*,

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1 e.g., *The Ropes Made, A peculiar mark of identification upon each*, CINCINNATI  
2 ENQUIRER (Mar. 16, 1897) at 12; *Hanged, Jackson and Walling Jerked Into Eternity*,  
3 SPOKANE DAILY CHRON. (Mar. 20, 1897) at 1.

4 31. Even after executions ceased to be public events, officials in many states  
5 continued to make information about how convicts were executed publicly available.  
6 States disclosed the manufacturer of the poison gas used in the first gas chamber  
7 executions. See SCOTT CHRISTIANSON, *LAST GASP: THE RISE AND FALL OF THE LETHAL*  
8 *CHAMBER* 76-83 (2010). States disclosed facts about the structure and operation of gas  
9 chambers and the qualifications of prison officials responsible for executions. See  
10 Deborah Denno, *Is Electrocution an Unconstitutional Method of Execution? The*  
11 *Engineering of Death over the Century*, 35 WM. & MARY L. REV. 551, 651 (1994).  
12 States also disclosed the procedures for operating lethal injection machines. See *Cold*  
13 *Gray Stone Gas Chamber Carries out Death Penalty*, SUNDAY NEWS & TRIB. (Sept. 27,  
14 1957) at 2.

15 32. In Arizona, the continued right of the public to witness executions is  
16 codified in Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-758, which provides that “at least twelve reputable  
17 citizens” must be invited “to be present at the execution.” Journalists routinely serve as  
18 witnesses at executions as proxies for the general public.

19 33. Public access to such information about the manner by which convicted  
20 criminals are put to death enhances the proper functioning of the execution process and  
21 promotes public confidence in the integrity of the criminal justice system. See, e.g., *Cal.*  
22 *First Amendment Coal.*, 299 F.3d 868 (holding that a prison regulation barring public  
23 viewing of the execution procedures that preceded the actual administration of lethal  
24 injection impermissibly restricted the public’s First Amendment right to view  
25 executions).

26 34. Citizens need information about these executions in order to “determine  
27 whether lethal injection executions are fairly and humanely administered, or whether they  
28 ever can be.” *Cal. First Amendment Coal.*, 299 F.3d at 876. The disclosure of the



1 relevant information reduces the risk that improper, ineffective, or defectively prepared  
2 drugs are used; it allows public oversight of the types of drugs selected to cause death and  
3 the qualifications of those manufacturing the chosen drugs; and it promotes the proper  
4 functioning of everyone involved in the execution process.

5 35. The Constitution compels access to historically available information about  
6 the source, composition, and quality of drugs that have been or will be used in lethal  
7 injection executions because disclosure promotes the functioning of the process itself and  
8 is essential for democratic oversight. The public cannot meaningfully debate the  
9 propriety of lethal injection executions if it is denied access to this essential information  
10 about how individuals are being put to death by the State.

11 36. The constitutional right of public access encompasses a qualified right to  
12 know the source, composition, and quality of drugs, as well as the protocols, that have  
13 been or will be used in lethal injection executions and to view the entirety of an  
14 execution. No proper basis exists for Defendants to abridge the public's constitutional  
15 right of access to this information and to the execution.

16 ***Intentional Violation of Plaintiffs' Constitutional Rights***

17 37. Prior to 2010, information about the State of Arizona's lethal injection  
18 drugs was routinely available to the public. During that time, the ADC obtained sodium  
19 thiopental—the drug called for in its lethal injection protocol—from the pharmaceutical  
20 company Hospira, the only FDA approved manufacturer of the drug. As the sole  
21 approved manufacturer, Hospira was publicly identifiable as the source of the drug.

22 38. Since 2010, the State of Arizona has consistently refused to provide  
23 information about the source, composition, and quality of the drugs called for in its lethal  
24 injection protocols.

25 39. In October 2010, the ADC “refused to disclose to [a death row] Plaintiff  
26 any information regarding [sodium thiopental],” a drug used in its lethal injection  
27 protocol, and “maintained their refusal to disclose even after a direct Court order  
28

1 requiring ‘immediate’ disclosure.” *Landrigan v. Brewer*, 2010 WL 4269559, at \*8 (D.  
2 Ariz. Oct. 25, 2010).

3 40. On October 26, 2010, the ADC executed Jeffrey Landrigan without  
4 disclosing the source, composition, and quality of its lethal injection drugs. The press  
5 eventually discovered that the drugs had been imported from “[a] pharmaceutical supply  
6 house operating out of a storefront driving school in west London.” Michael Kiefer,  
7 *BBC: London storefront supplied Arizona execution drug*, AZ CENTRAL (Jan. 9, 2011).  
8 The Department of Justice then informed the ADC that its import and use of the sodium  
9 thiopental from its London source would violate the Federal Controlled Substance Act.  
10 *See West v. Brewer*, 2011 WL 6724628, at \*5 (D. Ariz. Dec. 21, 2011).

11 41. In 2011, the ADC adopted a new one-drug execution protocol using  
12 pentobarbital. Again, the ADC refused to disclose information about the lethal injection  
13 drugs, including manufacturer, lot number, or expiration date. *See Schad v. Brewer*, 2013  
14 WL 5551668, at \*1 (D. Ariz. Oct. 7, 2013). The Federal District Court ordered the ADC  
15 to provide the requested information. *Id.* at \*10.

16 42. In 2014, the ADC adopted the two-drug protocol involving midazolam and  
17 hydromorphone. Joseph Wood, a death row inmate, requested the name and source of  
18 the drugs to be used in his execution. The ADC refused to disclose the requested  
19 information. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit granted Wood a preliminary  
20 injunction, ordering the ADC to provide the name and provenance of the drugs to be used  
21 in the execution. *Wood v. Ryan*, 2014 WL 3563348, at \*10 (9th Cir. July 19, 2014),  
22 *vacated*, 2014 WL 3600362 (July 22, 2014).

23 43. At Wood’s execution, the ADC administered *fifteen* doses of the two-drug  
24 cocktail to Wood. The ADC administered these additional doses outside of view of the  
25 witnesses to the execution. Wood’s lawyers sought an emergency injunction, and the  
26 ADC falsely represented to the Court that only two injections—not the twelve that had  
27 been made at that point—had been administered. The ADC’s extreme divergence from  
28

1 published protocol and attempt to cover up that divergence strongly undermines the value  
2 of the little information it has provided.

3 44. In September 2014, the Guardian and AP requested that the ADC disclose  
4 the source, composition, and quality of its lethal injection drugs. The ADC refused.

5 45. Upon information and belief, the ADC is purposefully avoiding disclosure  
6 of information otherwise required to be public under the First and Fourteenth  
7 Amendments.

8 46. By protecting the identity of its commercial drug suppliers, the ADC is  
9 intentionally thwarting the right of interested parties to engage in constitutionally  
10 protected activity, as well as the First Amendment right of Plaintiffs to report on the  
11 identity and qualifications of drug suppliers, to report on the quality and efficacy of the  
12 drugs used, or to report on deviations from the intended protocol.

13 47. ADC's refusal to disclose the information sought in Plaintiffs' requests  
14 violated, and continues to violate, Plaintiffs' right of public access guaranteed by the First  
15 and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

16 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

17 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in  
18 their favor and:

- 19 (a) Declare that Plaintiffs have a public right of access protected by the  
20 First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution  
21 to information about the source, composition, and quality of the  
22 lethal injection drugs that have been, are, or will be used in  
23 executions, as well as the qualifications of the team members  
24 selected to perform the execution;
- 25 (b) Declare that Plaintiffs have a public right of access protected by the  
26 First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution  
27 to see and hear the totality of an execution, including whether the  
28 State is administering additional doses of lethal injection drugs;

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- (c) Declare that the Defendants’ refusal to disclose information about the source, composition, and quality of its lethal injection drugs, as well as the qualifications of the team members selected to perform executions violated Plaintiffs’ constitutional right of public access;
- (d) Declare that the Defendants’ refusal to permit witnesses to see and hear the totality of executions, including the State’s administration of additional doses of lethal injection drugs, violated Plaintiffs’ constitutional right of public access;
- (e) Preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the injunction from withholding information about the source, composition, and quality of the lethal injection drugs that have been, are, or will be by the state of Arizona, as well as information about the qualifications of the team members chosen to administer those drugs;
- (f) Preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the injunction from restricting access to the totality of the execution, including when and whether the State is administering additional doses of lethal injection drugs;
- (g) Order Defendants to pay Plaintiffs’ costs and attorney fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988; and
- (h) Grant Plaintiffs such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of October, 2014.

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