

**Julaine Appling, Jo Egelhoff,
Jaren E. Hiller, Richard Kessenich,
and Edmund L. Webster,**

Plaintiffs,

vs.

**James E. Doyle, Karen Timberlake,
and John Kiesow,**

Defendants.

Case No. 2010 CV 004434
Case Code: 30701, 30704
Honorable Daniel R. Moeser

And

**Katharina Heyning, Judith Trampf,
Wendy Woodruff, Mary Woodruff,
Jayne Dunnun, Robin Timm,
Virginia Wolf, Carol Schumacher,
Diane Schermann, and Michelle Collins,**

Proposed Intervening
Defendants

**AFFIDAVIT OF JAYNE DUNNUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION OF
PROPOSED INTERVENING DEFENDANTS FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE**

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
)
COUNTY OF GRANT)


I, Jayne Dunnun, being first duly sworn on oath,, depose and say:

1. I live in Platteville, Wisconsin, with my life partner, Robin Timm. I was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on January 1, 1957.
2. Robin and I registered as domestic partners at the Grant County Courthouse on August 11, 2009. We paid \$10 to waive the five-day waiting period, so our registration took effect immediately.
3. Robin and I met in 1992, and had a private commitment ceremony on November 13, 1992.


4. I am currently employed as Policy and Program Analyst, advanced, at the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, where I have worked in various capacities since 1990. I also work part-time at a natural food store that Robin and I own with another couple. The store opened in 2008, and all profits go back into maintaining and building the business.
5. Robin and I jointly own our farm, where we also live. We are both named on the deed, the mortgage and the mortgage note. We also jointly own two cars, one farm truck, and bank accounts.
6. Robin's mother, who lives alone in an apartment in Platteville, has Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. We anticipate that as she ages we will need to take a more active role in her life, which may require me to take Family Medical Leave time.
7. Robin and I have each prepared Power of Attorney for Health Care documents, and we each appointed the other as our health care decision-maker. We also have wills naming one another as primary beneficiaries. The inheritance rights in the Domestic Partnership law will guarantee that, even if our wills are challenged, our wishes to protect one another in the event of death will still be carried out. Even if my will is not challenged, I understand Robin has additional rights in the probate process, such as her ability to seek temporary support during the estate administration process, because of the fact that we are domestic partners.
8. In 2007, Robin had a head injury while working on the farm. I called 911 and followed the ambulance to the hospital. Although Robin remained conscious and able to communicate with hospital staff, I was able to help answer questions and provide insurance information. Although we did not have problems with visitation or need to invoke the power of attorney, the visit made us realize our vulnerability and how important health care visitation and decision-making rights are to us. Although other family members are caring and supportive of us, we know one another's wishes better than anyone else.
9. Robin is the person who knows me best, including my health history, medical conditions, and views about end-of-life decisions. If for some reason my power of attorney were to be unavailable to Robin or a medical provider were to refuse to follow it, the legal protections to us as domestic partners make me feel safer. For example, I understand that Robin could consent to my admission to a hospice for end-of-life care and could agree to my transfer from a hospital to a nursing home or community-based residential facility. Having consented to my admission to one of these facilities, Robin would be able to make medical decisions for me during my stay there. Since there is no one in my family better suited to make those decisions, these protections are very important to me.

10. When Robin and I learned of the enactment of Wisconsin's Domestic Partner law, we planned to register. At first, we viewed registration as a formality, a matter of doing the paperwork to secure the limited but important rights and benefits under the law. But as we went through the process, it took on greater importance.
11. However, Domestic Partnership recognition is not equivalent, in my view. The limited tangible rights and benefits of partnership, while helpful in our lives, represent only a small fraction of the rights and benefits of married couples. Often we do not know what rights we can or cannot secure as a lesbian couple until we need them and it is often too late to do so. That uncertainty is one of the differences between domestic partnerships and marriage -- thousands of rights and benefits small and large that we do not even know about and that married people may not even realize they have until they need them.
12. Beyond the obvious differences in tangible rights and benefits between marriage and domestic partnerships, the recognition of our domestic partnership carries a different meaning for us, our family, our friends and our community than a marriage would. Robin and I have a profound personal commitment to one another that does not depend on our being married or in a formal domestic partnership. Still, Robin and I would marry if we could, because our marriage would be respected by our family, friends and our community much more than is our domestic partnership. To us, marriage would signify true social equality in our relationship that a domestic partnership cannot provide.

Dated September 24, 2010.


Jayne Duanum

Subscribed and sworn to before me
This 29th day of September, 2010.


Notary Public, State of Wisconsin
My commission expires: is permanent.

