STATE OF ARIZONA

ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC SESSION

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9:00 a.m.

ARIZONA INDEPENDENT
REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION

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THE STATE OF ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING

COMMISSION convened in Public Session on May 25, 2001,
at 9:00 o'clock a.m., at 1400 West Washington,
Conference Room B-1, Phoenix, Arizona, in the presence of:

APPEARANCES:

CHAIRMAN STEVEN W. LYNN (telephonically)
COMMISSIONER JAMES R. HUNTWORK
COMMISSIONER JOSHUA M. HALL (telephonically)
COMMISSIONER ANDI MINKOFF
COMMISSIONER DANIEL R. ELDER
ENRIQUE MEDINA OCHOA, Executive Director
ADOLFO ECHEVESTE, Outreach Coordinator
AMY REZZONICO, Press Information Officer
LISA T. HAUSER, Commission Counsel
JOSE de JESUS RIVERA, Commission Counsel
LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Court Reporter
TIM JOHNSON
KAREN OSBORNE
DR. ALAN HESLOP, NDC, Consultant
DR. FLORENCE ADAMS, NDC, Consultant
DR. LEROY HARDY, NDC, Consultant
CHRIS HUTCHISON, NDC, Support Staff
MARION PORCH, NDC, Support Staff
SPEAKERS FROM CALL TO THE PUBLIC:

Mark Osterloh
Ann Eschner
Alan Stephens
David Mendoza
Chris Wagner
Rudolfo Perez

AGENDA DESIGNATED SPEAKERS:

Dr. Alan Heslop
Dr. LeRoy Hardy
Dr. Florence Adams
Enrique Medina Ochoa
Adolfo Echeveste
Amy Rezzonico
Lori Meeks
Dr. Alan Heslop
CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: It looks like we're ready to get started. I have speaker slips in front of me.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff, if you would be so kind as to call the speakers up in order, that would facilitate that part of the agenda in order.

This is the time for consideration and discussion of comments and complaints from the public. Those wishing to address the Commission shall request permission in advance by filling out a speaker slip. Action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter or rescheduling the matter for further consideration or decision at a later time.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The first speaker slip I have is Mark Osterloh.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Osterloh.

MS. OSBORNE: Hello. Looks like you are getting more and more requests. Before long, it will take up the whole meeting.
I'll keep my points brief. I have a letter with my presentation. I'm requesting the Commission consider after you get the initial grid, we don't know what it will look like, do an analysis of how it will look, an analysis of the Voting Rights Act, send it to the Justice Department on how they would consider it.

One of the big concerns is nobody knows what the Justice Department would do if they had a totally random plan of drawing districts. Perhaps one would be a benefit to the entire country as well as the Commission.

You'd have 60 days to look at it and give information during that period of time, take public comment on one modified grid as well as one that took into consideration all the criteria listed in the amendment.

In that process, you could get information that could be definitive from the Justice Department. I talked to Teresita Lynn who would be the coordinator evaluating that. They could do an evaluation if we submitted a, quote, "final decision letter" that we wanted to use that or do one, wanted a modified grid, or to take that one as submitted, also.

It's a time saver and also what the Justice Department
would do if we submitted it later.

I have copies of that.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Osterloh.

I wonder if we could have the public come closer to the speaker phone. I'm having a very difficult time hearing.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: We'll have to move it. There's a table in the way.

Enrique, set it up so people can move closer to the microphone.

MR. RIVERA: I'll put the microphone up.

MR. OCHOA: This is for the purpose of recording, doesn't amplify.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: This is what we need, for Steve, for them to be able to hear? Try again. We re-placed the speaker phone.

The next slip I have, Ann Eschnger.

Did I pronounce it right?

MS. ESCHNGER: Absolutely, though I answer to a number of things.

I'm Ann Eschnger from the League of Women Voters of Arizona. I'm here and understand you are looking for as much cooperation as you can get from people around the state in setting up public meetings.
The League of Women Voters has eight
Leagues in Arizona, and we'd be more than happy to
assist you in setting up these meetings in any way you'd
like.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you.

Next is Alan Stephens.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff, if you now
could speak up louder.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I've never been
accused of being understated.

The next speaker is Alan Stephens. Is
that better?

MR. STEPHENS: Thank you. Thank you for
letting me speak. I'm the Executive Director of the
County Supervisors Association of Arizona.

I wanted to indicate we've very supportive
of your efforts, particularly securing the public
participation comment about your plans.

We are -- met with your staff and offered
use of some of our facilities across the state.

I represent -- our association represents
all 15 counties. I know you have a very ambitious
schedule in terms of holding public hearings in both the
first round and second round as you articulated your
tentative plans. I wanted to offer our cooperation and
wanted to maximize our participation, particularly in
the rural counties around the state. I wanted to make
that offer and plan to work with staff in that regard.

I also note you have a very ambitious
schedule in terms of conducting hearings on a fairly
aggressive schedule. I would like to emphasize in some
parts of the state in terms of summer, July and August,
a lot of people are out of town, particularly in the
second round when you produce a map. The first round,
the grid-like pattern, when you produce a map and secure
comment, I'd hope that would go into early fall so that
in the southern part of the state there's a little
better attendance. People plan vacations, particularly
in August.

Again, with that, I'd offer our support
and wish you the best of luck.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Stephens.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The next speaker

MR. MENDOZA: Mr. Chairman, members of the
Commission, my name is David Mendoza. I'm the
Legislative Director for AFSCME, a public employee
union, and also the Affirmative Action Coordinator for
the state party, Democratic State Party.
I want to just raise a couple of concerns. One is the training issue. I understand the Commission has bought Maptitude as software to use. So there is the company itself that can offer training courses for the software. And we certainly, we have met with staff here, also, and asked that perhaps training be made available so people can come into the office. It doesn't do any good to have software if nobody is familiar with it or familiar enough to use it, specifically to determine their communities of interest throughout the state.

And also, in addition to that, perhaps have people available so that people can come into your office, they can in fact be told how to use it and use the facilities here to see where they are at and where the Commission is heading with their particular areas.

The second issue is the aggressive training and outreach. And I understand time is limited. However, having a -- as a member of a union, having members throughout the state, we recognize how difficult it is to get the word out, especially in the outlying communities. Most of the newspapers are weekly. And if you hit all of the cities that I understand you intend to hit in such a short period of time, word of mouth will not be able to catch up with you folks. So
you might have -- it might be more advantageous to kind
of give it a little more time rather than be so
aggressive in the schedule.

So those are just two comments for the
record.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and
Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Mendoza.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The next speaker
slip is Chris Wagner.

MR. WAGNER: Chris Wagner. I'm from the
Arizona State AFL-CIO. Like David Mendoza mentioned,
training is available through the company. I urge the
Committee members and staff to take this training. I
understand there is a tight schedule. We want to
maintain that. We have to know how to work the
software. That was my main point. I know this training
is available. We have the software. We've been looking
into training. I know it's a whole lot less expensive
to do a group than for individuals to go there.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Wagner.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The last slip I
have is Rudolfo Perez.

MR. PEREZ: Good morning, Mr. Chairman,
members of the Commission.
I'm Rudolfo Perez. I represent the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. I'm here this morning to formally request the Commission to provide simultaneous translation at all public hearings. The technology exists. I urge the Commission provide at all public hearings translation services for all Spanish speakers and Native American communities.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Perez. Are there other members of the public wishing to be heard at this time?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: There do not seem to be any, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Without objection, we'll close this portion of public comment and have another opportunity at the close of the meeting.

(Commissioner James Huntwork arrives.)

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I'd like the record to show Mr. Huntwork is now in attendance.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Elder.

Item III, approval of minutes. I believe all Commissions have received copies of the May 4 minutes. Are there additions or corrections to the records that have either been submitted or need to be
submitted?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: There don't appear to be any, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Good. If not, may we have a motion to approve?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: So moved.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's moved and seconded to approve the May 4th minutes.

All in favor, say "aye."

(Vote taken.)

Chairman Lynn: Those opposed, say "no."

Motion carries. The minutes are approved.

Legal counsel. Is there anything legal counsel wishes to discuss with the Commission?

MS. HAUSER: No, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Item V, Presentation by consultants. Let me know and Mr. Hall know which consultants are present this morning.

MR. OCHOA: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Florence Adams is here, Dr. Heslop, and a gentleman.

DR. HESLOP: Dr. Hardy.

MR. OCHOA: Dr. Hardy is with them. They brought a gentleman to help with the technical presentation.

DR. HESLOP: A technician.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Dr. Heslop, will you lead?

DR. HESLOP: There are points in the presentation I'll call on Dr. Hardy and Dr. Adams, and since Mr. Hutchison developed some animations, I'll call on him, too, at times during the animations as well.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: If you could, be as forceful in carrying to the microphone as you can. It's very difficult to hear.

DR. HESLOP: Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I'm going to begin perhaps appropriately in the subject of redistricting by turning out the light.

I'm going to address the Power Point we've developed.

You will recall that on the last occasion of the Commission's meeting we made a Power Point presentation to initiate our quest on the equal population grid. Today is the sequel for that Power Point. It is a progress report, a progress report on what we've been doing on the creation of the equal population grid.

I'm going to remind members of the Commission who perhaps need no reminder, and members of the public, too, language of Proposition 106 requires we create districts of equal population in a grid-like
pattern across the state.

As we determined last time, most definitions require squares or an area regular, or some form of aerial or geometric regularity.

What about equality? How do we decide equality? We must use Census tracts. That's the logic of Proposition 106. It's the only measure we have of population equality.

Now, there are some challenges in developing an equal population grid. It would be a very good thing if Arizona were to recreate its county structures into squares. That would solve a problem. But counties are not regular in shape, nor are cities regular in shape. Census geography is not regular. Indeed, some Census tracts are most peculiar in shape indeed.

The great advantage of Census tracts is they do fit, all fit within county boundaries.

And, of course, there's a final problem. The western boundary of the state itself is far from regular preventing square gridding of the state. In addition to geography, there's the problem of population. Arizona population is not evenly distributed across the state. It's most unevenly focused in a couple of areas.
Now, the last time we decided that there were certain desirable features in a grid. We were pleased that the Commission endorsed this approach. What are these features? Well, population equality, meaning the use of Census tracts. A square is possible, if you relate it in some basic way to the goals of representation, consistent with Arizona history and geography. It's intrinsically logical for its construction, not just us putting it together. So if they have rules, they can be followed by others. And, of course, it needs to be useful, useful in the development of the final redistricting plans.

We canvassed a whole range of different alternatives. And I began with the conclusion of the presentation, to move toward the use of building blocks. What are the building blocks? Wouldn't it be great if we had some geographical building blocks consistent with jurisdictional boundaries or traditional units? If we had, they would be meaningful. The problem is there aren't all that many building blocks that fit that definition.

But in the proposal we made and the Commission accepted at its last meeting, we made a proposal, a proposal that we believe does capture the existing grid, like geography and population units, does
have aerial regularity, and will result in the use of
equal population units, is rooted in Arizona history,
and does contain internal rules for its construction
and, finally, will be a useful redistricting tool.

And I spoke last time about Arizona
township grids and how the state is, the preponderant
portions of the state, are townshipped.

We spoke to you about aggregating
townships. And we spoke about intermediate township
grids and supertownship grids.

And we spoke also of the requirement that
Census geography be used to overlay this grid in order
to provide the checks for population.

We made the claim and we're here to
restate it here today if you use townships plus Census
geography, you get an equal population grid that
preserves the integrity of Arizona; provides a
redistricting tool with slight adjustments. When you
make Census overlays, they serve to unify counties, will
unify counties. Census tracts have within them
counties. No counties cut across Census tracts.

Now what I want to do is move into a new
presentation and tell you exactly where we are.

Remember, to accord with 106 we must where
we can use whole Census tracts. Use of whole Census
tracts has the subsidiary advantage of preserving county boundaries.

Census tracts I twice mentioned now are always wholly contained within a county. What about the numbing of squares within township grids? The general principle is to move an equal distance one way, an equal distance another direction, to produce a square. That's our aim. Squares can be grouped into larger squares. Get the idea? We're talking about the development of a grid-like pattern based on squares.

How do we number? How do we build?

Well, squares within a township grid are numbered according to the direction of movement, indicated here by arrows. So, now, remember we're trying to develop a grid here that is based on consistent internally logical rules. Here is a rule.

First rule, let's assume we're beginning in the southeast corner of the state. Southeast corner would then become one. Southwest square becomes two, northwest square becomes three, northeast square becomes four. In other words, number two, southwest, and number three, northwest, are opposite directions from the initial southeast beginning. That would be the pattern of building squares.

The second rule here, when the direction
of movement shifts, so does the numbering system. The aim is to assure that the result is always the creation of a square. So let's say we're beginning in the southwest. The southwest corner square becomes one, southeast becomes two, northeast square becomes three, northwest square becomes four. And in similar fashion, beginning in the northeast and the northwest corners would have the same systematic numbering or accumulation approach.

Census tracts and townships. Township grids are used to guide the grouping of Census tracts in order to accumulate population. We have to have population accumulation if we're going to build equal population districts. So the township grids are square, and they are organized as we've shown. Census tracts, as I've several times emphasized, are not square, are rarely square, and they are very often very contorted in their boundaries. So overlaying one on the other, even though there are differences, the grouping of a Census grid can follow the pattern to get to regularity, the geometric regularity we see.

And we have a demonstration, animation. Chris will take us through it.

MR. HUTCHISON: What this demonstrates, it's an animation of a township hierarchy as
demonstrated earlier. A single township, as seen there, goes around a single township until it's a township grid; township grids go around to an intermediate grid; intermediate grids go around to a supergrid. Three other supergrids are put around to a corner. After that, again, this describes, see where we came from, passing this, you'll see how the Census tracts, which are the small thin lines inside, the grids there aggregate accordingly.

DR. HESLOP: We have some at the top of the diagram.

What are you illustrating there?

MR. HUTCHISON: That is one of the townships, irregular in shape due to the Mexican land grants before the state.

DR. HARDY: Indian reservations.

DR. HESLOP: There's a little problem. There's a huge majority, regular grid like a square, like units, but in a couple instances they are not.

Go on, Chris.

MR. HUTCHISON: Following this, Census tracts aggregate according to this, do it in colors where aggregating this. That, that Census tract, that township, then add areas.

Notice the first township grid included
with that, move to intermediate grid, includes that area.

Now, there are still parts of the supertownship grid, that area, finishing out the county right there. That shows how Census tracts are overlaid on top of township grids.

DR. HESLOP: Go back. Census tracts have a nice straight line. What are we looking at?

MR. HUTCHISON: The County boundary.

DR. HESLOP: Where it's a County boundary, Census tracts are wholly included within it. And the advantage of so concentrating Census tracts within a county is so a county isn't split.

Let's go on, please.

Metropolitan areas. A huge majority of Arizona's population is in metropolitan areas. Can this approach work in metropolitan areas? Can you group squares in the same way?

Well, the grid works but the rules have to differ because you have a much denser population.

Outside metropolitan areas, in rural areas, you can group these townships into intermediate and supertownship grids. Within the metropolitan areas, you have some townships that are astonishingly dense.

In fact, Leroy, you were telling me of one
township you discovered in Maricopa, one single
township, that has population sufficient for a
legislative district. I mean this is real density.

So in the case of the metropolitan areas,
you are going to have to talk about binding townships.
Townships are divisible, six miles long, six miles wide,
and are able to divide into sections, 36 sections,
grouping principles, with grouping principles for
population equality.

Rules to govern population of the Census
tracts in order to assure your grid regularity, we've
got two illustrations, one grouping of Census tracts
outside the metropolitan area and a second, a grouping
of Census tracts within the metropolitan area.

So, Chris, what are we looking at here?

MR. HUTCHISON: A map of Arizona, the
southeastern corner, including Cochise County and its
bordering counties, the yellow areas on the border, red
border, are cities, and also some Census tracts.

DR. HESLOP: Okay. Let's go on.

So let's talk about Arizona's southeast
corner. We're going to begin with the consolidation of
four townships in the southeast corner of the state.
The extreme southeast corner becomes one, and according
to the rotation that we discussed, two, three, four.
Other townships, just the same way, are grouped in fours. And then the township grids are grouped into intermediate township grids, again according to the squaring principle. And subsequently the intermediate township is grouped into supertownship grids, again, according to the squaring approach, the principle.

And we've seen that in the preceding animation.

When you lack sufficient population for a Legislative District, you have to find the additional population. This normally requires movement to the remaining portions to the supertownship grid. But you have two rules that will govern.

Okay. Let's look at rule number three. Before you can move to the townships in the next county, you have to group together all the Census tracts in the initial county. Why do you do that? Well, because we're using whole Census tracts, because we need to assure accuracy in population counts. We have a sequence that demonstrates this.

Take it away, Mr. Hutchison.

MR. HUTCHISON: What this sequence is showing, the sequence to the west, you're seeing an aggregation of intermediate grids contiguous with the
boundary of the first super grid, the first two, then
third and fourth. Then notice over to Santa Cruz and
Pima Counties. You see the red areas are taken out of
the grid until the areas to the north of what you see in
the green are included, the other areas of the county.

DR. HESLOP: Okay. Let's go on. Rule
number four. If small portions of other counties are
included in the initial supertownship grid, fragments,
parts of other counties, go back, revert to their
original counties. They get attached to later
supertownship grids. They become part of county
specific Census tracts.

Again, notice what is happening here:
Grid, Census tracts overlay. We have to make the two
function together.

Want to comment on this, Chris?

MR. HUTCHISON: Just demonstrating once
again how it works.

DR. HESLOP: Okay. Let's go on.

Number five, the rule. If, when you are
finished gridding the first county, there's not
sufficient population for a Legislative District, the
next supertownship grid must be included, parts of two
counties and two supertownship grids are involved here.
And that brings up another rule. We're trying to
illustrate these rules via problems in the development of the township grid. Here is rule number five.

When part of a county is included in the supertownship grid, the remaining portions will be included within that supertownship grid.

Again, this assures that whole Census tracts are being incorporated as you do the building.

Go on, please.

Well, now, we're putting a lot of emphasis on population being equal here. And that's because the law, Proposition 106, emphasizes it.

When you need additional population, it's because the ideal legislative district size has not been reached with the incorporation of your supertownship grids. And so the movement in this case is to the southeast corner of the remainder of the second supertownship grid. You have a fair number of people we need here, approximately 20,000 people, and we're going to have to split the next county. Split the county.

This means we have to have two further rules.

Rule six. When you have to divide a county -- and we're not going to divide a county unless we have to in terms of population equality -- when a county has to be divided, the adjacent Census tracts will be included in grid-like fashion to the adjacent
boundary with the adjacent area. It's really not when
you see it on the map.

   A metropolitan area. I referenced the
great difference between rural and metropolitan areas.
As soon as you move into more densely populated areas,
you're dividing townships, not aggregating, dividing
areas. Subdivisions of townships have to be grouped,
have to be grouped in the same way, have to be grouped
in order to achieve the self same goals, equal
population and grid-like regularity.

   You get to rule seven, too big, I believe,
populated counties. The first step is to accumulate
townships with sufficient population for the districts
to which they are entitled.

   Rule eight. We need to establish an axis.
We need to establish an axis that will allow us to
divide these populous areas in a coherent and rational
way.

   So here is our proposed axis. Would that
the City Fathers of Phoenix had observed a little more
carefully the needs of our equal population grid,
because we could have then started an axis, let's say,
at the State Capitol, or Washington and Central. But
the truth of the matter is that that starting point is
disruptive of your townships.
The starting point that preserves township regularity in Maricopa is McDowell and 19th. I went down there. It's a big, empty area, I have to say. But the State Fair Grounds are there, a freeway sort of zooms over, and a railroad line. And it's a good starting point from the point of view of the township grid. It creates four areas that maintain our grid-like regularity.

Okay. So now we're down to the detail problem of using these townships in the metropolitan area. We have 36 equal sections, and there is a state, indeed there's a national numbering section for sections within townships. And you can establish four sections in the same square motivated regular fashion as we did with the townships themselves. You begin in the southeast, proceed in just the same fashion that we've previously described in the nonmetropolitan areas.

Now, this is Christopher's concept of diagramming. I was a little uncertain of that when looking at it last evening. I'll challenge Chris to tell us.

MR. HUTCHISON: A single township in the metropolitan area, there are boxes, you're seeing Census tracts within the township. This just shows how Census tracts are distributed within the township, and also,
have them lettered as you see right now according to southeast, southwest, northeast, northwest designations. And they go in alphabetical order.

DR. HESLOP: So at the bottom, the principle I'm trying to diagram, regular use of Census tracts and sections to achieve the same squareness that we had in the rural areas.

And Chris has now told us how those Census tracts get divided.

Now, this presents a problem, rule number nine. Each of these rules is an answer to a problem. And our aim with these rules is that if someone other than Dr. Hardy, or Dr. Adams, or myself, or Chris, someone other than those of us in NDC who have been laboring on these approaches for the state, they will find the same problems; and our rules, if they are applied in the way that we have laid out here, are rules that will result in the same grid-like pattern of equal population districts.

Here's rule nine. If a Census tract has crossed a district line and the population is preponderantly in the district moving rather than the previous township, then that Census tract is regarded as part of that section. Makes sense, doesn't it? Seems to us to make sense. And it solves a problem. But
maybe, just maybe, our Census tracts have to be divided.

Indeed, Professor Hardy was telling me he discovered one Census tract with 12,000 people in it. You know, you can't go building equal population districts with giant Census tracts of that sort. It may be necessary to divide Census tracts into component parts, block groups, or something. This is something we do only in extremes.

Okay. The reverse of that. If a Census tract has crossed the township line and its population is preponderantly in the next township, the one it's going into, then you have that Census tract as part of the next township. Sounds sensible to us. Seems to work. That's rule number 10.

Go on, please.

Now, we've been talking a lot about Census tracts crossing township lines. But most of them, townships are joined, division of townships isn't a problem. So those rules we believe aren't going to be much used. But since there is the problem, since we know there is the problem, we have the rules.

Onward, please.

DR. HARDY: That example we just had where we have the Census tracts crossing the township, almost inevitably the two townships are going to be grouped together; in other words, take that first township and
then move to the next township, so the division of the Census tracts, either more in one or more in the other, doesn't make any difference because we're putting the two townships together. And that is a typical situation that will prevail.

DR. HESLOP: Right.

So we were instructed today to make a progress report, tell you where we are in the development of the grid that the Commission instructed us to pursue. We're going to continue unless instructed otherwise in our line of march.

As we encounter problems, we're going to develop rules.

Our basic aims we've stated clearly, it's regularity and equal population.

We need to satisfy fully the language of provisions of 106, creation of equal population and grid-like districts, equal population across the state. We're well on the way.

We do not know what further problems may lurk in the geography as we conclude the undertaking.

At this point I'm not going to make any commitments set in concrete with regard to completion. I will tell you that we're going to work as hard as we can. And I'll tell you further while Chris puts on the light that
Leroy Hardy has been working day and night on this process and that he told me if I gave him a full introduction, he'll say something very rude about me. I will say he knows more about this business than anyone I know.

If there are questions, I'll suggest they be addressed to Dr. Hardy who has been working with the maps and whose understanding of the problems is far greater than my own.

I will, at this point, however, answer any questions you think I'm competent to answer, limited, though, to the presentation; and if they are technical questions, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I suggest they be addressed to Dr. Hardy.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Dr. Heslop.

Any questions to Dr. Hardy, Dr. Heslop?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I have questions, Dr. Heslop, Dr. Hardy.

Dr. Heslop, when is best guess when you believe the grid, first grid, will be created?

DR. HESLOP: We had considerable discussion near midnight last evening about that. We believe it is possible that we could have it within a week. But since there are so many unknown problems, since we have not completed the geographic work for the
whole state, I think it unwise to write that in blood at this point. But believe me it is our aim to finish this thing as fast as we can.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: So approximately a week.

DR. HESLOP: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Second question, Dr. Hardy, may be better answered by you.

We understand, especially for the congressional districts. That they have to be exactly equal in population, and the population of the state is, marked by the last Census, is exactly divisible by eight. So we will have eight congressional districts that have the same population. If you have to divide Census tracts, you can go down to the Census blocks, from what I understand.

DR. HARDY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I am also given to understand Census blocks should not be further divided, that there is not further information below that level. How are we going to get exactly equal eight congressional districts and 30 legislative districts without dividing Census blocks?

DR. HARDY: It is impossible to divide Census blocks. That's the last aggregate of population
unless you went into actual returns in each block, which we can't do. Although the statement is that they have to be absolutely equal, there has to be some flexibility in that interpretation. For example, we go along, we're dividing a Census tract. We need another 50 people to get exact. We go along the edge of the adjacent Census tract. We find one that is 52 in population. Well, that's, from my point of view, that's the block you would include to make a near perfect congressional districts. Now, someone will say you haven't achieved it. I say yes, I haven't achieved. I couldn't, with the block information. All I can do is apply the block information to achieve the goal as best I can. And there has to be some flexibility. Now, if someone in the court, or the Department of Justice, or the state legislature, whoever, objects to that, I can see the reason for their objection; but I don't know an alternative answer other than to be flexible enough to accomplish as near the goal as you possibly can.

DR. HESLOP: The language of the court in regard to congressional districts has been that they should be as nearly equal as is practicable, "as is practicable." There's the hook on which we'd hang our hat.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I notice the
redistricting plan approved in 1990 had exactly equal congressional districts except three had one more person than the other three because the population didn't divide. So apparently in 1990 the court insisted on that. So I'm wondering if we can do this and get it approved.

DR. HESLOP: I believe that we can. Quite often this insistence on perfect equality is a cover for manipulation. Since the language of 106 refers to the use of whole Census tracts where possible, I think that we can meet the federal standard which was set out a long time ago in Westbury, "as nearly equal as practicable with the use of block population."

MS. HAUSER: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Hauser.

MS. HAUSER: Isn't it possible, if we had to, I'm not saying it would necessarily be the case, at the creation of the grid level, making adjustments to the grid later on, if we need to achieve equality, could we receive from the Census splits of Census blocks? I understand it's a fairly expensive process, and I understand it takes a couple weeks to get each split; but if we're in a situation where it's needed to do that down the road, it's possible, is it not?

DR. HESLOP: Dr. Adams is the expert on
DR. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, and Ms. Hauser, it is indeed possible to go to the Census Bureau. I've had that experience in the past. It does, takes more than a couple of weeks, usually. I would be surprised if you could get it done in a couple of weeks. And it is quite expensive. I couldn't give you a quote right now. They'll quote you a price and give you a time frame. It is possible to divide Census blocks. It's not recommended. If we can manage not to divide them, I'd recommend not.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I don't want to get anal about this thing, but one vote, two votes, it appears in my research on the other states under the mandate for DOJ review, that they have approved up to a half percent variation if, based on communities of interest, the county lines, the various things that give a sense of equality.

Either counsel or NDC, do you know if there is a reasonable guideline that says we can be 20 off, 50 off, a hundred off, and that's still within the meaning and sense of the Voter Rights Act?

DR. HESLOP: The Department of Justice,
Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Elder, will not give you a deviation that they regard as permissible. There is a history of court cases where deviations much greater than absolute equality have been permitted in the case of congressional redistrictings. So I would defer to the attorneys on this matter. But my reading of the cases is that if we were to get within a block of population equality, that the challenge, if there is one that would be made against us, would likely not be sustained. There's certainly precedence for congressional districts that vary by the small amounts typical of block populations.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Are there other questions for NDC?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes, there are. This is Commissioner Elder.

It seems as though in the making of the rules, that the county boundaries take on a priority. Is there a reason or background why county boundaries do take on priority?

DR. HESLOP: The principle reason, Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Elder, is Census tracts contain their own logic. They are contained within a county boundary. Indeed, Census tracts are numbered within a county. And so the use of census geography to
which we're obliged by commitment to population equality, plus the fact that Census tracts do achieve the county boundary, is -- it seemed to us, a subsidiary advantage of the grid-like approach. That's the reason for emphasis on county boundaries that you heard here.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: You mentioned in the presentation you had taken some areas affected by Spanish land grants as well as tribal properties. It would seem that extending the grid, even though it may not be designated as a legal description, but extending that grid through, for example, the Santa Maria tract down near Nogales and Santa Cruz, is a very distinct property but it contains probably 15 townships. Why not just arbitrarily extend that grid over the whole state so we're not making, in effect, anomalies? This sticks up here, sticks down here, Spanish land grant, and we're just making another rule?

MR. HARTDEGEN: Basically, in terms of developing an overall pattern, that's what I did. I projected township lines across the Indian reservations, the land grant areas, which are very few, national parks, other areas that are not townshipped. The reason they are not townshipped is they are nonpublic lands not available for sale.

Township, the whole concept of township
came in as a result of making public lands available to
citizens. Therefore, they created townships and gave
them to the citizens, certain sections in a township.
In areas that were not going to be open for ownership,
such as Indian reservations, parks, et cetera, you
didn't have to township them because they're not going
to be put up for public sale. So that's why you have
those areas. And in most cases, particularly in terms
of the national parks, there's no population there
anyway.

So in terms of creating the grid, the
perfect grid, you can use these hypothetical township
extensions, if you want.

COMMISSIONER HALL: It would seem to me
that that it would probably be appropriate across the
state, because I don't know, and I probably can be shown
to be wrong, I don't know of a single land grant still
functioning as a land grant area. They're all in
private and state local management. That would seem to
be something we shouldn't take into account, because it
biases or changes the way we process the grid, in my
opinion.

DR. HARDY: Again, it doesn't really
create a problem in terms of the townshipping. In terms
of the land grants, I'm not an expert on this, but
although it is -- property has passed from the land
grant, it is still written in the name of the land
grant. So that's why you don't have townships in that
area. But this is relatively a minor consideration in
the overall pattern.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay. In the point
of beginning, were you just using the Southwest quadrant
as an arbitrary for demonstration purposes?

DR. HARDY: For demonstration purposes,
yes.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Is it my
understanding of the way the rules worked, it appeared
you in -- started counterclockwise with the first grid
to supergrid, then move counterclockwise from that and
then go clockwise, it appeared? Is that the way the
rule works? One where you started off at the lower
right, upper right, upper left, lower left, next
example, upper left, upper right, and reversed in a
clock-generated direction?

DR. HARDY: Well, the same numbing system
prevailed in terms of in the first grouping of townships
you go from one; to two; to north, three; to east,
that's four, as the first square. Now, when you take
those larger intermediate units and put them together,
you take the first intermediate, you go to the second
one, which is to the west, and then to the east. When
you go to the super grids, you do the same thing, go
first to the super grid, then to the southwest super
grid, northwest, and northeast. Now, in the
demonstration, if we made a reversal of that, it will be
corrected.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay. It will take
on the same geometry, same order.

DR. HARDY: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I guess where I
keep -- I wrote down "point of beginning."

It seemed to be a presentation of
orientation from an urbanized area and rural or nonurban
areas.

Are we going to start off at a single
point of beginning and work off from that or start and
do one overlay as rural and one overlay as urban and see
where the interface is?

DR. HARDY: We're going to have to --
actually have three areas of beginning. We find the
ideal population in Maricopa County is entitled to
whatever number of districts they have. When we have
that area identified, we begin to grid it and to create
districts. So we start someplace in Maricopa County.

That's one of the reasons why we suggest the axis in
terms of Maricopa County. You have a southeast section, southwest, and so on. Now, if the Commission wanted to, they could tell us that in Maricopa County you start in the northwest section, or the southeast section. I've used the example in the hypothetical southeast. I don't know why I chose that. To be consistent, that's where I started my examples, in both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan.

Come to Tucson, accumulate population you need for the metropolitan districts, then you have to decide where do we begin in Tucson. And you will again have an axis there. And the Commission can say begin in the north.

For example, you might say begin in the northwest corner of the Tucson metropolitan area and begin in the southeast corner of the Maricopa complex. Now, when you come to the nonrural areas, you could say let's start in the southeast, or any of the other designations, or maybe you would say let's start with the last, let's say, to -- let's say that we wind up with eight districts that are going to be in the nonrural area. Okay. You could direct us to start the beginning of two districts in the southeast, two districts in the southwest, two districts in the northwest, and two in the northeast. Or you could tell
us start in the northeast. I mean it --

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Could I interrupt
with a question here? I'm trying to visualize. There
isn't anything that is defined as the Phoenix
metropolitan area or Tucson metropolitan area. We can't
say start in the southeast corner of that area. It
seems as though we have to pick a spot in the area and
work outward from there.

DR. HARDY: If you want to start at the
State Capitol, or some other designated point, we can do
it. I mean you direct us where to begin, if you want.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Doctor, is there a --

let me go back.

Did you test what we started with a week
or two ago, the Gila Salt River Base Line Meridian,
state plane zero zero, and attempt either to do a
clockwise or counterclockwise aggregation with block
Census tracts until you got a district, and when you got
to an urban area, yes, they would be smaller, but set up
a rule to start aggregating those blocks, and maybe you
in effect had five, six, districts before you filled out
the quadrant of the super block that had been happening
in the rural areas, and go around and pick up another
rural series and pick up a rural area, maybe smaller,
one starting point? One point -- the point was
arbitrary the first time. After that, 12 rules that
way, rather than come up with three, four points at the
beginning that are potentially troublesome in my mind?

DR. HARDY: I don't know if someone else
did that process. It could be attempted. But I have
operated on the basis of different beginning points in
the different areas. Again, it's up to the Commission
to decide.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: That is a decision.

DR. HARDY: You see the problem, and why
the rules develop is it's easy to talk about the Census
tracts and the townships. But when you start
accumulating, with good intent, to the equal population,
you run into problems, as you go through. And you have
to establish some kind of a rule. That means if you
come to a common situation again, you will do the same
thing. Or as Alan said earlier, anyone else who comes
and does this, following the rules that are established,
would come up with the same districts we come up with.
That's what we are attempting to do.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Let me make -- ask
a couple of questions, following up on Mr. Elder's
comment.

I'm concerned that once we get the grid,

we know that we are going to have to make adjustments to
the grid according to the other criteria listed in Proposition 106. It seems to me that if we adopt different starting points instead of just the one starting point Commissioner Elder suggested, we might minimize the adjustments that we need to make because we will have districts that are wholly urban in character in the Phoenix area and Tucson area and may come a little bit closer to including the various communities of interest that exist in those areas.

And the other communities of interest that I would ask a question about is the Indian reservations. In the past, those reservations traditionally have not been split. And I would imagine that when the lines are finally adjusted, that none of those reservations will be split unless they are so large they cannot be contained within one district. I'm not aware any of them are.

So when you do the initial grid, is it possible to take that into consideration and to draw a grid that doesn't bisect an Indian reservation?

DR. HARDY: It's possible, but -- number one, I agree with your idea if you follow different beginning points, you probably will accommodate the other factors you are going to have to consider at a later date. Now, I came to what I assumed was an Indian
pop -- Indian reservation because of the configuration.

But as I was telling Commissioner Elder earlier, I have instructed, and the staff has followed this instruction, I have instructed them to not tell me anything about a Census tract other than the total population. That is my sole consideration in creating the initial grid system and the plan.

Now, I am well aware of the fact that there must be some areas that are Indian reservations. I can tell those because -- I have a good idea because of the blank area, the nontownship. In terms of the other Census tracts, I don't know whether they are black, green, or red in population. I only want the total population.

So you could direct us to consider Indian reservations at this point. And we could. But I think we are getting ahead of ourselves and that the accommodation has to come at a later stage in the operation. That's my reaction.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall had a question.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think both Commissioner Elder and Commissioner Huntwork made points I want to speak to. I was of the understanding also at the
last meeting we voted the Gila and Salt River Meridian was the starting point. I guess I visualized we'd take that point and move in four different directions.

My concern is when we speak about starting in a metropolitan area, as one already stated, I think Commissioner Huntwork, for example, how far is the metropolitan area there in the Phoenix area? Does it go to Queen Creek or not?

And so I guess -- I thought that's what we agreed we'd do is start at one point and move in a logical fashion from that point in four different directions. If --

I want to speak. I agree, Dr. Hardy, I think at this point I agree with Dr. Hardy. I agree that the only thing we can consider is population.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Dr. Hardy, I want you to speak to that point, starting at the Gila and Salt River Base Line Meridian and moving in four different directions.

DR. HARDY: Quite frankly, I'd have to work with it and see the complexity and how it would work out.

I'd have to point out in defining the metropolitan area, the way I define it is the densely -- the densely populated areas within, for example,
Maricopa County. If you are talking in terms of the metropolitan area, my definition is you take the townships that are densely populated and you accumulate enough of them systematically to get the population for whatever the number of districts would be for -- for Maricopa County. Then you proceed to divide them.

Now, undoubtedly, the meridian beginning would be part of that accumulation. And if you want us to begin with that, we'll try it and see what happens.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: If I may also jump in and echo what I think Mr. Hall's concern is, and it would also be mine, if we are talking about producing the grid with respect to the population only, and I believe that is not only our charge but that's really the only way we can proceed, the minute you introduce one other variable, you must introduce all other variables, to be fair. If introducing the grid with equal population as the sole criteria, you produce a grid and don't make other determinations along the way, that might affect creation of the district.

To Mr. Hall's point, I think, Mr. Hall, correct me, if we use a single point, such as the Gila and Salt River Meridian as a starting point and move systematically by the rules in four directions simultaneously, pick an arbitrary point and applied the
rules in an arbitrary fashion in those directions, if, however, we choose a point in urbanized areas one could construe the choice of that point as altered in some way, as having influenced the manner in which those districts are drawn. One could draw the inference from that choice, it being something other than population driving the choice.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I agree with that.

DR. HESLOP: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I should perhaps at this point state that the emphasis I gave in the initial presentation to the Gila Salt Meridian had to do with my effort to describe the township system as it exists in Arizona rather than suggest that we use it as a starting point.

And now I suppose I'm going to turn to Dr. Hardy and ask him to respond to the idea of an arbitrary starting point, whether it be, for example, the State Capitol, or the Gila Salt Meridian.

DR. HARDY: Well, you can begin anywhere. And you can assert that the beginning point was arbitrary or by design. That's certainly not my intent. If the Commission wants to establish a beginning point in Maricopa County, or in the state, and they specify it, then we will attempt to work it out within that context. But to say that when I pick out a
beginning point in Maricopa County it is going to produce some ultimate result that I have no intent to accomplish is destroying my role in this thing. I am only interested in creating equal populations as a beginning point by where you judge them as to whether arbitrary actions are taken, whether voting rights or any other factor you want to bring in.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Dr. Hardy, let me ask a question another way to get at the answer we're looking for or I'm looking for. Assuming we have a choice of two points in Maricopa County at which to begin the process, one of the points in southwest Maricopa County or southeast and the other is northwest, having designated one or the other as the beginning point and having then used the rules as we've understood them to create the districts, how different would those two maps look starting at one point versus starting at the other?

DR. HARDY: I can't tell you until it's worked out.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Precisely my point. There would be some difference.

DR. HARDY: Right.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The inference of that difference is my point. Whatever the inference might be is what the inference might create.
COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman,

Dr. Hardy, do you see a problem, am I correct in sensing some resistance to utilizing the Gila Salt Base Line Meridian as a starting point or do you foresee a problem?

DR. HARDY: I'd have to look at the map. My impression is it's way over in the southwest corner of the Maricopa area and, in effect, you are saying start at the southwest part of the Maricopa metropolitan area. If that's what you want, that's fine with me.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I think the strength of that, as I understood it, as we first had the whole concept, is the historical basis of that point is it's the point for establishing all the legal descriptions for the whole state; therefore, it could, there would be a very difficult argument for anyone to make that somehow that point picked some preconceived agenda in mind that we picked a point with a historical basis for a description that all land descriptions started there. Because it's so arbitrary and because of the historical basis, go from there and no one can argue that hey, we were trying to accomplish some goal other than just creating an equal population grid.

DR. HESLOP: Commissioner Hall,

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I think we're
hearing from all of you a desire that we return to our 
maps and begin at the Gila Salt River Meridian beginning 
point. I happen to know or have some sense of the 
amount of work that that is going to entail, but I think 
it important that we do that. And although it's 
primarily Leroy Hardy's effort, not mine, going into it, 
I think, Leroy, we better do it.

DR. HARDY: That's fine. There's no 
problem with doing it. It's going to be more 
complicated and it's going to take more time.

I might add another way to solve this 
would be to simply take a township, or a Census tract, 
and draw it out of a pool. I mean the Commissioners 
could -- the Commissioners could vote we want to begin 
in township X, Y, and Z in Maricopa County. You tell us 
that's the beginning point. We'll do it. Now, if you 
tell us to do the meridian base, we'll do it, and see 
what happens.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman --

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Dr. Hardy, what I 
heard Dr. Heslop say, I heard you say it was more 
difficult and complex to utilize the Gila and Salt River 
Base Line Meridian. I'm deferring to your expertise.

Is it extensive, way beyond any of the hours, beyond any
of this? Maybe you can help me understand why it's more
difficult to start at that point than to start at Osborn
and Central.

DR. HARDY: Well, as I said earlier, you
don't understand the implications. When I say you don't
understand, I'm including myself in that category. You
don't understand the complexity until you get into the
actual accumulation of Census tracts and townships. And
I can't really predict how much different it's going to
be or how much more difficult it's going to be. All we
can do is do it and take as much time as is necessary to
follow whatever the Commission wants.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I guess the point we're
trying to make is we understand that you believe, you
all believe, that it is somehow more time consuming and
difficult to start with a single point at the Gila Salt
than it would be to start in population centers, in
particular, in Maricopa and Pima County, additional
points to begin the process. Is that a fair statement?

DR. HARDY: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: If that's a fair
statement, then, what you've asked of us is to try to
figure out a point at which you could begin that process
within Maricopa and Pima counties.

One alternative, I'm not sure that answers
the question, I'm not sure relatively speaking how
difficult one is than the other, I'm not sure you know
until you get into it, one way to do it, and to maintain
arbitrariness, is there is a point in both places that
bears no relationship to where population is now, the
zero zero point in Phoenix and the zero zero point in
Tucson? In Phoenix, it's Central and Washington. Give
or take, in Tucson, it would be at Stone and Congress.
And those are historically central points of town at
which all addresses and east, west, north, south was
determined. If we're looking for arbitrary points,
those would serve. I don't know if choosing those would
make those harder versus easier.

DR. HARDY: Let me answer in terms of
Maricopa County. That was my point in creating an axis,
Central and Washington. When I went to Washington or up
Central, I immediately began to discover that a larger
number of townships were split and Census tracts were
split by using those streets whereas by picking McDowell
and 19th, I believe, you are basically following
township lines which means that your townships are not
going to be split in terms of the axis you've
established. And since most of the townships correspond
with Census tracts, you have a much easier accumulation
of data than you are going to have than if you go to the
Washington Central system.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Would you suspect there's a similar point in Tucson that would achieve the same --

DR. HARDY: I suspect -- I know there has to be a township grid in Tucson. I haven't determined that, or I haven't gotten into Tucson. I can't really speak to that. I haven't really gotten into the numbering system. When I get to Tucson, I am sure that the numbering system is going to split more townships and more Census tracts than a -- than an axis established on the basis of townships. And again, it's more difficult when you divide these units, but it can be done.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: In your opinion, is 19th Avenue and McDowell unique in that regard in the Phoenix area?

DR. HARDY: Not unique as long as you could -- you could move it over. I'm not sure what the next township line over from 19th would be. You could move it over to another numbered street, if you wanted to, or move it down from McDowell. But if you follow township lines, you are not going to be splitting townships.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman, this is Commissioner Elder.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Commissioner Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: If we are proposing this route, taking the section of townships closest to the zero zero grid, 19th and McDowell or Broadway and something in Tucson, doesn't that doesn't fit zero zero, arbitrariness of taking one, the closeness to that address, make it a random selection?

DR. HARDY: If I may interject there, I think that's exactly what I did.

MS. MINKOFF: I think you did.

DR. HARDY: I think, I have to interject --

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: You did.

DR. HARDY: I think that's the closest I could get to Central and Washington so I'd have a standard township grid.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Having to go six miles in any direction to get six miles, any township corner, that's the closest, Central and Washington.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: We want to be sure that any point we start at is truly arbitrary, has no aura to it other than the most convenient point to begin the process.

DR. HARDY: If that's the intent, let's have a lottery. Put all the township numbers in
Maricopa and Tucson, and the Commission, one of the
members draw out a number and give it to me and I'll
create the districts in the respective counties. And
there's no arbitrary, from my point of view, nothing but
an arbitrary factor involved.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman, I'd
like to discuss a little more about the concept of
working with urban and rural from a conceptual
standpoint. I have questions in my mind if you start in
an urban area and start aggregating out and collecting
these, at what point do you decide you are now into an
urban area? It just seems like we're complicating
things. And it's probably not fair.

From what I'm seeing, you've done a
tremendous amount of work and tremendous amount of
thought. From a design profession, if you have to sign
the entry, you've failed in your design. I really --
we're up to rule 9 or 10. It appears if we start with
multiple points at the beginning, another rule on how to
select them, another rule about the interface between
the rural and metro, it seems like we're making it more
complicated and sort of the old adage, keep it simple
stupid. If it's a complex animal, it's not working
right.

Is there some way, take one point, an
arbitrary point, base line meridian, or something, and
have rules that work all the way through the state where
it's not a -- let's decide whether rural first or urban
first, at what point, a chosen metropolitan county, Pima
County, why not Sierra Vista, or Douglas, why not urban,
seems like we're opening a whole bunch of criteria
that's hard to justify.

DR. HARDY: Really, the only urban areas
we're recognizing is the metropolitan portion of
Maricopa County, which includes several cities that are
urban, and likewise in Tucson. You get to an urban area
when you come to Tucson City limits.

Now, there's no reason why I couldn't
begin at some point in Pima County and let's start in
some rural part, southeast, et cetera. And as soon as I
got to Tucson, start accumulating urban population,
start to throw in with the rural part. I began, or if
you told me to begin in Central Tucson and work out, the
first district or two will be predominantly urban. Now,
when I get to the last one, I'm going to have to start
taking in some rural area. If that's the way you want
me to proceed, I will. I could have two points, one in
Maricopa, one in Tucson, or we could start everything at
the meridian. That's fine with me, too. Just give me
directions where to begin.
COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay.

DR. HARDY: Or again, have a lottery, draw a number, say this is where we're going to begin in Maricopa, or this is where we're going to begin in the county or specific areas.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I agree with Mr. Elder. It seems with me, two points metropolitan, we'd have the same problem working with rural we'd have coming the other way. I, at the risk of beating a dead horse, feel it's simpler to start, begin somewhere in the southeast portion there. As you move to the northeast, I'm sorry, to the northwest, northwest quadrant of the state, and I'd just as soon it be in a metropolitan area. My feeling, Mr. Chairman, is start with the Gila and Salt River Base Line Meridian.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I'd like to ask one purely geometrical question here.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: The rules we were looking at in the presentation, one starting point we were looking at in the southeast portion of the state, to start at a point in the middle of the state you have
to have four sets of rules, mirror images of each other, but you can't -- you can't start to the north when you are working in the southwest quadrant. So -- and so on.

So you would have to have variations of that rule.

To the extent you were to pick a spot in Maricopa County and a spot in Pima County, you'd have four sets of rules in each place, and then you'd have two have different sets of rules for how you interacted with the rural areas outside of those metropolitan areas. And then I don't know if you start the rural areas at the southeast corner of the state or northeast corner of the state, which is, I might point out, the only place in the United States there are four straight lines that intersect, not to complicate the question any further.

If you started in the northeast corner of the state, you could proceed with one set of rules from the point which is squarest of all in our state. So that's the geometry for the moment, I think.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Mr. Chairman, one procedural point. We're going to have to take a break soon for the court reporter. We need to take a break.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Minkoff.

It would be about this time we would break.

I would like to know just the sense of the
Commission, how many more questions we might have for NDC at this point. Is there a consensus in terms of a starting point?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I think we need to have a little more discussion on it, maybe another 15 minutes or so. At the break, I'd like to see if we can get something, either a sketch draw, or something conceptually to talk about direction, to be given to NDC.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I don't know we'll all benefit from that, Mr. Elder. If you want to draw something. By all means do so.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman, I believe we have a quorum on this side of the table.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I see how it's going.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Yes, we're talking coup over here.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I think at this point we're talking hypothetical.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I hope, speaking to Mr. Elder's point, I don't know if any of us have a particular preference. I just personally feel more comfortable with one starting point, the Gila Salt River
Meridian, northeast corner, whatever. My feeling is that we need to give NDC some direction so they can move. Certainly there will be a hundred more directions with respect to the impact of that direction. I hope we give them direction, give them a point and say, "Let's go."

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The sentiment I'm sensing from my fellow commissioners is that the particular starting point isn't as important as much as that it be one starting point and that it be an arbitrary starting point. And if the Gila Salt creates problems, we have to move more directions at once than we want, start at the southeast corner, northeast corner. I think that would be sufficient, wouldn't be injecting bias into the final result.

DR. HARDY: I might suggest from the suggestions that have been made that we put in a hat three beginning points, northeast, the meridian point, southwest, southeast, or put all four corners into the hopper, meridian, and have a drawing, and tell us, and we will do it. No problem with that. But we have to have some direction as to what is to be done so we will not be accused of being arbitrary in the matter.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: My question was because the Gila Salt is in the middle of the state and
required you to move out in four directions, if that
creates more problems. Then we could limit it to the
four corners of the state if that makes the task a
little bit easier.

DR. HARDY: We could try it.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Does it create more
problems to begin in the middle of the state than it
does to create in one of the four corners of the state?

DR. ADAMS: Very likely it does just
because you are moving in four directions.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: If you wanted to do
something like you suggested, maybe limit it to the four
corners area than also include the Gila Salt, if that
creates additional problems. It doesn't seem like it
creates that much additional benefit in terms of
arbitrariness.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I make a motion we
start in the northeast corner of the state.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's been moved and
seconded to start in the northeast, or what is called
the four corners corner of the state, to begin the
process.

Discussion.

Mr. Elder?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes.

I disagree. We want to select a point.

If we're going to do that, I think I have to follow Dr. Hardy's suggestion, be arbitrary, pull one out of a hat rather than start at the northeast, or northwest, specifically.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Well, it seems to me there's no practical difference between drawing one out of a hat and designating the Gila Salt or putting all townships in a hat. We're just as likely to draw out the Gila Salt than anything else; therefore, if we said that's an arbitrary starting point, might as well start there.

I guess we're back to the question asked by Mr. Huntwork. I don't know that I heard an answer, Dr. Hardy. If you start in middle of the state and movie essentially in four directions from that starting point, do you then need four sets of rules or would the rules apply regardless of the direction in which you moved?

DR. HARDY: The only rule --

You could start at the four points, four
different directions from the meridian.

I think when you get in to applying the
standard rules to the different areas, you are going to
run into some problems I cannot anticipate at this point
that are going to require rules you will have to follow
in subsequent cases that you run into.

The only thing I can say is we can start
at that point in going four different directions and see
what happens. I can't promise you what the results
would be.

I can't promise you any more in terms of
the northeast beginning or any of these other points.

I will point out, however, in terms of the
northeast, although I'm very glad to apply that, if you
start in the northeast where the population is sparse,
you are going to wind up with -- this is a guess on my
part -- four legislative districts in northern Arizona,
and then you will get into the metropolitan area of
Maricopa and start applying the principles to the urban
area. And then you get into the rest of the state. In
terms of the Congress, if you start in the northeast
corner and grid it, you'll wind up with all of northern
Arizona as one congressional district, because it has
640 some thousand people. And there's nothing -- I have
no objection to that. That's one of the things that you
run into when you begin in the northeast. Now, if you
apply it to the southwest, you may wind up with another
set of problems even more difficult to live with than
the northeast. I don't know.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: One second, Mr. Hall.

From my standpoint, given the choices, I'd
prefer not to support the motion on the northeast and
prefer going back to the Salt River and Gila Meridian
starting point and see what happens when we see it.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman, I'd
amend my motion, amend the motion to start with the Salt
River Gila Basin.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork, you are the
second.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I accept that.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The motion is to amend the
motion to start with the Salt River Gila River Basin
Meridian as the starting point.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'm not sure we
need it. I think we had that motion last meeting.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: To give the consultants
the direction they asked for, let's proceed.

All in favor, signify "aye."

(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Opposed, "no."
(Motion passes.)

(REcess taken from 10:44 until 11:04 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: Ladies and gentlemen,

if we can ask you to sit down, please, we need to
reconvene the meeting.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Are we ready to proceed?

CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: We are almost ready to
proceed. Commissioner Elder is momentarily out of the
room.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let's go, then.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Okay. All right.

Looks like everybody is quiet.

Commissioner Elder is not back yet, but I will notify
you when he is, which is right now.

We're all here.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork has requested
some time. I assume Mr. Elder would also like some time
with the consultants.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Mr. Chairman,
that's incorrect. I asked my questions. I'm satisfied.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I have no
questions at the moment.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'm sorry. I thought you
wanted some time.
COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: No. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Are there other questions for the consultants?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Commissioner Elder.

I'd like to try to determine or solidify what types of rules we need to make our decision on or if Dr. Hardy has enough to go on with what we've given him this morning.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder, I can't hear you, either. Have we moved the phone or did you move?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Nope.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: We are moving the phone.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Okay. This should be better.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I'll restate it. I wanted to ask Dr. Hardy if he has enough direction to go on or do we need to make decisions on rules or rules of aggregation or methodology before he can proceed.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Dr. Hardy, would you respond, please.

DR. HARDY: Yes. If you've given me the direction of the two rivers, I can proceed. I will
proceed on the basis of the rules that we have talked
about in relationship to the southeast, although they
have to be applied to the four quadrants that we have
established.

We're going to wind up with basically the
same rules being applied in a slightly different way
from the different beginning point. And it's possible.
Again, I don't know how complicated it's going to be in
terms of applying this, but we'll try it.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: All right.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Could I ask that if
you get into it, after a couple, three days, whatever it
may be, and you see I see a couple inherent problems,
run it by Dr. Heslop, Dr. Adams, Ms. Leoni, you see some
problems, don't go down the alley, run into a wall.
Call Enrique. He can get to the rest of the
Commissioners. We can establish a meeting, get to the
rest of the Commissioners, and we can have a meeting to
address that. We don't want to lose time to have --

DR. HARDY: As soon as I go back and have
a more adequate map than the one I have here, I'll begin
to proceed as directed. If I do run into problems that
I don't foresee at this point, I will follow your
directions and we will get back as soon as possible.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other questions for the
consultants at this time?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

If we're through with everything in drawing of the lines, there's one other item in the agenda, Item V I wanted to ask a question of, which refers to training on use of the Power Point presentation. I just wanted to ask for an update on the status of that Power Point presentation and the accompanying commentary.

DR. HESLOP: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Minkoff, we believe that we have made all of the required changes in the Power Point presentation and that the text has been cleared. And we are ready to involve ourselves in any training session that you wish.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: So the Power Point presentation is ready.

DR. HESLOP: It is ready. We've made arrangements to have a disk burned, to make it available to Tim Johnson, so the Power Point will be available for use as of Tuesday of next week.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Fine.

MR. OCHOA: Commissioner Minkoff, Commissioner Lynn, if I might say, I believe during the break the Power Point presentation was transferred to Tim's computer. So if a couple Commissioners would like
to stay after the session, maybe review that, we can do that.

I'm getting a nod that it's not going to be possible, so let's proceed.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think the only thing that might be possible, assuming --

Who's nodding at you?

MR. OCHOA: Tim and Lisa Hauser.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think at this point --

DR. HESLOP: Let me say, we do have the presentation on our projector and would be delighted to work with any Commissioners who would like to stay after the meeting.

MS. HAUSER: He doesn't have it.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: If three Commissioners chose to stay, it's still an official meeting. What we might do if the Commissioners present wished to continue on with the Power Point issue, we would simply not adjourn and Vice Chairman Minkoff could take that part of the meeting while you did that part of the meeting and at that point you could end with the adjournment.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: That would be great.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Let's hold that option open.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Any other questions of the
consultants?

Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I wanted to request of Mr. Ochoa we receive written, the written information presented by NDC today with respect to rules and the presentation the Commission received today.

Secondly, the only other point I had with respect to the Power Point presentation, as I was wondering if Dr. Heslop -- what I was wondering was if you felt it appropriate to have a couple frames prior to that initial gerrymander graphic wherein we, in essence, tried to identify to the public what was in this for them; why was this process important to them.

DR. HESLOP: Yes. We can certainly do that. In fact, we could do it today in the training session.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Great.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think -- I think that point is a good one in that this will be used in a variety of settings.

I think the first and most important thing we can tell them about the process is the value of their participation. So that would be quite useful.

Other comments for the consultants?

If not, move to Item VI, Executive
Director's report.

First item under that, outreach, public information plan, review and approval.

Mr. Hall, did you receive a fax with the outline of the public hearing schedule?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: You have that in front of you?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: May we ask if there is additional information on that item from Mr. Ochoa or staff?

MR. OCHOA: Yes. We've been working on organizing, trying to come up with a schedule for hearings to be held throughout the state. It's been extensive, but it's been fun.

I think we've come up with at the very least an almost final one with, of course, the understanding that if it doesn't fit the Commissioners' desire, schedule, some conflict, we can still make some changes.

I'd ask Mr. Echeveste, our outreach coordinator, and Ms. Amy Rezzonico, to speak to that end. If you have any questions, if you have any concerns, they can make necessary adjustments.
MR. ECHEVESTE: Thank you.

You did receive in your packet the revised recommendations for the hearing schedule. I want to emphasize number seven, and that is that while I utilized the terms team one and team two, it does not imply that there would be rigidity to those teams. It was merely a way to schedule and schedule through to the public hearing process.

In essence, there is full flexibility for anyone on the Commission, any and all Commissioners, to move from one, one hearing to another. So you don't, don't feel that you have to say: Well, I'm on team one or I'm on team two and I'm ridgidly stuck to that. We can work on that throughout the hearings. I think that's very important to clarify that.

I guess I would ask at this point, before I continue with my, with my presentation, whether there are any questions or comments. And then I will continue with the presentation.

MR. OCHOA: Mr. Echeveste, Mr. Chairman, if I might interrupt, to make sure all are talking about the same one, we had three, four drafts of this, I'm not sure we had -- I'm not sure everybody had the same one.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Thursday, May 24th, was the latest draft. And since, if I may interject a
little bit of humor here, which is my trademark under a pressure situation, I would like to outline some rules. Rule Number 1 is the utilization of the KISS formula: Keep It Simple Stupid. And under the KISS formula, we want to utilize an organic planning process, which is it evolves as needs arise. Therefore, Rule Number 3 is full flexibility. And, finally, Rule Number 4 that overrules all the other rules is use common sense. With that, I will give you, if there are no comments, I will give you a brief overview of the thought processes here. Well, actually, I've gotten through seven. If there are no comments on those, I won't belabor the point. Let's just go to the back page with schedules.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let's take them one at a time.

Mr. Echeveste, let's first, are there any comments from the Commission on the first page of the memo outlining the seven sort of principles at work in putting the schedule together?
COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Yes. Mr. Lynn --

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: One comment under item four where it talks about the six proposed sites in the Greater Phoenix area. On the final schedule there were only five sites included. So we have to deal with probably adding an additional site.

Number three, Paradise Valley Community College did not get to the final schedule. When we get to the final schedule, I'd like to suggest moving that particular location.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other comments on the final schedule?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: First one through seven?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: If not, let's move to the schedule itself, page two.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Let's move -- I do have perhaps I should preface it by bringing the two Commissioners hereby phone up to date on the latest part of our organic planning process.

As Commissioner Hall mentioned, in the movement of sites and adding Holbrook to the mix, the Paradise Valley site was inadvertently overlooked, although I could say I did it on purpose to see if you
were paying attention; but I won't do that at this time. 
But -- so what we -- what I propose, then, is that we 
extend to Wednesday, June 27, at the tail end. And I 
had reinstituted team one and team two, which would -- I 
had originally put down Bullhead City. Instead of 
Paradise Valley, included Glendale Community College. 

Now, having said that, I understand that 
Commissioner Elder very definitely wants to pursue the 
original concept of having a grand finale with all five 
Commissioners at the last hearing. To accommodate that, 
I would propose that we simply move and have the last 
hearing on the 28th of June and have it at your 
pleasure, either in Central Phoenix, at Phoenix 
Community College, or Glendale Community College, 
whichever you prefer. I would suggest we just stay with 
the plan and avoid confusion by just moving the Glendale 
Community College event over to the 28th. 

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: And just have one 
session on the 27th? 

MR. ECHEVESTE: The Grand finale. 

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The 27th, a meeting 
in Bullhead City or nothing on the 27th? 

MR. ECHEVESTE: A meeting in Bullhead City 
unless there are any comments or other suggestions from 
Commissioners or attorney advisers' comments.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'd like to hear, if you said, Mr. Echeveste, if you said Mr. Elder wanted a grand finale, this is part of a much larger process. I'm not sure a finale is important at this juncture, because it's the final part of information gathering. I'd like to know what Mr. Elder had in mind.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Two intents, Chairman Lynn, I guess it is. I was going to say Ms. Minkoff.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder, I cannot hear you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: You shouldn't have heard what he just said.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I was thinking it would be appropriate and work well for us, number one, we're going to have scheduled a meeting on Friday, the 29th. It would be very easy for the entire Commission to come up the night before, have a meeting on the 28th, in Phoenix, and have all five Commissioners there for that so that we could get a common sense of how the hearings had gone in that context. I believe it was just a twofold approach to where we have that and meet the next day for our regular Commission meeting. I was not anticipating on having something on Wednesday, you know, but that was -- that would make it a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and we would have
entirely wiped out the whole week. But I think my preference would be to lose Wednesday and reschedule those meetings sometime earlier in the process.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I guess I'm not understanding. You are saying reschedule the proposed Wednesday meeting to some other time? Then have a Thursday night Friday combination?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's certainly not my preference to do that.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Your preference is to do Monday to Wednesday, skip Thursday and meet Friday?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I was actually hoping for one day of that week to actually do some work.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Well, that's Wednesday.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: That could be Wednesday, and actually part of Thursday. There wouldn't be anything Thursday until the evening.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I want to do whatever is appropriate to accommodate the schedule to get public input with respect to our meetings. That's a different point for me in terms of work we need to get done. I don't know that the finale is a finale. It's part of a process. I don't accord it that much more than just an
initial process. We still have to take information
we've gotten from all these meetings, give the
consultants and staff sufficient time to digest and make
appropriate comments about it. And I don't know that
the next day or two days after is sufficient time to do
all that.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I'd amend my comments
to not say finale and move the Wednesday meeting to
Thursday so it combines with the meeting on Friday.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Asking for the last public
outreach meeting, whichever day, wherever it turns out
to be, be Thursday instead of Wednesday, attend that and
come up and attend that and then have the Friday
meeting?

MR. ECHEVESTE: Mr. Chairman, if I may,
some feedback, some feedback from our Director regarding
adding a Bullhead City to the plan which the intent was
the Wednesday, including Bullhead City and Glendale
Community College. Having all Commissioners together
would be very easy by moving the Glendale hearing to the
28th. If we eliminate Wednesday, if we eliminate
Wednesday, then we -- we're not able to include the
Bullhead City site.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: No. You can still have
Bullhead City on Wednesday. If the Commissioners wish
to be present there, you know, we can accommodate that.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Okay. All right.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: There's no need not to do that.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Okay. That's fine. That works out fine.

Mr. Hall?

COMMISSIONER HALL: It's my feeling that we have Window Rock at the very first of this setting. I think of all of these locations, that's probably one of our most difficult areas to really get the word out given the limited public outreach resources in some of that area. And, therefore, I was -- would propose that we move that further down into the equation allowing a little more lead time to try and garner some enthusiasm and get the word out with respect to that.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Echeveste.

MR. ECHEVESTE: That can be accommodated very easily. If having Bullhead City on Wednesday the 27th, flip flop that around, put Window Rock to the 27th, giving plenty of time and put Bullhead City to the 11th.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: One thought. If some of us are trying to drive to some of these things, the
other choice is to flip flop Lake Havasu on Monday, give
us the weekend to get to the locations which are rather
remote.

MR. ECHEVESTE: That's another option.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Flag. You are saying
you prefer a Monday date?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Tucson it's tougher to get
to both of those, debating cost versus time to get
there.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: What happens if you
move Pima County to June 21st, which is very close to
the June 26, and having both meetings in Pima County
being very close together, move Window Rock down to June
21st and Pima County, one of them, up to the June 12th
range?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Well, here again, if all
five of us are suggesting changes, we'll probably have a
moving target here. We're not going to get it done.
Let's leave it to Mr. Echeveste to make a shift.

COMMISSIONER HALL: To Mr. Lynn's point,
Mr. Echeveste, if you move to Monday the 18th, if for
example Chairman Lynn wanted to go to Flagstaff, coming
up the hill makes more sense.

MR. ECHEVESTE: I agree with that. We
need to put the long distant trips on the Mondays so you
have the weekend to travel. So if --

I would certainly ask the Commission to
make a motion that this schedule be adopted with moving
Window Rock to the 18th, to the 18th; moving Lake
Havasu, then, to the 11th.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a motion to that
effect?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Before a motion, I
have a question.

In terms of the meeting we're having on
the 27th in Bullhead City, how far is Bullhead City from
Lake Havasu? Do we really need to add that additional
meeting or can people from Bullhead City easily make it
to Lake Havasu?

MS. REZZONICO: 85 to 90 miles. Lake
Havasu --

MR. ECHEVESTE: It's a separate catchment,
kind of a basin, pulls in people, Kingman, parts --

MR. RIVERA: If you see the Xs on the map,
there's one section you're not hitting in the public
meetings.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Close to Kingman.

MR. ECHEVESTE: With that change, adding
to the memo I sent you, Wednesday, June 27th, team one
at Bullhead City -- see, we make sure we don't get
this -- yes, then Thursday, Thursday June 28, at
Glendale Community College. And that is what I would
ask you to approve today. And it is absolutely
essential that we do that, today, so that we can go in
immediately and lay out the program for the hearings.
And I will have, after any motion, one final comment on
outreach.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a motion to that
effect?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'd like to move we
adopt the schedule as amended.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a second?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Just a point.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let me get a second.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Second.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Monday, June 25th,
Show Low, needs to come off.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Maybe you don't have
it amended.

MS. REZZONICO: Hon Dah. Show Low, Hon
Dah, Pinetop, Lakeside area.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Show Low catchment area.

Hon Dah area. Just Hon Dah.
COMMISSIONER HALL: All right.

MR. RIVERA: Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Rivera, good morning.

MR. RIVERA: I've been trying to keep quiet.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: You've been doing a good job.

MR. RIVERA: Based on the conversations Mr. Elder and I had looking at the map right now and Ms. Hauser and I discussed looking at this, I hate to add somebody else, but you really are missing the Globe area, the whole Central mining community area. If looking at the excuse that you want to bring in Bullhead City because it brings Kingman in, Globe is a bigger catchment area, historical area --

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'd be available on the 27th for Globe.

MR. ECHEVESTE: I was going to say, 27th for the Globe area.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff, is that acceptable?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Fine.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork, is that fine?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Yes.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: We've amended the motion.

Further discussion?

MS. HAUSER: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Hauser?

MS. HAUSER: One of the things I do have concern about, from the standpoint of logistics, I'd ask some consideration be given to, I realize the team one, team two designations are somewhat arbitrary. I certainly think from the standpoint of staff, within a given week, I would expect that the same attorney and same staff person are going to be assigned to a particular team all the way through. So we ought to at least make sure it flows from the standpoint of just traveling from location to location in that team one and team two during a given week, you know, it just makes logistic sense.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think we tried to do that. Do you see an instance where that doesn't work?

MR. ECHEVESTE: I think she was --

MS. HAUSER: Pardon me?

MR. ECHEVESTE: I wasn't anticipating --

For clarification, attorneys stay with a specific team and staff stay with --

MS. HAUSER: As a preliminary remark, it was said, "Place no significance on who team one, team
two should be, at least within a given week."

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The point was with respect
to Commissioners' presence, no particular assignment.
Commissioners should be free to join either team at any
time.

MS. HAUSER: I can give an example,
Mr. Chairman, where it might not make a lot of sense.
June 18th, June 19th, team one is in Lake Havasu,
Flagstaff; team two, Prescott and Nogales.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Window Rock, Nogales.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Prescott and Nogales is a
four-and-a-half-, five-hour trip, depending on traffic.
So traveling at a reasonable speed during the day, you
certainly can get to that location by 6:00, 7:00 in the
evening to have the meeting.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Mr. Chairman, I was hoping
we could get past the detail of logistics and get the
schedule approved. Then we can go into phase two which
is working out logistics both with Commissioners and
staff which could incorporate, also, utilization of air
travel, as needed.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: If necessary, that's
correct.

MR. ECHEVESTE: I'd rather -- I would
respectfully ask that that discussion be put off and as
we plan this out, we will overcome those obstacles.

For example if a Commissioner for one reason or another is faced with not being able -- a very tight time frame, if we find that out, if we're informed ahead of time, perhaps we can work out some air arrangements to accommodate the Commissioner. The same thing can be worked out with staff.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I understand.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I think it would be beneficial if the Commissioners gave him a tentative idea of which meetings we were going to attempt to attend.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: We'll do that on our own individually.

MR. ECHEVESTE: That then opens up the whole issue of travel and the accommodations at the facilities, and so forth. That I plan to work out logistically after we get this initial approval.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Not a problem.

There is a motion on the floor. Further discussion on the motion?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: All three for Pima
County are in one week. One is in another week.
Changing one Pima County with Holbrook, Yuma to Pima County to Yuma, whatever, they're all grouped right at the end. I don't agree with that.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: It makes a problem driving from Prescott to Nogales, Pima County, Holbrook, or Pima County, Holbrook, makes a travel nightmare for whoever is doing that circuit.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: What I'd like to do, a suggestion, is all three in Pima County be broken up.

I'd like to defer to Mr. Echeveste to get an answer rather than suggesting an answer.

MR. ECHEVESTE: If you approve this plan, if finetuning, get a consensus, we'll take care of that. If there's issues, logistics for travel, we'll deal with that issue. If I need to get you to clear a jet, as I mentioned during the interview, we'll do that.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let me suggest some switches. Sierra Vista to Pima County, that's a reasonable switch, same part of the state, not that unreasonable in terms of teams getting to it in terms of where we were before.

Discussion on the motion?

All those in favor, signify by saying "aye."
(Vote taken.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Opposed, "no."

(Motion passed.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Echeveste, the schedule is approved with the caveat I'd like you to look at Pima County the three in the second week, and look at it for the third week.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Yes.

This is a very aggressive schedule, got even more aggressive today. I need to let you know the issue of resources is important, not only with regard to the air travel and logistics for the Commissioners and staff for the travel to the hearings, but the issue of outreach into these communities is one where I need some green light for staffing, some central staff, and then some temporaries, for example, up north, or down south, take a number of examples, Tohono O'odham Reservation, White Mountain Apache, I can go on, that we be authorized and approved temporary staffing so when we go into, let's say, the Navajo area, we can bring some people on board, let's say, for four days prior to the hearing, or seven days, I don't know how many days, prior to it, that reach into that community where it's difficult to access that community for outreach purposes.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Echeveste, do you have any estimate, either in dollars or --

MR. ECHEVESTE: No, sir, I don't.

What I can envision is possibly two or three individuals at the central office scattering to the four winds as we implement the logistics throughout these counties and at the same time when we get into specific areas, such as the Navajo area, where we can say yeah, we need to pick up for seven days some temporary part-timers, even.

And I can't, at this point in time, get to that level of detail. I can perhaps give you more information at the next meeting or as we move along. But at this point in time, I can only tell you that for the -- in order to do the most effective outreach effort, not only must we rely on the electronic media and the media which Amy will be talking about, but we do need some people that can get into those communities, knowledgeable of those local communities, and be very effective.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I don't think there's any argument from the Commission. The only issue will be a budget appropriate for it.

Do whatever outreach is appropriate, outreach appropriate for the numbers, and also
appropriate for the sensitivity and outreach throughout
the state.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Very good. As we dot the
Is and cross the Ts, we'll bring this information to
you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

Any more for Mr. Echeveste?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Mr. Chairman,
taking the point just made and looking at the calendar,
I don't think we can wait until our next meeting to
begin to implement something. And I think we should try
to authorize, if we can, a procedure for making
decisions as soon as a plan can be put together. So I'm
going to make some sort of a motion here off the top of
my head and you can all take potshots at it. But I
think the motion will be that Mr. Echeveste and
Mr. Ochoa work together to produce a plan and a budget,
at least for the initial stages of implementing this
until our next meeting, and that it be subject to
approval by the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a second to the
motion?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Second.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Discussion?

All those in favor say "aye."
(Vote taken.)
Opposed say "no."
Motion carries.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Anything else for Mr. Echeveste?

MR. ECHEVESTE: If you excuse me from the meeting, I have work to do.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: You can go with our thanks and God's speed.

Thank you.

MS. REZZONICO: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission. Today I'll give you basically bullet points of a draft of the media plan specific for the public meeting schedule.

I have already made phone calls and contacted local press who have in the past been interested in the Independent Redistricting Commission as a heads up about the public participation process schedule beginning June 11th that hopefully will be adopted today.

Since that has happened, with a couple minor changes that Mr. Echeveste is going to make in regards to Pima County, my plan is to disseminate statewide today at least dates and city locations of our public meeting schedule.
Once that takes place, of course, we'll be doing, you know, updates as locations get assigned to cities. With that, we will be targeting -- the targeted areas will begin immediately to give the rural areas of the state as much lead time as possible, also developing a strategy for Native American population, which we've talked about working with the Secretary of State's Office to accommodate that.

The Arizona Republic has given their word that they would help get the word out per a conversation that I had yesterday.

The Tribune, also one of our local Maricopa County papers, will also assist in getting out some public meeting schedules; however, they are going to more closely pay attention to us as we start developing maps.

Immediately, also, per the adoption of the public meeting schedule, we are going to aggressively contact the minority media, Spanish, African American, Asian, Native American.

Also, the rural and local electronic media are vital to this public process. We've targeted radio, particularly rural radio will be given a lot of attention in light of the fact rural papers tend to be weekly and, therefore, it's very necessary to get some
of these meeting notices on our rural radio station.

I've talked with Tim, and anything we do, anything that is released, will be posted on our web as soon as humanly possible.

And then per getting the schedule adopted and knowing where we're going to be, assigning Commissioners to the locations, I would like to get feedback from you, from the Commission, on who is planning on going to what meeting and, therefore, we could schedule some rural editorial boards, if it allowed time, you know, per the pending, you know, of course, local media interest, to maybe sit down with some of these editorial boards; if not editorial boards, local reporters for coffee before the meeting, something. We'll be able to plug in some of those things while we're on the road.

Again, in the beginning here, as we do this aggressive public outreach schedule, I think the general strategy for our media, it will be earned media, you know, nonpaid.

Also, let me note that we have gotten quite a few groups that are interested in helping us get the word out.

Alan Stephens, the director of the County Supervisors Association has, of course, lists of every
County Supervisor in the state that we can get this meeting scheduled out to.

The League of Cities and Towns are interested in helping us.

There are quite a few groups that will help us enhance our public participation.

And then the other thing, just, I know you were interested in some private, you know, paid media.

I'm not sure that we have time to get that -- radio spots, for example, for our rural locations because of the -- I think this is two weeks out, less than two weeks out, beginning -- is that right?

For example, 500 60-second radio spots in Tucson would cost about $23,000. 50 a week for two months, for lack of a better example, 60-second radio spots, 500 60-second radio spots in Phoenix would cost about $100,000. And where 5,000 60-second radio spots in rural Arizona would cost approximately $60,000, under our time crunch I don't know we'll be able to entertain such a schedule. Hopefully we can rely on earned media exclusively for this first round of public meetings.

All right?

MS. HAUSER: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff, then

Ms. Hauser.
MS. HAUSER: Rural in place for --

MS. HAUSER: Still use rural radio for the first round.

MS. REZZONICO: Earned radio, not radio spots.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other opportunities, Amy, I assume you will get to it, if not immediately, but eventually we talked about the availability of Commissioners to do editorial boards and interviews with reporters. We always have the opportunity to do that telephonically.

MS. REZZONICO: Oh, sure.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ahead of time.

I would offer that as Chair or any member who wished to participate could be made available for a telephonic editorial board conference or reporter conference as well as live radio talk in any part of the state at any time with any radio station, assuming we can schedule it. We don't have to be there to have it done.

We can be live in Holbrook any morning we want to be live in Holbrook if we only want to make that contact, somebody calls that number. I think there's an opportunity to have a presence.

Again, I'm not sure that paid media is
efficacious because of the amount of wasted circulation
you get.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I agree with that
totally except with one caveat. We have to do some sort
of translated spot on the Navajo Reservation where they
don't have a written language.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Clearly we do need a
translated message as we'd do for any community, time
and place of meeting. They have translators available
and they'll be available.

COMMISSIONER HALL: That would have to go
out in their native language.

MS. REZZONICO: Any phone interview we'd
do, I'd, of course, make that possible. I wasn't
assuming those wouldn't take place. It was merely a
suggestion it could happen.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Exactly. Either way.
 Either, or. Their time frame and
publication dates.

MS. REZZONICO: Right.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Amy, what else do you have
for us this morning?

MS. REZZONICO: That's what I have for you
this morning.

There is a draft meeting plan for the
draft media schedule for now.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: One of the
applicants for public information officer made us aware
of the internet networks of community activists, that
messages go out on a particular issue of importance, and
they come out, show up at meetings, make use of those to
get people to come to meetings as well.

MS. REZZONICO: Absolutely. I'll be
looking into that.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other comments and
questions?

One thing I'd like all messages to
contain, the method of timing. At the point feasible
and possible for someone to fill out a citizen's kit
form on the internet or in the office, regardless of
what message we're sending in in a primary way, I want
to be sure people understand that the internet version
of that is available 24/7 to anyone who can get to it.

COMMISSIONER HALL: At what date?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Whenever it's available.

In other words, we're going to have those kits, forms,
on the website. And anyone with computer access can go
in, or should be able to, and fill them out in either
English or Spanish and submit them to us.

CHAIRMAN ELDER: Mr. Chairman, let me ask Mr. Johnson when he thinks he can have the interactive citizen kit up and going.

MR. JOHNSON: I can have any form of document up on the website within hours of receiving it electronically.

COMMISSIONER HALL: It's not up and going now, is it, Tim?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's under construction.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Not for public access?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Tim, are you saying --

Go ahead, Commissioner Hall.

MR. JOHNSON: I'll answer Commissioner Hall's question.

The website is still in the same state it's been in, under construction.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm looking at it.

MS. HAUSER: He said he's looking at it.

MR. JOHNSON: I've removed my cartoon graphics and place holders. It's ready to be reviewed by the Commission and counsel. It's very close, I think, to being available to the public.

In answering Commissioner Elder's
question, once it is available, I can add to it within a
matter of hours anything the Commission desires.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman,

Mr. Elder, the specific question, the interactive check
boxes, here's your name, send, we get it back.

MR. JOHNSON: That's correct, interactive.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The point is we have an
aggressive schedule for going back, holding outreach
meetings throughout the state. What I want to be sure
people get from the message to them, Amy, is that is one
way to involve themselves in the process. We want to
see them and hear them.

MS. REZZONICO: I think what --

CHAIRMAN LYNN: There are other ways as
well.

MS. REZZONICO: Every -- my suggestion
then for what would be protocol is every media advisory
or press release that comes out of this, of the
Independent Redistricting Commission, contain the
website, encourage participation on that level.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Exactly.

MS. REZZONICO: Okay.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other comments or
questions for Amy?

If not, Amy, thank you very much.
Let's move forward.

If similar to Alfonso's presentation, if you find some reason in the outreach effort in, let's say, a rural area, in particular, and it requires we make some expenditure short term --

MS. REZZONICO: Sure.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Get back to us and obviously with prudent budgeting we'll authorize that because the outreach effort is so important.

MS. REZZONICO: Thank you, sir.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Ochoa.

MR. OCHOA: To add a comment to outreach and media, we made arrangements for two three translation agencies to be present at the hearings and also to be available for other necessities that the Commission may have.

We had a presentation, nice staff conference Monday in which Lisa Hauser defined for us the various languages we have to accommodate, if need be. And upon that, we called on the state venders, two or three of them that do, have worked on these kind of projects before and have language experts for not only Spanish but various of the Native American languages.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: All right. Thank you.

MR. OCHOA: The other thing I wanted to
tell you with respect to the outreach, since here in Maricopa County we were pushing to involve the Maricopa County Community College Districts, I had a conversation with the new Chancellor of the Community Colleges, the largest community colleges in the nation, Chancellor Fred Gaskin. He's ready to cooperate with us and have the Presidents of the Respective Community Colleges cooperate with us in making the community colleges available to us, their civic program available with us. We'll become a partner with. So in reality it's going to be a good collaborative relationship.

Don Campbell, President of the Community Colleges, was here this morning. He got here a little bit after the public comment and wanted to reiterate that support as well.

I wanted to thank him publicly for that.

Continuing with the agenda, I asked Lori Meeks, we have a contract with ISA, to please present us a financial report.

We've had conversations regarding the preparation of a budget per the request of the Commissioners in previous meetings.

MS. MEEKS: Good morning, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Meeks, would you get close to the speaker phone if you could, please.
MS. MEEKS: I was going to see if you could hear me.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Barely.

MS. MEEKS: Can you hear me now?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Yes. Thank you.

MS. MEEKS: In front of you, you should have some of the financial information that we've been preparing for your office. What we have normally been giving you has been basically a one-page synopsis of your expenditures to date. What you have in front of you is as of May 24th. It does show the year-to-date expenditures. But what I want from you today, my question is, is there a certain format that you would like to see? What is it that you would like to see from us as far as information on these reports and how often do you want to see it?

Do you want to see monthly?

We're going to build in a budgeted amount. I'll work with Mr. Ochoa on getting information on the various contracts.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Well, rather than try to do that in this forum, which I think would be quite difficult, if the State, the State Departments or Commissions have a chart of accounts that are accepted, a normal chart of accounts system --
MS. MEEKS: Right.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I assume they do or you wouldn't be able to have the codes you show on the two-page summary.

MS. MEEKS: Right.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: -- that we use a standard chart of accounts and use those line items that are appropriate to the Commission with respect to the work that it's going to be doing.

What I'd like to do, rather than do that here, which would be very difficult and time consuming, I would like to ask that one of the Commissioners, and my preference would be Commissioner Hall, but anyone who would like to do it, sort of take this project on and bring back to us not only a format but also a draft budget for the balance of our work.

MS. MEEKS: Fine with me. I'm willing to work with whoever.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm more than happy to do that without objection, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: It was my hope you would.

Any objection that be done and bring it back to a future meeting?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: This is Commissioner Elder. I'm in full agreement.
I so move Commissioner Hall be named the
budget subcommittee.

MR. RIVERA: No subcommittee.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: No subcommittee. Set
up to work with Lori Meeks and work with the accounts.

I'd really like to see a budget item and
year-to-date expenditure against the budget item.

NDC consultant items don't have a budget,
five percent done, 10 percent done, 30 percent done.

I'd like to get some idea of where we're at on which
line item.

MR. OCHOA: Mr. Elder, Chairman, we
received the first billing from NDC 15 minutes ago.
We'll have that on the next budget.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Rather than do this in the
form of a motion, we don't want a subcommittee of one.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: It is not.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let's say without
objection, we'd like to direct Commissioner Hall take
responsibility to work with the Executive Director and
Ms. Meeks to prepare an appropriate chart of accounts
and budget for us to review.

Ms. Minkoff.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Mr. Chairman, my
recollection is last meeting there was a motion granting
the Chairman authority to do exactly what you've done, to appoint members of the Commission.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Formalizing that, that is the person I'd like to have do it. Thought I'd let you know that was going to happen, see if there's any objection to it.

COMMISSIONER HALL: No objection.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: No objection.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: One question, Ms. Meeks, before we move on. That has to do with the fiscal year used by the State of Arizona. When does that end?

MS. MEEKS: June 30th.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I notice you said five-sixths of the year had elapsed.

MS. MEEKS: Right.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I wonder if that will cause problems. We prepare a budget what we're spending for the redistricting process. It's very difficult for us to project what we'll spend before June 30th and what we'll spend in July, August, et cetera. Is there a way of using something other than the fiscal year for this Commission?

MS. MEEKS: The accounting system is on a fiscal year. But I can work with Mr. Hall and Mr. Ochoa
to take it to the end of December, if you prefer.

Because the Commission's appropriation doesn't end at
June, officially. So we can work on something else.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: We would use a carry
forward for whatever the balance is there to carry
forward to next year.

MS. MEEKS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: We'll have expenditures
past December 31 of one kind another. We can work it
out. It's not a problem.

MS. MEEKS: Correct.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Anything else on this
issue?

If not, Ms. Meeks, thank you very much for
your help.

MS. MEEKS: You are welcome.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Item VII, additional
members of the public wishing to be heard at this time?

MR. OCHOA: Commissioner Lynn, there
doesn't seem to be anybody that wishes to speak.

We had, by the way, you missed a good
meeting. We had a standing room only meeting with about
30 or 40 people here present.

Dr. Adams and Dr. Heslop would like to
make a couple comments before we finish.
Would it be appropriate to make it under this particular category?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's not appropriate under call to the public.

There's no item other than Future Commission meetings. I don't know whether we have at this point --

Should we schedule a meeting for a week from today?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: That's contingent upon NDC.

How do you feel about being prepared to go on the first round, Dr. Hardy?

DR. HESLOP: If I may, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I'd like to respond. Dr. Hardy has been busy with maps, and has been exploring the Gila Salt starting point. And we have discovered that we need further definition of that starting point. Because the starting point is in the form of a -- an axis.

MS. HAUSER: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Hauser?

MS. HAUSER: I think what we need to do at this point is simply reopen the presentation by NDC under --
CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: V.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Without objection, we'll reopen Item V. Hearing none, Item V, Dr. Heslop.

You are saying you need further definition of the starting point.

DR. HESLOP: Yes. We need some clarification. Because the Gila Salt Meridian, as you've seen, is, in fact, an axis. And the decision on which corner of the axis to begin could be crucial. And the direction in which the grouping of the township grids should proceed will also be crucial.

There are four alternatives, and they are, again, those compass directions, northeast, northwest, southwest, southeast. And we would again revert to a suggestion, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, that we proceed in a clockwise direction but beginning with one of the axes that is chosen by lot by the Commission.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Very well.

I don't know that it matters, from the standpoint --

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman, we are proceeding to select by blind lot the quadrants, if that's agreeable with the Chair.

DR. HESLOP: Mr. Chairman, members of the
Commission, during this proceeding, Dr. Hardy should explain simply why this is necessary.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think we understand why it's necessary. I don't know that it matters which one we choose. Blind lot is as good as any other.

COMMISSIONER HALL: As a point of clarification, let's assume you start in, let's say, the southeast wherever. Are you suggesting you aggregate townships, Mr. Heslop, and move horizontally first, do another row horizontally?

DR. HARDY: We have to decide in terms of the configuration involved. With this quadrant you've selected, the northwest and the southwest will be relatively small in terms of area, because the quadrant is way over on the southwest side of the state. So you are going to have the bulk of population in the northwest corner, including most of Maricopa.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Northeast.

DR. HARDY: Northeast, that's right. Now, the problem is this. Let's arbitrarily say we start at the southwest. We create the districts, either horizontally or vertically, whatever the configuration favors, and wind up with a surplus of population, let's say create two districts, have enough for half of a third, or we have surplus. Where are we going to put
that surplus? We have to know whether we should move
over to the southeast, dump that surplus into that
quadrant and build our districts there. We wind up with
a surplus in there. Where are we going to put that? We
have to go to the northeast, and then ultimately you go
to the northwest. In other words, you can't start at
that quadrant and go in four directions because you are
going to wind up with a surplus in each one, and they
are not going to be connected. You have to have them
connected. And one way to do it is go counterclockwise,
clockwise, start with northeast, start with southwest,
doesn't make any difference. I just have to be --

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Have to know.

DR. HARDY: Need to know which way to go.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Need two things from us,
the starting point and direction.

DR. HARDY: Right. Number one, do we go
southwest, southeast, northeast, northwest; do we go
clockwise or do we go clockwise?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: So we draw two
things out of a hat. We flip a coin --

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Any objection to blind
draw for the starting point?

Hearing none --

COMMISSIONER HALL: My question is: Is
there any preference or -- I guess "preference" isn't the right word.

Is there any point or quadrant that Dr. -- either doctor feels would be easier or more logical?

DR. HESLOP: No.

DR. HARDY: No.

DR. HESLOP: No, there is not sir.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Northwest is the highest population.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The answer is no.

DR. HARDY: Yes, no.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The answer is no.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I just want to ask, the question about starting at the center, stranded populations, especially the four corners of the state, what happened if you proceeded with each population independently? Don't we end up with the same problem if we proceed at each point, whatever is left over forming potentially a single rim around the state as we make the other units more compact and proceed in this spiraling out pattern?

DR. HARDY: The answer to that is no
because, again, let's start theoretically in the southwest. We create two districts, that's what we probably have population for. We have surplus. Transfer the surplus to the southeast. That is accommodated in the districts we're building in the southeast. And any surplus is going to wind up in the northeast part of the southeast quadrant. So that surplus transfers up to the next one. You go through and wind up with a surplus in the northeast which has to be transferred to the northwest. Now, if you've created your districts equally along the way, you are going to wind up at the end with a surplus in the northwest with the ideal, or the near ideal population for a district.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: But the question here, as you get close to the edge of the state, I just want to draw this out to you as I understand it, make the state square, start in the middle, you have a spiraling pattern, it has to go something like this, as I'm understanding it, as you are spiraling out, because we're talking about a clockwise or counterclockwise beginning to extend to peripheral districts longer and longer horizontally, because that's what is left over. Might even end up with the last one being a kind of rim around the entire state. Is that not possible geometrically?
DR. HARDY: No. That's why you've got to, in your gridding, you've got to have some standard way in which you take blocks of townships and put them together so that in some way you wind up with the surplus all in one place up at the northeast corner of your quadrant, or whatever the direction is.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Whichever the fourth of the quadrants is.

DR. HESLOP: Yes.

DR. HARDY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I think they need three questions answered. The third question would be once they start, whether they aggregate horizontally or vertically.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Do you need that answered as well?

DR. HESLOP: No.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Which way do you do it?

DR. HESLOP: The question, Leroy, from Commissioner Hall, is do we need instruction as to proceed horizontally or vertically from the starting point, whichever it is? The answer is no. The axis, in developing townships, township grids, intermediate grids, super grids, the accumulation, aggregation, is a
CHAIRMAN LYNN: There's a natural order in which way to go.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Counterclockwise in each quadrant?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Or clockwise.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Which is it?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Depends on the quadrant. Depends where we start.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I thought it was one -- the one in the lower left-hand corner, to lower right, to upper right, to upper left.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: That was just for illustration.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Just for illustration on how it might go.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I see.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: There are two questions I might like answered. I apologize. I have to leave within five minutes. I'm trying to get done. I don't want to rush it, but I would like to get a decision.

Is there any objection to draw which quadrant in which to start?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: No objection to that. I'm still not convinced of the methodology.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: I understand. We won't be convinced until we see it. We always have the option when we see it to say: You know, it didn't work. Do something else.

DR. ADAMS: Mr. Huntwork, may I speak? Commissioner, and Chairman, and Commissioners, I think what is not being understood here, when you choose a quadrant in which to start, you complete that quadrant, you've taken in all territory in that quadrant, anything left over, and move to the next.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Before we move to another.

DR. ADAMS: You're not constantly moving around through each quadrant with territory left on the outside. You complete that quadrant before you move to the next.

Does that help, Commissioner Huntwork?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: It does, but it gets back to the other question, how do you avoid having population stranded out in the four extremities of the four corners of the state rather than --

CHAIRMAN LYNN: You complete each quadrant before you move on. One quadrant is completely filled in all the way in the corner of the state. Whatever is left over is only left over on the axis of the quadrant, on the axis of the one moving over on the map.
COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I can show you on the map afterwards.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Correct?

Jim, it's clearer on telephone than in person.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Apparently so, Mr. Chairman. I'll await to see the results.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'm just making it up as we go along.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: All right.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: If no objection -- Mr. Elder, is someone ready to draw the quadrant?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I have four pieces of paper here.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: How about somebody from the public.

Anybody like to grab one?

Mr. Osterloh. Then he can really say he's created a grid.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: And we can blame him if it doesn't work.

(Mr. Osterloh draws one of the four pieces of paper randomly.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: One has been drawn. What
is it?

MR. OSTERLOH: Northwest.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: We begin with the northwest.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Why don't we now flip a coin. There are only two choices here.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Heads is clockwise.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: It's tails.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Counterclockwise it is.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Northwest and counterclockwise. I feel so proud.

All right. Is there anything else from NDC at this point?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Mr. Chairman, we need to find out if there will be the Power Point training.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's still on the agenda.

Hang on.

Any other comments they wish to make to us?

DR. ADAMS: No. I don't think so.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: May I ask the three Commissioners present if wish to stay for Power Point training?
DR. HESLOP: Power Point would be 10, 15 minutes; 10, 15 minutes discussion should handle it.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Fine with me.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Fine with me.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: One more agenda item at present.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Jim, want to stay?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Yes.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I will not adjourn the meeting.

Item VIII, future Commission meetings, actually VIII.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: There is no VII.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Anyway, future Commission meetings. Back to the issue of whether we're going to meet next week.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Now do I get to speak?

NDC, will we be prepared to have anything of substance next week?

DR. HARDY: I hope so. I can't guarantee. We have to start from scratch again. I think we could do something. It would actually, I think, be better if we make it the following Monday. I don't know what the schedule is and how that works.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mondays -- what is the availability of people on Monday the 4th? I'm not very available that day, I must say.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'm fine.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I'm available that day. The only day in the foreseeable future I'm not available is June 8, which, I think, is the Friday of that week.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I really cannot make the 4th.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Joshua, what do you look like on either Friday or Monday?

COMMISSIONER HALL: The 4th is fine with me or Friday is fine.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Well, I would hate to schedule a meeting on Friday and not have the presentation and the reason we're meeting is not here.

MR. RIVERA: Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman --

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Rivera.

MR. RIVERA: On Friday you'd not have either legal counsel here. I'm lecturing a legal ethics class and Lisa is not available on Friday.

MS. HAUSER: I'll be on a plane on my way to D.C.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: What about Tuesday?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Tuesday is fine.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: No. This is Elder.

The 5th, Tuesday, no.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: No.

MR. RIVERA: Again, Mr. Chairman, both legal counsel are out Tuesday and Wednesday that week.

MS. HAUSER: Doing Commission business that week.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Looking at Thursday. Thursday, Mr. Chairman, you are making a presentation in the morning.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thursday I have AACO meetings that one or more of us are going to, one around the noon hour and certainly one later, although we could meet earlier.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Tuesday morning -- Thursday morning? Thursday morning, if we started at 8:00, I hate to suggest that, if we started at 8:00, I don't know that we need more than three hours --

COMMISSIONER HALL: What time is the meeting?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: 11:30.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I thought you were doing a presentation at 10:00 o'clock that day.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: 11:30.

COMMISSIONER HALL: It's most convenient for me, Thursday morning.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: We could do that.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thursday at 8:00, the 7th.

MR. RIVERA: I think you might want to start off early. Just based on the conversation you had today about grids. They'll be bringing in something like that. You are being optimistic you'll get done in three hours.

COMMISSIONER HALL: How about 7:00?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'll start any time you want.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: 7:00 is fine with me.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: 7:00 is never fine with me, but I'll be here.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: 7:00 a.m.

MR. RIVERA: You know the sign of old age, when you get up at the time you were getting home.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Future meetings, 7:00 a.m. on Thursday the 7th.

Ms. Minkoff, if I ask you to take the Chair for the remainder of the meeting, take the last item, second part of Item V, the rest of the Power Point
presentation, training, and adjournment.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: No problem.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm going, also.

(Recess taken.)

DR. HESLOP: You've seen this Power Point before. We've developed a text that's been distributed to you. I thought it might be useful if I went through it again quickly saying what I think the slides are meant to do.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: The presentation given to us a week ago?

DR. HESLOP: It's been improved to accommodate inclusion of public involvement slides since a week ago.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Happened out --

COMMISSIONER ELDER: No. Dictated to the machine.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Never mind. Sorry.

DR. HESLOP: Typically when Florence, Leroy, or I have done presentations, we stand up and while this screen is showing we introduce ourselves and say something about one another just so they have a sense that, you know, you are from Tucson, I'm from Phoenix, whatever it may be. And then we move into the subject of the slide.
I ordinarily speak this text, essentially, what is going on.

MR. HUTCHISON: Changing resolution. I'll fix it.

DR. HESLOP: I ordinarily say what the screen shows, say why we're there, what the meeting is about, what the subject matter is. And, of course, the subject matter is redistricting.

MR. HUTCHISON: It's actually going to look a lot better.

There we go.

DR. HESLOP: Or drawing of new lines for the state's legislative and congressional districts.

I think under the mandates of Proposition 106 it makes sense to mention it's under the mandates of 106. This is the heart of the old and new redistricting, citizens, Commissioners in your case, the public playing the crucial role in the process, and partly an effort to educate them but mostly your interest is in how they can educate you with regard to communities in the state.

Okay. So what about these hearings?

Well, you are bringing them to all areas of the state, want to bring them to as many areas as you can, want to share your plans with them and hear their reactions to
the plans.

To state the obvious, perhaps, you're determined to make this a fair process and to make the districts honestly, to represent the needs of the people. Maybe this is too much like motherhood and apple pie. Fair to the state.

Then move into the presentation you've already seen.

We've talked about dirty politics. As I read Proposition 106, read the presentation, it on goes on about it, the motivation of 106 was to clean up the process. Official language talks about reducing gerrymandering.

So go on.

Talk about the first gerrymander. I use the pronunciation gerrymander, Elbridge P. Gerry who called himself Gerry. Besides, it makes it sound worse, a hard G, something we believe in.

And here's the description of how gerrymanders work.

To be clear again, what is happening here is that these lines are dividing two concentrations of voters that if they had districts of their own could achieve a majority in two districts. There are enough voters here, let's say, they could elect two
representatives; but the majority party, whichever it
is, we need to be clear that Democrats and Republicans
have done this just about whenever they've had the
chance to do it, so by preference they divide the
concentrations so that each district has only 35 or 40
percent of its voters, not enough to create a
representative of their party, not enough to elect a
representative but enough to waste votes. And wasting
of votes is the motive of all gerrymanders. The
majority party wants to waste votes of the minority
districts. This group wants to waste votes of that group.
It's all about wasting votes.

The first technique in redistricting parliament is cracking. You crack the districts, dilute
the vote. When you can't do it, because you can't do it
all the time, you pack, concentrate the voters in as few
districts as possible so the minority party's candidate
gets elected with a huge surplus of votes or perhaps
even runs opposed, whatever, and whether it's as a
result of a surplus from packing or as a result of
cracking, they, the minority party, loses its chance to
get the same number of representatives as its votes
would justify.

So a partisan gerrymander, the hallmark of
a partisan gerrymander is the party drawing the lines
gets more seats than it deserves from the votes that it
wins.

And this can be very, very effective, sometimes get a half dozen more seats than you get
votes. Sometimes the majority party keeps itself a
majority when in fact votes suggest it should be a
minority.

Anyway, maybe to go on, I probably have
gone on too long, let's go to the racial gerrymander.

Here's the heart of the racial gerrymander. No one
likes this except maybe Mr. Lynn, because it shows both
Democrats and Republicans have a sort of selfish
interest in using minority voters for their own
purposes.

So we have these Hispanics, an
accumulation --

Who changed this, now?

Did you change it?

MR. HUTCHISON: No, I did not change the
slide.

DR. HESLOP: Hispanics want an ethnically
representative district. They'll create a district that
would surely elect one of their own number. And there's
a consequence. Because Hispanics are loyalist
Democrats, the consequence of creating this district is
you have to use loyalist Democrats from other areas.

And that's going to help Republicans elect in other areas adjacent to the Hispanic concentration.

So the Democrats don't like to create districts like that. They don't like them, because they involve wasting Democratic voters. The District might have 70, 85 percent Democratic registration.

So when Democrats have a chance, what they do is run the corridor through the area of Hispanic population sufficient to pick up the needed Democrat votes to reelect a white Democrat voter but not a Hispanic candidate. What do Republicans do?

Republicans don't stay satisfied with the district. They're not satisfied to have enough, not satisfied to elect a single representative. They want more. If they put more Hispanics in, they waste more Democratic votes.

So both political parties, this is demonstrable, Leroy and I have no dispute over this, both political parties do this to minorities, racial gerrymandering.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: There's something about this slight, Hispanic Democrats.

DR. HESLOP: It's useful to say that. We can -- not now. Chris has taken an admonition. Also mine. "Democrats" shouldn't be there.
MR. HUTCHISON: Should just say "Hispanics"?

DR. HESLOP: That's right.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: When we do the presentation, "Hispanics traditionally vote."

MR. HUTCHISON: I'll chop off "Democrats."

DR. HESLOP: What we're doing now.

MR. HUTCHISON: Next slide.

DR. HESLOP: I guess I've gone through gerrymandering during the slides.

How Proposition 106 cleans up the process.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I like the idea of explaining how gerrymandering should be pronounced. It gets their attention, not just to be correct, but it actually focuses thinking.

DR. HESLOP: Leroy Hardy and I were involved for a number of years in the reform process in California. We had, perhaps our most lasting influence is about five percent of the state says "gerrymandering."

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Well, Elbridge Gerry did not know how to pronounce his own name. G before E should be a soft G. Elbridge Gerry.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Perhaps the rule evolved over the last 200 years or so.
For example, Halley's Comet.

DR. HESLOP: Anyway, more on cleaning up
the redistricting process, the theme of the show.

Let's go on.

And then, I think, here's the point when
it seems to make sense to talk about who is on the
Commission and how they got there and who's who.

If I were doing it, I'd suggest this is a
bipartisan Commission. One party isn't going to run
over another party. There's protection there. The tie
breaker is Independent. That would make some good
sense.

Okay. And then have Proposition 106
language there, I think exact.

I wonder why I didn't put quotes on it.

Maybe that's another thing to do there, so they know
this is official language.

Let's go on.

Then spell out these goals. I guess I
believe in saying something about each of these goals,
particularly these top two.

We take care of one of these Federal
mandates, language of 106, establish equal population
districts. But we do not take care of the Voting Rights
requirement, which is also an aspect of the Federal law.
I met outside a gentleman representing the Navajo Nation. And his interest is what is going to happen.

Well, in the second stage of this process, presumptively, Mr. Osterloh's plan in the Justice Department, another plan being amended to bring it into line with the Voting Rights Act. I think that this sort of speaks for itself. I think one of the things to say about geographically compact and contiguous districts sort of taking care of that in the early stage of the process with the grid square and it's going to produce squarish, compact issues, certainly contiguous districts.

Communities, going out there, one of the reasons for talking to people, get a sense of what their community is. Is it a self-conscious community or not. One of the reasons to have the citizen input form, which we'll be talking about, is to get ideas about --

Yes, Commissioner Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Couple comments.

There are a couple times you used in the script Board of Supervisors, one of the comments, League of Women Voters. You have to educate us how to respond. We don't know what a community is. We don't know what you
mean by compact, be able to participate in a citizen
kit. Either give more of a description on the kind of
information or what categorization of information would
this be, try to expand on each of these, start educating
them in the context of a response?

DR. HESLOP: I'm afraid of that, afraid of
giving a definition to this legal language regarding
compactness, you know, what is compactness.

A former student of mine for whom this
current student worked is an expert on compactness. He
has this astonishingly complex formula for defining
compactness. The problem is the definition of
compactness is challenged. Compactness, believe it or
not, is deeply divisive and archaic. I'm afraid of
getting into definitions other than common sense
definitions.

If I were doing it, I would save that to
the grid. So when you are talking about the squareness
in the grid you can say: Look, this is going to help us
realize the aims of Proposition of 106, compactness and
contiguity. And the grid will help us achieve that.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Maybe use this at the
stage -- the question is how do we participate from the
standpoint if we want to submit a map or want to do some
things for input, comment, and review by NDC. I said
remember, you have to do it in the context of what these
issues are. You just can't say I don't like it, want to
move a line over here, want to move a line because it
meets county -- want to move a line because it meets a
community goal. There has to be a reason based on
community goal based on a decision. There has to be a
way to get that in.

DR. HESLOP: I was doing it just last
night in Mesa. The citizen kit focuses an awful lot of
discussion. If you go through the citizen kit, take out
rules, here is rule number one, compactness, contiguity.
What does this mean? Have fairly square districts.
Maybe you cannot improve on that. When doing that,
watch out for geographic natural man-made boundaries,
that sort of discussion around the citizen kit generally
takes care of that process.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Your recommendation
is wait until the citizen kit, see the discussion, and
from that, a lot will fall out.

DR. HESLOP: Personally, I'm very anxious
to move to the citizen kit stage of this whole process.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: May I ask you a
question?

DR. HESLOP: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Has the reading
you said of scholarly literature contained astonishing definitions of compactness?

DR. HESLOP: There are nine, ten different measures of districts.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: If someone asks, I want to say there are 36 possible definitions, maybe more.

DR. HESLOP: I've seen the passion these people put into it. You'd think we were talking about something terrible, some horrendous problem.

Let's go on. Partisanship and incumbency.

Another chance to emphasize your process and what happened. You aren't using party registration and voting history. We're being honest. You have a consultant who refuses even to listen to people when they tell him about different aspects of the state.

It's a good point to make.

Go on.

Here we get into Census tracts. This is a national process, the Census. As we go around, I find, I'm always amazed by how much ignorance there is about the Census.

What is a Census tract? Well, it's a piece of geography designed by the US Bureau of Census.

How many -- there is one with 12,000 people in it in
Arizona, and you can have empty tracts.

DR. HARDY: You have one with one.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: A Census tract with one person.

MR. HUTCHISON: In the northwestern corner.

DR. HESLOP: He may have died.

It's hard. I typically say oh, four, five, six thousand people, which I think is the average in Arizona. Someone when we first came over here, a planner, I think, in Glendale, said 5,000 was average in Arizona. That's what I've been using.

DR. HARDY: When the census system began, 4,000 was the standard model. But that was in 1950. But ever since then, when you take the 1950, 4,000, if it grows to 10,000, in 1960, you divided the Census tract into two. You use the same number, but you put .1, .2. And now you've gotten up to the point in some places in Arizona, it's 29 and 30 divisions of the original Census tract. They started out with 4,000 as the ideal. But Alan is right, 5,000 is probably the average, at the present time.

DR. HESLOP: Okay. Onward.

And then we talk about growth. I guess everyone has heard this, but, for an outsider, it's
still an astonishing fact, percentage of increase. I thought about putting that differential population size on the state, but I was advised that that could confuse people. So, instead I have the next slide which talks about differential growth by county. And it gives people the impression, you know, here are places that are growing even faster than 40 percent. So that's the only reason for that slide.

Let's go on.

And then we get into the tasks of the Independent Redistricting Commission, keep hitting development of districts in a grid-like pattern.

The thing that needs the most explanation, is the most complicated. Put those dictionary definitions there. You are not stuck with them. You may put a Columbia Dictionary definition there.

Then we have the Arizona Republic plans. I like them. I think whoever spent time doing these did a good job, not only in developing alternative concepts but also in pointing out drawbacks. I'm not sure it's worthwhile going through them in detail. It will certainly give people the impression your task of developing a grid is no simple task.

But, you can get into all sorts of trouble here. I guess my advice would be to go through these
rather quickly.

Go ahead. Go ahead.

Maybe spend some time here, because it's a way of educating people on the requirements of the Voting Rights Act.

Now, I've been coming over to Arizona 20 years, for one reason or another, have been doing a lot of redistricting meetings over here. I'll tell you this is an area where you will get tough questions.

Why are we subject to the US Department of Justice? Why is the whole state? Why Arizona?

And I handle that by giving them a little history which is, basically, in 1965 the Voting Rights Act, applied to the south. In fact, all the southern states except Texas? Why, because Lyndon Johnson was President at the time. And the Voting Rights Act did a tremendous thing, broke down many of the barriers that had confronted African Americans in accessing the voting system. There was an enormous explosion of black voting power in the southern states. When that happened, other groups saw an advantage and Hispanics were able in 1972 to add language for minorities to the provisions of the Voting Rights Act.

And the reason why Arizona is part of the coverage of Section Five of the Voting Rights Act is not
only that it has a large and significant and growing, rapidly growing, Hispanic population; also there was a history in this state of discrimination against Hispanics, primarily, in the terms used, to use bilingual ballots and other ways as well.

So voting rights was used in Section Five in Arizona.

If you like it, it's great. And if you don't like it, tough. Because it is the law of the land. And we are obliged under the law of the land to report to the US Department of Justice. And the US Department of Justice has the power either to preclear your plan or not to preclear it. And that usually puts an end to the conversation. But you need to be ready for that. It will come out in these sessions.

Then we come to public hearings. It's a good point to talk about what you are doing. And, again, to quote from the Proposition 106 language, and -- I think it's a good thing to do, to quote it. After all, this is the law under which we're working.

Go on. And then waiving citizen input forms and say everyone here should have one of these citizen input forms and this is the best way, it is the effective way for you to communicate with us. Go through the citizen input form and tell them what they
have to do. And the first thing that they'll wonder about is name, address, and telephone number.

Well, the reason we want that is we want to communicate with you. If you give us your views, we'll keep you up to date on what is going on. We'll report back to you. And that's my clear understanding with Enrique, that the Commission intends to respond to all of these forms. And we'll help with those responses.

What is a major concern? Maybe --

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Dr. Heslop, on that first one, if they have a hesitancy on giving out name, address, and telephone number, are you needing it for that question or referencing, can you just give zip code, place a response issue, comment --

DR. HESLOP: That would be fine.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay. Do you need it --

DR. HESLOP: Let me express to you one of the little concerns that often comes up in this process. These hearings are sometimes disproportionately attended by candidates, by incumbents, by incumbent staff, by incumbent relatives. In other words --

MS. OSBORNE: Special interests.

DR. HESLOP: To try to get -- if someone
really complains . . .

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay.

DR. HESLOP: Okay. Onward.

The major concern -- maybe to illustrate this, maybe you can do it in terms of your own area. I live in Phoenix and we've got this Central and Washington, whatever it is, and that's an obvious boundary, or whatever it may be. What boundary lines would you like to see in your area?

Again, be specific. Suggest maybe it's the freeway. Maybe it's a mountain range. Maybe it's a river.

What is a boundary line important to you? You know, use of Census tracts will unify most counties. How important are counties? Maybe down the line. If counties aren't all that important to most people, maybe there's a little room for departure there.

What areas, groups, or neighborhood do you think should absolutely not be divided by new district boundaries?

I'll tell you, you'll hear a lot about homeowner associations. Homeowner associations have a life and vitality to them. I see no reason why they shouldn't report that. And there's no reason why they
shouldn't be recorded on the form.

Again, to give an example from your area.

Go on.

Here's the final opportunity for them to
give a little more information.

Some of these things are a little
overlapping.

The idea is to get as much information
from the process as we can.

Okay.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Question. One of
the numbered points was saying what boundaries would you
like to see.

DR. HESLOP: Go back up.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: What boundary
lines. Okay.

If I were asked that question and not very
clued into the process, I'd be baffled by it, wouldn't
have information to answer the question, wouldn't know
how many people live -- would be thinking in terms of
boundaries.

An explanation should go with that, maybe
a line that you feel is important to divide one from
another, not necessarily to contain all sides.

DR. HESLOP: Yeah. I think that you can
give an explanation here. I think it would be good if you gave the same explanation.

Yeah. I think that's a fair comment.

Okay. Obviously, we would like them to complete it now. That's what we really want them to do. That's what I think you should emphasize.

Some people are hesitant to do it, say they'll mail it. Some number of those actually mail it. It's very small.

I think though they can work on the website, I'm really rather doubtful how many will use it to complete it on-line.

MR. HUTCHISON: What is the website?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: azredistricting.org.

DR. HESLOP: Very good point.

Don't do it now.

Then we come to citizen kits. Soon as we're agreed on the physical form for the citizen kit, this will bring things down.

Florence always does the citizen kit presentation. She takes it apart. This is what you do, why do you do it, and explains how you develop, districts, or district adjustments, in this case. This will bring it down to the ground.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Dr. Heslop, since
there are two a night, does she clone herself?

DR. HESLOP: I've watched her for 25 years. I can do it, too.

That's one of the functions at the meetings, to help people afterwards, to work with them.

We can develop very powerful allies in the process, among the members of the public, to get them involved.

That's my experience, to head off a lot of political challenge, if you really, sincerely, involve the public and get activists working with you.

Okay. And then it's an opportunity to go back over the criteria for the plans again.

And this probably needs to be updated, now.

Chris and I will update it and get it to you.

Go on.

And we talk about the township.

Go on.

About aggregating.

Go on.

Further aggregation.

Overlay Census geography over further
population.
Go on.
And then the schedule.
This gives them some sense of where it's going to be.
I was asked today on the television when this process ends. I said in August. I think we need to continue to push that. The tendency in all these processes is for a deadline to slip. We need to continue to tell people that.
Then you open it up to questions.
I have some thoughts about the way in which we should take questions.
Quite often you get intelligent questions, and you get someone recording it, but very little happens to that suggestion. If you get an intelligent question, ask them to fill out a citizen input form.
"It's a very good thing. Be sure to put that on a citizen input form."
The person swells with pride, and it encourages other people.
What you really need to do is get an informal session going with people and get them really to believe you are interested in what they have to say.
We've all seen cosmetic hearings, hearings that don't mean a damn thing. You have to really assert to them and have them believe that this is not one of those.

And I think I would say, I always say, "Every suggestion is going to be evaluated." That's true. As these suggestions come in, we'll evaluate them, record them, evaluate them, and respond to them. It's not just throwing their suggestion into a well. We're putting it into a process, and they'll hear about the process and the result of their suggestion.

So this is a different kind of animal than they've been exposed to in the past.

Florence, Marguerite, and I will be at these hearings. I don't think that Dr. Hardy is very keen on coming to these hearings. He's going to be recovering from the grid and getting ready for the grid adjustments which are going to come from this process.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: But, Dr. Hardy, Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City are wonderful places in June. You don't know what you are missing.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: We will have
lawyers, one of our lawyers, present at each of the

missing.

MR. RIVERA: What we're doing now, even as we speak, we're deciding that anything above 105 I get; anything below 105, Lisa gets.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: So you're leaving Phoenix today?

DR. HESLOP: So that's --

I don't think there's sacred text in that presentation. I really believe you should develop it to fit your need.

Maybe the IRC attorneys don't want that. Do it anyway.

CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: I think we can modify it. For instance, Commissioner Huntwork and I will be at a meeting next week. The Power Point, we'll not spend a lot of time on the citizen kit. We'll flip through those. We don't have the citizen kit and we're not ready for those.

DR. HESLOP: What have I left out, Leroy?

DR. HARDY: What I'm thinking about in terms of presentation, if, when making the presentation in an area you are very familiar with, if you interpret it in the context of a county you're talking about or situation that prevails, that will make it much more
meaningful. Because this routine, a lot of it is dull
from the point of view of people until they realize how
it relates to their individual problem. So to the
extent you can relate these observations to the local
area where the hearing is, I think you are going to
improve the response.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: What, besides this
questionnaire, is included in the citizen kit?

DR. HESLOP: Well, there's a map of the
area which shows major features, helps orient them. It
will have Census tracts on it. If I remember right,
they might be -- you know, there are Census tracts. You
have rivers, major geographic features and freeways, and
cities. There will be some difference in maps between
metropolitan and rural areas in terms of the scale.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: In general, what is
the time frame for development of those?

DR. HESLOP: You know, we have a design
for them and want to move forward as quickly as we can.
I think the idea is to turn them in to the IRC attorneys
this week.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: When we meet on the
8th, 7th --

DR. HESLOP: Those will be available.

They have to be available prior to the beginning of the
meetings which is on the 11th.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: That's the next meeting of the full Commission. At that point we'll have an orientation to the full presentation.

DR. HESLOP: At all meetings, we'll have one NDC principal as well.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Have to have Lisa or Jose clear them. We can't wait until 8:00 --

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Dr. Heslop said it will be done next week.

DR. HESLOP: I think it's getting Florence's attention over the next week.

MR. RIVERA: Sent it last night.

MS. HAUSER: Sent a form.

MR. RIVERA: I'm getting confused.

DR. HESLOP: The citizen kit involved maps, statistics, and an overlay.

MS. HAUSER: Overlay.

DR. HESLOP: Area kit.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The idea is to have it to you next week.

DR. HESLOP: The holdup is, at the moment, perhaps it was satisfied when I was out of the room, I needed to know what areas we were developing kits for, where meetings would be.
COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: We have a schedule now.

MS. HAUSER: I don't know how broad -- some locations are fairly close together. I don't know how broad you usually do an area.

DR. HESLOP: Talking about Maricopa, we're thinking of quarters.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Adolfo will help you.

DR. HESLOP: Preparation is not very great.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: This is the revised final list as of now.

MS. HAUSER: Can we get area kits out or have them available to people before the meeting?

DR. HESLOP: No. As a handout at the meeting.

MS. HAUSER: That's the question I got. Some people want to be able to turn stuff in at the meeting.

DR. HESLOP: I have great reservations about making them too lavish or use of the citizen kits too easy, for reasons stated earlier. This process is not immune to manipulation, who is developing the citizen kit. And we need to be in communication.
COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: It also seems to me before somebody fills out that citizen kit, they really need the orientation to do it unless they are hiring their own professionals to do it without the citizen kit.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Are we then not supposed to be going around the state as Commissioners and talking with people saying "See our website and there will be questionnaires available"?

DR. HESLOP: Yes. I want you, want more than that. I want you to be able to identify the author of a plan, the author of an input form. Both things, it seems to me, need to be traceable to an individual.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay. That's fine. We are going, just by virtue of the people that participate, there's liable to be a bias. I'm not so worried about that. Should I be?

DR. HESLOP: Well, Commissioner Elder, I'm not sure whether you should be. My experience has been that hearings can be distorted by testimony that is prepared and marshaled and mobilized.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: That's why I'm almost independent. The website or somebody says hey, I want
to fill one out, so I hand it to them and they've had a
meeting or discussion with us, it may be less biased
than having --

DR. HESLOP: I think that's right. We
need to have that name, address, and telephone number,
if at all possible.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Two things. One,
I think it's more content of what comments are that will
influence us, rather than necessarily sheer number.
Would it be appropriate to tell people if they don't
identify themselves we won't give it as much weight
because of the problem you are mentioning?

DR. HESLOP: I haven't done that, haven't
seen the downside or seen the upside. I don't know how
controversial our grid will be. Mr. Osterloh thinks he
knows how controversial.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: It's his fault. He
picked northwest.

MR. OSTERLOH: Huge.

DR. HESLOP: If it is controversial and if
it has implications for groups or individuals, a couple
under contiguity. If we have named individuals for
making submissions, to that extent, we have control over
that. That's all.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: A question on -- when
you said in the quartiles, this, I met with a group -- I
guess their group was a redistricting committee from the
Santa Cruz committee, I got from Redistrict Arizona,
some outlying areas. I'd like the entire redistricting
legislative areas on a map. Say I'm in District IV, not
cut off halfway.

DR. HESLOP: Commissioner, it's very
different from the lines produced by this grid. They
have a character, in some cases, of contortion.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Definitely.

DR. HESLOP: Which I hardly wish citizens
to copy or articulate.

DR. HESLOP: I may be putting district
lines on a map at this stage, get districts they may not
deserve or may not wish to enjoy, plus or minus. It's a
fairly significant policy decision.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Access to
information we're not allowed to consider, because the
existing districts are not a factor in our work. And
so I see a problem with that. I think you give them
the geographic areas they require. If their
legislative district has a tongue that goes out that
direction --

COMMISSIONER ELDER: It does not
necessarily show lines other than Census blocks or
tracts, precincts, whatever it ends up with, I think in
the area with -- for some reason District Four, I think
Joshua's area, I think, Gila, Graham, and that, ought to
at least be a whole area on the map. Quartile maps
overlap.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Let me give you an
example. District Seven, mining, Kearny, Hayden, also
includes Guadalupe and Avondale. That means the map is
giving to the people in Globe, which is where those
people are going to go, have to be included,
metropolitan Phoenix. That district goes into
metropolitan Phoenix.

DR. HESLOP: Commission Elder and Minkoff,
we can solve it with a small and large scale map, a
small quartile map and larger Phoenix metropolitan map,
and we're certainly ready to do that.

MR. HUTCHISON: I'm able to download other
areas off the website.

DR. HESLOP: In terms of the kit,
citizen kit, it involves relatively little additional
effort.

MR. HUTCHISON: The area map wouldn't have
detail.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: If somebody comes
to one of the hearings and wants to develop a plan not
just for his or her own particular area, what concerns me is I want my community interest all together in this district. Maybe somebody wants to take a shot at redistricting the entire state. Can they do it with a citizen kit?

DR. HESLOP: They'll need the statewide kit. It's a fairly formidable undertaking, as Professor Hardy has shown. The statewide kits are part of the proposal, and Florence is already working on it. We won't get to that in the first round of hearings. I think it's the second round where we go. Perhaps I'm wrong. I'll talk to Florence about that. I'll be sure to check.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Anything else?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Just a couple, clean up some loose ends.

To make a couple notes, I saw you putting quotes around --

MR. HUTCHISON: I changed most of it.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: When will we be able to get a copy?

MR. HUTCHISON: I'm burning a copy once I get back to LA, and I'll overnight it to Tim.

MR. RIVERA: Burn some for us?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: You'll make some changes?

DR. HESLOP: We'll work on that.

MR. HUTCHISON: I made a note.

MR. RIVERA: We're meeting with the Navajo Nation Tuesday. If you could Fed Ex it.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: What size is the file?

MR. HUTCHISON: IRC, only a couple megs. I might be able to e-mail.

MR. JOHNSON: Compress? If you zip, make it .ZI?

MR. HUTCHISON: Okay.

MR. OCHOA: Josh mentioned the possibility of a couple slides at the beginning to stress the importance to --

DR. HESLOP: Those are being put in.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Then we should be able to expect, because I'm the same, I suppose they are, trying to get with the Tohono O'odham, and three other meetings in southern Arizona that need to be noticed, everybody, Steve and I are going down to a couple places. I'd like that Power Point.

Which leads us to the next thing between Tim and Enrique. Are we in a position to have software
and the thing downloaded, sitting on a desk running through without a projector for small groups? When do we get an operational system?

MR. OCHOA: Projector or computer actually to do the presentation?

MR. JOHNSON: Early next week, Mr. Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Next week means maybe Friday going into the week after?

MR. JOHNSON: By Friday for sure.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: By Thursday?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes.

DR. HESLOP: I don't think we have anything else.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I move we adjourn.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Without objection, we are adjourned.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Great.

(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at approximately 1:25 p.m.)

* * * *
STATE OF ARIZONA

COUNTY OF MARICOPA

BE IT KNOWN that the foregoing hearing was taken before me, LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Arizona, Certificate Number 50349; that the proceedings were taken down by me in shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that the foregoing 155 p.m. pages constitute a true and accurate transcript of all proceedings had upon the taking of said hearing, all done to the best of my ability.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am in no way related to any of the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the outcome hereof.

DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 22nd day of June, 2001.

LISA A. NANCE, RPR
Certified Court Reporter
Certificate Number 50349