

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN**

SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON, JOSEPH P.)
HEIM, DAVID PERKINS, JOHN V. LIEN)
MARILYN WITTRY, and HILDE ADLER,)

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SCOTT NEITZEL, in his official capacity)
as Secretary of the Wisconsin Department)
of Administration; WISCONSIN)
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION;)
JUSTICES ANN WALSH BRADLEY,)
N. PATRICK CROOKS, MICHAEL J.)
GABELMAN, DAVID T. PROSSER, JR.,)
PATIENCE D. ROGGENSACK, and)
ANNETTE KINGSLAND ZIEGLER, each)
in their official capacity as a justice of the)
Wisconsin Supreme Court; PAM)
RADLOFF, in her official capacity as)
Deputy Director of Management Services,)
Wisconsin State Courts; MARGARET)
BRADY, in her official capacity as human)
resources officer for the Wisconsin State)
Courts; DOUG LA FOLLETTE, in his)
official capacity as Secretary of State of the)
State of Wisconsin; and MATT)
ADAMCZYK, in his official capacity as)
State Treasurer of Wisconsin,)

Defendants.

Case No. 15-cv-211

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action for a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 for the purpose of determining an actual controversy between the parties, as more fully appears below.

2. On April 7, 2015, voters approved a constitutional amendment to section 4(2) of article VII of the Wisconsin Constitution, which for the prior 126 years conferred the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on the justice with the longest continuous service on the court. The Wisconsin Board of Elections will certify the voters' approval of the new constitutional amendment sometime this month. The new amendment changes that selection process to an election "by a majority of justices then serving on the court" for a term of 2 years. As before, section 4(2) continues to state that "[t]he justice so designated as chief justice may, irrevocably, decline to serve as chief justice or resign as chief justice but continue to serve as a justice of the supreme court." 2015 Senate Joint Resolution 2, attached as Exhibit A.

3. Plaintiff Shirley S. Abrahamson has served as Chief Justice since 1996, when she became the longest continuously serving member of that Court. She is also a registered Wisconsin voter, who supported and voted for herself in the 2009 campaign in which she won reelection as Chief Justice. Plaintiffs Joseph P. Heim, David Perkins, John V. Lien, Marilyn Wittry, and Hilde Adler are registered voters in the state of Wisconsin who supported the successful 2009 reelection campaign of Chief Justice Abrahamson and voted for her with the expectation that her successful reelection, in which she campaigned as "Wisconsin's Chief," would keep her in the position of Chief Justice until her term expires in 2019, absent her resignation, death, disability, or recall.

4. Different Wisconsin public officials and analysts, some of whom are named as defendants below, have speculated that the now-approved constitutional amendment will apply retroactively and be implemented immediately against Abrahamson, before the end of Chief Justice Abrahamson's current term, so as to permit the election of a new chief justice. Should the new method of selecting a chief justice be put into immediate effect before the expiration of Chief Justice Abrahamson's current term and a new chief justice selected, the term of the current, elected

chief justice will be disrupted, her constitutionally protected interest in the office of chief justice will be impaired, the votes of her supporters will be diluted and the results of the 2009 election undone long after-the-fact, while the Wisconsin court system's leadership will become unsettled. The retroactive application of the new amendment raises profound issues of Due Process and Equal Protection under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

5. Plaintiffs seek a declaration that the amendment approved to article VII, section 4(2) of the Wisconsin Constitution is prospective only, so that the method it prescribes for the selection of a chief justice may not be implemented until Chief Justice Abrahamson's current term of office ends, in accordance with the governing law that existed when she was reelected to that post in 2009 for a ten-year term. Alternatively, should the amendments by its terms not be construed to apply prospectively in this fashion, Plaintiffs seek a declaration that the retroactive application of the amendments so as to apply immediately and thereby shorten the term of office to which Chief Justice Abrahamson was reelected would violate the Constitution of the United States, as more fully appears below.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has jurisdiction over the federal questions raised in this Complaint under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 2201.

7. This Court also has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a)(3), which opens the federal courts to "any civil action authorized by law to be commenced by any person . . . [t]o redress the deprivation, under color of any State law . . . , of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States."

8. This action is authorized by 42 U.S.C. § 1983, under which any person aggrieved by the violation of federal rights under color of state law may file a civil action in federal court for monetary, declaratory, or injunctive relief. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law for the violation of her federal rights alleged herein.

9. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Plaintiffs reside in this District, and Defendants, all of whom are sued in their official capacity, and their agencies work in this District.

PARTIES

10. Plaintiff Shirley Abrahamson is Chief Justice of the State of Wisconsin, a capacity in which she has served since 1996 and was most recently reelected to on April 7, 2009, for a ten-year term of office. She is also a registered voter in the State of Wisconsin. At all times herein mentioned, Plaintiff Abrahamson was and now is a resident of Madison, Wisconsin. Barring Plaintiff Abrahamson's voluntary resignation as chief justice, her legislative removal by impeachment or address, or the occurrence of a disability that makes it impossible for her to discharge her office, her 2009 reelection earned her the authority to discharge the responsibilities of the office of chief justice until July 31, 2019. Under the new amendment, should it be deemed applicable to her and given retroactive effect, Chief Justice Abrahamson would no longer be permitted to remain chief justice for the rest of her elected term. Instead, a new process by which she would be among seven justices eligible to be selected would replace her right to remain chief justice for approximately the next four more years. Absent action on her claims by this court, the newly amended provision would deny her right to the office of chief justice, an office she intends to continue to hold in accordance with the terms of her most recent reelection until 2019.

11. Plaintiff Joseph P. Heim, a university professor and resident of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a registered voter in Wisconsin who supported the reelection of Chief Justice

Abrahamson and voted for her in the 2009 election. The challenged amendment if construed as applicable to Chief Justice Abrahamson and given retroactive effect dilutes the value of his vote and upsets his settled expectations by limiting the term of the candidate he successfully supported in the 2009 election.

12. Plaintiff David Perkins, a farmer and resident of Blue Mounds, Wisconsin, is a registered voter in Wisconsin who supported the reelection of Chief Justice Abrahamson and voted for her in the 2009 election. The challenged amendment if construed as applicable to Chief Justice Abrahamson and given retroactive effect dilutes the value of his vote and upsets his settled expectations by limiting the term of the candidate he successfully supported in the 2009 election.

13. Plaintiff John V. Lien, is a managing member of Operant, LLC, a company that develops customer software for scientific information, and a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, is a registered voter in Wisconsin who supported the reelection of Chief Justice Abrahamson and voted for her in the 2009 election. The challenged amendment if construed as applicable to Chief Justice Abrahamson and given retroactive effect dilutes the value of his vote and upsets his settled expectations by limiting the term of the candidate he successfully supported in the 2009 election.

14. Plaintiff Marilyn Wittry, a retired librarian and resident of Manitowish Waters, Wisconsin, is a registered voter in Wisconsin who supported the reelection of Chief Justice Abrahamson and voted for her in the 2009 election. The challenged amendment if construed as applicable to Chief Justice Abrahamson and given retroactive effect dilutes the value of her vote and upsets her settled expectations by limiting the term of the candidate she successfully supported in the 2009 election.

15. Plaintiff Hilde Adler, a homemaker and resident of Madison, Wisconsin, is a registered voter in Wisconsin who served as treasurer of the Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson

Reelection Committee during the 2009 election. She supported the reelection of Chief Justice Abrahamson and voted for her in the 2009 election. The challenged amendment if construed as applicable to Chief Justice Abrahamson and given retroactive effect dilutes the value of her vote and upsets her settled expectations by limiting the term of the candidate she successfully supported in the 2009 election.

16. Defendant Scott Neitzel is Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Administration (“DOA”). The DOA is an executive-branch administrative agency that provides support services, including analyzing administrative and fiscal issues facing the state. Chief among the duties of the DOA is to provide accounting, budget and financial management analysis and policy information to develop and prepare Wisconsin’s biennial budget. The DOA performs day-to-day treasury and cash management functions for the State of Wisconsin, including central payroll disbursement to state entities, including the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Secretary Neitzel is sued in his official capacity and conducts the Department’s business from offices at 101 East Wilson Street, 10th Floor, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

17. Defendant Wisconsin Department of Administration (“DOA”) is an executive-branch administrative agency that provides support services, including analyzing administrative and fiscal issues facing the state. Chief among the duties of the DOA is to provide accounting, budget and financial management analysis and policy information to develop and prepare Wisconsin’s biennial budget. The DOA performs day-to-day treasury and cash management functions for the State of Wisconsin, including central payroll disbursement to state entities, including the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The DOA is located at 101 East Wilson Street, 10th Floor, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

18. Defendant Ann Walsh Bradley is a justice on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Should the new constitutional amendment at issue here be construed as immediately applicable to determine who will serve as chief justice during the next two years, Justice Bradley will vote on the election of a new chief justice. Justice Bradley is sued in her official capacity and conducts the business of her office from the Supreme Court, located at Room16 East, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.

19. Defendant N. Patrick Crooks is a justice on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Should the new constitutional amendment at issue here be construed as immediately applicable to determine who will serve as chief justice during the next two years, Justice Crooks will vote on the election of a new chief justice. Justice Crooks is sued in his official capacity and conducts the business of his office from the Supreme Court, located at Room16 East, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.

20. Defendant Michael J. Gabelman is a justice on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Should the new constitutional amendment at issue here be construed as immediately applicable to determine who will serve as chief justice during the next two years, Justice Gabelman will vote on the election of a new chief justice. Justice Gabelman is sued in his official capacity and conducts the business of his office from the Supreme Court, located at Room16 East, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.

21. Defendant David T. Prosser, Jr. is a justice on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Should the new constitutional amendment at issue here be construed as immediately applicable to determine who will serve as chief justice during the next two years, Justice Prosser will vote on the election of a new chief justice. Justice Prosser is sued in his official capacity and conducts the

business of his office from the Supreme Court, located at Room 16 East, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.

22. Defendant Patience D. Roggensack is a justice on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Should the new constitutional amendment at issue here be construed as immediately applicable to determine who will serve as chief justice during the next two years, Justice Roggensack will vote on the election of a new chief justice. Justice Roggensack is sued in her official capacity and conducts the business of her office from the Supreme Court, located at Room 16 East, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.

23. Defendant Annette Kingsland Ziegler is a justice on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Should the new constitutional amendment at issue here be construed as immediately applicable to determine who will serve as chief justice during the next two years, Justice Ziegler will vote on the election of a new chief justice. Justice Ziegler is sued in her official capacity and conducts the business of her office from the Supreme Court, located at Room 16 East, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.

24. Defendant Pam Radloff is Deputy Director of State Courts for Management Services for the Wisconsin State Courts. Among her responsibilities are the overall management of the state's unified court system, including oversight, day-to-day management, space and equipment allocation at the Supreme Court, and the processing of the judicial branch's payroll. As such, should the amendment be construed as going into immediate effect, she could process a paycheck for a lesser amount of compensation for Chief Justice Abrahamson's paycheck than the amount she now receives by virtue of her office. She is sued in her official capacity and conducts the business of her office from offices at 110 East Main Street, Suite 430, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

25. Defendant Margaret Brady is Human Resources Officer for the Wisconsin State Courts. Among her responsibilities is management of payroll processing for the court system. As such, should the amendment be construed as going into immediate effect, she would process a paycheck for a lesser amount of compensation for Chief Justice Abrahamson than the amount she now receives by virtue of her office. She is sued in her official capacity and conducts the business of her office from offices at 110 East Main Street, Suite 430, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

26. Defendant Doug La Follette is the Wisconsin Secretary of State. Secretary La Follette's official duties include filing the oath of office made and sworn by a new chief justice, pursuant to Wisconsin Statute § 19.01. As such, should the amendment be construed as going into immediate effect, he could certify that a new oath must be given and filed for the office of chief justice. Secretary La Follette is sued in his official capacity and conducts the business of his office from the Office of the Secretary, located at 30 West Mifflin, 10th Floor, Madison, Wisconsin 53703.

27. Matt Adamczyk is the Wisconsin State Treasurer. As Treasurer, Mr. Adamczyk serves as the chief custodian of Wisconsin's treasury and as the state's head banker. Treasurer Adamczyk signs checks, including paychecks, issued by the State, pursuant to Wisconsin Statute § 14.58(1). He is sued in his official capacity and conducts the business of his office from the Wisconsin Office of the State Treasurer, located at B41 West, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.

28. Though not named a defendant because he has no enforcement responsibilities with respect to article VII, section 4(2), Attorney General Brad D. Schimel has been served with the pleadings, motions and memoranda in this case as chief legal officer of Wisconsin and pursuant to

Wisconsin Statute § 806.04(11), which obligates a party challenging the constitutionality of a state law to serve the attorney general.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AT ISSUE

29. The Wisconsin Senate first passed the new constitutional amendment, then designated as Senate Joint Resolution 57, on November 12, 2013. The Wisconsin Assembly then approved the same resolution on November 14, 2013. During the current legislative term, the Wisconsin Senate approved Senate Joint Resolution 2, the second-session equivalent of SJR 57, on January 20, 2015, and the Wisconsin Assembly approved Assembly Joint Resolution 1, the second-session equivalent of SJR 57, on January 22, 2015. By virtue of being approved by majority vote in two successive sessions of the state legislature, the constitutional amendment was placed on the April 7, 2015 ballot, where Wisconsin voters subsequently approved the amendment. The results of that election will be certified by the Wisconsin Board of Elections some time during April 2015.

30. The approved amendment strikes the following sentence from article VII, section 4(2) of the Wisconsin Constitution, which designates how the chief justice of the Supreme Court is selected: “The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case 2 or more such justices shall have served for the same length of time, the justice whose term first expires, shall be the chief justice.”

31. It then adds the following language for future selections of the chief justice: “The chief justice of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of 2 years by a majority of the justices then serving on the court.” It also retains the following language: “The justice so designated as chief justice may, irrevocably, decline to serve as chief justice or resign as chief justice but continue to serve as a justice of the supreme court.”

32. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides, in pertinent part:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1.

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT ACT ALLEGATIONS

33. Under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, this Court has the power to order declaratory relief even if no other relief is requested or granted. Plaintiff Abrahamson respectfully requests a declaration of her federal legal rights to retain her current office with respect to the new provisions of article VII, section 4(2), and Plaintiffs Heim, Perkins, Lien, Wittry, Adler, and Abrahamson (hereinafter, collectively, “Plaintiff Voters”) respectfully request a declaration of their federal legal rights to have their support and votes as cast in the successful reelection of Chief Justice Abrahamson continue to have the effect it unquestionably had when that election was certified.

34. The new amendment to article VII, section 4(2) contains no language indicating that it is to have any retroactive effect; thereby, under standard rules of construction, it should be given only prospective effect and thus be subject to implementation only when the position of chief justice becomes vacant.

35. The official explanation of the amendment, promulgated by the Wisconsin Government Accountability Board, which has responsibility for ensuring the integrity of the electoral process and informing voters about measures on the ballot, contains no indication of when any change in the selection process for the office of Chief Justice takes place. See Referendum on Election of Chief Justice, *available at* <http://gab.wi.gov/elections-voting/2015/spring-chief-justice-referendum> (last visited Apr. 7, 2015), attached as Exhibit B.

36. Should the new language be construed to have a retroactive effect, creating a current vacancy in the chief justiceship that must be filled by the election of a new chief justice, the application of the new amendment to Chief Justice Abrahamson impairs and burdens her federal constitutional rights, as described more fully below.

37. Should the new language be construed to have a retroactive effect, creating a current vacancy in the chief justiceship that must be filled by the election of a new chief justice, the application of the new amendment to Chief Justice Abrahamson debases and dilutes the votes cast by Plaintiff Voters, by changing the result and import of that election in violation of rights secured to them by the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

38. Plaintiff Abrahamson has served as a justice on the Wisconsin Supreme Court since 1976, when she was appointed to the position by then-Wisconsin Governor Patrick Lucey.

39. Abrahamson was elected by popular vote to that position in 1979 and 1989, earning ten-year terms of office in each of those elections.

40. By operation of article VII, section 4(2) as it then stood, and as the member of the court with the longest continuous tenure as a justice on the Supreme Court, Abrahamson became chief justice on August 1, 1996.

41. Plaintiff Abrahamson was subsequently reelected as chief justice by popular vote in 1999 and 2009, earning ten-year terms of office in each of those elections. She campaigned extensively and expended substantial resources for reelection on the theme of the administrative work she had done as chief justice and continuity in the chief justice position.

42. In the most recent election, which took place April 7, 2009, her campaign committee was called the "Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson Reelection Committee," and her

campaign advertising ended with the tagline, “Wisconsin’s Chief,” attached as Exhibit C, making it clear to voters that a vote for her was a vote to continue her in the office of chief justice. She campaigned extensively and expended substantial resources for reelection on that theme of continuity in the chief justice position and would not have sought reelection if there was a question about whether her reelection would retain her in the office of chief justice. She also cast her vote in that election to support her continuation as chief justice. Plaintiff Abrahamson won that election on April 7, 2009 with more than 59 percent of the vote.

43. Plaintiff Voters are all registered Wisconsin voters, supporters of the 2009 Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson Reelection Committee, and voted to support her successful reelection as chief justice. Plaintiff Adler also served as treasurer of the Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson Reelection Committee.

44. As a result of the successful campaign conducted under the backdrop of the seniority rule then contained in article VII, section 4(2) of the Wisconsin Constitution, Chief Justice Abrahamson and her political supporters had the settled expectations that she would continue to serve as chief justice until the end of the term to which she had just been elected, which ends on July 31, 2019.

45. As Chief Justice, Plaintiff Abrahamson currently receives a salary of \$155,403. Other justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court receive a salary of \$147,403, which is \$8,000 less than that of the Chief Justice. *See Salaries of State Elected Officials* (Jan. 2015), attached as Exhibit D.

46. By virtue of the new amendment to article VII, section 4(2), an actual controversy exists on whether Chief Justice Abrahamson shall continue to serve as chief justice until the end

of her current term. Plaintiffs seek a judicial determination of their federal legal rights with respect to the new amendment's impact on the continued tenure as chief justice of Plaintiff Abrahamson.

47. As stated above, the now-approved version of article VII, section 4(2) contains no language that would suggest that the new amendment receive retroactive effect.

48. Only by being accorded retroactive effect would article VII, section 4(2) impair or otherwise burden the constitutionally protected interest that Plaintiff Abrahamson has in her office as chief justice, as well as the remuneration she receives in that capacity, and impair or otherwise burden the voting rights of Plaintiff Voters by changing the meaning and effect of their political support and votes in the 2009 election, well after the fact.

49. If accorded retroactive effect, Defendants would be acting under color of state law in taking any action to implement article VII, section 4(2) and the result of any election held pursuant to that constitutional provision.

50. If accorded retroactive effect, an actual and real controversy would exist between Plaintiffs and Defendants because Defendants would be depriving Plaintiff Abrahamson of her constitutionally protected interest in the office of chief justice and the additional remuneration she receives as chief justice rather than a justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and because Defendants would be diluting the value and import of votes cast by Plaintiff Voters long after the results of the 2009 election were certified.

51. If accorded retroactive effect, any action would violate the federal due process rights of Chief Justice Abrahamson to continue to serve as chief justice during the remainder of her elected term, despite incurring no other disability that would render her ineligible to serve in that office.

52. If accorded retroactive effect, any action would violate the federal due process rights of Plaintiff Voters by diluting and debasing the value and meaning of the votes they cast on April 7, 2009 for Chief Justice Abrahamson, by reducing the term of office that that election led them to believe would be filled by Plaintiff Abrahamson until July 31, 2019.

53. If accorded retroactive effect, any action would violate the federal equal protection rights of Chief Justice Abrahamson to continue to serve as chief justice during the remainder of her elected term, as no other officeholder, elected to a full term despite incurring no other disability that would render her ineligible to serve in that office, would be prematurely ousted from office on that basis.

54. If accorded retroactive effect, any action would violate the federal equal protection rights of Plaintiff Voters by diluting and debasing the value and meaning of the votes they cast on April 7, 2009 for Chief Justice Abrahamson in reducing the term of office that that election led them to believe would be filled by Plaintiff Abrahamson until July 31, 2019.

55. Plaintiffs have no administrative remedies available to them and any attempts to obtain administrative relief would be futile.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant the following relief:

- a. A declaration that the 2015 amendment to article VII, section 4(2), applies only prospectively and may only be implemented upon the existence of a vacancy in the office of chief justice or July 31, 2019, whichever comes first.
- b. Alternatively, a declaration that, as applied to Plaintiff Abrahamson, the retroactive application of the 2015 amendment to article VII, section 4(2) violates the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth

Amendment because it retroactively deprives Plaintiff Abrahamson of her constitutionally protected interest in the office to which she was reelected to serve for ten years, ending July 31, 2019;

- c. A declaration that retroactive application of article VII, section 4(2) would dilute the value of the votes cast in the April 7, 2009 election by Plaintiff Voters, in violation of the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment;
- d. An order enjoining Defendants from implementing the provisions of article VII, section 4(2), as amended, against Plaintiff Abrahamson or taking any other action inconsistent with her continuance in office as chief justice for the remainder of her term due to end July 31, 2019;
- e. An award to Plaintiff of its costs and expenses of litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- f. Any such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.

Date: April 8, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Robert S. Peck

Robert S. Peck

DC Bar No. 419312

CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LITIGATION, P.C.

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Washington, DC 20001

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robert.peck@cclfirm.com

Attorney for Plaintiffs

Verification

I, Shirley S. Abrahamson do hereby affirm that:

1. I reviewed the foregoing complaint.
2. With regard to the allegations to which I have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true.
3. With regard to the allegations to which I do not have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true based on information obtained by my counsel.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Shirley S. Abrahamson

State of Wisconsin

SS

County of DANE

The foregoing instrument was verified before me the 6th day of April, 2015 by

Shirley S. Abrahamson who is personally known to me ~~or has produced~~

~~as identification.~~

Joyce D. Pargier

Joyce D. Pargier
Notary Public, State of Wisconsin

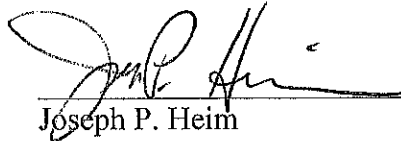
My commission expires: 4-2-2018

Verification

I, Joseph P. Heim do hereby affirm that:

1. I reviewed the foregoing complaint.
2. With regard to the allegations to which I have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true.
3. With regard to the allegations to which I do not have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true based on information obtained by my counsel.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

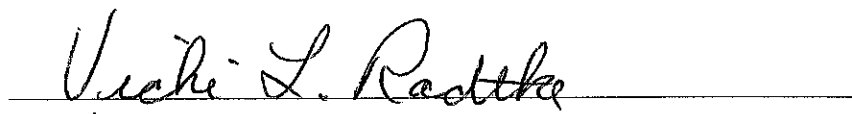


Joseph P. Heim

State of Wisconsin)
) ss
County of La Crosse)

The foregoing instrument was verified before me the 8th day of April, 2015 by

Joseph P. Heim who is personally known to me.



Vicki L. Radtke
Notary Public, State of Wisconsin
My commission expires: 5/18/18

Verification

I, David Perkins do hereby affirm that:

1. I reviewed the foregoing complaint.
2. With regard to the allegations to which I have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true.
3. With regard to the allegations to which I do not have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true based on information obtained by my counsel.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

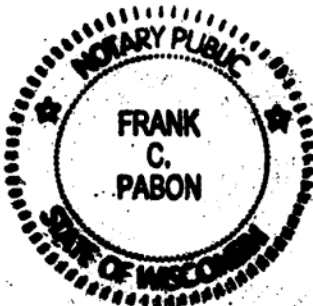
David Perkins

State of Wisconsin

SS

County of Dane

The foregoing instrument was verified before me the 6th day of April, 2015 by
David G Perkins who is personally known to me or has produced
a valid state drivers license
as identification.



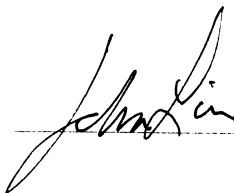
[Signature]
Notary Public, State of Wisconsin
My commission expires:

Verification

I, JOHN LIEN do hereby affirm that:

1. I reviewed the foregoing complaint.
2. With regard to the allegations to which I have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true.
3. With regard to the allegations to which I do not have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true based on information obtained by my counsel.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.



State of Wisconsin

SS

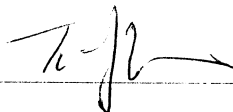
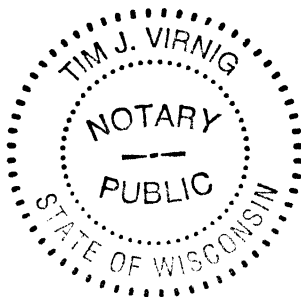
County of DANE

The foregoing instrument was verified before me the 6 day of April, 2015 by

JOHN V. LIEN who is personally known to me or has produced

WISCONSIN DRIVER'S LICENSE L5004785235004 ^{EXP 9/30/2018}

as identification.



Notary Public, State of Wisconsin
My commission expires: 4/24/2016

Verification

I, Marilyn Wittry do hereby affirm that:

1. I reviewed the foregoing complaint.
2. With regard to the allegations to which I have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true.
3. With regard to the allegations to which I do not have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true based on information obtained by my counsel.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Marilyn Wittry

State of Wisconsin

SS

County of Vilas

The foregoing instrument was verified before me the 6 day of April, 2015 by
Marilyn WITTRY who is personally known to me or has produced
a WI drivers license.
as identification.

Christine Hjerstedt

Notary Public, State of Wisconsin

My commission expires: 8-27-2017

CHRISTINE HJERSTEDT
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

Verification

I, Hildegard Adler a/k/a Hilde Adler do hereby affirm that:

1. I reviewed the foregoing complaint.
2. With regard to the allegations to which I have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true.
3. With regard to the allegations to which I do not have personal knowledge, I believe them to be true based on information obtained by my counsel.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Hildegard Adler

State of Wisconsin

SS

County of DANE

The foregoing instrument was verified before me the 6th day of April, 2015 by Hildegard Adler who is personally known to me or has produced Wisconsin Driver's License A346-3202-8844-04 as identification.

Joyce D. Pugh

Joyce D. Pugh
Notary Public, State of Wisconsin
My commission expires: 4-2-2018.