

**In the United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT**

RUTHELLE FRANK, ET AL.,
PLAINTIFFS-APPELLEES, CROSS-APPELLANTS,

v.

SCOTT WALKER, ET AL.,
DEFENDANTS-APPELLANTS, CROSS-APPELLEES.

Appeal From The United States District Court
For The Eastern District Of Wisconsin, No. 2:11-CV-1128,
The Honorable Lynn Adelman, Presiding

**BRIEF AND SHORT APPENDIX OF
DEFENDANTS-APPELLANTS, CROSS-APPELLEES**

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Oral Argument Requested

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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

The district court had jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343. Plaintiffs-Appellees, Cross-Appellants (“Plaintiffs”) filed the complaint on December 13, 2011, asserting claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for alleged violations of the Fourteenth and Twenty-Fourth Amendments to the United States Constitution. R.1.¹ Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on March 2, 2012, asserting claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for alleged violations of the Fourteenth and Twenty-Fourth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and also asserting claims under the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10301 (formerly 42 U.S.C. § 1973). R.31. Plaintiffs filed a supplemental complaint on July 27, 2016, adding three new Plaintiffs. A.176–78.²

This Court has jurisdiction over this appeal under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1). This is an interlocutory appeal of a judgment awarding a preliminary injunction, dated July 19, 2016, in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants-Appellants, Cross-Appellees (“Defendants”). A.130–73. Defendants filed a motion to stay the preliminary injunction on July 22, 2016, R.297, which was denied by the district court on July 29, 2016. A.179–85. Defendants filed a timely notice of appeal on July 22, 2016. A.174–75. Plaintiffs’ claims remain in the district court for final judgment.

¹ Citations to the district court record are: “R.[ECF Entry Number]:[Page Number].”

² Citations to the Defendants-Appellants, Cross-Appellees’ Separate Appendix are: “A.[page number].”

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

1. Did the district court enter an unlawfully overbroad preliminary injunction by ordering that an affidavit be made available to all voters who subjectively believe that they should not have to comply with Wisconsin's photo ID law, even those who could obtain such a photo ID with objectively reasonable effort?

2. Can Plaintiffs obtain a class-based preliminary injunction on behalf of a putative class of which they are not members?

3. Can Plaintiffs obtain a class-based preliminary injunction where they do not satisfy the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23?

4. Are Plaintiffs entitled to a preliminary injunction where they cannot show irreparable harm absent relief, given that they could each vote by making reasonable effort?

5. Did the district court properly issue the preliminary injunction, where the injunction imposes significant harms on Defendants and the public?

INTRODUCTION

The district court’s preliminary injunction allows anyone to avoid Wisconsin’s photo ID law by signing an affidavit at the polls stating that the voter does not have an ID because of “work,” “family responsibilities,” or any “other” reason that the voter subjectively believes is sufficient. A.172. As this Court explained, this affidavit is available to those who have “never tried to secure” an ID and “belie[ve] that spending a single minute to obtain a qualifying photo ID is not reasonable.” A.187. This plainly violates *Frank v. Walker*, 819 F.3d 384 (7th Cir. 2016) (“*Frank II*”), which contemplates an as-applied remedy only for “particular persons” who face “high hurdles” to obtaining a photo ID. *Id.* at 386. “Because the district court has not attempted to distinguish genuine difficulties of the kind [*Frank II*] mentioned, 819 F.3d at 385–86, or any other variety of substantial obstacle to voting, from any given voter’s unwillingness to make the effort that the Supreme Court has held that a state can require,” A.187, this preliminary injunction should be vacated.

The injunction should also be vacated because neither Plaintiffs nor anyone else is a member of the putative class: “those eligible to vote in Wisconsin who cannot with reasonable effort obtain a qualifying photo ID.” A.136. The few eligible voters who do not already have a photo ID simply need to make one trip to a Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles (“DMV”) location, fill out a free ID application and present documents every eligible voter has on hand: proof of residency (which is needed in order to register to vote) and proof of identity (including any document with a signature and the voter’s name). DMV will *automatically* issue

a free photo ID to anyone who initiates this simple process, and no one will ever lose their free ID except based upon fraud, ineligibility, failure to respond to DMV inquiries for half a year, or voluntary withdrawal from the process. This achieves the photo ID law's goals of allowing all eligible citizens to vote while preventing fraud and instilling confidence in the integrity of the election process.

Equitable considerations also militate strongly against the preliminary injunction. Plaintiffs cannot show any irreparable harm absent relief because they all either have a photo ID or can obtain one on request. On the other hand, the injunction would impose substantial harms on Defendants and the public. Wisconsin's photo ID law serves the public interests of "the prevention of voter impersonation on election day and the preservation of public confidence in the integrity of elections." *Frank v. Walker*, 768 F.3d 744, 745 (7th Cir. 2014) ("*Frank I*"). The preliminary injunction undermines these interests, requires Wisconsin to adopt an affidavit regime that its Legislature never enacted, and disrupts well-established election administration practices.

The preliminary injunction should be vacated.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. Wisconsin's Photo ID Law And Comprehensive Free ID Program

A. Under Wisconsin's photo ID law, an eligible voter must present one of ten forms of photo ID to vote. Wis. Stat. §§ 5.02(6m), 6.79(2)(a), (2)(d), and 6.87(1); *see* Wis. Stat. § 5.02(6m)(a)–(g). Election officials must verify that the name on the ID conforms to the name on the poll list and that any photograph on the ID reasonably

resembles the elector. *See* Wis. Stat. § 6.79(2)(a); *see also* Wis. Stat. §§ 6.86(1)(ar) & 6.87(1). “[W]hen a person who appears to vote in person lacks a photo ID but says he has one, and therefore casts a provisional ballot, the state will count that ballot if the voter produces the photo ID by the next Friday.” *Frank I*, 768 F.3d at 746; *see* Wis. Stat. §§ 6.79(2)(d) & (3)(b), 6.97(3)(b). A voter who presents a photo ID that does not conform to the voter’s name on the poll list or a photograph that does not reasonably resemble the voter may not vote. Wis. Stat. § 6.79(3)(b).

B. Wisconsin law also establishes a free photo ID program for those who do not have an acceptable photo ID. Wisconsin’s DMV will issue a free photo ID card to anyone who is a U.S. citizen, will be at least 18 years old on the date of the next election, and requests a free ID for voting purposes. Applicants for a free voting ID are required to offer proof of: (1) name and date of birth; (2) identity; (3) residency; (4) U.S. citizenship or other lawful status; and (5) a social security number. A.119; *see* Wis. Admin. Code § Trans 102.15. Under this program, DMV has issued over 420,000 free photo ID cards for voting purposes. A.120.

C. In 2014, DMV created an additional program to help the small number of voters who do not have documents necessary to establish their U.S. citizenship, name, and/or date of birth. This program is called the ID Petition Process, or IDPP. A.120. Individuals lacking necessary documents fill out a form and present documents to prove residency (which is necessary to register to vote, Wis. Stat. § 6.34) and identity (including any document with the applicant’s name and signature). Wis. Admin. Code §§ Trans 102.15(4) & (4m); A.121–21.

For most IDPP applicants, DMV issued a free ID within five days, after simply searching certain official databases. A.121, 127. For more complicated cases, the Compliance, Audit, and Fraud Unit (CAFU) took over. A.122. CAFU investigators “engage[d] in numerous and varied efforts in helping petitioners obtain IDs,” including “poring over ancient documents and forms, searching various databases, examining . . . documents petitioners might provide, [] following up with the petitioners on each possible lead,” “talk[ing] to family members, hospitals, school districts,” and “tak[ing] whatever lead they can find in hopes that DMV can resolve the process and move forward with issuing an ID.” A.123.

From its inception until May 2016, out of 1,389 IDPP petitions, DMV issued 1,132 free IDs. A.124. Of the remaining petitions, 138 were either cancelled by the customer or suspended based on a lack of response from the applicant. A.151. Fifty-two petitions were ultimately denied. A.151.

D. While the IDPP successfully helped most applicants to obtain a free photo ID promptly, DMV identified certain necessary improvements, including “best practices,” “appropriate timelines and standards for action,” and “common-sense steps . . . to ensure consistency in the processing of applications.” 725A3 Wis. Admin. Reg. EmR1618, “Background” (May 16, 2016) (“Wis. EmR1618”).³ Reform of the IDPP was necessary to ensure “that those who cannot obtain acceptable photographic

³ Available at https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/register/2016/725A3/register/emr/emr1618_rule_text/emr1618_rule_text.

identification for voting purposes with reasonable effort will be able to obtain photographic identification.” 724B Wis. Admin. Reg. SS 026-16 (April 25, 2016).⁴

Accordingly, on May 10, 2016, DMV voluntarily adopted a rule in order to comprehensively address the limited number of issues that arose under the IDPP. A.126. Under this current rule, any IDPP applicant is *automatically* mailed, within six business days, either a permanent photo ID (if eligibility can be determined quickly) or a temporary photo ID (if more time for verification is needed). Wis. EmR1618, § 10(a); A.126. If the application is filed during an election week, then “DMV will issue a photo ID receipt by mail on the day that a person makes an application.” A.127.⁵ If the applicant gets a temporary photo ID, then the ID will be renewed automatically. A.126–27.

Under this current law, applicants will always receive a renewing temporary photo ID unless DMV makes one of two determinations. First, if DMV concludes “that it is more likely than not that the name, date of birth or U.S. citizenship provided by the applicant is correct,” then the petitioner obtains a *permanent* photo ID. Wis. EmR1618, § 8. Second, if DMV determines that the applicant has “committed a fraud,” is not eligible to vote, has not responded to multiple DMV inquiries for 180

⁴ Available at https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/register/2016/724B/register/ss/ss_026_16/ss_026_16.

⁵ DMV has since clarified that same-day mailing will be by overnight mail. See Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *People who need an ID to vote are encouraged to get it now* (August 30, 2016), <http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/about-wisdot/newsroom/news-rel/699-co-dmv.aspx>.

straight days, or has requested cancellation of the IDPP, then DMV will deny the petition. Wis. EmR1618, § 8; A.126–27.

The new rule also imposes several deadlines upon DMV. After an IDPP applicant initiates the process, if DMV is unable to verify the “birth information provided by the applicant” in the petition, then DMV must mail notice to the applicant that the agency was unable to verify the information in the petition. Wis. EmR1618, § 8. The letter must seek additional information that would resolve the issue for the applicant. “If the applicant does not respond within 10 days,” then DMV must mail a second letter “with substantially similar contents.” *Id.* If the applicant does not respond within 10 days after the second letter, then DMV must call the applicant. If the applicant still fails to “respond,” and 30 days have elapsed since the first letter, then DMV must send written notice stating that the search has been suspended until the applicant responds to the letters and phone call. *Id.* If the applicant “fails to contact” DMV within 180 days after that point, then DMV must “deny the petition in writing and shall inform the applicant that [DMV] will resume the investigation if the applicant provides additional information,” at which point all the deadlines “shall begin anew.” *Id.*

E. On July 29, 2016, more than two months after Wisconsin adopted the May 2016 rule, the Western District of Wisconsin, in *One Wisconsin Institute, Inc. v. Thomsen*, ordered DMV to implement further adjustments to the IDPP. *One Wis. Inst., Inc. v. Thomsen*, 2016 WL 4059222, No. 15-cv-324, at *55–*56 (W.D. Wis. July 29, 2016). Under the Western District’s order, any IDPP applicant would receive a

permanent “credential valid for voting,” instead of the temporary, automatically renewing ID that DMV currently issues while the verification process is ongoing. *Id.* The Western District also found that “the failure to provide additional information or communication to the DMV is not good cause” for revoking an ID, and that an ID should be revoked only upon a finding of ineligibility. *Id.*

Given these limited differences between the current IDPP and the Western District’s remedy, and the fact that the changes would not impact voters’ rights for the November 2016 general election, the Western District stayed its IDPP remedy, except with regard to the requirement that the State promote the IDPP to the public. The Western District explained that its remedy was not necessary at this time because, under the IDPP, “anyone” who petitions the DMV for an acceptable form of photo ID will at the very least “get a receipt that will serve as a valid ID for the November 2016 election.” *One Wis. Inst., Inc. v. Thomsen*, 2016 WL 4250508, No. 15-cv-324, at *1 (W.D. Wis. Aug. 11, 2016) (order partially granting, partially denying stay).

II. Litigation History

A. On December 13, 2011, Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit, asserting claims under the Fourteenth and Twenty-Fourth Amendments and the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10301 *et seq.* R.1; R.31. On April 29, 2014, the district court permanently enjoined Defendants from enforcing the photo ID law and struck the law down as facially invalid. *Frank v. Walker*, 17 F. Supp. 3d 837, 880 (E.D. Wis. 2014).

B. In *Frank I*, this Court reversed, relying heavily upon *Crawford v. Marion County Election Board*, 553 U.S. 181 (2008). *Crawford* considered Indiana’s photo ID law, which, at the time, was “[f]unctionally identical” to Wisconsin’s law. *Frank I*, 768 F.3d at 750. *Frank I* explained that *Crawford* “concluded that both the prevention of voter impersonation on election day and the preservation of public confidence in the integrity of elections justify a photo ID requirement.” *Id.* at 745. *Frank I* added that *Crawford* decided that the burdens encountered in obtaining a photo ID are not significantly more than the usual burdens of voting, adding that “[t]hese observations hold for Wisconsin as well as for Indiana.” *Id.* at 745–46.

Frank I explained that the “record in *Crawford* contains evidence about the same kind of frustration, encountered by persons born out of state, who are elderly and may have forgotten their birthplaces and birthdates (if their parents ever told them), who are uneducated (and thus may not grasp how to get documents from public agencies), or who are poor (and so may have trouble getting to a public agency, or paying fees for copies of documents).” 768 F.3d at 747. The “judge in Indiana thought, just as the judge in Wisconsin has found, that *some* voters would be unable, as a practical matter, to get photo IDs—because of age or infirmity, lack of ability to pay for birth certificates, or the difficulty of obtaining them from public-records bureaus thousands of miles away in other states.” *Id.* at 748. These difficulties were “deemed [] an inadequate basis for holding Indiana’s law unconstitutional” in *Crawford*. *Id.* at 747. *Frank I* did not foreclose as-applied challenges to all photo ID laws, adding that “if the reason [certain voters] lack photo ID is that the state has

made it impossible, or even hard, for them to *get* photo ID, then ‘disenfranchised’ might be an apt description.” *Frank I*, 768 F.3d at 748.⁶

C. On March 26, 2016, the day after the *Frank I* mandate issued, Plaintiffs sought “judgment in favor of Plaintiffs on certain [constitutional] as-applied claims, which have already been fully tried before this Court.” R.223:2; R.223:8–18. As a remedy, Plaintiffs asked for a permanent “injunction allowing persons to vote at their polling place without presenting an ID but instead by signing an affidavit attesting to their identity and to the difficulties they would face in obtaining ID.” *Frank v. Walker*, 141 F. Supp. 3d 932, 935 (E.D. Wis. 2015); *see* R.222; R.223:18. The district court denied Plaintiffs’ claims as foreclosed by *Frank I. Id.*

D. In *Frank II*, this Court again reversed, explaining that as-applied relief could be “compatible with” *Frank I* and *Crawford*. 819 F.3d at 386–87. Such relief is “potentially sound” if it means granting a tailored remedy to “particular persons” who face “high hurdles,” such that they are “unable to get acceptable photo ID with reasonable effort.” *Id.* at 386. This Court described three categories of voters who could, at least theoretically, qualify for relief: “(1) eligible voters unable to obtain acceptable photo ID with reasonable expense and effort because of name mismatches or other errors in birth certificates or other necessary documents; (2) eligible voters who need a credential from some other agency (such as the Social Security Administration) that will not issue the credential unless Wisconsin’s Department of

⁶ *Frank I* also ruled that Wisconsin’s photo ID law did not violate the Voting Rights Act, 768 F.3d at 755, a claim which Plaintiffs did not thereafter raise on remand, *see* A.012–43.

Motor Vehicles first issues a photo ID, which the DMV won't do until the other credential has been obtained; (3) eligible voters who need a document that no longer exists (such as a birth certificate issued by an agency whose records have been lost in a fire)." *Id.* at 385–86. But any relief for such specific voters—assuming Plaintiffs show they exist—must not impact “the general application of Act 23 to the millions of persons who have or readily can get qualifying photo ID.” *Id.* at 387. Critically, this Court noted that “[t]he state’s administrative agencies may have made other adjustments,” and that the district court must “permit the parties to explore how the state’s system works today before taking up plaintiffs’ remaining substantive contentions.” *Id.* at 388.

E. After *Frank II*, Plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification, to amend their complaint to add additional Plaintiffs, and for preliminary injunctive relief in the form of an affidavit at the polls. R.278. In response to this new motion, Defendants repeatedly sought permission, consistent with this Court’s opinion, *see Frank II*, 819 F.3d at 388, to develop a record on its current law. *See* A.079; A.009–11.

On July 19, 2016, the district court granted Plaintiffs’ motions, denied Defendants’ requests to develop the record, and awarded class-based, preliminary relief.

First, the court allowed Plaintiffs to file a supplemental complaint to add Plaintiffs Melvin Roberson, Leroy Switlick, and James Green. A.132.

Second, the court held that four Plaintiffs had standing to bring this class-based claim. Although Plaintiff Ruthelle Frank had voted “in this year’s elections

without having to show ID under Act 23's 'indefinitely confined' exception," she "prefers to vote in person." A.134–35. Plaintiffs Robertson, Switlick, and Green could bring this case because they "do not currently possess IDs, have been unable to vote in recent elections, and allege they cannot with reasonable effort obtain IDs." A.135. The district court did not find that any of these Plaintiffs had attempted to use the IDPP since it was reformed in May 2016 or that these Plaintiffs could not, in fact, obtain a photo ID by making a single trip to the DMV now.

Third, the court certified a class of "all those eligible to vote in Wisconsin who cannot with reasonable effort obtain a qualifying photo ID." A.136. The court found that the class met the requirement of numerosity because the "DMV ha[d] [] denied IDs to more than 50 applicants" under the pre-2016 IDPP, and "it is likely that many others will be unable to obtain ID with reasonable effort." A.137. In finding that Plaintiffs had also satisfied commonality and typicality, the court concluded that all Plaintiffs and those in the proposed class present the question of whether the photo ID law "violate[s] the Constitution," and that their claims share "the same essential characteristics." A.138. The court also found that its broad definition of the class—defining all class members as those who face unconstitutional burdens—was not too vague because Rule 23's "notice and [] opt out" procedures do not apply and the "lack of greater definiteness will not impede the adjudication of the class's claims or the implementation of the affidavit remedy." A.141. As the court explained, its affidavit remedy is provided to "all voters and allow[s] those who complete [it] to receive a ballot without producing an ID." A.142.

Fourth, the district court engaged in a lengthy examination of several individuals who claimed problems obtaining a photo ID under the pre-2016 IDPP. A.151–59. The district court relied on testimony from the *One Wisconsin Institute* trial, which only examined IDPP dispositions before DMV reformed the process in May 2016. A.151–59. The district court did not identify a single individual who had failed to get a free ID under current law.

Finally, the court ordered Defendants to implement and publicize an affidavit procedure for the November 2016 election. A.171–72. This affidavit must allow each voter to “declare under penalty of perjury” that he or she has “been unable to obtain acceptable photo identification with reasonable effort.” A.172. The voter can then check “lack of transportation,” “lack of birth certificate or other documents needed to obtain photo ID,” “work schedule,” “disability or illness,” “family responsibilities,” or “other.” A.172. If the voter checks “other,” there is a space to identify any reason. A.172. The district court also ordered that, as part of the affidavit procedure, “[n]o person may challenge the sufficiency of the reason given by the voter.” A.172 (emphasis added).

F. On August 10, 2016, this Court stayed the district court’s injunction, explaining that, under *Frank II*, “anyone who is eligible to vote in Wisconsin, but cannot obtain a qualifying photo ID with reasonable effort, is entitled to an accommodation that will permit him or her to cast a ballot.” A.186. The district court’s injunction went beyond this narrow, as-applied relief by permitting an affidavit exception for those who cannot obtain an ID because of “work,” “family

responsibilities,” and even those who simply “belie[ve] that spending a single minute to obtain a qualifying photo ID is not reasonable.” A.187. Therefore, this Court held that “[b]ecause the district court has not attempted to distinguish genuine difficulties of the kind our opinion mentioned, 819 F.3d at 385–86, or any other variety of substantial obstacle to voting, from any given voter’s unwillingness to make the effort that the Supreme Court has held that a state can require, there is a substantial likelihood that the injunction will be reversed on appeal.” A.187.

On August 15, 2016, this Court denied Plaintiffs’ reconsideration request, explaining that Wisconsin’s IDPP procedures provide a “photo ID on request” to “any applicant,” “unless the state shows that a given applicant is ineligible to vote, has committed fraud, or does not answer queries for six months.” A.231. This system, as the Western District concluded in *One Wisconsin Institute*, “is generally adequate to ensure that all qualified voters receive photo IDs . . . at least through this November’s election.” A.231. “The fact that anyone who applies under the IDPP will receive a receipt entitling him or her to vote in November means that further temporary relief, such as the injunction issued by the Eastern District, is unnecessary. The relative merits of the three competing approaches—the state’s, the Eastern District’s, and the Western District’s—safely can be left to decision in the ordinary course, after full briefing and argument.” A.231.

On August 26, 2016, this Court denied Plaintiffs’ Petition For Initial Hearing, which denial was amended on August 29, 2016. A.232–35.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

I. The preliminary injunction must be vacated because it “exceed[s] the extent of the plaintiff[s’] protectable rights.” *Int’l Kennel Club of Chicago, Inc. v. Mighty Star, Inc.*, 846 F.2d 1079, 1094 (7th Cir. 1988). While *Frank II* recognized that the district court could award relief to those individuals who cannot obtain a qualifying photo ID with reasonable effort, the district court awarded Plaintiffs a broad remedy without “attempting to identify these voters, or to identify the kinds of situations in which the state’s procedures fall short.” A.186–87. By allowing “any registered voter to declare by affidavit that reasonable effort would not produce a photo ID—even if the voter has never tried to secure one,” A.186–87, the preliminary injunction is overbroad and must be vacated on that basis alone.

II. Plaintiffs are entitled to no preliminary relief because they have no reasonable likelihood of success on the merits.

A. No Plaintiff is a “member of the class which [they] seek[] to represent.” *Sosna v. Iowa*, 419 U.S. 393, 403 (1975). The district court found only four Plaintiffs with standing, but the undisputed record establishes that each of these voters will *automatically* receive a free photo ID if they make a single trip to DMV and apply. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are not part of the class of those “eligible to vote in Wisconsin who cannot with reasonable effort obtain a qualifying photo ID.” A.136.

B. Plaintiffs also cannot meet the requirements of Rule 23.

1. Plaintiffs have not identified a “numerous[]” class, but have instead chosen to rely on stale anecdotes about individuals who have not attempted to obtain

an ID under DMV's current law. Contrary to the district court's analysis, no voter who lacks a birth certificate or has a name mismatch will be refused a free ID on that basis. And while the district court made broad claims about people being denied IDs because they could not prove identity, neither Plaintiffs nor the district court were able to identify a single individual who lacks such a commonly available proof. Similarly, there is no evidence of "numerous[]" voters who cannot vote because of health reasons (the law already exempts those individuals), or because they could not get to DMV in time (the election is many weeks away).

2. Plaintiffs do not assert "common[]" claims, but instead present unusual circumstances, such as one voter who is refusing to work with DMV upon the advice of counsel, and another voter who simply prefers to vote without an ID, even though she can vote and has voted under the current law.

3. Plaintiffs fail to satisfy the typicality requirement for much the same reasons: the particular issues they raise involve atypical circumstances.

4. Instead of adhering to this Court's direction to "identify the[] voters" who actually encounter high hurdles, or "to identify the kinds of situations in which the state's procedures fall short," A.186–87, the district court created a vague, "fail-safe" class, which is unlawful.

III. The district court improperly concluded that Plaintiffs would suffer irreparable harm. No Plaintiff will be unable to vote since any eligible voter can obtain a photo ID by making one trip to the DMV.

IV. Finally, the preliminary injunction will impose substantial harm on the public and Defendants. Wisconsin’s photo ID law serves the public interests of “the prevention of voter impersonation on election day and the preservation of public confidence in the integrity of elections.” *Frank I*, 768 F.3d at 745. The preliminary injunction here undermines these interests and harms the State by enjoining a law enacted by the Legislature, and then replacing it with an entirely unaccountable subjective affidavit regime.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

“A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as of right,” *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008), and is available “only when the movant shows clear need,” *Turnell v. CentiMark Corp.*, 796 F.3d 656, 661 (7th Cir. 2015). “In reviewing the grant or denial of a preliminary injunction, we review a district court’s findings of fact for clear error, its balancing of the factors of a preliminary injunction for an abuse of discretion, and its legal conclusions de novo.” *Platinum Home Mortg. Corp. v. Platinum Fin. Grp., Inc.*, 149 F.3d 722, 726 (7th Cir. 1998). In addition, an injunction must be vacated on appeal if it is overbroad. *Int’l Kennel Club*, 846 F.2d at 1094.

ARGUMENT

I. The Preliminary Injunction Is Unlawfully Overbroad

A district court acts unlawfully when it issues an injunction with a scope that “exceed[s] the extent of the plaintiff[s]’ protectable rights.” *Int’l Kennel Club*, 846 F.2d at 1094. This rule derives from the principle that an injunction must be no broader

“than necessary to provide complete relief to plaintiffs,” *Califano v. Yamasaki*, 442 U.S. 682, 702 (1979), and thus should be sufficiently tailored in order to “prohibit no more than the violation established in the litigation or similar conduct reasonably related to the violation.” *EEOC v. AutoZone, Inc.*, 707 F.3d 824, 841 (7th Cir. 2013).

The preliminary injunction in the present case is overbroad because it extends well beyond Plaintiffs’ “protectable rights.” *Int’l Kennel Club*, 846 F.2d at 1094. *Frank II* held that the only relevant protectable rights at issue in this case are for those voters “who cannot obtain qualifying ID with reasonable effort.” *Frank II*, 819 F.3d at 388. Under *Frank II*, ordering relief to benefit those who “readily can get qualifying photo ID” would be impermissible. *Id.* at 386–87.

The preliminary injunction here is overbroad because it permits any voter without a photo ID to evade Wisconsin’s photo ID law if the voter subjectively believes that any of the following reasons imposes an unreasonable burden:

- ___ Lack of transportation
- ___ Lack of birth certificate or other documents needed to obtain photo ID
- ___ Work schedule
- ___ Disability or illness
- ___ Family responsibilities
- ___ Other (please identify).

A.172. Each of these reasons is, *objectively*, not a sufficient basis for concluding that the voter “cannot obtain qualifying photo ID with reasonable effort,” under current Wisconsin law. *Frank II*, 819 F.3d at 388. A “birth certificate” is not “needed to obtain

a photo ID” under Wisconsin’s current law. A.172; *see* Wis. EmR1618, § 8. As for “transportation,” “work schedule,” and “family responsibilities,” those apply just as much to someone who travels to the polls to vote, meaning that these do not qualify as unreasonable burdens under *Crawford*. 553 U.S. at 198 (opinion of Stevens, J.). As for “[d]isability or illness,” anyone who is too ill to travel to either the DMV or the polls can vote absentee, without photo ID, pursuant to a statutory exception. Wis. Stat. §§ 6.86(2)(a) & 6.87(4)(b)2. Put another way, anyone who can readily overcome transportation, work schedule, family responsibilities, and health issues to come to the polls and sign the district court’s subjective affidavit can—in the very same way—make a single trip to the DMV and then obtain a free photo ID. Objectively speaking, such voters can “obtain qualifying photo ID with reasonable effort.” *Frank II*, 819 F.3d at 388. Finally, the “Other” option allows the voter to place “anything in the ‘other’ box, including a belief that spending a single minute to obtain a qualifying photo ID is not reasonable.” A.187.

In all, as this Court explained, the district court’s subjective affidavit “allows any registered voter” to decide “why reasonable effort would not produce a qualifying photo ID.” A.187. No matter what the voter selects—and no matter how legally deficient the “reason” is—“[n]o person may challenge the sufficiency of the reason.” A.172. This is a system under which anyone can “disregard [a legal] requirement[]” if he feels that “he has not been fairly dealt with,” inviting every man to “become a law unto himself.” *Somlo v. C. A. B.*, 367 F.2d 791, 793 (7th Cir. 1966). Because the injunction does not “distinguish [between] genuine difficulties” mentioned in *Frank*

II, 819 F.3d at 385–86, “or any other variety of substantial obstacle[s] to voting, from any given voter’s unwillingness to make the effort that the Supreme Court has held that a state can require,” A.187, the injunction is overbroad and must be vacated.

II. Plaintiffs Have No Likelihood Of Success

No preliminary injunction should have been issued because Plaintiffs have not demonstrated “a reasonable likelihood of success on the merits” on their class-based claim. *Turnell v. CentiMark Corp.*, 796 F.3d 656, 662 (7th Cir. 2015).

A. Plaintiffs Are Not Members Of The Class They Seek To Represent

The district court granted preliminary relief for the following class: “all those eligible to vote in Wisconsin who cannot with reasonable effort obtain a qualifying photo ID.” A.136. To show likelihood of success, Plaintiffs would have to “demonstrate [their] compliance” with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and related standing principles. *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338, 350 (2011). Specifically, Plaintiffs must show that they are “member[s] of the class which [they] seek[] to represent at the time the class action is certified by the district court.” *Sosna*, 419 U.S. at 403. Further elaborating on this point, the Supreme Court has “repeatedly held that a class representative must be part of the class and possess the same interest and suffer the same injury as the class members.” *Gen. Tel. Co. of Sw. v. Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 156 (1982) (citation omitted).

Plaintiffs fall outside the class they purport to represent. As a threshold matter, most of the Plaintiffs already have a photo ID, *see* A.241–42, A.134, so they clearly are outside of the class of those who cannot obtain a photo ID with “reasonable

effort.” A.136. As to the four Plaintiffs who do not yet have a photo ID—Ruthelle Frank, Leroy Switlick, James Green, and Melvin Robertson—each could obtain an ID by making a single trip to DMV and applying for one. DMV officials testified regarding Frank’s situation, stating on two occasions that she *would* receive an ID if she just applied. A.007; A.128. Switlick already has (at least) a birth certificate, a proof of residency, and a Medicare card. A.061; A.245–46. This would entitle him to a free photo ID with one trip to DMV under current law. Indeed, the only reason Switlick lacks photo ID now is because his attorney told him not to communicate with DMV. A.249–50. James Green has sufficient documentation to prove identity under the IDPP, A.064, and so does Robertson, A.059,⁷ but neither have tried under current law. In short, the undisputed record evidence establishes that each of these Plaintiffs could receive a free photo ID by gathering a couple of documents that they already have, going to a DMV location, filling out a form, and posing for a photo. Or, if they are incapacitated such that they are unable to go to DMV even one time without experiencing unreasonable physical difficulties, they can vote without a photo ID under Wis. Stat. §§ 6.86(2)(a) & 6.87(4)(b)2, as Frank did earlier this year, A.134–35.

The district court believed that those Plaintiffs who have sought photo IDs under the old law should not have to do so now. A.135. But the question is whether Plaintiffs are part of the class “at the time the class action is certified,” *Sosna*, 419

⁷ Presumably, both have access to proof of residency, which is required to register to vote. And DOT has made it easy for homeless people to prove residency. See Residency Documentation for Homeless Individuals (revised Dec. 2011), *available at* <http://wisconsin.gov/Documents/dmv/shared/homeless-residency.pdf>.

U.S. at 403, meaning that the *only* relevant issue is whether Plaintiffs would have obtained a photo ID by expending reasonable effort at the time the district court issued its decision. As explained above, each Plaintiff could have, in fact, obtained a photo ID on request at that time.

Before the district court, Plaintiffs argued that Green and Switlick fall within the class because they “lack acceptable proof of identity” necessary for the IDPP. A.039. The district court properly did not rely upon this false assertion. Switlick and Green claimed only that they have no social security card, A.064, or identification with a photograph, A.061. But it is undisputed that an applicant may be issued a free photo ID “without a social security number,” Wis. EmR1618, § 4, and does not need to have a photo ID already. Applicants may prove identity with many readily available documents, including any “supporting document identifying the person by name and bearing the person’s signature, a reproduction of the person’s signature, or a photograph of the person.” Wis. Admin. Code §§ Trans 102.15(4) & (5)(a). All four Plaintiffs that lack a photo ID have testified or submitted declarations that they have official documents that would contain their names and signatures. Frank and Robertson have social security cards, A.047, A.059; Green has a food stamp card,⁸

⁸ See Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Wisconsin QUEST Card, <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/foodshare/ebt.htm> (last visited Aug. 31, 2016).

A.064; and Switlick has a Medicare card⁹ (and, perhaps, a social security card¹⁰), A.246. This is sufficient to establish Plaintiffs' identities.

B. Plaintiffs Cannot Satisfy Rule 23's Class Action Requirements

There are four prerequisites to a class action under Rule 23: numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequate representation. *Rosario v. Livaditis*, 963 F.2d 1013, 1017 (7th Cir. 1992). "Once these four prerequisites are satisfied, the potential class must also satisfy at least one provision of Rule 23(b)." *Id.* Moreover, a class must be "defined by objective criteria"—the so-called "ascertainability" requirement. *Mullins v. Direct Digital, LLC*, 795 F.3d 654, 657 (7th Cir. 2015). Plaintiffs have no likelihood of success because they cannot satisfy many of these legally necessary prerequisites for class-based relief.

1. Numerosity

To obtain class-based relief, Plaintiffs must "demonstrat[e]"—beyond "mere speculation"—that enough Wisconsinites fall within the defined class to satisfy Rule 23(a)'s numerosity requirement. *See Roe v. Town of Highland*, 909 F.2d 1097, 1100 n.4 (7th Cir. 1990) (citation omitted). This means that the proposed "class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). The numerosity requirement is not tied to any fixed numerical threshold—the inquiry

⁹ See Medicare.gov, Your Medicare card, <https://www.medicare.gov/forms-help-and-resources/your-medicare-card.html> (last visited Aug. 31, 2016).

¹⁰ During the *One Wisconsin Institute* trial, Switlick testified that he had both a social security card and a Medicare card. A.246. In his declaration filed in this case, he represented that he does not, in fact, have a social security card, A.063, but did not contradict his sworn testimony that he has a Medicare card, which is sufficient to prove identity.

“requires examination of the specific facts of each case and imposes no absolute limitations.” *Gen. Tel. Co. of the Nw., Inc. v. EEOC*, 446 U.S. 318, 330 (1980). Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has noted with approval that classes of up to 37 and 35–45 individuals have been denied class treatment on this basis. *Id.* at 330 & n.14.

The district court here found that Plaintiffs had satisfied numerosity because of alleged shortfalls in Wisconsin’s free ID program. An examination of the court’s reasons illustrates beyond any serious dispute that there are simply not “numerous” individuals who fall within the district court’s class: those “eligible to vote in Wisconsin who cannot with reasonable effort obtain a qualifying photo ID.” A.136. Indeed, neither Plaintiffs nor the district court have identified even a single individual who falls within this class.

First, the district court pointed to two examples of voters running into trouble trying to address name mismatches under the pre–May 2016 IDPP. A.153–54. Under current law, however, someone with a name mismatch can fill out a form at the start of the IDPP. Wis. EmR1618, §§ 1–3; A.125–26. In addition, a name mismatch is *not* one of the permissible bases for denying a free photo ID, thus providing an extra layer of protection for such voters. A.126–27. An ID can be denied only based on fraud, ineligibility, failure to respond for half a year, or voluntary withdrawal from the process. Wis. EmR1618, § 8; *see also* A.126–27. Accordingly, in the words of this Court’s first category from *Frank II*, current law fully and completely addresses the

situation of “name mismatches or other errors in birth certificates or other necessary documents.” *Frank II*, 819 F.3d at 386.¹¹

Second, the district court observed that current law does “not relieve an applicant from having to produce a document that proves his or her identity.” A.156–57. But Plaintiffs failed to identify a single individual who lacks proof of identity, and could not easily obtain proof of identity “on request.” *Frank II*, 819 F.3d at 386. Identity is established by readily available documents like social security cards, marriage certificates, various tax forms and pay stubs, or any “supporting document identifying the person by name and bearing the person’s signature, a reproduction of the person’s signature, or a photograph of the person.” Wis. Admin. Code § Trans 102.15(4).¹² Plaintiffs’ failure to find even one eligible voter who lacks proof of identity serves as powerful evidence that this is not a problem. Thus, to address this Court’s second category from *Frank II*, there are simply no “eligible voters who need a credential from some other agency (such as the Social Security Administration) that

¹¹ Plaintiffs have since argued that Frank, Christine Krucki, and Bernice Kvidera have “name mismatches” and “do not qualify for IDPP.” A.221. But the record reveals that these individuals would receive a photo ID if they made a single trip to the DMV. If Frank used the IDPP, she would receive an ID. A.001–8, A.128–29. Krucki would receive a free ID under current law, since she has both proof of identity and proof of residency. A.065. And Bernice Kvidera (who has a social security card, A.072) has not indicated *any* attempt to use the IDPP or DMV’s common-law name change affidavit, both of which would be readily available for her. A.071–72.

¹² DMV will not accept a document if it “has reason to suspect its authenticity.” See Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Acceptable documents for proof of identity* <http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/dmv/license-drvs/how-to-apply/identity.aspx> (last visited Aug. 30, 2016). Documents such as social security cards, marriage certificates, state-issued food assistance cards, tax forms, Medicare cards and the like, *see supra* pp. 23–24, are, of course, facially authentic.

will not issue the credential unless [DMV] first issues a photo ID, which the DMV won't do until the other credential has been obtained," 819 F.3d at 386, including because a social security card is simply not required.

Third, the district court recited the difficulties of a few applicants under the pre-May 2016 IDPP relating to birth certificates, A.152–53, or needing to stay in touch with DMV multiple times in a short period of time. A.156. Wisconsin specifically addressed those few issues in its May 2016 rule. Under current law, someone lacking a birth certificate will receive a free photo ID within six business days and can be denied renewal only upon a finding of fraud, ineligibility, failure to respond for 180 days, or request to withdraw. A.126–27; Wis. EmR1618, § 8. Therefore, addressing this Court's third category from *Frank II*, current law completely resolves the situation of "eligible voters who need a document that no longer exists (such as a birth certificate issued by an agency whose records have been lost in a fire)," 819 F.3d at 386, by ensuring that such voters will automatically get a free ID with reasonable effort, including never mandating the production of a birth certificate.

Fourth, the district court claimed that current law creates problems for those "who because of health reasons cannot travel easily, those without reasonable access to transportation to the DMV, and those who cannot afford to miss work for the time required to make a trip to the DMV." A.158. But individuals with health problems preventing them from traveling to DMV are already exempt from the photo ID law. Wis. Stat. §§ 6.86(2)(a) & 6.87(4)(b)2. Beyond those too ill or infirm to travel, the

district court's concerns regarding transportation, family issues, or work duties do not rise to the level of an unconstitutional burden under *Crawford*, which held that it was reasonable to require “a trip to the [D]MV, gathering the required documents, and posing for a photograph.” *Crawford*, 553 U.S. at 198 (opinion of Stevens, J.).¹³

Fifth, the district court stated that Wisconsin's photo ID law may be a burden for those voters “without qualifying ID on election day [who] might be unable to obtain ID in time to have their ballots counted without going to unreasonable lengths.” A.158–59. As a threshold matter, the few voters who do not yet have a photo ID have more than two months to ask for a free ID from DMV in the normal course. For those who choose to wait until election week, DMV will overnight mail same-day, free IDs during election week, *see supra* p. 7. Voters may vote without ID on the day of the election, obtain a free photo ID from DMV, and then must present the photo ID by 4 p.m. on the Friday after the election. Wis. Stat. §§ 6.79(3)(b) & 6.97(3)(b).¹⁴

¹³ Plaintiffs have since cited Rachel Fon as having this issue. A.220. But Fon appears to already have a “Wisconsin photo identification card,” A.068, which may be used for voting, *see* Wis. Stat. § 5.02(6m)(a). In any event, if Fon for some reason no longer has this photo ID *and* cannot reasonably make even a single trip to the DMV to ask for a free ID without undue physical hardship, then she is exempt from the photo ID law and may vote by mail without an ID. *See* Wis. Stat. §§ 6.86(2)(a) & 6.87(4)(b)2.

¹⁴ Plaintiffs have since argued that two individuals were “disenfranchised” because they were unable to get to the DMV on time in a prior election. A.221. Miguel Angel Vega and Alexandra Kirschner arrived at the polls believing they could use out-of-state driver's licenses as proof of ID. A.070; A.073. If an individual does not know what the law provides, then he or she may cast a provisional ballot. *See* Wis. Stat. §§ 6.79(3)(b) & 6.97(3)(b). If an IDPP petition is filed during an election week, then “DMV will issue a photo ID receipt by mail on the day that a person makes an application.” A.127.

Sixth, the district court claimed that current law is not adequate because applicants “will eventually be denied an ID card because the DMV will be unable to verify their qualifications.” A.160–61. But voters will stop receiving free IDs only because of fraud, ineligibility, failure to respond for 180 days, or voluntary withdrawal. Wis. EmR1618, § 8; A.126–27. In any event, situations that may occur only “eventually” cannot justify preliminary relief. *See Winter*, 555 U.S. at 22.

Seventh, the district court cited two examples of DMV personnel not properly informing applicants about the IDPP or common law name-change processes in 2015. A.155. That DMV personnel appear to have made mistakes with regard to a few individuals out of more 420,000 who have applied for a free ID is no basis to conclude that the class is sufficiently numerous under Rule 23. A couple of inadvertent errors can occur under any system administered by human beings, including the district court’s affidavit procedure.

Finally, the district court claimed that “because there are likely thousands of eligible voters in Wisconsin who lack qualifying ID . . . it is virtually self-evident” that many people will have problems. A.151. This is baseless speculation and is false in light of current law’s comprehensive nature.

2. Commonality

Plaintiffs likewise cannot show that “there are questions of law or fact common to the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). “Commonality requires the plaintiff to demonstrate that the class members have suffered the same injury.” *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 349–50 (citation omitted). “This does not mean merely that they have all suffered

a violation of the same provision of law.” *Id.* at 350. Plaintiffs’ claims must all depend on a “common contention” that “can productively be litigated at once.” *Id.* That common contention, moreover, must be of such a nature that the “determination of its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the claims in one stroke.” *Id.* “What matters to class certification is not the raising of common ‘questions’—even in droves—but, rather the capacity of a classwide proceeding to generate common *answers* apt to drive the resolution of the litigation.” *Id.* (citation omitted).

Here, Plaintiffs who do not have a photo ID each assert very *uncommon* issues, and there is no evidence that the successful resolution of their claims could “generate common *answers* apt to drive the resolution of the litigation.” *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 350 (citation omitted). Frank has voted without an ID under the statutory disability exception. A.134–35. DMV officials have testified that DMV will issue an ID to Frank if she simply fills out a form. A.007; A.128. Recognizing the *two separate ways* in which the photo ID law does not burden Frank, the district court explained that she “prefers to vote in person.” A.135. Robertson voted in at least one election in which the photo ID law was in place. A.116. He now says he does not have an ID card, although he likely has enough information to receive a free ID under the IDPP. A.059. Switlick has not received a free ID only because his attorney has instructed him not to get one, despite DMV’s attempts to help. A.249–50. And Green is homeless, but has a “BadgerCare Card, a food stamp card, and a library card.” A.064. He does not claim that he has ever tried to get a free ID from DMV.

These four individuals do not present common questions. They do not claim that they cannot vote—two of them have voted under Wisconsin’s photo ID law. They do not claim that they would not receive a free photo ID after one trip to DMV. They just assert that the photo ID law injured them in different ways: Frank “prefers to vote in person” without an ID, A.135, Robertson has voted under the law and could receive an ID to vote but has not tried, Switlick does not want DMV to help him get a card, and Green is impacted because he is homeless (and also has not tried to get an ID).¹⁵ Their only similarity is their refusal to take advantage of Wisconsin’s universally available free ID law, which is hardly a “common contention” that “can productively be litigated at once.” *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 350.

According to the district court, Plaintiffs share the following “common question”: “Does Act 23, as applied to those who cannot with reasonable effort obtain qualifying ID, violate the Constitution as it was understood in decisions such as *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780 (1983), and *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428 (1992)?” A.138. Plaintiffs agreed below, stating that “[c]ommonality is satisfied because all class members raise the same legal question of whether they can obtain acceptable ID with reasonable effort, and whether the state’s interests justify those burdens.” R.279:25. This is exactly the type of insufficient contention described in *Dukes*: “that they have all suffered a violation of the same provision of law.” 564 U.S. at 350.

¹⁵ Homeless individuals may prove residency simply by having a form completed at their shelter. See Residency Documentation for Homeless Individuals (revised Dec. 2011), available at <http://wisconsin.gov/Documents/dmv/shared/homeless-residency.pdf>.

3. Typicality

Plaintiffs also are not likely to succeed on the merits because they cannot show that their claims are typical of the class. “The question of typicality in Rule 23(a)(3) is closely related to the preceding question of commonality.” *Rosario v. Livaditis*, 963 F.2d 1013, 1018 (7th Cir. 1992). A “plaintiff’s claim is typical if it arises from the same event or practice or course of conduct that gives rise to the claims of other class members and his or her claims are based on the same legal theory.” *De La Fuente v. Stokely–Van Camp, Inc.*, 713 F.2d 225, 232 (7th Cir. 1983) (citation omitted).

The district court stated that Frank, Robertson, Switlick, and Green suffered injuries that are typical of the claims of the class. A.133–36. But there is no evidence that, for example, there are numerous other class members who do not have a valid photo ID because their attorney told them not to work with DMV (Switlick), or that they can vote without an ID under the disability exception, but prefer to vote in person without an ID (Frank), or that they have voted under the law in the past, but have not gone to the DMV to try to get an ID (Robertson).

4. Ascertainability

“Rule 23 requires that a class be defined, and experience has led courts to require that classes be defined clearly and based on objective criteria.” *Mullins*, 795 F.3d at 659. There are two ways, relevant to this case, that “plaintiffs [] flunk this requirement.” *Id.* First, “classes that are defined too vaguely fail to satisfy the ‘clear definition’ component.” *Id.* “To avoid vagueness, class definitions generally need to identify a particular group, harmed during a particular time frame, in a particular

location, in a particular way.” *Id.* at 660. Second, “classes that are defined in terms of success on the merits—so-called ‘fail-safe classes’—also are not properly defined.” *Id.*

The district court defined the class as “all those eligible to vote in Wisconsin who cannot with reasonable effort obtain a qualifying photo ID.” A.136. This class “flunks” the ascertainability test in at least two respects.

First, there is no “clear definition” to this class—it is “amorphous” and “imprecise,” *Mullins*, 759 F.3d at 659–60 (citations omitted); *see, e.g., Jamie S. v. Milwaukee Pub. Schs.*, 668 F.3d 481, 495 (7th Cir. 2012); *Steimel v. Wernert*, 823 F.3d 902, 917–18 (7th Cir. 2016). The district court made no effort “to distinguish genuine difficulties of the kind our opinion mentioned, 819 F.3d at 385–86, or any other variety of substantial obstacle to voting, from any given voter’s unwillingness to make the effort that the Supreme Court has held that a state can require.” A.187. The class is thus fatally flawed because its members are “*not identified and remain unidentified.*” *Jamie S.*, 668 F.3d at 495.

Second, the district court improperly created a “fail-safe class.” A “fail-safe class” is “one that is defined so that whether a person qualifies as a member depends on whether the person has a valid claim.” *Messner v. Northshore Univ. Health System*, 669 F.3d 802, 825 (7th Cir. 2012). “Such a class definition is improper because a class member either wins or, by virtue of losing, is defined out of the class and is therefore not bound by the judgment.” *Id.* “This raises an obvious fairness problem for the defendant: the defendant is forced to defend against the class, but if a plaintiff loses, she drops out and can subject the defendant to another round of litigation.” *Mullins*,

795 F.3d at 660. “The key to avoiding this problem is to define the class so that membership does not depend on the liability of the defendant,” *id.*, but that is not what the district court did here. The court defined the class simply as “all those eligible to vote in Wisconsin who cannot with reasonable effort obtain a qualifying photo ID.” A.136. The district court’s order is thus an impermissible attempt to define the class in terms of the legal standard that *Frank II* articulated.

III. Plaintiffs Will Suffer No Harm Absent Preliminary Relief

The preliminary injunction should also be reversed because Plaintiffs never showed irreparable harm. *See East St. Louis Laborers’ Local 100 v. Bellon Wrecking & Salvage Co.*, 414 F.3d 700, 708 (7th Cir. 2005). The district court found irreparable harm because, in its view, Plaintiffs would be “unable to vote.” A.142. This is not true. As explained in detail above, *supra* pp. 21–24, Plaintiffs could obtain a photo ID by making reasonable efforts. Any Plaintiff who takes advantage of DMV’s process will obtain a photo ID for the November 2016 election and beyond. *See supra* p. 9.

IV. The Preliminary Injunction Harms Defendants And The Public

The preliminary injunction undermines both the public interest embodied in Wisconsin’s photo ID law and Defendants’ concomitant right to forward those laudable goals. The public interest behind Wisconsin’s photo ID law is “the prevention of voter impersonation on election day and the preservation of public confidence in the integrity of elections.” *Frank I*, 768 F.3d at 745. As detailed throughout this brief, Wisconsin’s law provides that everyone who initiates the free ID process can vote after undertaking only minimal effort, thus protecting all voters’ constitutional

rights. Wisconsin's law then also advances the photo ID law's twin aims of preventing fraud and instilling public confidence. Specifically, current law allows DMV to verify the credentials of those few free ID applicants who do not present documents to establish their U.S. citizenship, name, and/or date of birth. For these few applicants, DMV has their photograph, minimal proofs, and application materials, so that it can then verify their credentials. The public understands that if an applicant seeks to commit voter fraud, DMV has a mechanism to find this out and the State will have sufficient documentation to take action to protect the integrity of the election process.

The district court's unaccountable, subjective affidavit regime harms this public interest, and in doing so undermines Wisconsin's right to be governed by the "representatives of [the] people." *Maryland v. King*, 133 S. Ct. 1, 3 (2012) (Roberts, C.J., in chambers) (quoting *New Motor Vehicle Bd. of Cal. v. Orrin W. Fox Co.*, 434 U.S. 1345, 1351 (1977) (Rehnquist, J., in chambers)). Under the district court's subjective affidavit regime, anyone can come to the polls, sign an affidavit, and then cast a ballot. The reasons the voter provides on this affidavit cannot be questioned by anyone. A.172. This process is not designed to prevent fraud and would undermine public confidence in the electoral process. As the district court itself explained in an earlier proceeding, "a person willing to commit voter-impersonation fraud could submit a false affidavit and then vote in someone else's name," thus "undermin[ing] the law's purpose" as recognized by *Frank I. Frank v. Walker*, 141 F. Supp. 3d at 935 n.2. This possibility for fraud is something the public is sure to understand.

Finally, the district court's injunction also harms Defendants and the public by forcing state officials to design, implement, and pay for an affidavit regime that the representatives of the people of Wisconsin have never adopted. Wisconsin's last several elections have been conducted under the photo ID law, such that election officials are now familiar with that regime. Layering an additional bureaucratic obligation onto those officials, in the form of an affidavit option, will result in needless burdens and opportunities for confusion on election day. *See* A.110–12.

CONCLUSION

The preliminary injunction should be vacated.

Dated: August 31, 2016

Respectfully Submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(7)(C), I certify the following:

This brief complies with the type-volume limitation of Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(7)(B) because this brief contains 9,184 words, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(7)(B)(iii).

This brief complies with the typeface requirements of Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(5) and Circuit Rule 32(b), and the type style requirements of Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(6), because this brief has been prepared in a proportionately spaced typeface using the 2013 version of Microsoft Word in 12-point Century Schoolbook font.

Dated: August 31, 2016

s/ Misha Tseytlin

MISHA TSEYTLIN

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 31st day of August, 2016, I filed the foregoing Brief with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF System, which will send notice of such filing to all registered CM/ECF users.

Dated: August 31, 2016

s/ Misha Tseytlin

MISHA TSEYTLIN

CIRCUIT RULE 30(d) CERTIFICATE

Pursuant to Circuit Rule 30(d), I hereby certify that all materials required by Circuit Rules 30(a), (b) are included in the Required Short Appendix bound with the brief.

Dated: August 31, 2016

s/ Misha Tseytlin

MISHA TSEYTLIN

REQUIRED
SHORT APPENDIX
Pursuant to Circuit Rule 30(a)

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN**

**RUTHELLE FRANK, et al., on behalf of
themselves and all others similarly situated,
Plaintiffs,**

v.

Case No. 11-C-1128

**SCOTT WALKER, in his official capacity as
Governor of the State of Wisconsin, et al.,
Defendants.**

DECISION AND ORDER

The plaintiffs, a number of individuals who are eligible to vote in Wisconsin, filed this suit in 2011, alleging that Wisconsin's law requiring them to present photo identification at the polls, 2011 Wis. Act 23 ("Act 23"), violates the Constitution and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Following a trial on the claims alleged in this and a companion case, I concluded that Act 23 placed an undue burden on the plaintiffs' voting rights and therefore violated the Fourteenth Amendment. I also concluded that Act 23 violated Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Having found these violations, I entered an injunction prohibiting the defendants from enforcing the photo ID requirement. *Frank v. Walker*, 17 F. Supp. 3d 837 (E.D. Wis. 2014). The defendants appealed, and the Seventh Circuit reversed. *Frank v. Walker*, 768 F.3d 744 (7th Cir. 2014) ("*Frank I*").

On remand, the plaintiffs sought relief in connection with certain claims that I did not resolve in my first decision. I issued a decision denying relief on those claims on October 19, 2015. The plaintiffs appealed, challenging two aspects of my decision. First, the plaintiffs challenged my conclusion that *Frank I* precluded me from considering

the plaintiffs' claim for relief on behalf of persons who cannot obtain Act 23-qualifying ID with reasonable effort. Second, the plaintiffs challenged my conclusion that Act 23's exclusion of veterans' ID cards from the list of IDs that may be used for voting did not violate the Equal Protection Clause.

While the plaintiffs' appeal was pending, Wisconsin amended Act 23 to require election officials to accept veterans' IDs. See 2015 Wis. Act 261, § 2. Because the parties agreed that this rendered the plaintiffs' claim regarding the refusal to accept such IDs moot, the Seventh Circuit vacated my decision on that claim and remanded with instructions to dismiss it as moot. See *Frank v. Walker*, 819 F.3d 384, 385 (7th Cir. 2016) ("*Frank II*"). In accordance with that instruction, I will in this order dismiss that claim as moot.

As to the plaintiffs' other argument, the Seventh Circuit held that its decision in the first appeal did not preclude me from considering the plaintiffs' claim for relief on behalf of those who cannot obtain ID with reasonable effort. It therefore vacated my dismissal of that claim and remanded the case for further proceedings. *Id.* at 385–88.

Now that the case has been remanded a second time, the plaintiffs have filed a motion to supplement their complaint, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(d), a motion to certify a class, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, and a motion for a preliminary injunction, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(a). The motion for a preliminary injunction seeks an order requiring the defendants to offer voters who do not possess an ID and who cannot obtain one with reasonable effort the option of receiving a ballot by executing an affidavit to that effect.¹

¹ Throughout this opinion, I refer to the relief the plaintiffs seek as an "affidavit" option. However, in legal jargon, "affidavit" usually refers to a statement that is sworn before an officer, such as a notary. The affidavit that the plaintiffs request will not be notarized or sworn, and thus it might be more accurate to refer to the affidavit as a "declaration,"

The plaintiffs also seek an order requiring the defendants to publicize this affidavit option by sending individualized notice to all registered voters who, according to DMV records, might not possess qualifying ID.

I will grant the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction and will order the defendants to implement an affidavit option in time for the general election on November 8, 2016. As explained in more detail below, although most voters in Wisconsin either possess qualifying ID or can easily obtain one, a safety net is needed for those voters who cannot obtain qualifying ID with reasonable effort. The plaintiffs' proposed affidavit option is a sensible approach that will both prevent the disenfranchisement of some voters during the pendency of this litigation and preserve Wisconsin's interests in protecting the integrity of its elections. I will also grant the plaintiffs' motion to file a supplemental complaint and their motion for class certification. However, I will not require the defendants to mail individualized notice of the affidavit option to certain voters.

I.

I begin with the plaintiffs' motion to file a supplemental complaint. The sole purpose of this pleading is to add three named plaintiffs and potential class representatives to the case: Melvin Robertson, Leroy Switlick, and James Green. The proposed supplemental complaint alleges that these individuals do not possess Act 23-qualifying ID, that they face significant barriers to obtaining ID, and that the requirement to present ID at the polls prevented them from voting in Wisconsin elections during 2016. See Decl. of Sean J. Young Ex. 1, ECF No. 280-1.

which is a statement made under penalty of perjury that is not notarized or sworn to. However, because the parties use the term "affidavit," I will as well.

The defendants contend that I should not allow these individuals to be added as plaintiffs because their claims will be addressed as part of a separate lawsuit that is pending in the Western District of Wisconsin, *One Wisconsin Institute, Inc., et al. v. Judge Gerald C. Nichol, et al.*, W.D. Wis. Case No. 15-C-0324. The defendants contend that adding the new plaintiffs to this case would be duplicative and inefficient. However, Robertson, Switlick and Green are not parties to the *One Wisconsin* case. It is true that they may benefit from any relief granted in *One Wisconsin*, but that is also true of the individuals who are already named as plaintiffs in this case. If I were to deny Robertson, Switlick and Green leave to join this case, they would still have a right to file their own, separate suit, and thus not allowing them to become parties in this case would only increase the risk of duplicative litigation. It is better to have their claims and the claims of the existing plaintiffs, all of which are virtually identical, litigated as part of a single action. For that reason, I will grant the plaintiffs' motion to file a supplemental complaint.

II.

I next address the defendants' argument that no plaintiff has standing to seek an affidavit option on behalf of persons who lack ID and cannot obtain ID with reasonable effort. To have standing, a plaintiff must show that he has suffered an injury in fact that is fairly traceable to the defendants' conduct and that is likely to be redressed by a favorable judicial decision. *See, e.g., Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560–61 (1992).

The plaintiffs have put forth the following individuals as plaintiffs with standing to pursue an affidavit option: Ruthelle Frank, Shirley Brown, DeWayne Smith, Melvin Robertson, Leroy Switlick, and James Green. Pls.' Br. at 24, ECF No. 279. So long as

one of these individuals has standing, the claim may proceed rather than be dismissed for lack of standing. See *Crawford v. Marion County Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 189 n.7 (2008).

The defendants point out that two of these plaintiffs, Brown and Smith, have obtained ID, and contend that therefore their claims are moot. A claim becomes moot only when it is impossible for a court to grant any effectual relief whatever to the prevailing party. *Knox v. Serv. Employees Int'l Union, Local 1000*, ___ U.S. ___, 132 S. Ct. 2277, 2287 (2012). Here, because Brown and Smith have obtained ID, they would not benefit from the relief that the plaintiffs currently seek, *i.e.*, an order requiring the defendants to allow those who lack ID to obtain a ballot by signing an affidavit stating that they have been unable to obtain ID with reasonable effort. Thus, such an order would not be effectual relief for them. However, these plaintiffs still have a sufficient stake in this case to remain plaintiffs. That is because the plaintiffs intend to argue on appeal that *Frank I* was wrongly decided and that Act 23 should be enjoined in its entirety. See Pls.' Br. at 6 n.4, ECF No. 279. As I noted in my original decision, those who possess IDs have standing to seek an injunction that prevents them from having to show their IDs at the polls to receive a ballot. *Frank*, 17 F. Supp. 3d at 866. But, for purposes of this order, I will assume that Brown and Smith do not have standing to seek an affidavit option and examine whether any of the other plaintiffs do.

The defendants contend that the claim of Ruthelle Frank, who does not possess an ID, is moot because she was able to vote by absentee mail in this year's elections without having to show ID under Act 23's "indefinitely confined" exception. That exception provides that a person "who is indefinitely confined because of age, physical illness or infirmity or is disabled for an indefinite period may by signing a statement to

that effect” vote by absentee ballot without presenting ID. Wis. Stat. §§ 6.86(2)(a), 6.87(4)(b)2. However, Frank prefers to vote in person and has voted absentee only because she lacks ID and therefore cannot vote in person. See Frank Dep. at 12–13, ECF No. 280-4. Thus, Frank continues to suffer an injury in fact, *i.e.*, the inability to vote in person, that is caused by the photo-ID requirement, and that would be redressed by the creation of an affidavit option. She therefore continues to have standing to seek the requested injunctive relief.

The remaining plaintiffs, Robertson, Switlick and Green, also have standing to seek an order creating an affidavit option. These plaintiffs do not currently possess IDs, have been unable to vote in recent elections, and allege that they cannot with reasonable effort obtain IDs. The defendants contend that these plaintiffs do not have standing because they have not shown that they tried to obtain IDs under the Wisconsin DMV’s most recent procedures. However, while the plaintiffs’ failure to apply for IDs under the current procedures may be relevant to the merits of their claims, it does not deprive them of standing to seek an affidavit option, which if granted would prevent them from having to apply for IDs at all. Moreover, Leroy Switlick did attempt to obtain an ID as recently as April 2016 but was unsuccessful. Decl. of Leroy Switlick ¶¶ 8–10, ECF No. 280-6. This would have been after the DMV instituted most of its new procedures but before a recent emergency rule (discussed below) went into effect in May 2016. Having to reapply for an ID every time the DMV changes its procedures would itself require more than reasonable effort, and thus Switlick undoubtedly has standing to seek an affidavit remedy. This reasoning also applies to Melvin Robertson, who attempted to obtain an ID before 2014. Decl. of Melvin Robertson ¶ 7, ECF No.

280-5. Accordingly, I conclude that Robertson, Switlick and Green have standing to seek an order creating an affidavit option.

III.

Next, I address the plaintiffs' motion for class certification. The plaintiffs propose to certify a class defined as eligible Wisconsin voters without acceptable forms of identification for voting and who have one or more of the following barriers to obtaining ID: (1) name mismatches or other errors in a document needed to obtain ID; (2) a need to obtain an underlying document from an agency other than the DMV in order to obtain ID; and/or (3) one or more underlying documents necessary to obtain ID cannot be found. See Pls. Prop. Order at 1–2, ECF No. 278-1. However, the affidavit remedy the plaintiffs seek on behalf of this class would apply to a broader class of persons, namely, to all those who face a “reasonable impediment” to obtaining acceptable ID. The order they seek would direct the defendants to:

Create an affidavit in simple language that would allow voters without acceptable identification for voting to cast a regular ballot at the polling place or an absentee ballot, by affirming that they face a “reasonable impediment” to obtaining acceptable identification. The form should have boxes that a voter may check for “lack of transportation,” “disability or illness,” “lack of birth certificate,” “work schedule,” “family responsibilities,” and “other reasonable impediment.”

See *id.* at 2. To bring the class definition in line with the proposed remedy, I will define the proposed class as all those eligible to vote in Wisconsin who cannot with reasonable effort obtain a qualifying photo ID. Most of the members of this class will also fit into one of the plaintiffs' three categories, since individuals in those categories are the ones most likely to encounter reasonable impediments. See *Frank II*, 819 F.3d at 386 (describing the members of the plaintiffs' three categories as those who cannot “obtain a qualifying photo ID with reasonable effort”).

Having defined the proposed class, I turn to whether it may be certified under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. A district court may certify a class of plaintiffs if the proposed class satisfies all four requirements of Rule 23(a)—numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation—and any one of the conditions of Rule 23(b). *Oshana v. Coca-Cola Co.*, 472 F.3d 506, 513 (7th Cir. 2006). For the reasons explained below, I conclude that these elements are satisfied.

A.

I first address the four Rule 23(a) requirements.

Numerosity. Under Rule 23(a)(1), a class may be certified only if “the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.” I find that the proposed class satisfies this requirement. Although it is true that the vast majority of Wisconsin voters already possess qualifying ID, and although it may be true that many voters who do not already possess qualifying ID can obtain one with ease, there can be no doubt that some voters in Wisconsin still face high hurdles to obtaining ID. As explained in more detail below, the DMV has already denied IDs to more than 50 applicants who sought IDs under the DMV’s current rules, and it is likely that many others will be unable to obtain ID with reasonable effort. Moreover, it is clearly impracticable to join all such individuals as plaintiffs. There is no way to identify every person in the state who currently faces high hurdles to obtaining ID. Indeed, many individuals likely will not even realize that they fall within the class definition until they attempt to obtain ID and discover the hurdles that affect them. For example, a person might believe that it will be easy to obtain an ID only to discover, upon getting to the DMV, that his or her documentation is not acceptable. This person will benefit from the relief sought by the class but could not have been joined as a named plaintiff. A related point is that new

class members will be created while the case is pending, as people turn eighteen, move to Wisconsin, or otherwise become eligible to vote here and discover that they cannot obtain ID with reasonable effort. It is not possible to identify all of these individuals in advance and join them as named plaintiffs. Accordingly, Rule 23(a)(1) is satisfied.

Commonality. Rule 23(a)(2) provides that a class may be certified only if “there are questions of law or fact common to the class.” This requires the plaintiff to demonstrate that the class members “have suffered the same injury.” *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338, 349–50 (2011) (quoting *Gen. Tel. Co. of Southwest v. Falcon*, 457 U.S. 147, 157 (1982)). This, in turn, requires the plaintiff to show that the class’s claims “depend upon a common contention” that is central to the validity of every class member’s claim and which can be resolved on a classwide basis, *i.e.*, in one stroke. *Id.* at 350. Here, I conclude that plaintiffs have satisfied this standard. One common question is this: Does Act 23, as applied to those who cannot with reasonable effort obtain qualifying ID, violate the Constitution as it was understood in decisions such as *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780 (1983), and *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428 (1992)? If the answer to this common question is yes, then another common question arises: Is the proper remedy for this violation of the class members’ rights an injunction requiring the creation of an affidavit option in the form that the plaintiffs have sought?

Typicality. Rule 23(a)(3), in pertinent part, requires that “the claims . . . of the representative parties [be] typical of the claims . . . of the class.” The Seventh Circuit has interpreted this requirement to mean that the named representatives’ claims must “have the same essential characteristics as the claims of the class at large.” *De La Fuente v. Stokely-Van Camp, Inc.*, 713 F.2d 225, 232 (7th Cir. 1983); *accord Munro v.*

Target Corp., 580 F.3d 485, 492 (7th Cir. 2009). The court has stated that “[a] plaintiff’s claim is typical if it arises from the same event or practice or course of conduct that gives rise to the claims of other class members and his or her claims are based on the same legal theory.” *De La Fuente*, 713 F.2d at 232 (quoting H. Newberg, *Class Actions* § 1115(b) at 185 (1977)); accord *Oshana v. Coca-Cola Co.*, 472 F.3d 506, 514 (7th Cir. 2006). The court has also stated that “[t]he typicality requirement may be satisfied even if there are factual distinctions between the claims of the named plaintiffs and those of other class members.” *De La Fuente*, 713 F.2d at 232; accord *Oshana*, 472 F.3d at 514.

In the present case, I conclude that the claims of class representatives Frank, Robertson, Switlick and Green are typical of the claims of the class. The named plaintiffs’ claims share the same essential characteristics as the claims of the class at large. Those characteristics are (1) the lack of a qualifying ID, and (2) the existence of a high hurdle to obtaining such ID. The class representatives’ claims are also based on the same legal theory as the class’s claims, *i.e.*, violation of the Constitution as understood in *Anderson* and *Burdick*.

Adequacy of representation. Rule 23(a)(4) requires the representative parties to demonstrate that they will “fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.” This requirement focuses on matters such as whether the class representatives have retained appropriate counsel and whether the representatives have interests that conflict with the interests of the class. See, *e.g.*, *Retired Chicago Police Ass’n v. City of Chicago*, 7 F.3d 584, 598 (7th Cir. 1993). In the present case, the defendants do not dispute that Frank, Robertson, Switlick and Green are adequate class representatives,

and it appears to me that they and their counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. Therefore, I conclude that Rule 23(a)(4) is satisfied.

B.

I next examine whether one of the conditions in Rule 23(b) is satisfied. Here, the plaintiffs seek certification under either Rule 23(b)(1) or Rule 23(b)(2). I conclude that certification is proper under Rule 23(b)(2) and for that reason will not discuss Rule 23(b)(1).

Rule 23(b)(2) permits class certification if “the party opposing the class has acted or refuses to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(b)(2); *Chicago Teachers Union, Local No. 1 v. Bd. of Educ.*, 797 F.3d 426, 441 (7th Cir. 2015). “Colloquially, 23(b)(2) is the appropriate rule to enlist when the plaintiffs’ primary goal is not monetary relief, but rather to require the defendant to do or not do something that would benefit the whole class.” *Chicago Teachers Union*, 797 F.3d at 441. Rule 23(b)(2) is generally considered to be the appropriate procedural vehicle for certifying civil-rights claims seeking injunctive relief. *Id.*

Here, the defendants have acted or failed to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, in that Act 23 applies to all of those who cannot with reasonable effort obtain qualifying ID. Moreover, the general requirements for obtaining qualifying ID are the same for all class members. Although the class members do not all face the same high hurdles to obtaining ID, the plaintiffs have not asked the court to fashion different remedies for each hurdle. Rather, the plaintiffs seek an injunction requiring the defendants to allow all class members to vote by presenting an affidavit in lieu of photo ID. This would be an adequate remedy for the entire class, and thus final injunctive

relief would operate in favor of the class as a whole. Certification is therefore appropriate under Rule 23(b)(2).

C.

The defendants also contend that class certification should be denied because the proposed class is vague or indefinite, *i.e.*, that it is not “ascertainable.” See *Alliance to End Repression v. Rochford*, 565 F.2d 975, 977–78 (7th Cir. 1977). I disagree. The class is defined as all eligible Wisconsin voters who cannot with reasonable effort obtain qualifying ID. Although one may contend that the term “reasonable effort” is indefinite, as applied to the facts of this case it is definite enough. The essential point is that the class includes anyone who does not currently possess qualifying ID and who, to obtain one, would have to do more than retrieve a birth certificate and related documents from his or her desk drawer and make a single trip to the DMV. The class would also include those who cannot, without going to unreasonable lengths, make a single trip to the DMV, such as those with health problems who find travel difficult and those who cannot afford the costs of transportation to the DMV.

To administer this case, it is not necessary to define the class with greater precision. Because the class is being certified under Rule 23(b)(2), there will be no need to identify specific class members so that they may receive notice and an opportunity to opt out. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2); 1 William B. Rubenstein, et al., *Newberg on Class Actions* § 3:7 (5th ed. 2011) (explaining that definiteness is less important in Rule 23(b)(2) cases, where class members do not have notice and opt-out rights); 5 James Wm. Moore, *Moore’s Federal Practice–Civil* § 23.21[5] (3d ed. 2016) (same). Moreover, the lack of greater definiteness will not impede the adjudication of the class’s claims or the implementation of the affidavit remedy. It is not necessary to

identify all class members who cannot with reasonable effort obtain ID in order to determine whether any person who cannot is entitled to relief. Likewise, the defendants do not need to identify any class members in advance to implement the affidavit procedure. Rather, the defendants merely need to make the affidavit forms available to all voters and allow those who complete them to receive a ballot without producing an ID. Thus, the class is definite enough to make all aspects of this case administrable. See Moore, *supra*, § 23.21[5] (“Because [in a Rule 23(b)(2) class] the defendant is obligated to comply with any orders granting injunctive or declaratory relief and the representative plaintiffs may enforce compliance, the court may not need to identify each individual who might be entitled to relief.”).

IV.

Having certified a class, I turn to the plaintiffs’ request for a preliminary injunction. To obtain a preliminary injunction, the plaintiffs must make an initial showing that (1) they will suffer irreparable harm in the period before the final resolution of their claim; (2) traditional legal remedies are inadequate; and (3) the claim has some likelihood of success on the merits. *BBL, Inc. v. City of Angola*, 809 F.3d 317, 323–24 (7th Cir. 2015). If the plaintiffs make this showing, the court weighs the factors against one another, assessing whether the balance of harms favors the plaintiffs or whether the harm to the defendants or the public is sufficiently weighty that the injunction should be denied. *Id.*

In the present case, the first two factors of the initial showing are clearly satisfied. Those who cannot with reasonable effort obtain qualifying ID will be unable to vote in any elections that occur between now and when their claims are finally resolved. At least two elections will occur during that period: the partisan primary on August 9, 2016,

and the general election on November 8, 2016. However, additional elections are likely to occur before the plaintiffs' claims are finally resolved, including a statewide election on February 21, 2017. See Decl. of Michael Haas ¶ 44, ECF No. 286. If the plaintiffs were unable to vote in these elections, traditional legal remedies, such as monetary damages, would be inadequate. Thus, whether the plaintiffs are entitled to a preliminary injunction turns on their likelihood of success on the merits and whether the balance of harms favors the issuance of an injunction. I consider these issues below.²

A.

Under the framework set forth in *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780 (1983), and *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428 (1992), a voting regulation will violate the constitutional rights of a plaintiff where the regulation imposes an undue burden on the plaintiff's voting rights. To determine whether a regulation imposes an undue burden, the court balances the burdens faced by the plaintiff against the state's interests in the regulation, "taking into consideration 'the extent to which those interests make it necessary to burden the plaintiff's rights.'" *Burdick*, 504 U.S. at 434 (quoting *Anderson*, 460 U.S. at 789).

In the present case, the defendants contend that Act 23 furthers its interests in detecting and deterring voter-impersonation fraud and in promoting public confidence in the integrity of elections. These interests have been recognized as important enough to

² The defendants have filed a motion to strike some of the evidence that the plaintiffs have filed in support of their motion for a preliminary injunction. See ECF No. 290. That evidence consists largely of declarations and discovery materials that were gathered during the course of the *One Wisconsin* case in the Western District of Wisconsin. The defendants have not cited any Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, local rule of this court, or other legal authority that supports their motion. Nor am I aware of any rule or authority that would support striking this evidence. Accordingly, the motion to strike will be denied.

justify the burdens that Act 23 places on the vast majority of Wisconsin's voters, who either already possess qualifying ID or can obtain qualifying ID with reasonable effort. See *Frank I*, 768 F.3d at 749–51. The question presented at this stage of the case is whether the state's interests are sufficient to require some voters to expend more than reasonable effort to obtain qualifying ID, and to disenfranchise those voters who cannot obtain ID no matter how hard they try. See *Frank II*, 819 F.3d at 386–87.

1.

The defendants do not contend that the Constitution permits Wisconsin to deny access to a ballot to those who cannot with reasonable effort obtain qualifying ID. Rather, they contend that all eligible voters in the state who employ reasonable effort will obtain qualifying ID—specifically, a Wisconsin state ID card issued by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's Division of Motor Vehicles (“DMV”). I thus begin by discussing the evidence in the record that pertains to the DMV's procedures for issuing these IDs to voters who need them. I then address whether those procedures ensure that all voters who employ reasonable effort will obtain qualifying ID. As the discussion below indicates, while the DMV's latest procedures may make it easy for the majority of applicants to obtain a state ID card, there will still be some who will be unable to obtain ID with reasonable effort. A safety net, such as the plaintiffs' affidavit option, is necessary to protect the voting rights of these individuals.

a.

The basic requirements for obtaining a free state ID card for voting purposes are set out in a Wisconsin administrative regulation, Trans 102.15. See Wis. Admin. Code § Trans 102.15. This regulation requires applicants to present proof of six items: (1)

name, (2) date of birth, (3) United States citizenship,³ (4) identity, (5) Wisconsin residency, and (6) social security number. See § Trans 102.15(3), (3m), (4), (4m) & (5). To prove name, date of birth and United States citizenship, most applicants will need to produce a birth certificate. §§ Trans 102.15(3)(a)1–2, (3m)(a)1; *Frank*, 17 F. Supp. 3d at 856. To prove identity, most applicants will need to produce a social security card. § Trans 102.15(4)(a)13; *Frank*, 17 F. Supp. 3d at 856–57. To prove Wisconsin residency, an applicant must produce a document that lists the applicant’s address, such as a utility bill or paystub. § Trans 102.15(4m). To prove social security number, the person generally needs no documentation but must provide the number to the DMV. § Trans 102.15(5).

In my original opinion in this case, which I issued in April 2014, I made extensive findings about the burdens a person may encounter when trying to prove the six items required by Trans 102.15. See *Frank*, 17 F. Supp. 3d at 855–62. However, since the date of that opinion, Wisconsin has made several changes to this rule in an attempt to make the process of obtaining ID easier. The DMV has also adopted various informal practices that have not been codified in the rule but which are designed to further reduce the burdens associated with obtaining ID for voting purposes.

Under the current system, to obtain a free state ID card, a person begins by gathering whatever documentation he or she has and bringing them to a DMV customer service center. There are 92 service centers, or field offices, in the state. Each county

³ To receive a state ID card, a person does not have to be a United States citizen. Rather, a person who is not a citizen may receive a state ID card if he or she is a legal permanent resident or is otherwise legally present in the United States. See Wis. Admin. Code § Trans 102.15(3m). However, to be qualified to vote, a person must be a United States citizen. See Wis. Stat. § 6.02. Thus, if a person applies for a free state ID card to use for voting purposes, the person must prove U.S. citizenship.

has a service center that is open at least 20 hours per week. If a person arrives at a service center, completes an application for a free state ID card, and produces all of the necessary documentation to prove the six items required by Trans 102.15, the DMV will issue the person an ID. Decl. of Kristina Boardman ¶ 9, ECF No. 287.⁴ If, however, the person arrives at the DMV and is either missing a required document or the documents are not in order (such as because the person's name is different or spelled differently on a supporting document), the person will have to rely on one of the DMV's procedures for handling these problems.

One of the DMV's procedures is known as the ID Petition Process, or "IDPP." This process is used when the ID applicant does not have a birth certificate or other document needed to prove name, date of birth, and/or United States citizenship. The authority for the DMV to use this process is found in § Trans 102.15(5m), which was recently amended by way of an emergency rule promulgated by the Department of Transportation and approved by Wisconsin's governor. See Emergency Rule 1618, §§ 6–9 (effective May 13, 2016).⁵ However, the DMV has been applying this procedure since September 2014. Boardman Decl. ¶ 12.

To use the ID petition process, an individual must go to a DMV service center, fill out an application for a free state ID card, and also complete a petition (known as "Form MV3012") to be issued an ID without producing documents that prove name, date of birth, and citizenship. The person must also present documents to prove identity and Wisconsin residency. Boardman Decl. ¶ 13. Once this happens, an employee at the

⁴ Kristina Boardman is the Administrator of the DMV.

⁵ The emergency rule can be found on the Internet by entering "Emergency Rule 1618" into a search engine. Copies of the rule have been filed with the court. See ECF No. 280-24.

DMV service center scans any documents that the applicant brought to the DMV and transmits them to the DMV's central office in Madison. The central office will then attempt to verify the applicant's name, date of birth, and U.S. citizenship by contacting various federal, state, and local agencies. The DMV does not charge the applicant a fee for using the petition process, and the goal of the process is to verify the applicant's qualifications without requiring the applicant to make trips to other agencies or to pay a fee to obtain documents like a birth certificate.

The ID petition process is performed in stages. In the first stage, DMV's central office attempts to quickly verify the applicant's qualifications by finding his or her birth certificate through contact with public agencies. If the central office is successful, it will mail an ID card to the applicant's address. However, if the central office is unsuccessful, the petition enters the second stage, where it is referred to the DMV's Compliance, Audit and Fraud Unit, which goes by the acronym "CAFU." Boardman Decl. ¶ 20. Once the petition reaches CAFU, an investigator is assigned to the case. The investigator then employs "investigatory skills developed in other aspects of CAFU's work" to verify the applicant's name, date of birth, and citizenship. *Id.* ¶ 23. These investigators are not restricted in the information they can consider and will often talk to family members, hospitals, and school districts to verify the applicant's qualifications. An investor may also contact the applicant and ask him or her to provide additional information. CAFU's primary goal is to locate the applicant's birth certificate. But if it cannot find one, CAFU will try to find one of the documents that may be accepted as a birth-certificate substitute under the DMV's "extraordinary proof" process. See Wis. Admin. Code § Trans 102.15(5m)(b)3. These documents include: a baptismal certificate, a hospital birth certificate, a delayed birth certificate, a census record, an

early school record, a family bible, and a doctor's record of post-natal care. *Id.* After CAFU concludes its investigation, it makes a recommendation to the Director of the DMV's Bureau of Field Service (currently Jim Miller). The Director then makes the final decision on the petition. Boardman Decl. ¶ 29. The administrative rule, as amended by Emergency Rule 1618, states that a petition must be granted if the Director "concludes, on the basis of secondary documentation or other corroborating information, that it is more likely than not that the name, date of birth or U.S. citizenship provided by the applicant is correct." Emergency Rule 1618, § 8. If the Director denies the petition, the applicant does not receive an ID.

The May 2016 emergency rule also created a process under which the DMV must issue a temporary identification card "receipt" to any person who applies for a state ID card to use for voting purposes and who needs to use the ID petition process. See Emergency Rule 1618, § 10 (creating § Trans 102.15(6m)). The receipt is a sheet of paper that contains the person's name, signature, photograph, and other information (such as the date of issuance and an expiration date). See Ex. 1020, ECF No. 287-8. An unexpired identification card receipt is a form of qualifying ID under Act 23 and thus can be used for voting. See Wis. Stat. § 5.02(6m)(d). The emergency rule provides that the DMV must issue the receipt "not later than the sixth working day after the applicant" files the petition to use the ID petition process (i.e., Form MV3012), and that the receipt must be issued by first-class mail. Emergency Rule 1618, § 10. Thus, if a person applies for a state ID card for voting purposes, also submits Form MV3012, and also supplies sufficient proof of identity and Wisconsin residency, the DMV will mail the person a temporary ID receipt within approximately six days. The person may then use the ID for voting purposes while he or she is waiting for the DMV's central office and/or

CAFU to verify his or her name, date of birth, and U.S. citizenship. The DMV also has an internal policy under which, during the week of an election, it will mail a temporary ID receipt to an applicant on the same day that the application is made. Boardman Decl. ¶ 44. The purpose of this internal policy is to get a temporary ID receipt into the hands of a voter who did not have qualifying ID on election day in time to allow the voter to validate his or her provisional ballot by 4 p.m. on the Friday after the election.⁶ *Id.*

A temporary ID receipt expires after 60 days. Wis. Stat. § 343.50(1)(c). However, the Emergency Rule requires the DMV to mail a new receipt to an applicant 10 days before the receipt expires. Emergency Rule 1618, § 10. The DMV states that it will generally send two renewals to an applicant, such that all applicants will have a valid ID receipt for a total of 180 days. Boardman Decl. ¶ 41. Moreover, a person will continue getting additional renewal ID receipts so long as the person's ID petition is under review. *Id.* The DMV will stop issuing renewal receipts only if it determines that the applicant committed fraud, it determines that the person is not eligible for a permanent ID, the applicant does not respond to DMV requests for further information related to the investigation, or the person requests that the DMV cancel the ID petition process. *Id.*

In addition to the ID petition process, the DMV has adopted two new procedures for processing ID applications in which there is a discrepancy between the name on a birth record or other underlying document and the name the applicant uses. First, the DMV will disregard a single-letter discrepancy in the applicant's first, middle, or last

⁶ Under Wisconsin law, if a person does not have qualifying ID on election day, he or she may cast a provisional ballot. Wis. Stat. § 6.79(3)(b). The ballot will not be counted unless the person presents qualifying ID to the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners by 4 p.m. on the Friday following the election. Wis. Stat. § 6.97(3)(b).

name. See Boardman Decl. ¶ 36. Thus, if the person uses the first name “Shaun” but an underlying document lists his first name as “Shawn,” the person will still be issued an ID without having to use any formal exception process. (The DMV’s policy of disregarding single-letter discrepancies is not codified in the Administrative Code.) Second, if an individual has a different name, or a name that is significantly different from the name on his or her birth record, then a person can fill out a document that the DMV keeps on hand entitled “Affidavit of Common Law Name Change.” This procedure, which was recently codified as part of the May 2016 emergency rule, see Emergency Rule 1618 §§ 1–3, is designed for cases in which a person has used a name that is different from the one that appears on his or her birth certificate for many years but has not had the name officially changed by a court order or other formal means. Under Wisconsin common law, if the person has consistently and continuously used the name, then the name is considered to have been legally changed even though no formal procedure was used. See *State v. Hansford*, 219 Wis. 2d 226, 245–46 (1998). The DMV’s affidavit procedure allows the applicant to make this fact known to the DMV. The DMV’s form affidavit contains a space for a notary signature, but according to the defendants, a DMV employee may notarize the form for free. Boardman Decl. ¶ 38; *but see* Young Decl. Ex. 41 (applicant tells CAFU agent that he cannot get name-change affidavit notarized and agent does not advise applicant that notary services are available at the DMV). After the person submits the affidavit, the DMV will do “research” and then either approve or deny the name-change request. See Boardman Decl. Ex. 1018 at 2 (internal DMV document stating that “approval process may take up to 2 weeks while research is completed” and that DMV will “send the customer a letter approving or denying the request to change their name”).

Presumably, if the name change is approved, the DMV will also send the person an ID card. However, I have been unable to locate anything in the record that explains when an ID will be issued after a person submits an Affidavit of Common Law Name Change.

b.

Having explained the DMV's current procedures for issuing state ID cards, I next consider whether they result in all voters who employ reasonable effort obtaining qualifying ID. I conclude that although many individuals who need qualifying ID will be able to obtain one with reasonable effort under these procedures, there will still be some who will not. Indeed, because there are likely thousands of eligible voters in Wisconsin who lack qualifying ID, *see Frank*, 17 F. Supp. 3d at 854, it is virtually self-evident that *some* of them will either need to exercise extraordinary effort to obtain qualifying ID or be unable to obtain ID no matter how hard they try. However, as explained below, the evidence produced so far also supports this conclusion.

The record contains evidence about the results of the DMV's ID petition process, which, as explained above, is used when an applicant for an ID cannot produce a birth certificate or other record that proves name, date of birth, and citizenship. According to the defendants, between September 15, 2014 and May 12, 2016, applicants filed 1,389 petitions. Boardman Decl. ¶ 32. Of those, 1,132 petitions were granted. Of the remaining 257 petitions, 67 remain "pending." *Id.* Ex. 1017. This leaves 190 petitions that were resolved without issuing an ID to the applicant. Of these, 98 are listed as "cancelled by the customer," 40 were suspended based on the lack of response from the applicant, and 52 were flat denials. *Id.* The defendants state that one petition was denied because it was determined that the person was not a U.S. citizen. Boardman

Decl. ¶ 33. No evidence in the record suggests that the remaining denials involved applications by individuals who are not eligible to vote in Wisconsin.

From the evidence in the record pertaining to the denied ID petitions, I find that it will be impossible or nearly impossible for some class members to obtain a free state ID card. The record contains reports and other internal DMV documents reflecting that several ID petitions were denied because the applicant was unable to provide, and CAFU was unable to locate, satisfactory information proving name, date of birth, and/or citizenship. For example, one report pertains to a woman who was born in Cook County, Illinois, and who did not have a copy of her birth certificate. Young Decl., Ex. 59. The DMV was unable to locate her birth records, and when a CAFU investigator contacted Cook County Hospital, he was told that the hospital would not release information over the phone and would only release information to the applicant for a fee. The CAFU investigator then contacted the applicant and asked her to provide one of the other documents accepted as a birth-certificate substitute, such as a baptismal certificate. The applicant informed the investigator that she did not have any of those documents and had no way to obtain them. The investigator told her that he would keep trying. A few months later, the applicant called the DMV and expressed frustration that it had not verified her qualifications and issued her an ID. Eventually, the DMV denied the petition because it could not verify the applicant's qualifications and the applicant could not provide the DMV with any further leads. Reports and internal DMV emails pertaining to other applicants indicate that other petitions were denied for similar reasons. See Young Decl. Ex. 60 (petition denied because CAFU could not find birth record and applicant did not have access to documents accepted as birth-certificate substitute); *id.* Ex. 56 (same); *id.* Ex. 45 (petition denied because CAFU could not find birth record and

applicant did not respond to request to produce birth-certificate substitute); *id.* Ex. 44 (same).

Other reports suggest that individuals will be unable to obtain ID without going to unreasonable lengths. In one case, CAFU could not find a birth certificate for a person who was born in Tennessee, but it could find a birth certificate and social security number that seemed to match the individual but which contained a different last name than the one she currently used. The CAFU investigator eventually determined that, most likely, the name discrepancy stemmed from the fact that the applicant had been adopted and her original birth certificate had been voided. The investigator determined that the only solution to the problem was for the applicant to find court documents or adoption papers from Tennessee that supported her current name. The investigator informed the applicant of this fact and gave her the number for a Tennessee post-adoption service. When the applicant did not contact CAFU with further information, her application for a state ID card was denied. See Young Decl. Exs. 39 & 61. In this case, it appears that it may have been possible for the applicant to obtain an ID. However, to obtain the ID, the applicant would have had to exert unreasonable effort in tracking down adoption papers and court records from Tennessee.

In another case involving a name mismatch, the applicant's name was spelled differently on his Mississippi birth certificate than it was on his social security card. *Id.* Ex. 42. The applicant considered the name on the birth certificate to be a misspelling. When the applicant's daughter brought the birth certificate to the DMV, the employees at the counter informed her that she would have to return to Mississippi to get the name corrected. The daughter informed CAFU that the people at the counter "were very nasty to her." However, the CAFU investigator asked her to return to the DMV and

have the employees at the counter scan the birth certificate so it could be sent to the investigator. The daughter did this but experienced additional problems with staff at her local DMV. (The daughter told the investigator that the process “has been the biggest headache.”) About a month after the petition was submitted, the investigator informed the applicant’s daughter that the applicant would need to either request a name correction through the Social Security Administration or initiate court proceedings to legally change his name. When the daughter informed the investigator that the applicant was not willing to do either of these things, the investigator recommended that the DMV send the applicant a denial letter. However, someone at the DMV then advised the investigator that the applicant could use the common law name-change affidavit. The investigator relayed this information to the daughter. The daughter then submitted the affidavit, but the DMV rejected it because the applicant’s “old name” (which he had not used for 74 years) was misspelled on the affidavit and because the daughter had signed the affidavit rather than the applicant. The daughter advised the DMV that she had power of attorney for her father, who recently had a stroke and could not write. The DMV then sent the daughter a copy of the affidavit with the old name correctly spelled and advised her to sign and return the affidavit along with proof that she had power of attorney for her father. When the DMV received no further response from the applicant or his daughter, it denied the petition. By this time, the daughter had been trying for five months to obtain an ID for her father.

In this case, the applicant may have eventually been able to obtain ID. However, doing so would have involved an unreasonable amount of effort. The applicant’s daughter made numerous contacts with the DMV over a five-month period, including two in-person trips that the daughter found unpleasant, and sending in a name-change

affidavit that the DMV rejected. Although the daughter did not respond after the DMV mailed her a second name-change affidavit and requested proof that she had power of attorney for her father, by that point the daughter had already exerted more than reasonable effort on her father's behalf.

Next, I find that errors made by DMV staff will result in applicants being unable to obtain ID with reasonable effort. It is virtually self-evident that in a large bureaucracy like the DMV—which has 92 separate locations and between 350 and 370 employees at those locations, see Boardman Decl. ¶ 7—errors will be made. Some of these errors will prevent applicants from obtaining ID with reasonable effort. One error that seems to happen frequently is counter staff's failure to inform an ID applicant who lacks a birth certificate that he or she can use the ID petition process. See Young Decl. Exs. 20, 57. If an applicant who lacks a birth certificate is not informed of the petition process, he is likely to conclude that he cannot obtain an ID and may give up, even if he might have been able to obtain an ID easily if he had been told about the petition process. A related error that has occurred is CAFU's failing to inform applicants with name mismatches that they could use the common law name-change affidavit and obtain notary services for free at the DMV. See Young Decl. Exs. 41 at p.2 (applicant informs CAFU investigator that he cannot get affidavit notarized and investigator does not advise him that notary services are available at DMV) & 42 (CAFU recommends denying ID to applicant with name mismatch without realizing that applicant could use name-change affidavit). Other errors may result in an applicant having to make a second trip to the DMV to complete the application process. See *id.* Exs. 65 & 72; Boardman Decl. ¶ 34 (noting that DMV staff members sometimes fail to scan or copy an applicant's documents, and that when this happens the applicant must return to the

DMV to supply the necessary information a second time). This second trip would involve more than reasonable effort for many voters, especially those with limited time and limited access to transportation.

Another burden for those who use the ID petition process is keeping in touch with the CAFU investigator over the period of weeks or months that it takes the investigator to verify the applicant's qualifications. In some cases, this will be a substantial burden. For example, one CAFU report documents a case in which an applicant had to stay in touch with an investigator over a three-month period. See Young Decl. Ex. 41. During that time, the applicant spoke on the phone with the investigator nine times, made two in-person visits to his local DMV, made calls to other agencies in an effort to track down documents, and asked his nephew to scan and email documents to the DMV. Eventually, the applicant was issued an ID, but only after exerting more than reasonable effort. If this applicant had been homeless, he would almost certainly have failed to obtain an ID. Although the DMV states that it is able to mail documents to a homeless person through a shelter, food pantry, or social-services agency, see Boardman Decl. ¶ 31, it would be nearly impossible for a homeless person to make nine phone calls to a CAFU investigator over a three-month period. The DMV has acknowledged that is difficult for CAFU to keep in touch with applicants. See Dep. of Susan Schilz at 34:14–35:5 (attached as Ex. 37 to Young Decl.).

Another problem is that the DMV's new procedures do not relieve an applicant from having to produce a document that proves his or her identity. See Wis. Admin. Code § Trans 102.15(4) (requiring proof of identity); Boardman Decl. ¶ 13 (person using

ID petition process must still provide proof of identity and Wisconsin residency).⁷ As I found during the trial on the plaintiffs' original claims, to satisfy this requirement, a person will generally need to produce a social security card. *Frank*, 17 F. Supp. 3d at 856–57. However, to obtain a social security card, a person generally must present photo ID to the Social Security Administration. *Id.* Obviously, a person applying for a free photo ID for voting will not already have a photo ID, and thus it will be nearly impossible for a person who needs a free photo ID and does not already possess his or her social security card to prove identity.⁸ See *Frank II*, 819 F.3d at 386. The DMV does accept other documents as proof of identity, such as a valid state ID card or driver's license from another jurisdiction, military discharge papers, or a marriage certificate, see Wis. Admin. Code § Trans 102.15(4)(a), but many applicants who lack ID will also lack these documents. Moreover, the DMV does not have any procedure in place that is analogous to the IDPP in which DMV employees will track down proof of

⁷ Emergency Rule 1618, § 4 exempts a person applying for a free ID for voting purposes from having to provide his or her social security number, which would otherwise be required under Trans 102.15(5). However, the Emergency Rule does not relieve the person from having to prove identity under Trans 102.15(4), which, as discussed in the text, generally requires an applicant to produce a social security card.

⁸ The administrator of the DMV states that a temporary ID card receipt can be used to obtain “birth records and source documents from other jurisdictions that require a photo ID with an application.” Boardman Decl. ¶ 45. However, under DMV rules, a person cannot obtain a temporary ID card receipt without proof of identity, and thus a person who must obtain a social security card to use as proof of identity will not be eligible for a temporary ID card receipt. See *id.* ¶ 40 (temporary ID card receipt issued to those who enter IDPP) & ¶ 13 (to enter IDPP, a person must produce proof of identity and Wisconsin residency). Moreover, even if a person without proof of identity could obtain a temporary ID card receipt, the evidence suggests that the Social Security Administration will not issue a social security card to those who present such a receipt as their only form of identification. See Young Decl. Ex. 17 at p.6 (Social Security Administration flyer stating that “DMV receipt” cannot be used to obtain a replacement social security card).

identity on behalf of an applicant. Thus, I find that the proof-of-identity requirement will result in some eligible Wisconsin voters being unable to obtain ID with reasonable effort.

Another category of eligible voters who will be unable to obtain ID with reasonable effort is those who cannot reasonably make even a single trip to the DMV. See *Crawford*, 553 U.S. at 198 (implying that, for some voters, making even a single trip to the DMV is an undue burden on the right to vote). This category includes those who because of health reasons cannot travel easily, those without reasonable access to transportation to the DMV, and those who cannot afford to miss work for the time required to make a trip to the DMV. See Decl. of Rachel Fon, ECF No. 280-12 (explaining that health problems and poverty have made it impossible for her to obtain ID “without going through a great amount of effort”). The defendants point out that Wisconsin law allows those who are “indefinitely confined because of age, physical illness or infirmity,” and those who are “disabled for an indefinite period,” to vote by absentee ballot without proof of identification. See Wis. Stat. §§ 6.86(2)(a); 6.87(4)(b)2. However, assuming that this removes any undue burden on the voting rights of those who meet the definitions of “indefinitely confined” or “disabled for an indefinite period,” it does nothing to help the other members of this category, including those whose health problems do not result in “confinement” or rise to the level of a disability, and those who simply cannot afford a trip to the DMV. Thus, transportation barriers will result in some eligible voters being unable to obtain ID with reasonable effort.

Finally, those who find themselves without qualifying ID on election day might be unable to obtain ID in time to have their ballots counted without going to unreasonable lengths. This category of eligible voters includes those who reasonably believe that they already possess qualifying ID, only to discover at the polls that their ID is

unacceptable. See Decl. of Alexandra Kirschner ¶ 6, ECF No. 280-15 (arrived at polls believing that she could use out-of-state driver's license as proof of identification); Decl. of Miguel Angel Vega ¶ 6, ECF No. 280-21 (same); Decl. of Neil Albrecht ¶ 9, ECF No. 280-8 (executive director of the Milwaukee election commission described how he personally observed two voters attempt to vote using IDs that had expired outside the acceptable expiration range). As I previously noted, under Wisconsin law, these voters may cast a provisional ballot, but they must validate the ballot by presenting qualifying ID to a municipal clerk or city election commission by 4 p.m. on the Friday following the election. See Wis. Stat. §§ 6.79(3)(b); 6.97(3)(b). Because elections are held on Tuesdays, these voters will have about three days to get to the DMV, obtain qualifying ID, and then get to the office of the municipal clerk or election commission. Even voters who have in their possession everything they need to obtain an ID from the DMV may be unable, with reasonable effort, to jump through these hoops within three days. However, those who need to use the ID petition process will face higher hurdles. These voters will be able to validate their provisional ballots only after receiving temporary ID card receipts in the mail. Thus, these voters must get to the DMV immediately, apply for an ID through the petition process, and then hope that the temporary ID card receipt arrives in the mail within a day or two. If it does, then the voter must immediately get to the office of the municipal clerk or election commission to validate his or her provisional ballot. Not all such voters will be able to complete this process in time. See Kirschner Decl. ¶ 6, ECF No. 280-15 (unable to validate provisional ballot in time); Vega Decl. ¶ 6, ECF No. 280-21 (same).

Before moving on, I note that the defendants contend that no voter will face undue burdens under the DMV's current procedures because, according to them,

“[a]nyone who goes to a Wisconsin DMV office and applies for a free state ID will be mailed, within six days, either an ID card or photo receipt that is valid for voting.” Defs.’ Br. at 1, ECF No. 285. The defendants then contend that, for this reason, no eligible voter who employs reasonable effort will fail to obtain qualifying ID. However, as discussed above, the record does not support the defendants’ contention that anyone who goes to the DMV and applies for an ID will receive either an ID or a temporary ID card receipt. Those who do not supply sufficient proof of identity and proof of Wisconsin residency will not receive even a temporary ID card receipt. Boardman Decl. ¶ 40 (temporary ID card receipt issued to those who enter ID petition process) & ¶ 13 (to enter ID petition process, a person must produce proof of identity and Wisconsin residency). Moreover, the defendants’ contention overlooks the possibility that DMV staff will err and fail to inform applicants who lack underlying documentation about the ID petition process and related procedures. These applicants will be turned away without receiving even a temporary ID card receipt. The defendants also overlook those who cannot with reasonable effort make even a single trip to the DMV to begin the ID petition process and be mailed a temporary ID card receipt, as well as those who do not realize they lack qualifying ID until election day and who cannot reasonably be expected to obtain a temporary ID card receipt and validate a provisional ballot within three days.

In any event, even if it were true that every eligible voter in Wisconsin who needs ID could with reasonable effort obtain a temporary ID card receipt in time for the next election, it would not follow that the plaintiffs are not entitled to relief. Obviously, a temporary ID card receipt will at some point expire and not be renewed. What every class member will eventually need is an actual ID card, not just an ID card receipt. As demonstrated above, some eligible voters who apply for an ID using the petition

process will eventually be denied an ID card because the DMV will be unable to verify their qualifications. When their temporary ID cards expire, these individuals will be unable to vote, potentially for the rest of their lives. Unquestionably, some mechanism needs to be in place to preserve the voting rights of these individuals.

The defendants contend that even if temporary ID card receipts are not permanent solutions, they at least make it unnecessary to grant a preliminary injunction, since every voter who goes to the DMV today and applies for an ID will receive a temporary ID card receipt that is likely to be valid for 180 days, a period that encompasses both the August primary and the November general election. Again, however, I stress that some voters will be unable to obtain even a temporary ID card receipt with reasonable effort. But even if all could, preliminary relief would still be needed to prevent irreparable harm to some voters. Although an ID card receipt issued today is likely to be valid for 180 days, it would expire before February 21, 2017, the date of the first statewide election scheduled to occur after the November general election. It is not likely that the plaintiffs' claims will be finally resolved before then. Preliminary relief is therefore needed to ensure that the plaintiffs' voting rights are not denied during that election and any other elections that may occur before this case is over.

2.

Having concluded that, even under the DMV's current procedures, many voters will be unable to obtain qualifying ID with reasonable effort, I turn to the question of whether the state's interests are sufficient to require some voters to employ more than reasonable effort to obtain an ID to vote. Here, the state's interests must be measured against the specific remedy that the plaintiffs seek, which is an injunction requiring the

defendants to implement an affidavit option. See *Crawford*, 553 U.S. at 199–200 (noting that, under the *Anderson/Burdick* framework, a court must take into account the specific relief sought by the plaintiffs).

As I previously noted, the state’s interests in requiring photo ID are preventing voter-impersonation fraud and promoting voter confidence.⁹ These interests have been found sufficient to require most voters to present photo ID. *Crawford*, 553 U.S. at 191–97; *Frank I*, 768 F.3d at 749–50. However, no court has found that these interests are sufficient to prevent a person who cannot obtain ID with reasonable effort, or who cannot obtain ID at all, from voting. And I find, for the reasons explained below, that these interests would not be undermined to any significant extent by allowing voters who cannot obtain ID with reasonable effort to present an affidavit in lieu of photo identification. Thus, I conclude that the state’s interests do not outweigh the burdens placed on the plaintiffs’ voting rights, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to an affidavit remedy. See *Burdick*, 504 U.S. at 434 (quoting *Anderson*, 460 U.S. at 789).

In assigning weight to the state’s interests under the *Anderson/Burdick* balancing test, I recognize that those interests are important and that Act 23 serves those interests to some extent. However, the interests do not justify disenfranchising voters who cannot with reasonable effort obtain ID. As I found in my original opinion in this case, there is virtually no voter-impersonation fraud in Wisconsin. *Frank*, 17 F. Supp. 3d at 847–50. And the defendants have produced no evidence suggesting that the public’s confidence in the electoral process would be undermined by excusing those voters who

⁹ The defendants also contend that Act 23 furthers the state’s interests in promoting orderly election administration and accurate recordkeeping. However, the defendants have not identified any way in which Act 23’s photo ID requirement serves these interests other than by detecting and preventing voter fraud. Thus, I do not separately discuss these interests.

cannot obtain ID with reasonable effort from presenting ID.¹⁰ Indeed, Wisconsin already allows some to vote without presenting photo ID—those who claim to be indefinitely confined or disabled. See Wis. Stat. §§ 6.86(2)(a); 6.87(4)(b)2. Moreover, many states that have voter photo-identification requirements allow those who lack IDs to vote by signing an affidavit or other statement to that effect rather than by presenting ID, and the defendants do not suggest that the laws of those states fail to prevent fraud and promote voter confidence. See Idaho Code § 34-1114; Ind. Code § 3-11.7-5-2.5(c); La. Rev. Stat. § 18:562; Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.523(2); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-166.13(c)(2); S.C. Code § 7-13-710(D)(1)(b). It is true that some of the states that accept affidavits or statements in lieu of photo ID require the use of provisional ballots and other procedures for challenging the ballots cast by those who do not present ID. However, some states do not. See Idaho Code § 34-1114; La. Rev. Stat. § 18:562. The defendants here have not argued that the use of provisional ballots is necessary to protect the state’s interests.

The defendants do contend that allowing voters to use affidavits in lieu of IDs whenever they “subjectively” determine that they are unable to obtain ID with reasonable effort “without any process for verifying that reason” would undermine the integrity of Wisconsin elections. Defs.’ Br. at 21, 24, ECF No. 285. However, the defendants produce no evidence that supports the notion that allowing a few voters to present an affidavit while the vast majority present a photo ID would undermine the integrity of Wisconsin elections, even if the voters who use affidavits are permitted to

¹⁰ The Supreme Court recently reiterated that where a state law burdens a constitutional right, the state must produce evidence supporting its claim that the burden is necessary to further the state’s claimed interests. *Whole Woman’s Health v. Hellerstedt*, No. 15-274, slip op. at 19–21 (June 27, 2016).

determine for themselves what constitutes a reasonable impediment and there is no process for verifying that reason. And it seems to me that even if some voters who use affidavits give false reasons or reasons that do not qualify as reasonable impediments (such as “not wanting to pose for a photo”) the state’s interests would not be seriously undermined. Just about any voter who does not face a reasonable impediment to obtaining ID will prefer to get the ID rather than take the time to fill out a bogus affidavit every time he or she goes to the polls. Thus, the number of affidavits listing insufficient or false reasons should be very tiny. Also, someone who wishes to use the affidavit to commit fraud will likely list a legitimate reason on the affidavit rather than call attention to himself or herself by listing a clearly insufficient reason. So coming up with a finite list of recognized reasonable impediments is not likely to do anything to prevent fraud or to promote public confidence in elections. Finally, the states that already use “reasonable impediment” affidavits allow voters to subjectively determine what qualifies as a reasonable impediment and do not have procedures in place for challenging the sufficiency of the reasons given. See *North Carolina State Conference of the NAACP v. McCrory*, ___ F. Supp. 3d ___, 2016 WL 1650774, at *120 (M.D.N.C. April 25, 2016); *South Carolina v. U.S.*, 898 F. Supp. 2d 30, 34, 36–37 (D.D.C. 2012).¹¹ This strongly suggests that such procedures are not required to protect the states’ interests in preventing fraud and promoting voter confidence. I also note that the defendants have not explained how they would go about investigating whether a reason given by a voter on the affidavit is true or whether it qualifies as a reasonable impediment. Nor have

¹¹ Under the laws of North and South Carolina, “state and county officials may not review the reasonableness of the voter’s explanation”; rather, they may only review the explanation for falsity. *South Carolina*, 898 F. Supp. 2d at 34; see *McCrory*, 2016 WL 1650774, at *120 (explaining that North Carolina’s reasonable-impediment procedure is virtually identical to South Carolina’s).

they proposed that I incorporate any specific procedures into the affidavit option that would assist the defendants in verifying the reason given or in adjudicating whether it qualifies as a reasonable impediment.

The defendants point out that I previously determined that an affidavit remedy would be inappropriate because it would require me to re-write Act 23 and partially manage the state's election officials. See *Frank*, 17 F. Supp. 3d at 863. However, I made that determination in the context of choosing between enjoining Act 23 in its entirety and fashioning a different remedy. I reasoned that the difficulty of implementing an affidavit remedy weighed in favor of enjoining the law as to all voters. *Id.* However, now that such an injunction is off the table, I must create a safety net to prevent those who cannot obtain ID with reasonable effort from losing the right to vote.¹² The defendants have not proposed their own solution to this problem, and thus the only potential remedy is the plaintiffs' affidavit procedure. Even if that approach is not ideal, it is better than leaving the plaintiffs with no relief at all.

B.

For the reasons stated above, I conclude that the plaintiffs are very likely to succeed on their claim that Act 23 is unconstitutional as applied to those who cannot obtain ID with reasonable effort, and that the appropriate remedy is to allow those voters to present an affidavit in lieu of photo identification. In the discussion above, I also implicitly addressed the public interest and the balance of harms and determined that those factors weigh in favor of preliminary relief, in that I determined that the state's

¹² In describing the affidavit option as a "safety net," I do not mean to imply that it is preferable to an injunction invalidating Act 23 in its entirety. I continue to believe, for the reasons expressed in my original opinion, that enjoining the photo ID requirement in its entirety is the proper remedy.

interests in requiring photo ID do not justify disenfranchising the plaintiffs while this litigation is pending. In this section, I address some remaining arguments made by the defendants regarding the public interest and the balance of harms.

First, the defendants contend that it would be difficult for the state's election-administration officials to implement an affidavit remedy in time for the August and November elections. As I explain in Part IV.C, I agree that it is not possible to implement the affidavit remedy in time for the election on August 9, and therefore I will not include that election within the scope of the injunction. However, the defendants have not shown that it would be difficult to implement the remedy in time for the general election on November 8. To implement the affidavit remedy, the defendants need only direct elections officials to print a stack of affidavits in the form that I will specify, make them available at the polls and to those who vote absentee, and accept properly completed affidavits from voters in lieu of photo ID. As discussed above, any reason the voter deems a reasonable impediment must be accepted, and thus election officials will not have to receive training on what constitutes a reasonable impediment. Rather, election officials must only make sure the voter signs his name and either checks a box on the form or writes something in the space for identifying other reasonable impediments. The municipal clerks of Wisconsin's largest municipalities have submitted declarations stating that it would be practical to accomplish these tasks in time for the November election. Decl. of Neil Albrecht ¶¶ 14–16 (municipal clerk for City of Milwaukee states that affidavit option could be implemented in time for November election); Decl. of Maribeth Witzel-Behl ¶¶ 16–17 (municipal clerk for City of Madison states that affidavit option could be implemented in time for November election).

One aspect of carrying out my order that will impose a more significant burden on the defendants is informing voters of the affidavit option. As explained in more detail in Part IV.D of this opinion, I will not grant the plaintiffs' request for an order requiring the defendants to send individualized notice of the affidavit option to voters who may lack qualifying ID. However, the defendants will still have to revise their publicity materials relating to the photo ID requirement to include information about the affidavit option and will also have to train election officials to inform voters at the polls about this option. This will require the election-administration defendants to exercise significant effort. See Decl. of Michael Haas ¶¶ 30–42. Still, I find that it is practical to complete these tasks in time for the November election. *Id.* ¶ 42 (indicating that it is likely possible to implement the affidavit option in time for November election). Moreover, I find that, under the balance of harms, requiring the defendants to put forth this effort prior to the final resolution of the plaintiffs' claims is justified by the plaintiffs' strong likelihood of success on the merits and the certainty that many of the plaintiffs would suffer significant irreparable harm (i.e., disenfranchisement) if preliminary relief were not granted.

The defendants also contend that preliminary relief is inappropriate because of the possibility of voter confusion. That is, the defendants contend that if I grant a preliminary injunction creating an affidavit option, and then the plaintiffs lose at trial and the injunction is dissolved, some voters will mistakenly think that they may still vote by presenting an affidavit rather than an ID. Voter confusion is of course a risk. However, as I have found, the plaintiffs have a strong likelihood of success on the merits, and thus the affidavit option is not likely to be dissolved after trial. Moreover, any confusion that arises will likely only affect those voters who would be unable to vote without the

affidavit option. Those who already have IDs will use them whether or not the affidavit option is available, as will those who can obtain ID with reasonable effort. Only those who cannot obtain ID with reasonable effort will suffer if they erroneously believe that the affidavit option is still available after trial. But disenfranchising those voters while this litigation is pending would be worse than causing them to be confused after trial, when they would likely be unable to vote anyway due to their inability to obtain ID with reasonable effort. So again, the balance of harms favors preliminary relief.

Finally, the defendants contend that I should not grant preliminary relief because they are unsure whether they have the power to implement an affidavit option. Defs.' Br. at 23, ECF No. 285. The defendants point out that Wisconsin's "municipal clerks," who are not defendants in this case, are the officials who have "charge and supervision" of the state's elections. Wis. Stat. § 7.15(1). The defendants then question whether they have authority under state law to require these clerks to accept affidavits from voters in lieu of photo ID.

Under Wisconsin election law, a "municipal clerk" is defined as "the city clerk, town clerk, village clerk and the executive director of the city election commission and their authorized representatives." Wis. Stat. § 5.02(10). There are approximately 1,900 such clerks in Wisconsin. See Trial Testimony of Kevin Kennedy at 888; Declaration of Michael Haas ¶ 12, ECF No. 286. Obviously, it would be impractical to join all of these clerks as defendants, and it is not necessary to do so. The defendants in this case include the Governor of the State of Wisconsin and the members of the state's Elections Commission, which, until recently, was known as the Government Accountability Board.

See 2015 Wis. Act 118; Haas Decl. ¶ 1 n.1.¹³ These defendants possess authority under Wisconsin law to require municipal clerks to implement the affidavit remedy. First, the governor, as the chief executive of the state, has the power to require municipal clerks, who are creatures of state law, to implement a court order issued under the U.S. Constitution and that concerns the state's election laws. Indeed, the defendants submit no evidence and develop no legal argument indicating that the governor lacks this power. Rather, the defendants merely question whether the Elections Commission has this power. See Defs.' Br. at 23; see *generally* Haas Decl.

But the Elections Commission clearly has this power as well. State law vests the commission with “the responsibility for the administration of [the Wisconsin Statutes governing elections] and other laws relating to elections.” Wis. Stat. § 5.05(1). Carrying out a federal court's order concerning the state's election procedures would qualify as administering the state's election laws and “other laws relating to elections” (which includes federal laws relating to elections). Municipal clerks, who lack the power to administer election laws but only have the power to conduct elections in accordance with those laws, see Wis. Stat. § 7.15(1), could not disobey the commission's directive to make affidavits available to voters and to accept them in lieu of photo ID. The administrator of the Elections Commission points out that the commission might not have authority under state law to pass a formal administrative rule implementing the affidavit requirement. Haas Decl. ¶¶ 15–17. However, such a rule is unnecessary. Although the commission has rulemaking authority, see Wis. Stat. § 5.05(1)(f), that is

¹³ The plaintiffs have not named the members of the new Elections Commission as defendants. However, because those members are successors to the members of the Government Accountability Board, who have been named as defendants in their official capacities, they are automatically substituted as parties. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d).

just one manifestation of its general authority to administer election laws. Pursuant to its general authority, the commission may direct municipal clerks to implement a court order pertaining to the state's election procedures and federal law.

I also note that the defendants had no difficulty implementing the injunctive relief that I granted in 2014. If the defendants were able to direct municipal clerks to stop requiring voters to present photo ID at the polls in 2014, then they will be able to direct municipal clerks to allow voters to cast a ballot by presenting an affidavit in lieu of photo ID in 2016. Accordingly, I reject the defendants' suggestion that uncertainty over whether they have power to require municipal clerks to implement an affidavit remedy is a reason not to grant that remedy in the first place.

C.

In this section, I explain why I will not require the defendants to implement the affidavit option for the August 9 primary. First, the plaintiffs have not argued that it would be practical to implement the option in time for this election, which is only a few weeks away. Second, the Administrator of the Elections Commission, who would have primary responsibility for implementing the affidavit option, states that it is not possible to implement that remedy by the date of the election. Haas Decl. ¶¶ 8–12, 41. Aside from the sheer administrative difficulty of implementing the affidavit option by August 9, there is the fact that, as a practical matter, the August election has already begun: municipal clerks began mailing absentee ballots to voters on June 10, 2016, and the deadline for mailing absentee ballots was June 23, 2016. Haas Decl. ¶¶ 9–10. Moreover, in-person early voting begins on July 25, 2016. See <http://www.gab.wi.gov/voters/absentee> (viewed July 19, 2016). Given these facts, the possibility of disrupting the administration of the August election is too great to require

the defendants to change the rules applicable to that election now. I realize that this will cause some class members irreparable harm because they will be unable to vote in the August primary, but under the balance of harms, the harm to the defendants and to the public that would be caused by requiring implementation by August 9 outweighs the harm to these class members. Accordingly, I will order the defendants to implement the affidavit option in time for the November general election.

D.

Next, I address the plaintiffs' request that the preliminary injunction require the defendants to "send an individualized mailing to all registered voters who do not appear in the DMV database as having acceptable photo ID, informing them about the voter ID law and the affidavit option." ECF No. 278-1 at 2. I am not convinced that individualized notice to voters is required to prevent irreparable harm. The Elections Commission is already planning an advertising campaign relating to the photo ID requirement, Haas Decl. ¶¶ 30–35, and that campaign will now have to include information about the affidavit option. The commission will also have to train elections officials to inform voters about the affidavit option. While it might also be useful to send individualized notice of the affidavit option to voters who might need it, I do not believe that this step is necessary. At this point, I will leave it to the Elections Commission to decide how best to publicize the affidavit option. Accordingly, the plaintiffs' request for an order requiring individualized notice will be denied.

E.

Finally, I must specify the form of the affidavit and other details concerning the implementation of the affidavit option. I have modeled the form of the affidavit on North

Carolina’s “reasonable impediment declaration.” See Young Decl. Ex. 2, ECF No. 280-

2. The affidavit must contain the following language:

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the individual identified below, and that I have been unable to obtain acceptable photo identification with reasonable effort. This is due to the following reason(s):

Lack of transportation

Lack of birth certificate or other documents needed to obtain photo ID

Work schedule

Disability or illness

Family responsibilities

Other (please identify): _____

The affidavit shall have a space for the voter to print his or her name, a space for the voter’s signature, and a space for a date. The affidavit does not have to be notarized or sworn before any officer. The Elections Commission may include spaces on the affidavit that are to be completed by election officials for administrative purposes, such as a space for identifying the polling location at which the affidavit was received.

The defendants shall ensure that copies of the affidavit are available at the polls and also to those who vote by absentee ballot. Any voter who completes and submits an affidavit shall receive a regular ballot, even if that voter does not show acceptable photo identification. No person may challenge the sufficiency of the reason given by the voter for failing to obtain ID. Finally, the defendants shall include the affidavit option in any publicity materials related to the photo ID requirement, shall train poll workers to inform voters who arrive at the polls without qualifying ID about the affidavit option, and shall otherwise make reasonable efforts to ensure that voters are made aware of the affidavit option.

V.

For the reasons stated, **IT IS ORDERED** that the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction (ECF No. 278) is **GRANTED**. All defendants and their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and all those acting in concert or participation with them, or having actual or implicit knowledge of this order by personal service or otherwise, are directed to implement the affidavit option, in the manner specified in this opinion, in time for the general election on November 8, 2016, and all elections that occur after that date, while this preliminary injunction is in force.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the plaintiffs' motion to file a supplemental complaint (ECF No. 278) is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the plaintiffs' motion for class certification (ECF No. 278) is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the plaintiffs' claims involving veterans' ID cards are **DISMISSED** as **MOOT**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendants' motion to file confidential court records under seal (ECF No. 289) is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendants' motion to strike (ECF No. 290) is **DENIED**.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this 19th day of July, 2016.

s/Lynn Adelman
LYNN ADELMAN
District Judge