UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF FLORIDA, FLORIDA PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP EDUCATION FUND, and ROCK THE VOTE, Plaintiffs, v. KURT S. BROWNING, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for the State of Florida, PAMELA J. BONDI, in her official capacity as Attorney General for the State of Florida, and GISELA SALAS, in her official capacity as Director of the Division of Elections within the Department of State for the State of Florida, Defendants.	Civil No. _____ **Affidavit of Brad Ashwell Submitted in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction**

I, Brad Ashwell, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am the Advocate at the Florida Public Interest Research Group Education Fund ("FL PIRG"). I represent FL PIRG in public, including at legislative and administrative hearings, at public events, and in the media. I supervise and coordinate FL PIRG's voter registration activity in close coordination with the New Voters Project, which is run by the Student Public Interest Research Group ("Student PIRG"). I am in daily contact with staff and volunteers from both FL PIRG and Student PIRG. I have current and extensive knowledge of all aspects of FL PIRG's mission, activities, and voter registration work. I was also formerly the Senior Research Associate of Florida Common Cause. I submit this affidavit in support of Plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction to prevent enforcement of the provisions of the newly enacted 2011 Fla. Laws 40 § 40 (codified at Fla. Stat. § 97.0575) ("the Law") that impose onerous new registration, reporting, and submission deadlines on individuals and civic groups engaged in voter

registration, and which are preventing FL PIRG from fully carrying out its mission of fostering civic participation.

2. FL PIRG, which was founded in 1987, is a network of researchers, organizers, advocates, and students across the state. FL PIRG is an affiliate of the U.S. Public Interest Research Group Education Fund ("U.S. PIRG"), a national network of researchers, advocates, organizers and students based in state capitals across the country, which opposes the influence of special interests in issues such as voting rights, political corruption, prescription drugs, and product safety, when these interests stand in the way of reform and progress.

3. Florida Public Interest Research Group Education Fund is a (501)(c)(3) organization. It works to provide an independent voice on behalf of the public interest when public debate is being dominated by special interests with narrow agendas that fail to benefit the greater good. The organization works to protect consumers and promote good government by investigating problems and crafting solutions, educating the public, and offering Floridians meaningful opportunities for civic participation.

4. FL PIRG also has a 501(c)(4) sister organization called the Florida Public Interest Research Group Citizen Lobby ("The Citizen Lobby"). The Citizen Lobby stands up for the public by advocating for the passage of new laws and other protections at the local, state and federal levels. It has won victories for Floridians on a wide range of issues, including the protection of voting rights, healthcare reform, and product safety. The Citizen Lobby is our membership organization, but members also receive updates about the activities of the broader FL PIRG network.

5. FL PIRG has a single office located at 310 N. Monroe St., Tallahassee, FL 32301. I am currently the only full time staff member of FL PIRG.

6. The Citizen Lobby has approximately 6,000 members statewide, along with an e-mail list of 10,455 people who are interested in keeping apprised of its work and the work of its sister organization, FL PIRG.

7. In a given week, there are usually one to ten people volunteering at the state office in Tallahassee. During specific activities and projects, there may be up to thirty people volunteering in the state office

and many more volunteers in the field engaged in direct advocacy, voter registration, or "get out the vote" efforts.

8. FL PIRG opted to register as a third-party voter registration organization under Florida's prior law. In 2010, FL PIRG did not fail to transmit any voter registration forms to election officials by deadline. FL PIRG has never received a fine or warning from the state for inadequate handling of voter registration forms in all its years of its voter registration work.

9. FL PIRG has not registered with the state since the passage of the Law. But FL PIRG intends to re-launch our voter registration work in Florida in 2012 because it is too high of a priority for us to eliminate. As described below, however, the Law has already severely burdened our registration efforts, and will continue to do so. It has required a huge amount of resources and staff time to analyze and decipher, and still leaves many questions unanswered about how best to comply, if such compliance is even possible. Moving forward, our good faith efforts to comply with the Law will demand a greater amount of funding and other resources. The bottom line is that the Law will make voter registration substantially more difficult for FL PIRG, and will decrease the number of voters we are ultimately able to help register.

FL PIRG'S Voter Registration Activity

10. Voter registration is a key part of FL PIRG's mission because it supports the organization's core belief that in order for democracy to work, as many people as possible must be engaged in the process. Increasing participation in our democracy underscores every activity on which FL PIRG works, and civic engagement is crucial to ensuring that our members' voices are heard and counted on every issue for which we advocate. An integral part of FL PIRG's work is putting "boots on the ground" both to register new voters and to get out the vote by encouraging registered voters to go to the polls on Election Day. Because we believe that citizens should begin to exercise their voting rights early in their adult lives, student voter registration and mobilization are particularly important aspects of our registration and voting efforts.

11. FL PIRG's voter registration drives are part of a nationwide effort by PIRG affiliates to increase civic engagement. It is my understanding that nationally, U.S. PIRG had active voter registration programs in 24 states in 2008 and in 14 states in 2010. In addition to our on-the-ground voter registration drive work detailed below, FL PIRG has publicized the opportunity to register to vote online.

12. FL PIRG has run voter registration programs in Florida for over twenty years. FL PIRG ran a large voter registration project in 2004, and also run large voter registration drives in Florida in 2008 and 2010. FL PIRG registered approximately 16,000 Florida voters in 2004, 5,000 in 2008, and 2,000 in 2010.

13. In addition to being part of the U.S. PIRG federation, FL PIRG also works with Florida branches of the national Student PIRG network. Student PIRG branches focus on engaging students in the political process; in particular, the Student PIRG "New Voters Project" focuses on registering students to vote. We work in close collaboration with Student PIRG to plan and engage in campus-based voter registration drives, train volunteers on proper voter registration activity, and collect data about our voter registration work.

14. FL PIRG focuses a large percentage of its voter registration efforts on students and other young people. Most individuals registered by FL PIRG are between the ages of 18 and 22. FL PIRG's voter registration efforts have been particularly successful in engaging minority citizens. For example, in 2008, 42% of the citizens we registered self-identified as members of a racial or ethnic minority group.

15. Voter registration is funded as a separate activity within our organization to ensure dedicated and adequate funding for this core piece of FL PIRG's mission. Sustained voter registration presence depends on adequate funding levels. For example, in 2004, FL PIRG only had sufficient funding to support two campus organizers, who worked at different campuses throughout the state. In 2008, FL PIRG had sufficient funding to be able to put organizers on the ground in four universities across the state: the University of Florida, Florida State University, the University of Miami, and the University of South Florida. In 2010, FL PIRG was only able to place two organizers in the state, one at University of Florida and one based in Miami-Dade County.

16. FL PIRG's voter registration activity is primarily grant-based, and we are currently working to secure adequate funding for our aspirational 2012 registration efforts. We are very aware that, in order to successfully register voters in compliance with the Law, we will require significantly more funding than in past years. Regardless of how much funding is secured, ensuring compliance with the new Law's complex and confusing requirements will require us to scale back our registration efforts and spend proportionately less money, time, and resources on voter registration.

Registration Drive Organizing and Staffing

17. FL PIRG has developed a standardized program for engaging in voter registration drive activity, including model procedures and training for volunteers. The voter registration program is scalable, such that FL PIRG can run voter registration efforts for small as well as large target audiences.

18. Generally, there is one full-time FL PIRG staff member, known as a "campus organizer," at each campus voter registration drive. The rest of the participants are all unpaid volunteers under the training and supervision of the campus organizer. Campus organizers are not paid by the number of voter registrations they collect or distribute.

19. Campus organizers are usually recent college graduates who have been working with FL PIRG for one to two years. Most FL PIRG volunteers are students from the campus where FL PIRG's registration drives are held. In addition to general outreach efforts, FL PIRG runs an internship program and holds targeted recruitment drives to attract volunteers.

20. FL PIRG relies on its campus organizers to oversee and implement campus-based voter registration efforts. Campus organizers do register some voters, but they mostly supervise volunteers who, in turn, register the majority of voters at campus drives.

21. FL PIRG provides campus organizers with a job description to outline their responsibilities, and U.S. PIRG provides state-specific training for voter registration activities. U.S. PIRG's senior staff members train campus organizers at national training sessions in August and January. There is also ongoing in-state training throughout the year, run by Student PIRG's New Voters Project staff. After receiving their training, campus organizers are responsible for training volunteers. U.S. PIRG attorneys,

or, in some cases, attorneys paid by Student PIRG, write state-specific voter registration guidelines to help guide campus organizers and staff.

22. Before being allowed to assist anyone in registering to vote, campus organizers provide volunteers with clear ground rules, including an overview of applicable state law, as well as written materials that stress the rules. Volunteers are given a script and are taught to instruct registrants to fill out registration forms properly to ensure that individuals are registered successfully. Volunteers are instructed to obtain confirmation from a senior volunteer or campus organizer to make sure each voter registration form is properly completed by the applicant.

23. At voter registration events, FL PIRG typically sets up a table from which volunteers distribute and collect voter registration forms. Prospective volunteers can sign up at any time and—once trained in the registration procedures—they can help register voters.

24. During voter registration activities, FL PIRG volunteers hand out brochures describing FL PIRG internships and a "New Voters Project" pamphlet that provides information about the FL PIRG website, www.floridapirg.org/voting-democracy, shows where voters can find their nearest polling place, and explains what registered voters need to do to vote in their county. Volunteers are trained to encourage people registering with FL PIRG to become volunteers themselves. FL PIRG volunteers are also instructed to ask everyone who newly registers, or is already registered, to turn out to vote at the polls.

25. Voter registration events are geared toward attracting spontaneous applicants and new volunteers. For example, at one Florida State University event, volunteers dressed as super heroes to attract other volunteers. FL PIRG operates on the principle that any student or voter who is engaged in the political process enough to help others register to vote will, in turn, have a greater stake in the elections process and will therefore be more likely both to vote and to be civically engaged in all aspects of our democracy. Many volunteers join our voter registration activities on a whim, attracted by the concept. Other than training, we do not require them to enter into any formal relationship with us. We broadly encourage any level of volunteerism that we are able to attract, especially on campus. We really thrive by offering spontaneous opportunities for civic engagement.

26. Weekends are the most successful time to conduct voter registration events. FL PIRG often does door-to-door registration and "dorm storming" (door-to-door voter registration in campus buildings and dormitories) on Sundays, when students are least likely to be in class or engaged in other regularly scheduled activities.

Applications, Recording, and Collection Procedures for Registration Events

27. Prior to registering voters, FL PIRG Campus organizers typically obtain voter registration forms from the local Supervisor of Elections. FL PIRG prefers to use the Florida state voter registration forms because it is easier to obtain the physical forms; accordingly, use of the national form provided by the Election Assistance Commission is rare at our registration drives. Since I am based in Tallahassee, I frequently go to the Division of Elections or the local Supervisor of Elections' office to obtain forms to hand out to our volunteers and staff.

28. Because of the decentralized nature and large scale of FL PIRG's voter registration activity, FL PIRG requires a large amount of voter registration forms. For example, it is common for us to set a goal of 2,000 registered voters at a campus drive. FL PIRG requires approximately one-third more forms than the number of voters we seek to register, to ensure that campus organizers and volunteers do not run out. Many registrants will take a blank form or begin completing a form and then take it with them before completing it. This is common on campus, especially when students are on their way to class. Therefore, for a given campus, FL PIRG may need more than 2,600 applications.

29. Last election cycle, during a voter registration drive at Florida State University, the Leon County Supervisor of Elections' office (which is usually a very effective office) ran out of forms and had to get more forms from the Florida Department of State. This was only possible because the Leon County Supervisor of Elections took extraordinary steps to get more forms and because the Florida Department of State is located nearby in Tallahassee.

30. Whether registering people door-to-door, in classrooms, or at campus events, at the end of any registration event, a campus organizer fills out a "batch form" that tracks the date of the event, the names

of campus organizers and volunteers working at the event, the number of people that were registered, and which volunteer registered each set of voters.

31. Where allowed by the school's administrators, the campus organizer makes copies of voter registration forms and mails copies to U.S. PIRG's office in Chicago to enter information into U.S. PIRG's national voter database. This is allowed on most campuses, but if a campus instructs a FL PIRG campus organizer not to make copies of voter registration forms, we do not do so. FL PIRG also attempts to electronically input data from the form whenever possible.

32. Where FL PIRG is not allowed to make copies, campus organizers keep data by copying batch forms listing the number and names of voters registered during a voter registration drive. This is used for "get out the vote" efforts if registrants give FL PIRG permission to contact them. Registrants who give permission will provide their phone number to FL PIRG's volunteers and will receive a day-of text message or phone call reminder to vote on Election Day. Based on a study done by the Analyst Institute, FL PIRG estimates that this increases voter participation among those whom FL PIRG registers to vote by 4.4%.

33. FL PIRG instructs campus organizers to try to submit completed voter registration forms as quickly as they can. But we recognize that in certain cases, such as an evening event or multi-day registration drives where forms are collected and consolidated before submission, more time is needed. Consolidating forms allows organizers to check them for completeness and accuracy prior to submitting them to the Supervisor of Elections and reduces the possibility that any forms will be misplaced or lost.

34. FL PIRG prefers that its campus organizers physically drop off voter registration forms at Supervisors of Elections' offices whenever possible, so that the organizer can confirm delivery by getting a receipt from the Supervisor of Elections listing how many voter registration forms were dropped off. If necessary, campus organizers may mail the forms. This may be necessary when a campus is not close to a Supervisor of Elections' office and the campus organizer does not have a car. A two-day return is our default goal; however, during crunch times or multiday drives in particular, we do not routinely turn in all forms within 48 hours of receipt. Following such a tight deadline would drain critical resources from our

organizers, as they would have to spend much more time in transit and on administrative responsibilities, rather than registering others to vote. Thus, it can take between two and four days after a form has been filled out and given to a FL PIRG volunteer for our organization to properly process it and submit it to a Supervisor of Elections.

35. If a campus organizer or senior volunteer is unable to go directly to the Supervisor of Elections' office after an event, completed forms are locked somewhere secure, such as a student government office, the office of the dean of students, or the FL PIRG office.

36. There are three stages at which FL PIRG checks voter registration forms for accuracy. First, the volunteer helping an individual register to vote checks the form to make sure it is complete. Second, the campus coordinator (or other supervising staff member) double-checks the application. Third, the campus organizer reviews all voter registration forms to make sure they are fully and properly completed. If FL PIRG notices a problem with a voter registration form, we will use the contact information collected from the applicant to inform him or her that the form has not been completely or properly filled out and to ask whether he or she would like to correct the application. In most cases, FL PIRG is able to get the form corrected, but this may take some additional time. In all cases, FL PIRG submits forms to a Supervisor of Elections. If there is a problem with a form that has not been corrected, FL PIRG flags it for the Supervisor of Elections.

37. In some cases, it takes more than two days for registrants to correct mistakes on their voter registration forms after filling out the form. If FL PIRG had to submit all forms within two days, it would not be able to submit as many correctly completed forms.

38. Although FL PIRG prefers to collect voter registration applications, it is very common for us to distribute forms without collecting them after they are completed. Frequently, individuals who express interest in registering to vote may not have the time, information, or inclination to complete a voter registration form either at a voter registration drive event or during door-to-door voter registration activity. In these situations, FL PIRG's volunteers and staff will always provide a blank voter registration form to the individual, encourage him or her to fill it out, explain that FL PIRG is happy to collect a form

if and when it is complete, and explain how the applicant can submit the voter registration form on his or her own. We do everything we can to make it as easy as possible for people to register to vote. We would never refuse to provide someone with a registration form.

39. FL PIRG frequently places stacks of voter registration forms near classroom doors, near the cafeteria cash register, on tables in student centers, and in other similar locations. Individuals may then submit their own forms or may return their completed forms to any FL PIRG staff member or volunteer for FL PIRG to submit.

40. Indeed, it is not always clear whether an individual will complete the form and turn it in to us, or submit it on his or her own. As noted, it is very common for someone to start filling out a form with FL PIRG at a campus drive table, intending to give the completed form to us, and then suddenly leave with it upon realizing he or she is late for a class or other obligation. In those types of circumstances, we would never demand that individuals hand us their partially completed applications; instead, we encourage them to complete the forms at their own convenience.

Chill on Registration Efforts

41. I have read the provisions of HB 1355. Many of the provisions are confusing, and I am not clear how they would apply to FL PIRG. The provisions are also very burdensome and would seriously compromise our ability to engage in voter registration activities.

42. In order to understand and comply with these confusing and complicated provisions, FL PIRG will be required to hire additional administrators and organizers, and take costly preparation measures in order to continue our voter registration activities.

The Law's 48-Hour Requirement

43. The Law's requirement that forms be submitted within 48 hours of collection will be extremely difficult to comply with in many circumstances. Also, I am confused about how this requirement applies when completed forms are collected after the close of usual business hours, and over weekends and holidays.

44. The Law states that when a Supervisor of Elections office is closed "for" the 48-hour return period, the form may be submitted on the next business day. However, it is unclear to me when exactly this grace period applies. It is not apparent whether the office must be closed for the entire 48-hour period; if so, the grace period would only be available in very limited circumstances. On the other hand, if the grace period does apply when the relevant office is closed for only some of the 48 hours, it is unclear whether this applies equally to office hours (for example, forms collected after 5 p.m.) or only to office closures for an entire day. If the latter, I do not understand exactly when such forms would be due—whether the due date would be a specific time, or any time before the next business day closed. For example, if a form is collected Friday afternoon and would be due Sunday afternoon, when an office is closed, I do not know if the form is eligible for the grace period, such that it is due the next business day—Monday—and if so, at what time .

45. The 48-hour turnaround time is particularly troubling as it relates to FL PIRG's frequent voter registration work during the evening. Nighttime events are extremely effective on campus, after classes are over and when students have more time to complete voter registration applications. But under the law, conducting voter registration efforts after 5:00 p.m. becomes more complicated because of the 48-hour requirement. Because both post offices and Supervisor of Elections' offices generally close at 5 p.m., they would thus be unavailable for submission of forms during the final hours of the 48-hour deadline. If no grace period goes into effect, and these forms must be submitted within 48-hours, this means that all registration forms collected after 5 p.m. are effectively required to be turned in even before 48 hours has elapsed.

46. According to its website, the Division of Elections is apparently forbidding registered groups from having their registration agents submit completed forms. It is unclear who, other than me, would be authorized to turn in forms on behalf of FL PIRG if our registration agents—campus coordinators and volunteers—are unable to do so. Thus it seems FL PIRG volunteers must first send all forms to FL PIRG, presumably for me, as the sole full-time employee of FL PIRG, to submit. Given our structure and limited resources, we could not possibly comply with the Law if this central submission of forms were

required. FL PIRG places volunteers throughout the state, and many of them are located hundreds of miles from my office in Tallahassee. It would be difficult to ensure those forms reached me within 48 hours, let alone in time for me to then take those forms to election officials. I do not have the capacity to be at the FL PIRG office at all times to receive forms from our staff and volunteers across the state, or to constantly deliver those forms when they arrive. Indeed, I travel a lot for my job, and am only in the Tallahassee office about 70% of the time. Furthermore, having our staff or volunteers mail those forms to the main FL PIRG office would increase the movement of completed voter registration forms in a manner that would create the unnecessary possibility that they could get lost or delayed in the mail. It would also dramatically increase the cost of submitting these forms, especially because—if there was any remote hope of getting these forms in on time—we would have to make expensive overnight shipments on a daily basis.

47. To avoid the risk of violating the difficult and confusing 48-hour requirement, campus organizers and volunteers will have to focus on getting forms copied and sent to the Supervisor of Elections' offices (or, if the rule requiring centralized submission applies, to FL PIRG in Tallahassee) almost constantly—in lieu of registering people to vote. This not only drains valuable resources from our voter registration work, but increases the constant traffic and movement of voter registration forms, which I believe reduces the security of these applications. The constant movement of forms places a special burden on student staff and volunteers, who frequently have no automobiles and are therefore unable to drive to a Supervisor of Elections' office or post office during business hours.

48. The 48-hour requirement will be especially difficult to comply with during particularly busy periods for voter registration. For example, on a large campus such as Florida State, it is common for FL PIRG to collect forms from 1,000 people in the days leading up to a voter registration deadline. During these busy times, for the security of the voter registration applications, FL PIRG's limited staff and volunteers may retain the voter registration forms collected at that event in one place for three to four days and then submit the entire lot at once. The new Law prohibits this and requires our staff and volunteers to take time away from direct voter registration activity to dedicate it to daily travel. Because

we are only comfortable permitting campus organizers or staff to handle completed forms on their own, this would require that the most experienced staff and volunteers be constantly pulled away from supervising voter registrations events in order to drive forms to a post office or Supervisor of Elections' office. This will lead directly to fewer registered voters, and to the unnecessary constant movement and separation of voter registration applications.

49. Although regulations implementing the new Law permit us to submit completed voter forms by mail, the date of mailing only counts as a delivery for purposes of the 48-hour deadline if the mailing envelope bears a clear postmark. Because our campus organizers and staff have no control over whether the postal service properly and clearly postmarks an envelope, I am concerned that even a timely mailing may result in liability for FL PIRG if a package of forms arrives more than 48 hours after the forms were completed.

Registration Agent Requirements

50. The sworn statements that each staff member, campus coordinator, or volunteer must sign, coupled with potential personal liability they must agree to assume, will have a chilling effect on voter registration drives.

51. As I understand HB 1355, FL PIRG will have to require every person assisting with voter registration to sign sworn statements threatening criminal prosecution for false registrations before they can engage in registration activities. From my experience working with students and other young people, I believe the intimidating registration agent form will significantly burden FL PIRG's ability to recruit volunteers. Some students will hesitate to join our volunteer efforts, particularly those drawn in spontaneously, if they must first sign a form listing multiple felony penalties. Moreover, certain school administrators will not want their students to participate in voter registration drives for fear of fines or reputational damage to the school.

52. It is unclear to me whether our volunteers could face personal liability for failing to turn in a form within 48 hours. I know they could be held personally liable for late submissions under the prior law's ten-day deadline, and the statute's language on fines is unchanged by HB 1355. I also know that a third-

party voter registration organization can be held liable for high fines even where a delay may be out of their control, because the Law does not require the Secretary of State to waive fines even when forms are delayed by a natural disaster or freak occurrence—like a car accident. Students cannot risk any amount of fines or any other potential liability, and will be unlikely to take that risk in order to help fellow students register to vote—particularly where such fines may be wholly outside of their control.

53. I also understand that FL PIRG will have to register every volunteer as a "registration agent," and then subsequently report the "termination" of each volunteer. Requiring volunteers to become "registered agents" of FL PIRG runs contrary to FL PIRG's tradition to welcome individuals spontaneously motivated to engage in the political process. We never insist that our volunteers inform us if they intend to continue to be involved in voter registration activities after a single event, as we do not wish to formalize or dissuade spontaneous democratic participation. As such, it will be both impractical—if not impossible— and contrary to FL PIRG's mission to require each volunteer to specify the precise scope of their volunteerism with FL PIRG.

Form-Marking and Tracking Requirements

54. As I understand it, under HB 1355, any voter registration form marked with FL PIRG's third-party voter registration organization identifier will need to be submitted within 48 hours of completion or FL PIRG will risk significant fines. This will require FL PIRG to constantly monitor and control every voter registration form containing its "3PVRO" identifying number in order to stop individuals who might choose to complete it later and submit it on their own. If an individual takes a pre-marked form, completes it on her own but fails to submit it within 48 hours, FL PIRG will be liable for the "late" submission, over which FL PIRG never had custody or control.

55. Because FL PIRG does not always know which individuals will complete a form and return it to us on the spot and which might keep the form for later submission, it is impractical for FL PIRG to work with two separate stacks of applications—i.e., one for people FL PIRG registers in person and one to give out as blank applications. Moreover, even if FL PIRG were to try doing so, it could no longer rely on obtaining forms from Supervisors' offices. This is because, under the Law, forms must be pre-stamped

with a group's 3PVRO number before distribution by election officials. To the extent we want to protect the organization and have blank forms solely for distribution or copying, we will need to obtain these forms in another manner. But, of course, if a volunteer forgets to put our 3PVRO number on any blank forms that is ultimately completed and submitted by us, this too could result in liability.

56. The Law also requires every registered organization to report, each month, the number of forms provided to and collected by its registration agents. FL PIRG will thus have to keep track of all voter registration forms, including blank forms that we simply distribute and do not collect.

57. It is unclear whether this requirement applies to blank forms that are copied or printed by our staff or volunteers. FL PIRG's volunteers may print out or photocopy voter registration forms on their own, without FL PIRG's knowledge. Assuming that copies count as forms "provided to" our agents, it would be extremely difficult for FL PIRG to track all forms provided to its agents. FL PIRG depends on many volunteers making voter registration forms available at many different locations, and we will have no way of tracking every form that volunteers acquire. Moreover, we feel that we should not have to dedicate significant administrative resources to tracking the distribution of publicly-available forms.

58. Information on Florida voter registration forms is generally available to the public, and it is my understanding that voter registration forms stamped with FL PIRG's 3PVRO number will publicly associate each of our registered voters with us. FL PIRG believes that when voters realize that their registration forms will publicly identify that they registered with us, there will be a set of people that will not register at our events. In fact, this is one reason FL PIRG separates voter registration work from other advocacy work; FL PIRG wants to register as many people as possible regardless of their political beliefs or affiliation.

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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Florida that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

DATED this 14 day of December 2011.

Brad Ashwell

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Undersigned counsel hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing *Affidavit of Brad Ashwell Submitted in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction* was served via HAND DELIVERY this 19th day of December, 2011 upon the following:

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