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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Maria M. Gonzalez, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

State of Arizona, et al.,

Defendants.

) No. CV-06-1268-PHX-ROS
) consolidated with:
) No. CV-06-1362-PCT-JAT
) No. CV-06-1575-PHX-EHC

**ORDER; FINDINGS OF FACT AND
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

This case comprises two actions: (1) Gonzalez v. State of Arizona, CV 06-1268-PHX-ROS (filed May 9, 2006) (“Gonzalez”); and (2) Inter Tribal Council of Ariz., Inc. v. Brewer, No. CV 06-1362-PCT-JAT (filed May 26, 2006) (“ITCA”).¹

Plaintiffs seek to permanently enjoin enforcement of the Arizona Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act, also known as “Proposition 200.” Enacted pursuant to a voter initiative in the 2004 general election, Proposition 200 requires proof of citizenship to register to vote and proof of identification to vote in person on election day. A.R.S. §§ 16-166(F), 579(A).

¹ The third consolidated action, Navajo Nation v. Brewer, CV 06-1575-PHX-EHC (filed June 20, 2006), was dismissed by stipulation of the parties on May 27, 2008. (Doc. 775).

1 Collectively, Plaintiffs assert that these requirements violate the Equal Protection
2 Clause, First Amendment, Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973(a), and Title
3 VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d, *et seq.*² (Doc. 352; ITCA, Doc. 1).

4 For the reasons stated below, Plaintiffs' request for relief will be denied.

5 **PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

6 In May and August 2006, Plaintiffs filed motions for preliminary injunction, seeking
7 to enjoin the enforcement of Proposition 200. (Docs. 7, 146, 149). On September 11, 2006,
8 the motions were denied. (Doc. 183).

9 Plaintiffs appealed the denial, (Docs. 184, 189), and requested an emergency
10 injunction pending appeal, *see Purcell v. Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 6 (2006). On October 5, the
11 Ninth Circuit granted the request for an emergency injunction pending appeal. *Id.* The
12 Supreme Court vacated the emergency injunction on October 20, 2006. *Id.* at 8.

13 On April 20, 2007, the Ninth Circuit affirmed the Court's order denying preliminary
14 injunctive relief. *Gonzalez v. Arizona*, 485 F.3d 1041, 1052 (2007). The parties then
15 underwent significant discovery and motions practice extending over a year and a half. The
16 Court endeavored to give Plaintiffs access to all data in Defendants' possession to make their
17 case.

18 Beginning July 9, 2008, the Court held a six-day bench trial to determine whether a
19 permanent injunction should issue. Post-trial briefing was completed on July 30, 2008.

20 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

21 **I. Proposition 200**

22 On November 2, 2004, Arizona voters approved a voter initiative called Proposition
23 200, which was officially proclaimed law by Governor Janet Napolitano on December 13,
24

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27 ² ITCA and Gonzalez Plaintiffs' other claims were dismissed on August 28, 2007 and
February 5, 2008, respectively. (Docs. 330, 611).

1 2004.³ (Trial Tr. 648). It was then submitted to the Department of Justice for preclearance
2 under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.⁴ Id. Upon approval by the Justice Department,
3 Proposition 200 became effective January 25, 2005. Id.

4 A. Proof of Citizenship to Register to Vote

5 Before Proposition 200, a person seeking to register to vote did not need to provide
6 proof of citizenship. (Ex. 6). Rather, the person signed a statement, under penalty of law,
7 that the applicant is a U.S. citizen. Id.

8 Proposition 200, which amended A.R.S. §§ 16-152, 166, requires individuals wishing
9 to register to vote to provide proof of citizenship. An applicant is still required to affirm,
10 under penalty of law, that the applicant is a U.S. citizen. A.R.S. § 16-152(14). Section 16-
11 166, as amended, states:

12 The county recorder shall reject any application for registration that is not
13 accompanied by satisfactory evidence of United States citizenship. Satisfactory
evidence of citizenship shall include any of the following:

14 1. The number of the applicant's driver license or nonoperating identification
15 license issued after October 1, 1996 by the department of transportation or the
equivalent governmental agency of another state within the United States if the
16 agency indicates on the applicant's driver license or nonoperating identification
license that the person has provided satisfactory proof of United States citizenship.

17 2. A legible photocopy of the applicant's birth certificate that verifies
18 citizenship to the satisfaction of the county recorder.

19 3. A legible photocopy of pertinent pages of the applicant's United States
20 passport identifying the applicant and the applicant's passport number or presentation
to the county recorder of the applicant's United States passport.

21 4. A presentation to the county recorder of the applicant's United States
22 naturalization documents or the number of the certificate of naturalization. If only the
23 number of the certificate of naturalization is provided, the applicant shall not be

24 ³The Arizona Constitution authorizes voter initiatives, which then become law "when
25 approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and upon proclamation of the governor."
26 Ariz. Const. art. IV § 1.

27 ⁴Arizona is a covered jurisdiction under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C.
28 § 1973c. Therefore, Arizona is required to preclear any new voting "standard, practice, or
procedure" with either the United States Attorney General or the District Court for the
District of Columbia to ensure its new standard, practice, or procedure does "not have the
purpose [or] effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color." Id.;
see also Purcell, 549 U.S. at 6.

1 included in the registration rolls until the number of the certificate of naturalization
2 is verified with the United States immigration and naturalization service by the county
recorder.

3 5. Other documents or methods of proof that are established pursuant to the
[I]mmigration [R]eform and [C]ontrol [A]ct of 1986.

4 6. The applicant's bureau of Indian affairs card number, tribal treaty card
number or tribal enrollment number.

5 A.R.S. § 16-166(F).

6 Without this proof, a person may not register to vote. Id. This includes applicants that
7 use the federal voter registration form or postcard but do not include proof of citizenship.
8 (Trial Tr. 701). There is no provision that permits waiver of the proof of citizenship
9 requirement.

10 If an applicant does not provide proof of citizenship, the applicant is mailed a letter
11 explaining why the application was rejected and instructing the applicant to submit a new
12 registration form with proper proof of citizenship. (Rodriguez Dep. 77-78, Jan. 22, 2008;
13 Altaha Dep. 12, Jan. 14, 2008; Wayman-Trujillo Dep. 50, 51, Jan. 9, 2008; Rodriguez Dep.
14 23, Aug. 2, 2006; Justman Dep. 15-16, Aug. 1, 2006). Counties are required to provide a
15 blank voter registration form with this letter. (Ex.4, at 54).

16 Under the procedures implemented immediately after Proposition 200, an applicant
17 relying on naturalization documents to provide proof of citizenship was required to provide
18 a "certificate of naturalization number." (Trial Tr. 654; see also Ex. 147). It was soon
19 learned, however, that this number could not be used to verify the person's citizenship using
20 the federal immigration online database, the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements
21 Program ("SAVE"). (Trial Tr. 654; Ex. 305). Rather, the database used the alien registration
22 number, or "A-number." (Trial Tr. 654; Ratliff Dep. 32, Apr. 22, 2008). Consequently, the
23 election procedures were amended to instruct an applicant to provide the alien registration
24 number, which is also listed on a certificate of naturalization.⁵ (Trial Tr. 654; Ex. 1357).

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26 ⁵ Before approximately 1975, certificates of naturalization did not have A-numbers
27 printed on them. (Quinn Dep. 54, Apr. 22, 2008; see also Ex. 961 (certificate of
28 naturalization from 1960 that does not have A-number)).

1 This change was precleared by the Justice Department on December 6, 2007. (Kanefield
2 Dep. 8, Jan. 1, 2008).

3 B. Elector Identification to Cast a Ballot

4 i. *Voting In Person on Election Day*

5 Before Proposition 200, a person seeking to vote in person on election day did not
6 need to provide proof of identification. (Ex. 5). Rather, the person stated his or her name
7 and residence, and, if the name was found on the voter rolls, the person signed the signature
8 roster and was given a ballot. Id.

9 After Proposition 200, which amended A.R.S. § 16-579, an elector voting in person
10 on election day must now present proof of identification. A voter may obtain a regular
11 ballot⁶ only by presenting either one form of identification with a photograph, name, and
12 address, or two forms of identification that bear the name and address. A.R.S. § 16-579(A).

13 The specific types of identification are set forth in the Election Procedures Manual,
14 which has the force and effect of law. A.R.S. § 16-452(C). The current version, approved
15 in October 2007 (the “Manual”), was drafted by Secretary of State Jan Brewer and then
16 submitted to Governor Janet Napolitano and Arizona Attorney General Terry Goddard for
17 review and approval. See generally Ex. 4; A.R.S. § 16-452(A)-(B). It was then precleared
18 by the Department of Justice.

19 Acceptable forms of identification with a photograph, name, and address are: (1) a
20 valid Arizona driver license; (2) Arizona nonoperating identification license; (3) tribal
21 enrollment card or other form of tribal identification; or (4) other federal, state, or local
22 government issued identification. (Ex. 4, at 128).

27 ⁶ The different types of ballots are discussed *infra*, Part C.

1 Acceptable forms of identification without a photograph that bear the name and
2 address of the elector are: (1) utility bill dated within 90 days of the date of the election;⁷ (2)
3 bank or credit union statement dated within 90 days of the date of the election; (3) valid
4 Arizona vehicle registration; (4) property tax statement of the elector’s residence; (5) vehicle
5 insurance card; (6) recorder’s certificate; or (7) federal, state, or local government issued
6 identification, including a voter registration card issued by the county recorder. Id.

7 In addition to these forms of identification, an elector who identifies himself or herself
8 as a member of a federally recognized American Indian tribe may present tribal
9 identification, including: (1) a tribal identification or enrollment card issued under the
10 authority of a federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, community, or band, a tribal
11 subdivision or the Bureau of Indian Affairs; (2) a Certificate of Indian Blood issued to a
12 tribal member under the authority of a tribe or by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; (3) a voter
13 registration card for tribal elections issued under the authority of a tribe; (4) a home site
14 assignment lease, permit or allotment issued under the authority of a tribe, tribal subdivision,
15 or the Bureau of Indian Affairs; or (5) a grazing permit or allotment issued to a tribal member
16 under the authority of a tribe, tribal subdivision, or the Bureau of Indian Affairs.⁸ (Docs. 775
17 & 776; Trial Tr. 680-81).

18 In addition, several counties have added “official election mail” sent by the county to
19 individual voters to the list of acceptable non-photo identification. (See Trial Tr. 748;
20 Osborne Dep. 60-61, Jul. 31, 2006 (Maricopa County); Dastrup Dep. 10, Aug. 1, 2006
21 (Navajo County); Hoyos Dep. 27-28, Jan. 16, 2008 (Pinal County); Hansen Dep. 55, Aug.
22

23 ⁷ “A utility bill may be for electric, gas, water, solid waste, sewer, telephone, cellular
24 phone, or cable television.” (Ex. 4, at 128).

25 ⁸ These forms of tribal identification were part of the terms of settlement in Navajo
26 Nation v. Brewer, CV 06-1575. They were precleared by the Department of Justice on May
27 22, 2008, (Doc. 774), and are currently an addendum to the Manual, (Trial Tr. 681). The
28 next version of the Manual will include this addendum. Id.

1 1, 2006 (Coconino County); Pew Dep. 21-22, Aug. 1, 2006 (Apache County); Rodriguez
2 Dep. 145-46, Aug. 2, 2006 (Pima County); Wayman-Trujillo Dep. 107-08, Jan. 9, 2008
3 (Yavapai County). But see Stallworth Dep. 32-33, Jan. 18, 2008 (Yuma County)). The
4 counties are not required, however, to provide election mail, and their ability to do so is
5 subject to budgetary constraints. (See Osborne Dep. 83-84, 86, Jan. 14, 2008; Wayman-
6 Trujillo Dep. 108-09, Jan. 9, 2008).

7 ii. *Voting Early*

8 Proposition 200 did not change the requirements for voting early. Every registered
9 voter is eligible to vote by early ballot. A.R.S. § 16-541. Proof of identification is not
10 required to obtain or submit an early ballot. A.R.S. §§ 16-542, -547. An early ballot may
11 be mailed or dropped off at a polling place by 7:00 p.m. on election day. A.R.S. § 16-548.

12 All counties also allow for in person early voting at certain polling places. No
13 identification is required of early voters who wish to vote in person. (Trial Tr. at 689).

14 All early ballots, whether cast by mail or in person, are subject to signature
15 verification, which the State and counties believe is sufficient to prevent voter fraud. (Trial
16 Tr. 746; Rodriguez Dep. 151-52, Jan. 22, 2008; Hoyos Dep. 43-44, Jan. 16, 2008;
17 Wayman-Trujillo Dep. 113, Jan. 8, 2008; Owens Dep. 111-12, Aug. 30, 2006; Dastrup Dep.
18 28, Aug. 1, 2006; Justman Dep. 35, Aug. 1, 2006; Hansen Dep. 70, Aug. 1, 2006; Pew Dep.
19 19, Aug. 1, 2006; Osborne Dep. 75, July 31, 2006).

20 C. Types of Ballots

21 There are three types of ballots provided for in person voting on election day: regular,
22 provisional, and conditional provisional. (Ex. 4, at 129). The type of ballot issued depends
23 upon what form of proof of identification is provided by the voter. Id.

24 i. *Regular Ballot*

25 If the voter's proof of identification matches the information on the voter rolls, the
26 voter is issued a regular ballot. Id.

1 or older, or anyone receiving federal Supplemental Security Income disability payments,
2 there is no fee. A.R.S. § 28-3165(J); MVD FAQ.

3 Approximately 90% of voting-age Arizona citizens possess an Arizona driver's
4 license. (Trial Tr. 706). There was no evidence regarding what portion of the remaining
5 10% had other forms of photo identification, including Arizona non-operating identification
6 cards.

7 In order to obtain a new Arizona driver's license or non-operating card, an applicant
8 must present identification consisting of either: (1) two documents, one of which has a
9 photograph, or (2) three documents with no photograph. Arizona Dep't of Transp., MVD,
10 Identification Requirements (last visited Aug. 4, 2008),
11 <http://mvd.azdot.gov/mvd/formsandpub/viewPDF.asp?lngProductKey=1410&lngFormInfoKey=1410>. In either case, one of the documents must be considered a "primary" document.
12 Id. (listing acceptable primary and secondary documents).

14 ii. *Birth Certificate*

15 In Arizona, a replacement birth certificate and a delayed birth registration costs
16 \$10.00. (Ex. 672, 675). To obtain a delayed birth certificate for a child who is 1-14 years
17 of age, the following documentation must be provided: (1) an affidavit by someone with
18 personal knowledge of when and where the child was born; (2) a document by an unrelated
19 person that was established before the child was five years old stating the child's name, date
20 of birth, place of birth, and the date the document was created; and (3) an independent factual
21 document that establishes the mother's presence in Arizona at the time of the child's birth
22 stating the mother's name, street address and date the document was created. (Ex. 672).

23 To obtain a delayed birth certificate for a child who is 15 years of age or older, the
24 following documentation must be provided: (1) an affidavit by someone with personal
25 knowledge of when and where the child was born; (2) a document by an unrelated person
26 that was established before the child was ten years old stating the child's name, date of birth,
27 place of birth, and the date the document was created; (3) an independent factual document

1 that was established at least five years prior to the application date stating the child's name,
2 date of birth, place of birth, and the date the document was established; and (4) an
3 independent factual document that establishes the mother's presence in Arizona at the time
4 of the child's birth stating the mother's name, street address and date the document was
5 created. Id. In other states, the cost and means of obtaining a birth certificate varies. (See
6 Ex. 673).

7 iii. *Passport*

8 The cost for obtaining a passport book or card is \$100 and \$45, respectively. Dep't
9 of State, Passport Fees (last visited Aug. 3, 2008),
10 http://travel.state.gov/passport/get/fees/fees_837.html.

11 iv. *Certificate of Naturalization*

12 A replacement certificate of naturalization costs \$380. Dep't of Homeland Security,
13 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Instructions for N-565, Application for
14 Replacement Naturalization/Citizenship Document (last visited Aug. 3, 2008),
15 <http://www.uscis.gov/files/form/N-565instr.pdf>.

16 v. *Bureau of Indian Affairs Card, Tribal Treaty Card, or Tribal*
17 *Enrollment Card*

18 Bureau of Indian Affairs and tribal treaty cards are not in use in Arizona. (Trial Tr.
19 474-75).

20 All tribes in Arizona, except the Havasupai Tribe and Navajo Nation,⁹ issue tribal
21 enrollment cards. (Id. at 483, 486; Ex. 1325). Cards issued by the Hopi Tribe, Yavapai-
22 Apache Nation, and Tonto Apache Tribe do not include enrollment numbers. (Ex. 1325).

23 Tribal enrollment cards are free for most tribes. For the Hopi Tribe, the first card is
24 free, and an additional card is \$15. Id. For the Yavapai-Apache Nation, a card costs \$5.00.

25 ⁹ Navajo Nation is not a member of the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc., and was
26 represented by separate counsel in this litigation. See Navajo Nation v. Brewer, CV 06-1575.
27 It did not challenge Proposition 200's proof of citizenship requirement. (See Trial Tr. 483-
28 84).

1 Id. And for the Colorado River Indian Tribe, the first card is free, and an additional card is
2 \$12.00. Id.

3 E. Verification of Proof of Citizenship

4 Photocopies of birth certificates, photocopies of U.S. Passports, tribal identification
5 numbers, and naturalization certificates presented in person or via photocopy are accepted
6 on their face without subsequent verification. (Ex. 4 at 48; Trial Tr. 700-01; Rodriguez Dep.
7 86-87, Jan. 22, 2008; Dean-Lytle Dep. 50, Jan. 16, 2008; Osborne Dep. 38-39, 50, Jan. 14,
8 2008; Wayman-Trujillo Dep. 63-65, Jan. 9, 2008; Rodriguez Dep. 68, 87, Jan. 22, 2008;
9 Dean-Lytle Dep. 50, Jan. 16, 2008; Osborne Dep. 50, Jan. 14, 2008; Kanefield 19-21, Jan.
10 11, 2008; Marin Dep. 45-47, 113, Jan. 18, 2008).

11 A-numbers are verified using USCIS's online system called the Systematic Alien
12 Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE). (Ex. 4 at 47; Trial Tr. 735).

13 Driver's licenses and non-operating identification cards are verified using the
14 Secretary of State's online voter registration system, VRAZ,¹⁰ which collects voter
15 registration information from the counties and compares the information about the registrants
16 and existing voters against the MVD database. (Exs. 38, 165, 167, 307.)

17 VRAZ flags applicants whose Arizona driver's licenses were issued before October
18 1, 1996 or are coded "Type F." (Exs. 126, 153, 175). One thousand three hundred applicants
19 were unable to register online due to attempts to use a license issued before October 1, 1996
20 or a Type F license. (Kanefield Dep. 30-31, Jan. 11, 2008). It is unclear how many of these
21 applicants were subsequently able to register.

22 Since 1996, before issuing an Arizona license, the MVD has verified lawful presence,
23 and, since 2000, it has issued Type F licenses to non-citizens who establish lawful presence.
24 (Yanofsky Dep. 14, 34, Jan. 10, 2008). Thus, even though MVD is not charged with
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26 ¹⁰ VRAZ also checks voter registration information against the Social Security
27 Administration database, as well as Arizona death records and records of felony convictions.
28 (Exs. 38, 165, 167, 307).

1 monitoring citizenship, and even though some older licenses belonging to non-citizens may
2 not be coded Type F, there is a reasonable relationship between the type of license issued and
3 a person's citizenship status.

4 Because a license does not reflect whether it is Type F on its face, a recently
5 naturalized citizen who uses a Type F license to register to vote may have to provide
6 additional proof of identification. (Ex. 175). In such circumstances, a naturalized citizen has
7 the option of obtaining an updated license by presenting a naturalization certificate to the
8 MVD and pay a fee of \$4, or registering to vote without incurring additional cost using a
9 naturalization certificate. (Yanofsky Dep. at 65-66; Gage Dep. 90, Jan. 10, 2008).

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1 F. Impact of Proposition 200

2 i. *Proof of Citizenship Requirement*¹¹

3 Between January 2005 and September 2007, the number of applicants in 14 of
4 Arizona's 15 counties¹² unable (initially) to register to vote because of Proposition 200 was
5 31,550.¹³ (Ex. 883, Table 1; Trial Tr. 246).

6 Of these applicants, Plaintiffs' expert, Dr. Louis Lanier, estimated that 5,258, or
7 16.7%, were Latino, which was 2.8% higher than their representation in total number of
8 registration applicants. (Ex. 883, Table 2). To arrive at this estimate, Dr. Lanier used a list
9 of Latino surnames compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau known as the "Passel-Word List."
10 (Trial Tr. 242). This list divides surnames into five categories based on the probability that
11 they represent a Latino person. *Id.* Dr. Lanier assumed names listed as "heavily Hispanic"
12 and "generally Hispanic" were surnames for Latino persons for purposes of his analysis. *Id.*
13 Defendants' expert, Dr. Jeffrey Zax, did not assert that use of the Passel-Word List was an
14 inappropriate means of predicting whether a person is Latino. (Trial Tr. 800).

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17 ¹¹ ITCA Plaintiffs' expert, Dr. Ronald Sissons, testified in his deposition that 2% of
18 Arizona's non-registered, voting eligible population did not have proof of citizenship.
19 (Sissons Dep. 9, 10, Aug. 11, 2006). His deposition testimony was admitted at trial by
20 stipulation of the Parties. (Doc. 1014).

21 Dr. Sissons testified to the same at the preliminary injunction hearing. (Prelim. Inj.
22 H'rg Tr. 138-39, Aug. 30, 2006). The Court, however, did not then find this testimony
23 reliable, and the Court does not find it reliable here. (*See* Doc. 219 at 9 ("The Court has
24 reservations regarding the reliability of [Dr. Sisson's] statistics."); *id.* at 10 ("[T]he Court was
25 not presented with sufficiently reliable information regarding the number of voters that do
26 not have adequate forms of identification.")).

27 ¹² This number does not include rejected voter registration forms from Santa Cruz
28 County, which did not produce any forms, and did not include a portion of the rejected forms
from Yuma County. (Trial Tr. 246-47).

¹³ This number is exclusive of duplicate forms, forms with missing information, forms
with "no" in the U.S. citizenship field, and forms with a registration date prior to January 1,
2005. (Trial. Tr. 242). The total inclusive of these forms is about 38,000. *Id.*

1 Most rejected applicants listed their birthplace in the United States: 86.6% of Latinos,
2 and 92.9% of non-Latinos. (Ex. 885, Table 3).

3 By comparing the names on rejected voter registration forms to the voter rolls, Dr.
4 Lanier determined if an applicant, initially unsuccessful, was ultimately able to register to
5 vote through a later successful application. (Trial Tr. 244). Of the 31,550 applicants initially
6 unable to register to voter, approximately 11,000, or 30%, were subsequently able to register
7 to vote. (Trial Tr. 329). Of the approximately 20,000 applicants unable to register to vote,
8 4,013, or about 20%, were Latino. (Ex. 884, Table 2; Trial Tr. 835-36).

9 Assuming that everyone prevented from registering by Proposition 200 was allowed
10 to register, i.e., Proposition 200 had not gone into effect, Dr. Lanier predicted that 13.8% of
11 the electorate would have been Latino. (Ex. 883, Table 4). Using Dr. Lanier's data, Dr. Zax
12 calculated the percentage of the electorate that was Latino with Proposition 200 in effect as
13 13.7%—a difference of 0.1%. (Trial Tr. 799). Using the same data and incorporating Dr.
14 Engstrom's turnout data, Dr. Zax also calculated what the Latino voter turnout would have
15 been in the 2006 general election for Secretary of State with and without Proposition 200.
16 Id. at 831. The difference in the Latino voter turnout was 0.06%. Id.

17 Plaintiff's expert Dr. Rodolfo Espino examined the effects of Proposition 200 on the
18 flow of voter registrations in Arizona and its individual counties. He examined the 941 days
19 before and after the implementation of Proposition 200. (Trial. Tr. 377). Both Latinos and
20 non-Latinos experienced a drop in their registration rates following the implementation of
21 Proposition 200 when compared to the period before Proposition 200. (Trial Tr. 391). This
22 drop is not unexpected because the period before Proposition 200 included the 2004
23 Presidential election, which was accompanied by a drastic increase in the number of voter
24 registrations. (Ex. 879, Chart 1¹⁴).

25
26 ¹⁴ Although Dr. Lanier, no longer relied upon the expert report in which this chart is
27 included in reaching his conclusions in this case, (Trial Tr. 271), the Court finds reliable the
28 portion of Chart 1 that reflects actual voter registrations, as opposed to predicted voter

1 Statewide, the percent drop in number of individuals registered to vote per week was
2 36.67% for Latinos and 35.75% for non-Latinos, a difference of 0.92%. (Trial Tr. 411; Def.
3 Imp. Ex. 2, Table 3). On a county-by-county basis, the percent drop for Latinos was greater
4 than that of non-Latinos in seven of Arizona's fifteen counties, specifically Apache, Gila,
5 Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Santa Cruz, and Yuma. (Def. Imp. Ex. 2, Table 4; Trial Tr. 432-
6 33). Examining the percent change in weekly registration rates before and after Proposition
7 200 based upon the regression slope, the decline in the rate of Latinos becoming registered
8 to vote was worse than non-Latinos in five of fifteen counties, specifically Apache, Greenlee,
9 Pima, and Santa Cruz. (Trial Tr. 421-23; Ex. 877, Table 1).

10 ii. *Proof of Identification*

11 In the 2006 primary, 2006 general, and the 2008 Presidential preference elections,
12 3,135,951 ballots were cast. (Trial Tr. 683-84). Of these, 4,194 ballots, or 0.13%, were
13 uncounted due to lack of proof of identification. (Trial Tr. 318). Of the uncounted ballots,
14 461, or 11%, were Latino. Id. As of September 2007, Latino represented 12.3% of
15 registered voters. (Ex. 886).

16 Regarding the 2006 general election for Governor specifically, Dr. Lanier estimated
17 that Latinos comprised between 2.6% and 4.2% of the voters who turned out that day, but
18 Latinos cast 10.3% of ballots that went uncounted because of insufficient identification. (Ex.
19 886).

20 Regarding the 2008 presidential preference election, in a non-scientific study,
21 Maricopa County reported, of 897 conditional provisional ballots, 739 went uncounted. (Ex.
22 954). Of the 739 uncounted ballots, 129, or 17%, were Latino. Id. Maricopa County further
23 noted that 12% of its registered voters were Latino. Id.

24 **VI. Evidence of Voter Fraud in Arizona**

25
26 _____
27 registrations.

1 In 2005, Maricopa County Recorder Helen Purcell referred 159 matters to the
2 Maricopa County Attorney Andrew Thomas based on evidence that non-citizens had
3 registered to vote. (Osborne Dep. Ex. 3 at 4, July 31, 2006). In August 2005, Thomas
4 announced that ten non-citizens had been charged in felony criminal complaints for falsely
5 filing voter registration forms claiming they were in fact United States citizens, four of which
6 had voted in an election. Id.

7 Maricopa County Elections Director Karen Osborne also testified to voter registration
8 organizations, which are paid on a per-registration-form basis, submitting “garbage” voter
9 registration forms and misleading non-citizen residents into registering to vote. (Osborne
10 Dep. 16-28, 18-30, 70, Jan. 14, 2008).

11 In Pima and Maricopa counties, 208 individuals had their voter registrations cancelled
12 after they swore under oath to the Jury Commissioner that they were not citizens, 56 of
13 whom are alleged to have voted in a election. (Exs. 1108, 1351).

14 Pima County has also referred several instances of non-citizens either attempting to
15 register to vote or cast votes to the Pima County Attorney. (Ex. 1108 at 2-3 & ex. A).

16 Yuma County Voter Registration Coordinator Krysty Marin testified that a woman
17 who was not a citizen and who registered to vote right before the 2004 election. (Marin Dep.
18 98-99, 101-04, Jan. 18, 2008). Yuma County was able to identify her as a non-citizen
19 because her license subsequently showed up as Type F. Id. at 98. Fortunately, she did not
20 vote and has since cancelled her voter registration. Id. at 102. After talking with this
21 woman, Marin believes she was a victim of an unscrupulous voter registration organization.
22 Id. at 99, 103.

23 In addition, Defendants have introduced court records for nine persons prosecuted for
24 illegal voting and presentment of false instrument for filing. Ex. 1349a-g,y-z. According to
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1 the charging papers, five of the nine were alleged to be non-citizens that had in fact voted.¹⁵
2 Ex. 1349a,c,d,e,f,g. Of the five, four pleaded guilty. Id.

3 **V. Plaintiffs**

4 A. Gonzalez

5 i. *Individual Plaintiffs*

6 There are four individual plaintiffs: Jesus Gonzalez, Bernie Abeytia, Georgia
7 Morrison-Flores, and Debra Lopez.¹⁶ Abeytia did not testify at trial.

8 a. Jesus Gonzalez

9 Jesus Gonzalez was born in Mexico and is Latino. (Trial Tr. 221-22). He became a
10 naturalized citizen on August 18, 2005. (Id.; Ex. 711). After the naturalization ceremony,
11 he applied to register to vote using the number from his certificate of naturalization, rather
12 than his alien registration number, as proof of citizenship, which is what the voter registration
13 form at the time required. (Trial Tr. 222-23; Ex. 712).

14 His application was denied for failure to provide proof of citizenship. (Ex. 712).¹⁷
15 The letter of denial specified that satisfactory evidence of citizenship included the A-number
16 on the naturalization certificate. Id. Jesus Gonzalez's naturalization certificate bears a series
17 of numbers beginning with an "A." (Ex. 711). In addition, attached to the letter was Jesus
18 Gonzalez's voter registration application with his certificate of naturalization number crossed
19 out, and a notation "A#" written above.

22 ¹⁵ The act of registering to vote by a non-citizen is a class six felony. A.R.S. §§ 16-
23 182, 39-161. If that person also votes, the offense is a class five felony. A.R.S. § 16-1016.

24 ¹⁶ Naeem Abdul-Kareem, Luciano Valencia, and Maria Gonzalez were dismissed on
25 June 27, 2008. (Doc. 883).

26 ¹⁷ Although the trial exhibit was in English, and Jesus Gonzalez cannot read English,
27 he testified that the letter arrived in Spanish (for an example, see Ex. 697) and in English.
(Trial Tr. 230).

1 In October 2006, Jesus Gonzalez tried to register again online at EZ Voter
2 Registration, <https://servicearizona.com/webapp/evoter/>, using his Arizona driver's license.
3 (Trial Tr. 220, 225, 235). His application was denied because his Arizona driver's license
4 was issued to him before October 1, 1996. Id. at 225.

5 Jesus Gonzalez has a U.S. passport, issued November 8, 2006, which he purchased
6 for \$112.95. (Exs. 709-10). He purchased the passport to travel to and from Mexico, rather
7 than to register to vote. (Trial Tr. 232).

8 There is no dispute that Jesus Gonzalez possess the documentation required to
9 establish proof of citizenship to register vote—he has a naturalization certificate with an A-
10 number and a U.S. passport.

11 b. Georgia Morrison-Flores

12 Morrison-Flores was born in Yuma, Arizona. (Morrison-Flores Dep. 12, Jan. 17,
13 2008). She got married on July 5, 2003. Id. Prior to her marriage, her name was “Georgia
14 Morrison-Vasquez.” Id. at 14. She registered to vote in 2004 under the name “Georgia
15 Flores-Morrison.” Id. at 34, 36-38, 41-42. It appears that she accidentally filled out the form
16 incorrectly: it should read “Georgia Morrison-Flores.” Id. at 41-42; see also Doc. 617, Ex.
17 21. There is no evidence that she has tried to correct her name on the voter rolls.

18 Morrison-Flores receives monthly bank statements from SunBank. Id. at 22-23. She
19 also still has the voter registration card that she received from the Yuma County elections
20 department after registering to vote in 2004. Id. at 41, 77. She also has received sample
21 ballots from Yuma County. Id. at 65.

22 On November 7, 2006, she attempted to vote at her polling place using her license
23 as proof of identification, but was not allowed to because the name on her license at the time
24 was “Georgia Morrison-Vasquez,” which did not match the name on the voter rolls, “Georgia
25 Flores-Morrison.” Id. at 43-44. She was not offered a provisional ballot. Id. at 45-46.

1 In April 2007, she went to an office of the MVD and updated her name in their
2 records to reflect her married name. Id. at 48-49. Morrison-Flores' current drivers' license
3 reads "Georgia Morrison-Flores." Id. at 51.

4 Morrison-Flores can correct the name on the voter rolls for free. Once she does this,
5 she has the proof of identification required in order to vote in person on election day.

6 c. Debra Lopez

7 Lopez is a consultant, creating grass-root strategies for non-profit political and
8 corporate clients. (Trial Tr. 605). For example, she worked for the Latino Vote Project and
9 the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project. Id. at 619. She has been registering
10 voters since she was 18 years old, as part of her employment and on a volunteer basis, and
11 does so every chance that she gets. Id. at 606. She volunteers at festivals and fiestas, and
12 conducts impromptu registration using registration forms she keeps in her car. Id. She
13 focuses on registering Latino voters. Id. at 607. She herself is registered to vote, and she
14 possesses sufficient voter identification to vote in person on election day. Id. at 617, 618.

15 Prior to Proposition 200, Lopez said she could register every person that wanted to
16 register. Id. at 610, 621. After Proposition 200, it is more difficult for her because people
17 she encounters sometimes do not carry the necessary documentation on their persons. Id. at
18 612. In addition, if the documents have to be photocopied, such as a birth certificate or
19 passport, she has to bring a photocopy machine and rent a generator to run it. Otherwise, she
20 tries to obtain copies on the person's behalf, or to explain to the person how to obtain
21 photocopies. Id. at 612-13, 623. Her personal expenditures related to Proposition 200
22 involved time, gas, and photocopies. Id. at 622-23.

23 She did not identify any particular individuals who cannot register due to Proposition
24 200.

25 ii. *Organizational Plaintiffs*

26 The Gonzalez organizational plaintiffs include: Chicanos Por La Causa, Valle Del Sol,
27 Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, Arizona Hispanic Community
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1 Forum, Friendly House, Project Vote, Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, and
2 Common Cause. Only Chicanos Por La Causa and Valle Del Sol testified at trial.

3 a. Chicanos Por La Causa (“CPLC”)

4 Vice President of Human Resources Salvador Martinez testified on CPLC’s behalf.
5 (Trial Tr. 551-52). CPLC is a statewide, community-based organization. Id. Its mission is
6 to advocate on behalf of those individuals that are disenfranchised and to provide services
7 for those unable to provide for themselves. Id. at 552. As part of that mission, it conducts
8 voter registration, outreach, and education. Id. at 552-53.

9 Martinez testified that Proposition 200 is “somewhat burdensome” on CPLC. He
10 stated that it has made voter registration more expensive because CPLC has to makes copies
11 of registrants’ documents, and more manpower is required. Id. at 554-55. In addition,
12 Martinez testified that CPLC had to create and copy for distribution several documents
13 because of Proposition 200 in order to educate CPLC’s personnel and constituents about the
14 new law’s requirements. Id. at 557-58; Exs. 538, 563, 566, 569, 570. Only one of these
15 documents, though, mentions Proposition 200's requirements. (Ex. 538).

16 Martinez testified that CPLC incurred \$7,000 related to copying, *et cetera*, and
17 unspecified labor costs because of Proposition 200. (Trial Tr. 566). No documentation was
18 provided supporting these costs, nor was there evidence that these costs were due to
19 Proposition 200, as opposed to its general voting expenditures.

20 When registering voters, Martinez encountered only two people who wished to
21 register, but did not have the requisite proof of citizenship on their person. (Trial Tr. 559-
22 60). He did not testify that they did not have proof of citizenship, merely that they did not
23 have it with them. He instructed the first person to go home and return with the documents.
24 Id. at 560. The person did not return, and Martinez does not know if he ever registered to
25 vote. Id. at 561. Martinez drove the second person home to obtain the documents because
26 that person did not have transportation. Id. at 560. Martinez testified that one of these
27 persons was Latino, but did not testify whether either was a member of CPLC. Id. at 573.

1 Latino. Id. at 176. Representative Gallardo is running for reelection this year for another
2 two year term, and has qualified for the primary ballot. Id.

3 Representative Gallardo has also been an at-large member of the Phoenix Union High
4 School Governing Board since 2004. Tr. 176-77. The high school district he represents
5 covers the City of Phoenix, which contains over a million people, and is majority Latino. Id.
6 at 177. Again, he is running for reelection this year for another four year term. Id. at 177-78.

7 Representative Gallardo was reelected to his House seat in 2006—after the
8 implementation of Proposition 200. Id. at 189. Also he testified that, as a candidate, if he
9 wants his constituents to vote for him, he needs to notify them about the acceptable forms of
10 identification. Id. at 186. He is not aware, however, of any specific person who has been
11 unable to register to vote or that would vote for him but cannot because of Proposition 200.
12 Id. at 180, 198, 201.

13 ii. *Organizational Plaintiffs*

14 The ITCA organizational plaintiffs include: Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.,
15 Arizona Advocacy Network, League of Women Voters of Arizona, Hopi Tribe, and League
16 of United Latin American Citizens. The Hopi Tribe and the League of United Latin
17 American Citizens did not testify.

18 a. Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. (“ITC”)

19 Executive Director John Lewis testified on behalf of ITC. (Trial Tr. 443-44). ITC
20 comprises the highest elected tribal officials of 20 of the 22 tribes located in Arizona, not
21 including the Navajo Nation. Id. at 444, 447; Ex. 1190. Its purpose is to work collectively
22 on common issues that face them as tribal governments. Id. at 444. As part of that purpose,
23 ITC seeks to promote American Indian voting rights and provides voter education programs
24 for tribe members. Id. at 444-45, 470-71.

25 He testified tribal members were less likely to possess birth certificates, especially
26 members over the age of 40, and driver’s licenses due to lack of access to health care and
27 economic conditions. (Trial Tr. 457-60, 472-74).

1 Lewis said, however, that neither he nor ITC was aware of any tribal member who
2 lacks satisfactory evidence of citizenship to register to vote. Id. at 486-87, 489; see also Ex.
3 1311.

4 b. Arizona Advocacy Network (“AzAN”)

5 Executive Director Linda Brown testified on AzAN’s behalf. (Trial Tr. 581).
6 AzAN’s mission is to promote social, economic, and environmental justice by increasing
7 civic participation. Id. To advance its mission, AzAN conducts voter registration. Id. at
8 582.

9 AzAN is affiliated with a national group called USAction Education Fund
10 (“USAction”), one of the nation’s leading organizations in nonpartisan voter registration.
11 Id. at 584. AzAN has a contract with USAction to register a certain number of voters; their
12 current goal is 5,000 voters for the 2008 Presidential election. Id. at 584, 585. AzAN is paid
13 by USAction based on the number of confirmed registrations. Id. at 584.

14 AzAN spent \$19,025 in polling place monitoring over the four elections held in 2006.
15 (Trial Tr. 588; Ex. 1223). Brown personally monitored some polling places during two
16 elections, during which she offered voters a “voter bill of rights” drafted by AzAN,
17 describing, among other things, the proof of identification options. (Trial Tr. 588). AzAN
18 spent \$2,298 in printing costs for the voter bill of rights. (Ex. 1223).

19 Brown said that, because of Proposition 200, it takes more people more time to
20 register each voter as compared to a state without identification requirements. Id. at 586.
21 For example, in AzAN’s 2008 projected voter registration budget, the cost per voter
22 registered is estimated as between \$9.28 and \$12.21 in Arizona, as opposed to a typical state
23 where it is between \$7.08 and \$7.81 per voter registered, which is a total cost difference of
24 \$11,000-22,000. (Ex. 1223). This reflects Brown’s belief that, in Arizona, AzAN can
25 register 6-10 persons in a four-hour shift in Arizona, as opposed to 15-20 per shift in other
26 states. (Trial Tr. 586). As part of its efforts, AzAN also seeks to help recruit 120 poll
27

1 workers for the counties and conduct supplemental training focusing on Proposition 200's
2 requirements. Id. at 602.

3 AzAN also has projected that it will spend \$40,440 on election protection efforts for
4 the 2008 general election. Id. Brown projected that all of this cost is attributable to
5 Proposition 200. (Trial Tr. 601). This testimony is not particularly reliable, however,
6 because AzAN conducted election related efforts before Proposition 200.

7 While conducting registration since Proposition 200's implementation, Brown
8 encountered four people that were unable to register because they lacked proof of citizenship
9 on their person. Id. at 583-84. She did not testify whether these people were members of
10 AzAN.

11 c. League of Women Voters of Arizona (the "League")

12 President Bonnie Saunders, Ph.D., testified on behalf of the League. (Prelim. Inj.
13 H'rg Tr. 116, Aug. 30, 2006). One of the League's primary goals is to promote voter
14 participation. Id. Prior to Proposition 200, it conducted voter registration drives at parents'
15 night in local schools and other venues. Id. at 118-21. After Proposition 200, it did not
16 register voters, but merely passed out voter registration forms. Id. at 122-23. The League
17 decided it would not take responsibility for peoples' drivers license numbers or making
18 photocopies of other identification documents. Id. Saunders did not testify as to whether any
19 member of the League did not possess proof of citizenship.

20 **V. Defendants**

21 Defendants comprise the State of Arizona, the Arizona Secretary of State, Jan Brewer,
22 in her official capacity (collectively, the "State"), the County Recorder and County Director
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1 of Elections of every county in Arizona in their official capacities¹⁸ (collectively, the
2 “Counties”). (Doc. 352; ITCA, Doc. 1).

3 **VI. Lay Testimony by Non-Parties**

4 A. Maria Gonzalez

5 Maria Gonzalez is a former Gonzalez plaintiff; she was dismissed for lack of standing
6 on June 27, 2008. (Doc. 883). She was born in Mexico, and she became a naturalized citizen
7 on August 18, 2005. (Trial Tr. 207; Ex. 715). After the naturalization ceremony, she applied
8 to register to vote using the number from her certificate of naturalization, rather than her A-
9 number, as proof of citizenship, which was required by the voter registration form at the
10 time, now amended to allow the A-number. (Trial Tr. 207; Ex. 711).

11 Her application was denied for failure to provide proof of citizenship. (Ex. 697). But
12 the letter she received in Spanish and English specified satisfactory evidence of citizenship
13 included the “A-number” on the naturalization certificate. Id. Maria Gonzalez’s
14 naturalization certificate bears a series of numbers beginning with an “A.” (Ex. 715). In
15 addition, attached to the letter was Maria Gonzalez’s voter registration application with her
16 certificate of naturalization number crossed out, and a notation “A#” written above.” (Ex.
17 697).

18
19 ¹⁸ The specific persons are: Maricopa County Recorder Helen Purcell and Maricopa
20 County Elections Director Karen Osborne; Apache County Recorder LeNora Johnson and
21 Apache County Elections Director Penny L. Pew; Cochise County Recorder Christine
22 Rhodes and Cochise County Elections Director Thomas Schelling; Gila County Recorder
23 Linda Haught Ortega and Gila County Elections Director Dixie Mundy; Graham County
24 Recorder Wendy John and Graham County Elections Director Judy Dickerson; Greenlee
25 County Recorder Berta Manuz and Greenlee County Elections Director Yvonne Pearson; La
26 Paz County Recorder Shelly Baker and La Paz County Elections Director Donna Hale;
27 Mohave County Recorder Joan McCall and Mohave County Elections Director Allen
28 Tempert; Pima County Recorder F. Ann Rodriguez and Pima County Elections Director Brad
R. Nelson; Santa Cruz County Recorder Suzie Sainz and Santa Cruz County Elections
Director Melinda Meek; Yavapai County Recorder Ana Wayman-Trujillo and Yavapai
County Elections Director Lynn A. Constabile; and Yuma County Recorder Susan
Hightower Marler and Yuma County Elections Director Patti Madrill.

1 In October 2006, Maria Gonzalez attempted to register again at EZ Voter Registration,
2 <https://servicearizona.com/webapp/evoter/>, using her Arizona driver's license issued in 2005,
3 and was successful. (Trial Tr. 214, 219-20). Thus, she is registered to vote in the 2008
4 Presidential election.

5 B. Agnes Laughter

6 Agnes Laughter is a former Navajo Nation plaintiff, which case was dismissed by
7 stipulation on May 27, 2008. (Doc. 775). She was born Jane Begay in Chilchimbeto, located
8 on the Navajo Nation reservation in Arizona. (Laughter Dep. 9, Oct. 19, 2006). She was
9 born at home in a hogan, and is 74 years old. Id. She is now registered to vote, id. at 14-15,
10 and has a certificate of Indian blood and a bank statement as voter identification. (Doc. 435,
11 Ex. 9). Therefore, Laughter can vote in person on election day.

12 C. Shirley Preiss

13 Shirley Preiss, who, by stipulation, is not Latina, was born Shirley Meshew on August
14 17, 1910 in Clinton, Kentucky. (Trial Tr. 82; 89-90). She was born at home rather than a
15 hospital, and was not issued a birth certificate. Id. at 83. She did not testify that she is
16 American Indian.

17 Preiss moved to Arizona about three years ago. Id. at 84. She is cared for by her son
18 and has made efforts to register to vote in Arizona, but has been unsuccessful because she
19 does not possess the proof of citizenship required by Proposition 200. Id. at 87. She has
20 tried to obtain a delayed birth certificate from Kentucky, but has also been unsuccessful in
21 this pursuit. Id. at 83. She does not have an Arizona driver or nonoperating license, nor a
22 passport. Id. at 87, 88.

23 D. Donna Fulton

24 In late 2007, Fulton moved from Safford, Arizona in Graham County, where she was
25 a registered voter, to Eloy, Arizona in Pinal County. (Ex. 968). She did not testify whether
26 she is either Latina or Native American. In December 2007, she completed a new voter
27 registration form and mailed it to the Pinal County Recorder's Office. Id.

1 to strict scrutiny. Wash. State Grange, 128 S. Ct. at 1191. “If a statute imposes only modest
2 burdens, however, then ‘the State’s important regulatory interests are generally sufficient to
3 justify reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions’ on election procedures.” Id. (quoting
4 Anderson v. Celebrezze, 460 U.S. 780, 788 (1983)). That said, if the state’s interest is
5 unrelated to voter qualifications, the regulation likely will be struck down no matter how
6 slight its burden. See Crawford, 128 S. Ct. at 1615-16; Harper v. Va. Bd. of Elections, 383
7 U.S. 663 (1966).

8 Finally, in applying this approach, the Court is reminded, “since the right to exercise
9 the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner is preservative of other basic civil and political
10 rights, any alleged infringement of the right of citizens to vote must be carefully and
11 meticulously scrutinized.” Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U. S. 533, 562 (1964).

12 **II. Facial Versus As Applied Constitutional Challenges**

13 Whereas a facial challenge seeks to invalidate a statute in all of its applications, an as
14 applied challenge argues that the law is unconstitutional as applied to the plaintiff even
15 though the law may be capable of valid application to others. See Foti v. City of Menlo Park,
16 146 F.3d 629, 635 (9th Cir. 1998) (discussing the difference between facial and as applied
17 challenges).

18 Although the standard to be applied to a facial challenge is a subject of debate among
19 the Justices of the Supreme Court, they do agree “a facial challenge must fail where the
20 statute has a ‘plainly legitimate sweep.’” Crawford, 128 S. Ct. at 1623 (quoting Washington
21 State Grange, 128 S. Ct. at 1190).

22 **ANALYSIS**

23 **I. Equal Protection: Undue Burden on the Fundamental Right to Vote**

24 Plaintiffs, except the Hopi Tribe and ITC, assert Proposition 200's proof of citizenship
25 and identification provisions impose an unconstitutional burden on the fundamental right to
26 vote. The Hopi Tribe and ITC only challenge the proof of citizenship provision. ITCA
27

1 Plaintiffs' claims are facial and as-applied challenges, while Gonzalez Plaintiffs' claims are
2 as-applied challenges only.

3 A. Strict Scrutiny is Not Appropriate.

4 Strict scrutiny of Proposition 200 is not warranted because Plaintiffs have failed to
5 demonstrate that the character and magnitude of the asserted injury excessively burdens the
6 right to vote.

7 i. The Burden on Naturalized Citizens Is Not Excessive.

8 Gonzalez Plaintiffs assert that naturalized citizens suffer an excessive burden under
9 Proposition 200 because they have to “register twice or appear in person at the Recorder’s
10 Office to register to vote.” (Doc. 1033, at 6). To the extent that some applicants had to
11 register twice immediately following Proposition 200's implementation when they used their
12 naturalization certificate number to provide proof of citizenship, current and future applicants
13 do not.

14 Proposition 200 allows applicants to use “the number of the certificate of
15 naturalization” to register. A.R.S. § 16-166(F)(4). There are two numbers on a certificate
16 of naturalization, however: (1) a number with the heading “No.”; and (2) a number with the
17 heading “INS Registration No.,” which begins with the letter A. No system exists, on the
18 federal or state level, to verify the former. There is a federal system in place, SAVE, that
19 verifies the latter. Given the clear requirement of Proposition 200 to verify “the number”
20 with USCIS, *id.*, election officials reasonably interpreted Proposition 200 to require an
21 applicant to provide the A-number. See A.R.S. § 1-221(B) (“Statutes shall be liberally
22 construed to effect their objects and to promote justice.”); Berger v. City of Seattle, 512 F.3d
23 582, 597 (9th Cir. 2008) (“We give due consideration to the government’s interpretation and
24 past application of its rule.”).

25 Prior to realizing that the number with the heading “No.” is not verifiable, the voter
26 registration forms revised immediately following Proposition 200's implementation asked for
27 the certificate of naturalization number. As a result, some applicants, such as Maria and
28

1 Jesus Gonzalez, who correctly filed out their voter registration form by providing the number
2 beginning with “No.” were denied registration, and they had to try to register a second time.

3 The registration form, however, has now been revised to clearly require the A-number,
4 which is verifiable. Thus, although some applicants unfortunately had to register twice
5 immediately following Proposition 200's implementation, current and future applicants will
6 not suffer the same impediment in the upcoming 2008 election. See City of Los Angeles v.
7 Lyons, 461 U.S. 95, 105 (1983) (noting that a prospective injunction requires the threat of
8 future harm). Again, a “[plaintiff] must show a very significant possibility of future harm
9 because he seeks injunctive relief.” Mortensen v. County of Sacramento, 368 F.3d 1082,
10 1086 (9th Cir. 2004) (internal quotation marks omitted).

11 Moreover, if a newly naturalized citizen uses a Type F license to register to vote and
12 is required to provide additional proof of citizenship, the applicant merely has to file a new
13 form to register using his or her A-number. While inconvenient, this is hardly a severe
14 burden. As the Supreme Court recently explained, “the inconvenience of making a trip to
15 the [Bureau of Motor Vehicles], gathering the required documents, and posing for a
16 photograph surely does not qualify as a substantial burden on the right to vote, or even
17 represent a significant increase over the usual burdens of voting.” See Crawford, 128 S. Ct.
18 at 1621.

19 Further, a naturalized citizen does not have to appear in person at the Recorder’s
20 Office to register to vote. An applicant may provide a license number, a photocopy of a U.S.
21 passport, or an A-number to register without appearing in person.

22 In addition, if the applicant elects to forgo these options and to instead use the
23 certificate of naturalization form to register to vote, several counties accept photocopies of
24 naturalization certificates. (See Dean-Lytle Dep. 53, Jan. 16, 2008 (Pinal County); Marin
25 Dep. 112, Jan. 18, 2008 (Yuma County); Osborne Dep. 38-39, Jul. 1, 2006 (Maricopa
26 County); Hansen Dep. 27, Aug. 1, 2006 (Coconino County); Rodriguez Dep. 63, Aug. 2,
27 2006 (Pima County)). Contrary to Plaintiffs’ assertion, accepting a photocopy of a
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1 naturalization certificate is not forbidden by the Manual. (See Ex. 4, at 48). The Secretary
2 of State's representative, Joseph Kanefield,¹⁹ specifically testified that a county recorder is
3 not violating the Manual by accepting photocopies. (Trial Tr. 756). Accordingly, it is the
4 applicant's choice to travel to the county recorder to present a naturalization certificate.

5 Naturalized citizens do not suffer an excessive burden due to Proposition 200.

6 ii. The Burden on Arizona Citizens as a Whole Is Not Excessive.

7 Of the approximately 20,000 voters ultimately unable to register to vote due to
8 Proposition 200's proof of citizenship requirement, Plaintiffs have not presented any reliable
9 evidence as to the number of these applicants or voting eligible persons generally who lack
10 sufficient proof of identification or are unable to attain it. See Crawford, 128 S. Ct. 1620
11 ("The burdens that are relevant to the issue before us are those imposed on persons who are
12 eligible to vote but do not possess a current photo identification that complies with the
13 requirements of [the voter identification statute.]). Indeed, they have only produced one
14 person, Shirley Preiss, who is unable to register to vote due to Proposition 200's proof of
15 citizenship requirement. Nor have they demonstrated that the persons rejected are in fact
16 eligible to register to vote.

17 Regarding Proposition 200's proof of identification requirement, Plaintiffs have not
18 produced a single person who lacks proof of identification. In addition, individuals who lack
19 proof of identification may vote early without providing identification, even on the day of
20 the election itself.

21 Of the over 3 million ballots cast in the 2006 primary, 2006 general, and the 2008
22 Presidential preference elections, only 4,194 ballots, or 0.13%, were uncounted due to lack
23 of proof of identification. County Defendants have admitted, two of these ballots, Fulton and
24

25 ¹⁹ Joseph Kanefield is the Director of the Election Services Division of the Secretary
26 of State's office. (Trial Tr. 644). His testimony both at trial and deposition demonstrates the
27 significant efforts the Secretary of State's office has taken to liberally construe questions
28 raised regarding the right of an elector to vote in favor of allowing the elector to vote.

1 Rogers, went uncounted by mistake, but Plaintiffs have not presented any evidence that the
2 remaining 4,192 persons were in fact eligible to vote.²⁰

3 Very recently, in Crawford, the Supreme Court found that Indiana’s voter
4 identification law did not deserve strict scrutiny. 128 S. Ct. at 1623. Plaintiffs seek to
5 distinguish Crawford on the grounds that the plurality stated: “The fact that most voters
6 already possess a valid driver’s license, or some other form of acceptable identification,
7 would not save the statute under our reasoning in Harper, if the State required voters to pay
8 a tax or a fee to obtain a new photo identification,” essentially a poll tax. Id. at 1620-21.
9 Harper involved a poll tax unrelated to voter qualifications and is distinguishable. 383 U.S.
10 at 666. Proposition 200's requirements go directly to voter qualifications: whether a
11 registrant is a U.S. citizen, and whether an in person voter is who he or she says he or she is.
12 Moreover, as the dissent in Crawford noted, the “free” identification provided by Indiana is
13 a hollow promise, as obtaining the documents necessary to get the “free” identification
14 require the payment of a fee. See 128 S. Ct. at 1631. The Court is bound by the Ninth
15 Circuit’s holding on appeal of this case that Proposition 200 is not a poll tax even though
16 some Arizonans may be required to spend money to obtain necessary documents.²¹
17 Gonzalez, 485 F.3d at 1048.

18 Proposition 200's burden on Arizona citizens as a whole is not excessive.

19 * * *

20
21 ²⁰ Although that Defendants admit that mistakes occurred and can occur in applying
22 Proposition 200 at the polls, especially when it was new, they endeavor to “make it very clear
23 to poll workers that under no circumstances is someone ever to be turned away from the polls
24 without voting.” (Trial Tr. 728). In addition, if it was brought to their attention that a poll
25 worker misunderstood or was misapplying Proposition 200's requirements, they quickly tried
26 to remedy the problem. Id.; Ex. 409.

27 ²¹ The Court is also bound by its prior holding that Proposition 200 does not constitute
28 a poll tax. See Ingle v. Circuit City, 408 F.3d 592, 594 (9th Cir. 2005) (“Under the law of
the case doctrine, a court is generally precluded from reconsidering an issue previously
decided by the same court, or a higher court in the identical case.”); Docs. 611 & 330.

1 Because neither the burden on naturalized citizens nor Arizonans generally is
2 excessive, Plaintiffs' challenges are not subject to strict scrutiny. See id. at 1623.

3 B. Defendants' Interests in Prevention of Voter Fraud and Maintaining Voter
4 Confidence in the Electoral System Are Important.

5 Defendants have asserted two interests to justify Proposition 200's burden on voters
6 and potential voters: (1) prevention of voter fraud; and (2) maintaining voter confidence.

7 a. Voter Fraud

8 Although an evidentiary showing of fraud is not required to find a government's
9 interest in preventing voter fraud to be important, id. at 1617 (detering in person voter fraud
10 an important state interest despite no evidence of fraud occurring in Indiana), the Defendants
11 demonstrated instances of voter fraud in Arizona. See supra, Section V. In addition, in
12 Crawford, the Supreme Court detailed examples of voter fraud in other states, supporting
13 Defendants' assertion that voter fraud is a legitimate and real concern. 128 S. Ct. at 1619.

14 As the Supreme Court explained:

15 There is no question about the legitimacy or importance of the State's interest in
16 counting only the votes of eligible voters. Moreover, the interest in orderly
17 administration and accurate recordkeeping provides a sufficient justification for
18 carefully identifying all voters participating in the election process. While the most
effective method of preventing election fraud may well be debatable, the propriety of
doing so is perfectly clear.

19 Id.; see also Purcell, 549 U.S. at 7 ("A state indisputably has a compelling interest in
20 preserving the integrity of its election process.").

21 Defendants' interest in preventing voter fraud is an important governmental interest
22 in Arizona.

23 b. Voter Confidence

24 Defendants also assert that they have an interest in protecting voter confidence in the
25 electoral system. "While that interest is closely related to the State's interest in preventing
26 voter fraud, public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process has independent
27 significance, because it encourages citizen participation in the democratic process." Id. at
28

1 1620; see also Purcell, 549 U.S. at 7 (“Confidence in the integrity of our electoral process
2 is essential to the functioning of our participatory democracy.”).

3 Defendants’ interest in protecting voter confidence is an important governmental
4 interest in Arizona.

5 C. Defendants’ Important Interests Outweigh the Modest Burden on the Right to
6 Vote Imposed by Proposition 200.

7 Because Plaintiffs have not demonstrated that Proposition 200 is excessively
8 burdensome, “the State’s important regulatory interests are [] sufficient to justify reasonable,
9 nondiscriminatory restrictions’ on election procedures.” Wash. State Grange, 128 S. Ct. at
10 1191 (internal quotation marks omitted); see also Crawford, 128 S. Ct. at 1623.

11 Proposition 200 enhances the accuracy of Arizona’s voter rolls and ensures that the
12 rights of lawful voters are not debased by unlawfully cast ballots. See Commission on
13 Federal Election Reform, Report, Building Confidence in U.S. Elections 18 (Sept. 2005)
14 (“The electoral system cannot inspire public confidence if no safeguards exist to deter or
15 detect fraud or confirm the identity of voters.”). As such, Plaintiffs’ challenge must fail. See
16 Crawford, 128 S. Ct. at 1623; id. at 1627 (Scalia, J., concurring in the judgment).

17 **II. Equal Protection: Discrimination Against Naturalized Citizens**

18 Gonzalez Plaintiffs contend Proposition 200's proof of citizenship requirement
19 violates the Equal Protection Clause by discriminating against naturalized citizens. To
20 establish an equal protection claim for discrimination, “a plaintiff must show that the
21 defendants acted with an intent or purpose to discriminate against the plaintiff based upon
22 membership in a protected class.” Lee v. City of Los Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 686 (9th Cir.
23 2001). To show intentional discrimination, “a plaintiff must establish that ‘the
24 decision-maker . . . selected or reaffirmed a particular course of action at least in part
25 ‘because of,’ not merely ‘in spite of,’ its adverse effects upon an identifiable group.”
26 Rosenbaum v. City and County of San Francisco, 484 F.3d 1142, 1153 (9th Cir. 2007)
27 (quoting Wayte v. United States, 470 U.S. 598, 610 (1985)); see also Thornton v. Ctiy of St.

1 Helens, 425 F.3d 1158, 1167 (9th Cir. 2005) (“Mere indifference to the effects of a decision
2 on a particular class does not give rise to an equal protection claim.”).

3 Gonzalez Plaintiffs offer only three facts to show discriminatory intent.²² First,
4 Proposition 200's “findings and declaration” state:

5 This state finds that illegal immigration is causing economic hardship to this state and
6 that illegal immigration is encouraged by public agencies within this state that provide
7 public benefits without verifying immigration status. This state further finds that
8 illegal immigrants have been given a safe haven in this state with the aid of
9 identification cards that are issued without verifying immigration status, and that this
10 conduct contradicts federal immigration policy, undermines the security of our
11 borders and demeans the value of citizenship. Therefore, the people of this state
12 declare that the public interest of this state requires all public agencies within this
13 state to cooperate with federal immigration authorities to discourage illegal
14 immigration.

15 Ex. 1. Second, Proposition 200 allows photocopies of an applicant’s birth certificate and
16 passport, but not certificate of naturalization. Id. And third, Proposition 200 states, “if only
17 the number of the certificate of naturalization is provided, the applicant shall not be included
18 in the registration rolls until the number of the certificate is verified” Id.

19 However, these facts do not establish intentional discrimination by a preponderance
20 of the evidence. Proposition 200's findings and declaration does not demonstrate that the
21 voters in Arizona approved Proposition 200 because of its adverse effects upon naturalized
22 citizens. Rather, the findings and declaration shows a concern with illegal immigrants, not
23 with naturalized citizens. Moreover, unlike a finding or declaration in a bill vetted by
24 Congress, Arizona voters did not have any input into its specific language, which weakens
25 its evidentiary value as to the electorate’s intent. Cf. Arlington Cent. School Dist. Bd. of
26 Educ. v. Murphy, 548 U.S. 291, 312-13 (2006) (Souter, J., dissenting) (arguing that when
27 members of the House and Senate met in conference to work out differences and then

28 ²² Although the admitted exhibits showed that, as anticipated problems, surfaced
regarding Proposition 200's implementation, the response by the State and County
Defendants was consistent and immediate. There is no evidence of a purposeful
misapplication of Proposition 200's requirements or and intent to discriminate in its
application.

1 produced a joint conference report that was subsequently adopted by the Senate and House,
2 it is probative of Congress's intent).

3 The second fact also fails to establish that Arizona voters approved Proposition 200
4 because of its adverse effects upon naturalized citizens. An applicant need only present the
5 certificate of naturalization in person if the applicant chooses not to write down the A-
6 number on the voter registration form. In fact, federal law criminalizes the photocopying of
7 certificates of naturalization without lawful authority. 18 U.S.C. § 1426(h).²³

8 Finally, Plaintiffs argue that the third fact evidences discriminatory intent because
9 "only naturalized citizens are subject to third-party verification." (Doc. 1029, at 4). This is
10 not strictly true because naturalized citizens can use their driver's license or passport to
11 register to vote, and, if they present their naturalization certificate in person, verification is
12 not required.²⁴

13 Importantly, the Help America Vote Act already requires Arizona driver's licenses
14 to be verified, so there was no need to so specify in the text of Proposition 200. See 42
15 U.S.C. § 15483(b)(5). And, indeed, when an applicant provides a license number, the
16

17
18 ²³ 18 U.S.C. § 1426 (h) provides:

19 Whoever, without lawful authority, prints, photographs, makes or executes any print
20 or impression in the likeness of a certificate of arrival, declaration of intention to
21 become a citizen, or certificate of naturalization or citizenship, or any part thereof -
22 Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 25 years (if the offense was
23 committed to facilitate an act of international terrorism (as defined in section 2331 of
24 this title)), 20 years (if the offense was committed to facilitate a drug trafficking crime
(as defined in section 929(a) of this title)), 10 years (in the case of the first or second
25 such offense, if the offense was not committed to facilitate such an act of international
26 terrorism or a drug trafficking crime), or 15 years (in the case of any other offense),
27 or both.

28 ²⁴ For example, the counties often, if not always, attend naturalization ceremonies.
If a naturalized citizen seeks to register after the ceremony and presents his or her
naturalization certificate as proof of citizenship, the document is accepted on its face, and no
further verification with USCIS is required.

1 application is not included on the voter rolls until the license is verified using Arizona's
2 online system. (Trial Tr. 655-56).

3 Of course, alien registration numbers have to be verified with a third party—the
4 federal government is the only entity that possesses such information. In contrast, county
5 recorders can verify Arizona driver's licenses using their own system, which has not been
6 proven to be unreliable.

7 Moreover, applicants who wish to use their certificate of naturalization have more
8 options than applicants who use birth certificates or passports. Applicants who rely on a
9 birth certificate or passport as proof of citizenship do not have the option of merely providing
10 a number, but must incur the cost of photocopying the birth certificate. However, persons
11 with a certificate of naturalization are allowed to prove citizenship by either: (1) presenting
12 the actual certificate of naturalization, or (2) submitting the number on the naturalization
13 certificate, subject to verification.

14 The purpose of Proposition 200 – preventing voter fraud and enhancing voter
15 confidence – would be frustrated if naturalization numbers submitted without documentary
16 proof were not subject to verification.

17 Thus, regardless of the standard of scrutiny, because Gonzalez Plaintiffs have failed
18 to establish intentional discrimination, they have not proved that Proposition 200's proof of
19 citizenship requirement violates the Equal Protection Clause by discriminating against
20 naturalized citizens.

21 **III. First Amendment**

22 Gonzalez Plaintiffs assert that Proposition 200's proof of citizenship requirement, as
23 applied, curtails their speech and associational rights in violation of the First Amendment by
24 making it harder and more expensive to register people to vote.

25 There is no question that voter registration efforts are protected by the First
26 Amendment. See Bernbeck v. Moore, 126 F.3d 1114, 1117 (8th Cir. 1997); Monterey
27 County Democratic Cent. Comm. v. U.S. Postal Service, 812 F.2d 1194, 1196 (9th Cir.

1 1986); Project Vote v. Blackwell, 455 F. Supp. 2d 694, 706 (N.D. Ohio 2006). As the
2 Supreme Court explained in McConnell v. Federal Election Commission:

3 Common sense dictates . . . that a [group]’s efforts to register voters sympathetic to
4 that [group] directly assist the [group]’s candidates for federal office. . . . It is equally
5 clear that federal candidates reap substantial rewards from any efforts that increase
6 the number of like-minded registered voters who actually go to the polls.

7 540 U.S. 93, 167-68 (2003) (citations omitted).

8 Proposition 200, however, does not regulate voter registration organizations, and
9 Plaintiffs are still able to disseminate their views to the public without restriction.
10 Accordingly, Proposition 200 does not “necessarily reduce[] the quantity of expression.”
11 Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1, 19 (1976); see also Meyer v. Grant, 486 U.S. 422-23 (1988).

12 Importantly, none of the Gonzalez Plaintiffs testified that Proposition 200 is a severe
13 burden on their First Amendment rights. (See Trial Tr. 554-55 (Proposition 200 is
14 “somewhat burdensome on CPLC”); id. at 514 (Proposition 200 has “not [had] a huge
15 impact” on Valle)).

16 Because Proposition 200 imposes only a modest burden on Gonzalez Plaintiffs’ First
17 Amendment rights, Defendants’ important regulatory interests, discussed supra, Part I(B),
18 are sufficient to justify the asserted burden.

19 **IV. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act**

20 Gonzalez and ITCA Plaintiffs allege Proposition 200 violates Section 2 of the Voting
21 Rights Act (“VRA”) by abridging Latino voters’ right to vote. In addition, ITCA Plaintiffs
22 allege that it also abridges the rights of American Indians.

23 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act provides in relevant part:

24 (a) No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or
25 procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision in a
26 manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the
27 United States to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees
28 set forth in section 1973b(f)(2) of this title, as provided in subsection (b) of this
section.

(b) A violation of subsection (a) of this section is established if, based on the
totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination
or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation

1 by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) of this section in that its
2 members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in
the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. . . .

3 42 U.S.C. § 1973.

4 Thus, to establish a Section 2 claim, a plaintiff must show that its members have less
5 opportunity to: (1) participate in the political process; and (2) elect representatives of their
6 choice. Chisom v. Roemer, 501 U.S. 380, 396 (1991).

7 The challenged voting practice need only result in discrimination on account of race.
8 Farrakhan v. Washington, 338 F.3d 1009, 1015 (9th Cir. 2003); see also Southwest Voter
9 Registration Educ. Project v. Shelley, 344 F.3d 914, 918 (9th Cir. 2003). A plaintiff need
10 not demonstrate discriminatory intent. Farrakhan, 338 F.3d at 1014 (“Congress amended
11 Section 2 of the VRA in 1982 to relieve plaintiffs of the burden of proving discriminatory
12 intent.”); Smith v. Salt River Project Agr. Imp. and Power Dist., 109 F.3d 586, 594 (9th Cir.
13 1997) (“Section 2 requires proof only of a discriminatory result, not of discriminatory
14 intent.”).

15 In analyzing whether Section 2 has been violated, the Court may consider:

16 (1) the extent of any history of official discrimination in the state or political
17 subdivision that touched the right of the members of the minority group to register,
to vote, or otherwise to participate in the democratic process;

18 (2) the extent to which voting in the elections of the state or political
subdivision is racially polarized;

19 (3) the extent to which the state or political subdivision has used unusually
20 large election districts, majority vote requirements, anti-single shot provisions, or
other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the opportunity for
discrimination against the minority group;

21 (4) if there is a candidate slating process, whether the members of the minority
group have been denied access to that process;

22 (5) the extent to which members of the minority group in the state or political
subdivision bear the effects of discrimination in such areas as education, employment
and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process;

23 (6) whether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle
racial appeals;

24 (7) the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to
public office in the jurisdiction;

25 (8) whether there is a significant lack of responsiveness on the part of elected
officials to the particularized needs of the members of the minority group;

26 (9) whether the policy underlying the state or political subdivision’s use of
27 such voting qualification, prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice or procedure is
tenuous.

1 Farrakhan, 338 F.3d at 1015 (quoting S. Rep. No. 97-417, at 28-29 (1982), reprinted in 1982
2 U.S.C.C.A.N. 177, 206-07) (the “Senate Factors”); see also Gingles, 478 U.S. at 36-37.

3 This list is not exclusive, nor do “any particular number of factors [need to] be proved,
4 or [] a majority of them point one way or the other.” Farrakhan, 338 F.3d at 1015 (quoting
5 S. Rep. No. 97-417 at 29). Rather, “courts must consider how the challenged practice
6 ‘interacts with social and historical conditions to cause an inequality in the opportunities
7 enjoyed by black and white voters to elect their preferred representatives.’” Id. (quoting
8 Thornburg v. Gingles, 478 U.S. 30, 47 (1986)). “[A] voting practice or procedure violates
9 the VRA when a plaintiff is able to show, based on the totality of the circumstances, that the
10 challenged voting practice results in discrimination on account of race.” Id. at 1017
11 (emphasis in original omitted).

12 A. Latino Voters

13 i. *Statistical Evidence of Disparate Impact*

14 Taking all of the expert testimony into consideration, Plaintiffs have not demonstrated
15 that Proposition 200 had a statistically significant impact. It is true that the percent of Latino
16 voter registration applicants rejected was 2.8% higher than their representation in total
17 number of registration applicants, 19.8% of those ultimately unable to register to vote were
18 Latino, and the percent of Latino votes that go uncounted is higher than their representation
19 in the number of voters casting ballots.

20 Despite this seeming disparity, even if everyone prevented from registering by
21 Proposition 200 was allowed to register, the percentage of the electorate that was Latino
22 would only increase by 0.1%, and the difference in Latino turnout in the 2006 general
23 election for Secretary of State would have been even less, 0.06%. Further, although the drop
24 in Latino registration rates was 0.92% more than the drop in non-Latino registration rates
25 following Proposition 200, this could have been driven, at least in part, by the lower Latino
26 population growth in 2005-2006.

1 Dr. Zax credibly testified that these differences were not nearly large enough to be
2 statistically significant. (Trial Tr. 800-03). This is especially true in light of the fact that the
3 Passel-Word List, while a good estimate, is merely an estimator of Latino descent. Id. at 801.
4 Thus, when one considers the uncertainty as to the actual number of Latinos, minute
5 differences of less than one-tenth of one percent are subsumed by the uncertainty associated
6 with the original identification of who is and is not Latino. Id.

7 Thus, examining the facts as a whole, Proposition 200 does not have a statistically
8 significant disparate impact on Latino voters.

9 ii. *Senate Factors*

10 Factors not considered because no evidence was presented at trial are: use of voting
11 practices for discrimination; candidate slating process; racial appeals during political
12 campaigns; lack of responsiveness; and tenuousness of the voting practice.

13 a. *History of Discrimination*

14 Plaintiffs expert, Dr. Arturo Rosales, testified to the history of discrimination against
15 Latinos in Arizona from before statehood to the 1970's, and as to one court case in the 1990's.
16 (Trial Tr. 264). Defendants do not contest these facts. Dr. Rosales concluded that
17 discrimination against Latinos in Arizona has historically hindered their ability to fully
18 participate in the political process. (Trial Tr. 363). The Court agrees.

19 From the beginning of Arizona's territorial history, Mexicans were excluded from the
20 political process and discriminated against. (Trial Tr. 353-55). While still a U.S. territory,
21 Arizona legislators adopted constitutional codes that restricted electoral eligibility
22 requirements that allowed only white males and white Mexican males, a vast minority, to
23 vote. Id. at 354.

24 Just prior to 1910, Arizona voters passed a literacy law that explicitly targeted
25 Mexicans and disqualified non-English speakers from voting in state elections. Id. at 353-54.
26 As late as 1960's, these literacy requirements were a precondition to voter registration in
27 Arizona. Id.

1 After Arizona attained statehood in 1912, there was an anti-immigrant campaign
2 characterized by increasingly racist rhetoric and a series of proposals restricting Mexican
3 immigrants' political rights and the right to work in Arizona. Id. at 359-60. The new
4 Arizona constitution restricted non-citizens from working on public projects. Id. at 361-62.
5 And, in 1914, the legislature enacted the "eighty percent law," which stated that eighty
6 percent of the employees in businesses that had five or more employees had to be
7 "native-born citizens of the United States." Id. Employment discrimination continued
8 throughout various sectors of the Arizona economy. Id. at 360-61. As recently as the 1990's
9 in Tempe, Mexican-Americans brought a successful federal lawsuit in which they alleged
10 systematic racial discrimination in employment practices against the City of Tempe. Id.

11 Latinos have also suffered a history of segregation. After World War II, Phoenix
12 segregated Mexican American veterans in separate housing units. Id. at 362. Segregation
13 of Latinos also occurred in schools, housing, theaters, swimming pools, parks, and
14 restaurants. Id. Even after Mexican parents began to challenge school segregation
15 successfully in court, school districts failed to comply with integration rulings. Id. at 357-58.
16 Dr. Rosales credibly testified that segregation persists due to a lack of funding for English
17 Language Learner programs. Id. at 358-59.

18 b. Current Demographic and Socioeconomic Statistics

19 Plaintiffs' expert, Dr. Jorge Chapa, testified to current demographic and
20 socioeconomic statistics in Arizona. In 2006, Arizona's total population was 6,166,318, and
21 its citizen voting age population ("CVAP") was 3,973,912. (Ex. 862, Tables 1, 3).
22 Approximately one-third of Arizona's total population was Latino, and 17% of Arizona's
23 CVAP was Latino. Id. at Tables 1, 9e.

24 Between 2000 and 2006, Arizona's CVAP grew by 17.3%. Id. at Table 9e. Between
25 2000 and 2004, the Latino CVAP grew at a rate of 16.7%, and white, non-Latino CVAP at
26 4.55%. (Trial Tr. 55-65). Between 2005 and 2006, the Latino CVAP grew at a rate of
27 4.62%, and non-Latinos at 5.82%. Id.

1 As of 2006, Latinos had lower levels of education when compared to white
2 non-Latinos. (Ex. 862, Tables 6a, 6b; Trial Tr. 41-42). The average personal income of
3 Latinos was also lower than white, non-Latinos. (Ex. 862, at Table 7 (Latino: \$25,433;
4 White, non-Latino: \$37,843)).

5 In addition, as of 2004, the Latino voter registration rate is 56%, compared to 76% for
6 white, non-Latinos. Id. at Table 8a. The percent of Latino citizens who voted is also lower
7 compared to white, non-Latinos, 47% and 70%, respectively. Id. Dr. Chapa testified that
8 there is a widely held belief that lower socioeconomic status is associated with lower rates
9 of political participation. (Trial Tr. 43-44).

10 There are socioeconomic disparities between Latinos and white, non-Latinos, which
11 hinders Latinos' ability to participate effectively in the political process.

12 c. Racially Polarized Voting

13 Dr. Engstrom analyzed ten racially contested (Latino versus non-Latino) elections
14 held in Arizona since 2002 to determine whether voting is racially polarized. (Trial Tr. 99).
15 "Elections between white and minority candidates are the most probative in determining the
16 existence of legally significant white bloc voting." Old Person v. Cooney, 230 F.3d 1113,
17 1123-24 (9th Cir. 2000); see also Gingles, 478 U.S. at 80-82 (relying exclusively on
18 interracial legislative contests to determine whether a legislative redistricting plan diluted the
19 black vote); United States v. Blaine County, Mont., 363 F.3d 897, 911 (9th Cir. 2004)
20 (contests between white and American Indian candidates are most probative of bloc voting).

21 Dr. Engstrom used three standard methodologies to measure racially polarized voting:
22 ecological regression; homogeneous precinct analysis; and ecological inference. Id. at 100-
23 02; see also United States v. City of Euclid, No. 1:06cv01652, 2008 WL 1775282, at *10,
24 13 (N.D. Ohio Apr. 16, 2008) (approving the use of these methods); Bone Shirt v. Hazeltine,
25 336 F. Supp. 2d 976, 1001-04 (D.S.D. 2004) (same) (collecting cases).

26 He analyzed four races in the 2002 Democratic primary; three in the 2004 general
27 election; and three in the 2006 general election. (Ex. 872, Table). In the 2002 Democratic

1 primary elections, all four races demonstrated racially polarized voting. Id. at 124-25; Ex.
2 872, Table. In these elections, however, at most 10% of the total electorate voted. (Trial Tr.
3 153-54).

4 In 2004 general election, the Latino-preferred candidate won two out of three
5 elections. Id. at 164. The Latino candidate also received a majority or near-majority of the
6 non-Latino votes in two out of three races. (Ex. 872, Table). While Representative Pastor
7 commanded a majority of the non-Latino vote, Representative Grijalva obtained a near-
8 majority: 49.4% of the non-Latino vote according to ecological inference, 48.4% according
9 to ecological regression, and 56.4% according to homogeneous precinct analysis. Id.

10 In 2006 general election, after the implementation of Proposition 200, the Latino
11 preferred candidate again won two out of three elections. (Trial Tr. 164). The Latino
12 candidate again received a majority of the non-Latino votes in two out of three races. (Ex.
13 872, Table). Representative Pastor again commanded, by a large margin, a majority of the
14 non-Latino vote. Id. Receiving increased support amongst non-Latinos, Grijalva also
15 commanded a majority of the non-Latino vote. Id.

16 Dr. Engstrom concluded that Latinos voters prefer Latino candidates. (Trial Tr. 120-
17 21). With some significant exceptions, he also testified that this preference for Latino
18 candidates is not shared by non-Latino voters. Id. at 121. These exceptions include U.S.
19 Representatives Ed Pastor and Raul Grijalva. Id. Dr. Engstrom attempted to explain the
20 reason for these exceptions was that they were Latino incumbents in Latino-majority
21 districts. Id. at 122, 123; see also Gingles, 478 U.S. at 57 (incumbency is a special
22 circumstance that may explain minority electoral success in an otherwise racially polarized
23 electorate).

24 Defendants contend Plaintiffs have not established racially polarized voting because
25 the Latino candidates fared better than the non-Latino candidates in two-thirds of the general
26 elections both before and after Proposition 200. See Bone Shirt, 336 F. Supp. 2d at 1010 (“In
27 order for white bloc voting to be legally significant, [] it ha[s] to be high enough to ‘normally
28

1 defeat the combined strength of minority support plus white crossover votes.” (quoting
2 Gingles, 478 U.S. at 56)) (emphasis added).

3 However, the racially-polarized voting inquiry centers around districts with a non-
4 Latino majority. See Old Person, 230 F.3d at 1122 (holding that the district court erred by
5 failing to draw a distinction between majority-minority and majority-white districts in
6 determining racial polarization). “To do otherwise would permit white bloc voting in a
7 majority-white district to be washed clean by electoral success in neighboring
8 majority-[minority] districts.” Id.

9 Examining Latino candidates’ performance in majority non-Latino districts in the
10 2004 and 2006 general elections, the Latino preferred candidate lost both times. (Ex. 872,
11 Table).

12 The Court finds that to some degree there continues to be to some racially polarized
13 voting in Arizona.

14 d. Latinos Elected to Public Office

15 As of 2007, there were 354 elected Latino officials in Arizona. (Trial Tr. 202-03).

16 ii. *Causation*

17 Although Plaintiffs have demonstrated, at best, limited statistical disparity and some
18 of the Senate Factors, their Section 2 claim must fail because they have failed to demonstrate
19 causation.

20 To establish a Section 2 claim, Plaintiffs must establish the Proposition 200 results in
21 discrimination “on account of race or color.” 42 U.S.C. § 1973. A mere statistical disparity
22 in impact is not sufficient enough. Smith v. Salt River Project Agr. Improvement and Power
23 Dist., 109 F.3d 586, 595 (9th Cir. 1997) (“[A] bare statistical showing of disproportionate
24 impact on a racial minority does not satisfy the § 2 ‘results’ inquiry.”) (collecting cases).
25 “Instead, Section 2 plaintiffs must show a causal connection between the challenged voting
26 practice and a prohibited discriminatory result.” Id. (emphasis added).

1 Under the totality of the circumstances, Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate that
2 Proposition 200 interacts with social and historical conditions to deny Latino voters equal
3 access to the political process and to elect their preferred representatives. In particular,
4 Plaintiffs have not adduced any evidence that the observed difference in voter registration
5 and voting rates of Latinos is substantially explained by race, as opposed to factors
6 independent of race. See Salt River, 109 F.3d at 591. Not a single expert so testified.

7 Because Plaintiffs have not established that the statistically disproportionate impact
8 suffered by Latinos is on account of race or color, Proposition 200 does not violate Section
9 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

10 B. American Indian Voters

11 i. *Statistical Evidence of Disparate Impact*

12 Plaintiffs did not provide any statistical evidence of a disparate impact on American
13 Indian voters.

14 ii. *Senate Factors*

15 Factors not considered because no evidence was presented at trial are: use of voting
16 practices for discrimination; racially polarized voting; candidate slating process; racial
17 appeals during political campaigns; lack of responsiveness; and tenuousness of the voting
18 practice.

19 a. *History of Discrimination*

20 Lewis testified, and Defendants do not dispute, that American Indians have suffered
21 a history of discrimination in Arizona. And the Court so finds.

22 American Indians were not recognized as citizens until 1924. Indian Citizenship Act
23 of 1924, 8 U.S.C. § 1401. And they did not win the right to vote until 1948. (Trial Tr. 445-
24 46 (citing Harrison v. Laveen, 196 P.2d 456 (Ariz. 1948)).

25 Again, from 1909 until banned by the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970,
26 Arizona had a literacy test for voting. (Trial Tr. 354). Arizona also held English-only
27

1 elections until the state became covered by the language minority provisions of the VRA.

2 Id.

3 b. Current Socioeconomic Statistics

4 The Court finds there are substantial socioeconomic disparities between American
5 Indians and the Arizona population as a whole, which hinders American Indians' ability to
6 participate effectively in the political process.

7 As of 2000, 13.9% of Arizonans lived below the poverty line, compared to 38% of the
8 American Indian population. (Trial Tr. 461; Ex. 1197-98). The median household income
9 for all Arizona was \$40,388, compared to \$23,709 for the American Indian population. Id.

10 Among those 18 and over in Arizona, 7.6% had not completed the ninth grade,
11 compared to 30.2% of the American Indian population. Id.

12 Among all households in Arizona in 2000, 7.4% had no vehicle available, while
13 20.3% of American Indian households did not. (Ex. 1198).

14 c. American Indians Elected to Public Office

15 As of 2007, there were 54 elected American Indian officials in Arizona. (Trial Tr.
16 202-03).

17 *iii. Causation*

18 Under the totality of the circumstances, Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate that
19 Proposition 200 interacts with social and historical conditions to deny American Indian
20 voters equal access to the political process and to elect their preferred representatives.
21 Therefore, they have not established a Section 2 violation.

22 **V. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**

23 Gonzalez Plaintiffs assert Proposition 200's proof of citizenship requirement violates
24 Title VI of the Civil Rights Act by discriminating against naturalized citizens. Title VI
25 provides in relevant part:

26 No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national
27 origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected
28 to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

1 42 U.S.C. § 2000d.

2 To establish a claim under Title VI, a plaintiff must prove that the challenged law
3 intentionally discriminates on the basis of race or national origin. Alexander v. Sandoval,
4 532 U.S. 275, 280 (2001) (it is “beyond dispute” that “§ 601 prohibits only intentional
5 discrimination”); Alexander v. Choate, 469 U.S. 287, 293 (1985) (“Title VI itself directly
6 reach[es] only instances of intentional discrimination.”). There is no private cause-of-action
7 for mere disparate treatment. Jackson v. Birmingham Bd. of Educ., 544 U.S. 167, 177-78
8 (2005); Sandoval, 532 U.S. at 285.

9 As discussed supra, Section II, Gonzalez Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate
10 intentional discrimination. Therefore, they have not established a violation of Title VI.


11
12 Accordingly,

13 **IT IS ORDERED** the Clerk of Court shall enter judgment on behalf of the
14 Defendants.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** this case shall be terminated.

16 DATED this 20th day of August, 2008.

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Roslyn O. Silver
United States District Judge