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**INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**

**HEARING**

**JUNE 14, 2001**

**PIMA COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

**TUCSON, ARIZONA**

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**ARIZONA COURT REPORTING  
177 North Church Avenue  
Suite 1006  
Tucson, Arizona 85701  
(520) 623-3375**

1                   MR. LYNN: My name is Steve Lynn, and I  
2 Chair the Independent Redistricting Commission for the  
3 State of Arizona. And this evening we're going to have  
4 two parts to this meeting. The first is a presentation  
5 by the Commission, which I will go through as rapidly  
6 as is practical. And the conclusion of that  
7 presentation, we would like to invite those of you who  
8 wish to address the Commission to do so and give us  
9 very critical input in terms of the task that we have  
10 at hand. I will get into the specific input that we're  
11 looking for in a moment, but let me first make some  
12 introductions.

13                   Why don't we start to my left. Myra  
14 Parker is with the Commission staff, and she is in our  
15 Outreach Department.

16                   To my right, immediate right is Dan Elder.  
17 Dan is a member of the Commission, also from Tucson,  
18 and you will hear more about Dan and from Dan a little  
19 bit later.

20                   To Dan's right is Jose Jesus Rivera, one  
21 of two counsel to the Commission. Jose is our  
22 Democratic counsel. Our Republican counsel is Lisa  
23 Hauser, and she is at a meeting which is taking  
24 simultaneously this evening in Scottsdale. So we are  
25 splitting tonight. We have commissioners -- two of

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1       them are in Scottsdale as well this evening.

2                     Let me -- do you want to introduce Tracy?

3                     MR. ELDER: I think you were going to  
4       introduce Tracy.

5                     MR. RIVERA: Tracy?

6                     MS. RIGATELLO: Rigatello.

7                     MR. LYNN: Tracy Rigatello who assists  
8       Jose in working for the Commission.

9                     And on the end of the table is Dr. Ralph  
10       Rawson who is representing our consultants this  
11       evening, National Demographics Corporation.

12                    And I wanted to ask, although I think I  
13       know the answer to this, is there anyone here tonight  
14       who would prefer to hear or see the presentation in  
15       Spanish?

16                    (speaking in Spanish.)

17                    MR. LYNN: Pretty good, Sal? I practiced  
18       all week. We were ready to do that but we don't need  
19       to. Oh, and let me also introduce Theresa Pulido, who  
20       is also with the Outreach staff and helped put the  
21       meeting on this evening. Thank you.

22                    And Manuel Gutierrez, who is our  
23       translator, who, Manuel, I think you may want to stick  
24       around for a little while but at the moment no need at

25 the moment.

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1                   Okay. Let me begin by going through a  
2 presentation which we've done in all the meetings. The  
3 reason for the presentation is to make sure that the  
4 public has a consistent picture of what the Commission  
5 is doing, how it's doing it, and how you can play a  
6 role.

7                   The subject of the talk this evening or  
8 the subject of the meeting this evening is  
9 redistricting, which is the redrawing of new district  
10 lines for the State's legislative and congressional  
11 districts under the provisions of Proposition 106. And  
12 Proposition 106 is unique, whereas some states have  
13 gone to a commissioned system of drawing lines, drawing  
14 districts. Proposition 106 has some unique features.  
15 We'll talk about those.

16                   Very important difference between the way  
17 Arizona is redistricting this year and the way it's  
18 done in the past is that the citizens play a very  
19 crucial and very different role in this process. First  
20 and foremost, prior redistricting from the time the  
21 state was a state in 1912 were done by the state  
22 legislature. And every year, every 10 years when the  
23 census comes out, the legislature would sit and redraw

24 lines and try to accomplish the redistricting task.  
25 Proposition 106 takes that responsibility

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1 from the legislature and transfers it to a five-person  
2 citizen panel who I will introduce to you in just a  
3 moment.

4 These public hearings are partly to  
5 educate you, but more importantly they're to educate us  
6 about the way you see your community and the way you  
7 would like us to see your community as we redistrict.  
8 We will be using these hearings to bring the  
9 redistricting process to all areas of the state. We're  
10 doing 26.3 meetings in approximately 17 days. And  
11 there will be two rounds of hearings which I will talk  
12 about later.

13 This first round is to gather input. The  
14 second round will be to have you review maps, which  
15 will have been drawn. We need to share our plans with  
16 you, but first we need to hear from you how to draw  
17 those maps and plans before we get to that part of the  
18 process.

19 We're determined to make this a fair  
20 process. The makeup of the Commission as you may know  
21 is two Republicans, two Democrats, and one Independent,

22 and all of have pledged at one time or another to make  
23 this the most fair and equitable process we can and to  
24 honestly represent the people of Arizona.

25 Now, in the past this process of drawing

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1 lines has been at times a very divisive process. It's  
2 raged charges of dirty politics, partisan power play,  
3 incumbent protection, all sorts of egregious acts in  
4 one form or another. The word for such abuse is often  
5 mispronounced. It's correctly pronounced  
6 Gerrymandering. Gerrymandering is named after the  
7 Federalist Governor of Massachusetts, Eldridge Gerry,  
8 who around 1810/1811 era was famous for drawing some  
9 pretty interesting-looking districts. Here is how a  
10 Boston Globe cartoonist pictured Governor Gerry's  
11 districts in the form of a salamander. And so it was  
12 Gerry salamander or Gerrymandering. That's how we got  
13 the name but here's what it means to those in a  
14 practical sense today.

15 Abusive political redistricting worked in  
16 a variety of ways. On your left you see a dispersal of  
17 minority blocks depicted by the pink blocks minority  
18 voters. This would be whatever party is in the  
19 minority. Through a process called dilution, we draw  
20 lines through the concentration of minority party

21 voters thereby splitting them into several districts  
22 and diluting their ability to elect their candidate.

23                   Conversely, another way to contain  
24 minority party voting is to concentrate or pack them  
25 into a single district, thereby allowing the other

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1 three districts to be elected fully by the majority  
2 party. Neither of these is acceptable. They are some  
3 of the reasons why there is now a commission working to  
4 redistrict the state.

5                   The same thing could be said in a racial  
6 sense. And here you see two examples of how an ethnic  
7 district could be drawn in such a way that it would  
8 help Republicans or how it could be drawn in a  
9 different way to preserve a white Democratic incumbent  
10 in a certain area by taking that district and either  
11 packing it or splitting it in ways that would dilute  
12 that minority vote.

13                   Well, voters of Arizona wanted to change  
14 things and clean up the process. And so they passed  
15 Proposition 106. They created a brand new entity named  
16 Independent Redistricting Commission, and we are  
17 responsible for that process.

18                   This is the Commission, and let me talk a

19 little bit first about how the Commission was selected.  
20 This was an affirmative selection process. It means  
21 that all of us who are on the Commission along with a  
22 number of other Arizonans, 311 people in all,  
23 affirmatively submitted applications. The applications  
24 were submitted to the Commission on Appellate Court  
25 Appointments. That's chaired by the Chief Justice of

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1 the Arizona Supreme Court.

2           They reduces the 311 applicants down to a  
3 list of 25, 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 5  
4 Independents. That list of 25 was then circulated  
5 among the leadership in the legislature. And each  
6 leader in turn made a selection. Now, they're not  
7 obligated to select from their party, but interestingly  
8 enough, after the first four picked, there were two  
9 Republicans and two Democrats.

10           The first person selected was James  
11 Huntwork. He is listed at the bottom of this screen.  
12 He was the first person selected. He was selected by  
13 Jim Wires, the Speaker of the House. He's a Republican  
14 attorney from Phoenix.

15           The second appointment turned out to be  
16 the vice chair person of this commission, Andrea  
17 Minkoff. She often goes by Andy and thereby gives the



18 mi s i m p r e s s i o n t h a t t h e r e a r e f i v e m e n o n t h e  
19 C o m m i s s i o n . T h e r e a r e o n l y f o u r . A n d y I c a n a s s u r e  
20 y o u i s n o t m a l e a n d k e e p s u s i n l i n e a b s o l u t e l y a t  
21 e v e r y m e e t i n g o n t h a t a n d o t h e r p o i n t s . A n d y w a s  
22 s e l e c t e d b y t h e m i n o r i t y l e a d e r o f t h e H o u s e o f  
23 R e p r e s e n t a t i v e s , K e n C h e v r o n . A n d a f t e r A n d y ' s  
24 s e l e c t i o n , t h e s e c o n d p e r s o n , s h e ' s f r o m P h o e n i x a n d i s  
25 a c o m m u n i t y a c t i v i s t D e m o c r a t .

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1 A f t e r t h o s e f i r s t t w o s e l e c t i o n s w e r e  
2 m a d e , i t w a s i m p o s s i b l e u n d e r t h e r u l e s b a s e d o n t h e  
3 l i s t o f 2 5 t o h a v e s e l e c t e d a m i n o r i t y r e p r e s e n t a t i v e  
4 f o r t h e C o m m i s s i o n . I n o t h e r w o r d s , m o s t o f t h e  
5 m i n o r i t y c a n d i d a t e s w o u l d h a v e b e e n o u t o f M a r i c o p a  
6 C o u n t y a n d m u s t h a v e b e e n s e l e c t e d i n t h e f i r s t t w o  
7 s e l e c t i o n s . S o a s t h e l i s t t h e n c i r c u l a t e d t h r o u g h t h e  
8 t h i r d s e l e c t e d , S e n a t o r - - S e n a t e P r e s i d e n t R a n d a l l  
9 G n a t t o f S c o t t s d a l e , h e t h e n l o o k e d a t t h e l i s t a n d  
10 a l s o t h e p r o h i b i t i o n w a s t h a t n o m o r e t h a n t w o p e o p l e  
11 f r o m t h e s a m e c o u n t y c o u l d b e s e l e c t e d o u t o f t h e f i r s t  
12 f o u r .

13 M a r i c o p a h a d b e e n s e l e c t e d t w i c e , t h e  
14 f i r s t t w o s e l e c t i o n s , s o R a n d a l l G n a t t h a d t h e  
15 o p p o r t u n i t y t o p i c k f r o m a n o t h e r c o u n t y . H e s e l e c t e d

16 Dan Elder, who is a landscape architect and consultant  
17 from Tucson. And Dan became the third member of the  
18 Commission.

19 The fourth selection overall went to Jack  
20 Brown. He's not the minority leader because the Senate  
21 is split 15-15. He's the Democratic leader in the  
22 Senate. He selected Joshua Hall, who is in the land  
23 title business. He's northeastern Arizona. He's a  
24 resident of St. John. And since Mr. Brown is from  
25 Apache County his pick apparently was from Apache

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1 County as well.

2 So those first four Commissioners, two  
3 Republicans and two Democrats represented two from  
4 Maricopa, one from Pima, and one from Apache County.  
5 They then had the responsibility of interviewing the  
6 five Independents. By the time the interviews came  
7 around, there were only four candidates. Clearly, the  
8 fifth person had figured out how much time this was  
9 going to take and how much the pay was and decided that  
10 there was too much of one and not nearly enough of the  
11 other for him, and he decided to drop out. There were  
12 only four candidates when the four sworn in members of  
13 the Commission did the interviewing.

14 They also did the interviews in a public

15 session. And if you've never sat through as a  
16 candidate a public interview, I highly recommend that  
17 you try to avoid it if at all possible.

18 But at any rate, that happened. There was  
19 a selection. On the first ballot it was a unanimous  
20 vote to select me the Chair. I'm Steve Lynn. I'm from  
21 Tucson, and I am a registered Independent. Have been  
22 for about 10 years. I used to be a Republican. I used  
23 to be a Democrat. I used to be a lot of things, but  
24 I've been Independent for a number of years, and so  
25 then was eligible to chair the Commission. So that's

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1 how we came to be.

2 Proposition 106 states that the Commission  
3 shall establish both congressional and legislative  
4 districts, and it shall begin that process with a  
5 mapping process for both that creates districts of  
6 equal population in a grid-like pattern across the  
7 state.

8 It also provides that we do a number of  
9 other things, and these coincide with requirements of  
10 either the U. S. Constitution or the Voting Rights Act  
11 and case law that has been made regarding that law. We  
12 have to have districts that are as nearly equal in

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population as possible.

If you will notice the state's official population is divisible by 8, exactly the number of congressional districts we will be drawing. So we may very well get down to exactly equal population in the congressional district.

In the legislative districts we have a little bit leeway but we still have to try to get them as nearly equal as possible. We also have to take into account that these districts need to be geographically compact and contiguous to the extent practicable. Again, a number of these things sort of conflict or interact with one another in a way that we're going to

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have to make a number of judgments, but here are our goals.

We need these districts to respect boundaries of communities of interest. Now, that term, that term of art was coined by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor in an opinion written some years ago. Unfortunately, she did not bother to define the term. She simply used it.

So we had two choices. One was that we would define the term ourselves and then move forward to make lines that complied with that definition. Or

12 we thought better we would ask the communities  
13 themselves to define community of interest in terms  
14 that they understand and that we would use that input  
15 to draw lines based on what the community is telling  
16 us. That's the purpose of this meeting tonight.

17           Also to the extent practicable, lines need  
18 to use visible geographic features, city, town, and  
19 county boundaries, an undivided census tract because  
20 the census tracts are where we have the richness of  
21 data for analysis and below the census tract level  
22 we're not always able to analyze the data in a way that  
23 would make these districts what we need them to be.

24           Finally, to the extent practicable, these  
25 districts are supposed to be competitive. That means

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1 that no one party or one group should have an advantage  
2 to the extent that it would have Chillan effect on  
3 candidates running in that district.

4           And those are many of the things that we  
5 will be looking at along with what the communities tell  
6 us they want us to look at as we develop maps. But  
7 note something Proposition 106 does very specifically.  
8 It reserves the use of party registration data and  
9 voting history data to later phases of development.

10 Right now we are not using these kinds of data at all.  
11 They're not relevant to the first part of the process.  
12 They will only be used toward the end of the process to  
13 gauge our compliance with federal law and with other  
14 requirements of the justice department.

15 And the last statement in this section is  
16 extremely important. The places of residence of  
17 incumbent or candidate shall not be identified or  
18 considered. That means that we are redistricting  
19 without regard to where current incumbents live.

20 I will tell you tonight without fear of  
21 contradiction that one of the outcomes of this process  
22 not by design but by sheer happenstance will be that  
23 one or more incumbents will find themselves in a  
24 district running against other incumbents from another  
25 district. It's going to happen because we can't know

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1 where they live and therefore, can't take that into  
2 account. So everyone should be prepared for that.

3 In April of 2001 the Commission received  
4 the census data with which we need to begin the  
5 process. Now, note that we are using official census  
6 data. There are several communities who have made a  
7 protest to the Commerce Department and to the Census  
8 Bureau that they have been severely under counted. We

9 cannot take that into account. We cannot trend or  
10 otherwise use abrogations of population. We are using  
11 official census information and are bound to do so. If  
12 that information changes and the Census Bureau issues  
13 new information before our process is completed, we  
14 will certainly take that into account.

15 Here's a little review of what's happened  
16 in the state in the last 10 years. From 1990 to the  
17 year 2000, Arizona grew 40 percent. We now have 5.130  
18 million people in the State of Arizona. I want you to  
19 take a good look, though, at the population of the  
20 state in 1990, 3.6 million people, because when I show  
21 you where growth has occurred in the state, if you look  
22 at the current population of Maricopa County, it's  
23 almost equal to the entire state's population 10 years  
24 ago.

25 Also note that counties grew at a faster

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1 rate than 40 percent of the state. These counties all  
2 grew in excess of 40 percent. Notice which county is  
3 noticed with absent. Pima County grew at a rate of 26  
4 percent. It lagged behind the state's growth rate of  
5 40 percent. And because of that, it is quite likely  
6 that Pima County will lose a district to the more

7 Populus areas of Maricopa County.

8 That's a fact based on one person/one  
9 vote, which is the planned criteria for growing  
10 districts. Please understand that it is not our intent  
11 to do that. It's a result of the rules we must follow.

12 Well, the tasks of the Commissioner needs.  
13 First, we need to develop districts in a grid-like  
14 pattern. That's a requirement of Proposition 106.

15 Let's talk about what a grid is for a  
16 minute. It doesn't matter whether you use the Oxford  
17 Dictionary, Webster's, or Cambridge, they all talk  
18 about grids in the same way. They are uniform spaces  
19 on a horizontal and perpendicular plane that are used  
20 to divide up that plane in even ways. However you  
21 define them, they basically look like squares or  
22 rectangles or octagons or pentagons or something that  
23 you can replicate on a map and cover space.

24 The Arizona Republic, and I'm just going  
25 to gloss over these, was kind enough to publish five

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1 finished maps that they thought were just really spiffy  
2 before we had a chance to even draw the grid. I'm not  
3 going to spend a lot time on these but just to let you  
4 know that these among others have been submitted to the  
5 public in the form of a newspaper, but they all have



6 drawbacks that would make them unlikely to pass the  
7 Department of Justice review. And those drawbacks are  
8 even discussed in the article as to how these wouldn't  
9 work. Well, I'm going to talk a little more about the  
10 grid we did draw and did release in a minute.

11 The other task that the Commissioner  
12 needs. Hold series of public hearing. This is the  
13 first round of hearings where we're asking people to  
14 comment on communities of interest. We will have other  
15 public hearings later.

16 Understand that we're taking the place of  
17 the legislature. So the legislature and the public  
18 will have 30 days to review our maps when we create  
19 them later in the month of July. The 30 days will run  
20 concurrently, and we expect to get input and maps from  
21 the legislature as we would input and perhaps maps from  
22 the public as we go around the state in a second round  
23 of public meetings.

24 At the end of the 30-day review period, we  
25 will complete adjustments to the maps and produce final

1 maps, one legislative and one congressional. We will  
2 have in all likelihood a brief final comment period,  
3 and at that point there will be a submission to the

4 Department of Justice. The Department of Justice has  
5 60 days to review the maps, and assuming that they  
6 preclear them, we are possibly in a position to have  
7 maps available to the Secretary of State by either the  
8 end of the year or very shortly after the end of this  
9 year. That's our goal because people who are running  
10 in the 2002 election need to know what the district  
11 boundaries look like and need to begin their  
12 campaigning accordingly.

13 To get information from people, we're  
14 using something called the citizen input form. They're  
15 available here tonight. There are a number of ways you  
16 can use them, but we're asking for very specific  
17 information.

18 First we would like to know who you are  
19 and we would like to know that because we want to  
20 communicate with you through this process. We also  
21 want to respond to your suggestion. We want to be sure  
22 that we understand, and if we have questions about what  
23 you told us, we want to know where to find you so that  
24 we can ask those questions and be clear on what you've  
25 asked us to consider.

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1 We would like you to tell us what your  
2 major concern is as succinctly as possible. We would

3 like you to articulate what you believe is the biggest  
4 problem that you see facing us in the redistricting  
5 process based on your community and how you see it.

6 We would like you to tell us what boundary  
7 lines you would like to see us use in your area, which  
8 communities need to be kept together, which definitely  
9 need to be separate, how we should consider your  
10 community of interest. It's most important that you  
11 not only tell us what you like but tell us why you want  
12 it done. That will help us justify those kind of  
13 changes to the grid as we go forward to the Department  
14 of Justice and to those who ask the question.

15 Question four: what areas, groups, or  
16 neighborhoods do you think should absolutely be  
17 divided. There are several communities right now that  
18 are divided by legislative districts and have more than  
19 one legislative representative: Nogales, Casa Grande,  
20 Apache Junction, others come to mind. But clearly in  
21 urban areas, such as Tucson and Phoenix, this is not  
22 quite as important except as we draw lines within the  
23 community and may or may not take in entire parts of  
24 neighborhoods before we move onto another district.  
25 Those are the kinds of things you need to tell us and

1 we need to keep straight and we will try to do that to  
2 the extent that we can.

3 What information would you like to see us  
4 take into account in drawing boundary lines in your  
5 area. This is a general, open-ended question so that  
6 you can tell us anything you think you would like to  
7 have us consider.

8 You can hand it in tonight. You can mail  
9 it to us. You can go to our website, which is  
10 available all the time. It's [www.azredistricting.org](http://www.azredistricting.org).  
11 You can download that form, fill it out on line, sent  
12 it back to us. Many have done that. They're coming in  
13 with more regularity as we get out and meeting people  
14 around the state. And we encourage you to do that.

15 If you would like to take a more active  
16 role in drawing specific lines, that is to say show us  
17 where you would like to draw lines yourself in your  
18 area, you can request a citizens kit which would  
19 include information about line drawing and a map of  
20 your area so that you could actually pencil in some  
21 lines and submit them to us and they too will be  
22 reviewed.

23 So the criteria for judging our plans are  
24 these: the federal mandates including equal population  
25 and all of the tenants of the Voting Rights Act, along

1 with Proposition 106 requirements which we've talked  
2 about previously. So we've begun the process. We've  
3 taken the steps necessary under Proposition 106 to get  
4 us to where we are tonight at the area of public  
5 hearing.

6 We ask that a grid be drawn that is solely  
7 based on equal population. We wanted that grid to be  
8 as random as possible. Random as possible. I'm going  
9 to say that a couple of times. There were not criteria  
10 used to draw that grid other than the rules that we set  
11 forth for the consultant to use. Here's what those  
12 rules basically were.

13 First, we picked a spot on the map to  
14 start drawing the grid. That spot was the Gila Salt  
15 River Baseline & Meridian. That is the point in the  
16 state which is the geographic center at which all  
17 townships emanate and every piece of property in the  
18 state is described legally by township.

19 So we picked that point to start. We also  
20 picked the township as the basic building block for our  
21 grid. A township is a 6-mile square. As you can  
22 imagine, if you are in an urban area, you can get quite  
23 a number of people in a, in a 6-mile square township.  
24 As you move out into the urban or out into the rural  
25 areas, it takes more and more townships to accumulate

1 population. And so you have configurations of  
2 townships that draw in numbers but in a very regular  
3 fashion so that they are still grid-like in their  
4 construction.

5           When you take those grids and overlay the  
6 census data, you get the number of people in each of  
7 those townships. And at the point where we had enough  
8 people to make either a legislative or a congressional  
9 district, as those townships were aggregated, we simply  
10 stopped and went on to draw the next legislative or  
11 congressional district.

12           Now, in order to make this truly random  
13 from the point we selected on the map, we needed to go  
14 in one of four directions to start aggregating  
15 townships in one of the four quadrants. We simply put  
16 the four quadrants in a hat and drew lots. Northwest  
17 won. Therefore, we started in the northwest portion of  
18 the state. It was a random choice.

19           We then had to figure out as we aggregated  
20 into the western, northwestern quadrant where we would  
21 go next when that quadrant was finished. So we flipped  
22 a coin to decide whether we went clockwise or  
23 counterclockwise. We simply did that as randomly as we  
24 could. We decided by flip of the coin it was  
25 counterclockwise. So we went northwest, southwest,

1 southeast, northeast. And that's the way the grid was  
2 assembled.

3 Any relationship that the grid bears to  
4 either current legislative or congressional district is  
5 purely coincidental and was designed that way because  
6 it is only a starting point. The final maps that we  
7 will draw based on input given by the public and by  
8 other information that we need to use to pass the  
9 Department of Justice review will determine the maps to  
10 look very different from those, and we will take a lot  
11 of other factors into account.

12 Now, it's interesting that as we travel  
13 the state, a number of people have been kind enough to  
14 comment on our grid in one way or the other by saying  
15 that, gee, that grid looks really good to us, why don't  
16 you leave it the way it is, or conversely, do you know  
17 that that grid has this kind of an effect and you  
18 really fouled up our neighborhood and cut us in half  
19 and did all kinds of terrible things.

20 We appreciate that, but the grid was  
21 intended only to meet the requirement of 106 in terms  
22 of equal population. It gives us a place to begin, not  
23 a place to end.

24 So where are we in this process? We're in  
25 the first round of public hearings. We then will

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1 develop real plans, real maps, real districts for you  
2 to review. And those will go back out to the public in  
3 a series of public hearings in late July. Once those  
4 hearings are completed and we get input on those maps,  
5 we will make final determinations on a set of  
6 legislative and set of congressional maps.

7 We will then send those to the Department  
8 Justice and hopefully achieve preclearance, and then we  
9 will certify those to the Secretary of State and have  
10 the next 10 years covered in terms of redistricting.  
11 My -- you can hear my computer applauding. It knows  
12 I'm finished and so should you.

13 So the question now is how can you help  
14 us. And the idea is for you to give us the input that  
15 we so desperately need to do this job well. Out on the  
16 table there are speaker slips. If you have filled one  
17 out and turned on in, we have them up front. We will  
18 use those tonight to call on speakers and we will  
19 collect others before we begin the testimony this  
20 evening.

21 Before we do that, I want to call on Dan  
22 Elder, the other member of the Commission, to say a few  
23 words and to emphasize a few points. Dan.

24 MR. ELDER: Is this to where everybody can  
25 hear me? I like to wander. Steve likes to be in one



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1 place.

2                   What I would like to have from the public  
3 here this evening is there were about six goals up  
4 there that we need to respond to and to follow. As  
5 Commissioner, I need to know that as we start to have  
6 to move a line for one of the required either Section 2  
7 or Section 5 criteria in the Voting Rights law, it's  
8 going to affect the line someplace else, and we would  
9 like to have the criteria of public clear in our minds  
10 so that we can go in there and say, well, if we do this  
11 here, this would make a logical modification and get us  
12 back into the one man/one vote era of the Voting Rights  
13 Act.

14                   So as you make comment, if you can take a  
15 look at these, and we've got the community of interest  
16 in the middle, there's geographical areas, the  
17 boundaries, the roadways, it could be mountain ranges,  
18 it could be canyons, any of those types of things may  
19 affect how the voters and how you can be represented.

20                   And I think what we would like to have to  
21 a great extent is what makes you have a sense of  
22 community. What makes you respond and say we're a part  
23 of this area. As Steve alluded or made the comment  
24 Sandra Day O' Connor did not define communities of

25 interest. Communities of interest do not need to be

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1 the ethnic, the racial, or the language minorities. It  
2 can be economic. It can be geographic. It could be \*\*  
3 border communities have a commonality. I was at  
4 Bullhead City the night before that with all the river  
5 communities have a commonality. We have the same  
6 problem.

7 So if you could address any of those when  
8 you speak to us and say, well, these are the things  
9 that make us whole or we want to divide these out  
10 because that's what different. It will help us as  
11 commissioners to be able to make those types of  
12 adjustments.

13 Yes, sir?

14 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Just a general  
15 question. Has this process using the grid system  
16 occurred anywhere else in any other state going through  
17 redistricting?

18 MR. ELDER: No, it hasn't. This is the  
19 first time through. When I first took my position as a  
20 Commissioner, I was looking at how the process evolved.  
21 And I asked -- matter of fact, I asked the attorneys. I  
22 said, well, where do we stand with this. And they  
23 said, well, we've been precleared as far as the process

24 with the Department of Justice to where the grid in 106  
25 was the first thing that we needed to do, and that was

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1 a one man/one vote type of issued.

2 I asked the question, I said, well, did  
3 that make any difference to the Department of Justice.  
4 And one of the comments I got back was they don't care  
5 specifically how we get there as long as we address the  
6 issues in the Voting Rights Act and the Constitution.

7 So just because our state Constitution  
8 said let's start with the grid, that's fine, that's  
9 fair, but you've got to address the other things from a  
10 federal level, too. I hope that answers your question.  
11 As far as I know, there's no other grid-like system in  
12 the country.

13 I will take some questions. We have a  
14 court reporter, so anybody that wants to speak, if I  
15 have read out the name first, would you please state  
16 your name and spell the last name for the court  
17 reporter, and we would appreciate it.

18 Do you have a general question or is this  
19 your comment?

20 MS. BANKECOTT: This is a very general  
21 point that I think is extremely important. My name is

22 Shirley Bankecott. I'm a District Legislator 13.

23 We moved to Tucson nearly 6 years ago, and  
24 we were so impressed with the cultural traditions here.  
25 And of course, as you all know, we used to be Mexico.

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1 We have a tremendous number of Hispanic, and that's  
2 what gives this community so much flavor I think.

3 So in the first instance I think that  
4 cultural tradition of the Hispanic population is the  
5 most important thing that I know of that we need to  
6 keep in mind as you start your redistricting work.

7 MR. ELDER: Thank you. I think what we  
8 will do is we will take these in order that were  
9 submitted, and that makes it fair access. And then  
10 when we get done with this list of people, if there's  
11 other people that wish to be heard, we can do it the  
12 way we did here at the beginning. Just state your name  
13 and then fill one of these out later.

14 The first one I have here is Jed  
15 Prezelski.

16 MR. PREZELSKI: I guess you didn't really  
17 want comment necessarily on the grid map, but it's  
18 really the only thing we have to comment on.

19 There are a couple of problems. I was  
20 happy to hear that it was random because there are

21 things in there that didn't make much sense. There was  
22 a case where you had Sabino High School drawn into a  
23 district of southeastern Arizona and nothing else drawn  
24 into that district.

25 So what I would like to see with that, I

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1 understand the need to like pull that district into  
2 Pima County give, you know, the population hasn't been  
3 assessed but maybe looking south to I think the more  
4 rural communities, I think Vail and \*\* you know,  
5 looking at the Santa Cruz County going out to the  
6 agricultural communities there. That might make some  
7 sense.

8 And then there was another district that  
9 took in the northwest and part of \*\* which I, you know,  
10 I could bet -- I mean I think that their vote gets  
11 diluted. Their funding there -- it's a larger  
12 Democratic population. They can nominate Democratic  
13 candidate but because the district is so Republican,  
14 there \*\* they don't have that much of a chance to get  
15 representation.

16 So that northwest side district may be  
17 could be pulled into Tucson to take in the 014 that's  
18 in that area or maybe pull more further east into the

19 Foothills or even take in some of the communities that  
20 out in southern Pinal County. Most of those people,  
21 they read Tucson newspapers, they watch Tucson  
22 television. Folks in Saddle Brooke don't even think of  
23 themselves as Pinal County people. You know, so that's  
24 something that could be looked at, too.

25 And then there's \*\* be put into a district

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1 with western Tucson, which is where has been for the  
2 last 10 years, maybe to a lesser extent before that.  
3 So that's just -- those were two things. The other  
4 things also was Ajo had been \*\* district with Yuma,  
5 which Ajo doesn't really have much contact with Yuma  
6 and I don't think there's really the direct freeway  
7 between the two, you know.

8 So that's something that maybe Ajo could  
9 be put somewhere else, up into a district maybe with  
10 Casa Grande.

11 So those are the three things I looked at.  
12 The other district which is interesting is the Santa  
13 Cruz Valley district although I didn't really have a  
14 chance to look at the numbers, it looks like it would  
15 be majority stacked, but I'm wondering if the voting  
16 population is majority stacked in that district.

17 So I mean that's something that I would

18 think the justice department would have a real problem  
19 with, a district that was majority stacked with the  
20 voting population. Those were three things. Other  
21 than that, the district -- there was a central Tucson  
22 district I think is good. You know, right now we have  
23 13, which is a swing district. I think only maybe one  
24 time have they had three people all in one party, and  
25 that's good because that's still looks to be a swing

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1 district, and that's -- I think that's important for  
2 Tucson, so. That's it.

3 MR. ELDER: Let me ask one question here.  
4 When you said Saddle Brooke thinks more like the, you  
5 know, the area to the south than the county boundary,  
6 you're saying that you prefer or you think that would  
7 be better grouped. Is that the community --

8 MR. PREZELSKI: Well, already I think 12  
9 would be a proportion I believe of Arizona saying  
10 there's another southern -- but I talked to those who  
11 are active politically in Pinal County, and it's  
12 difficult to get the folks in Saddle Brooke active in  
13 Pinal County politics because they think of themselves  
14 as more like it ran out of Oro Valley.

15 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Richard Harding.

16 MR. HARDING: Good evening. I am Richard  
17 Harding. I work for the Pima County Election, and I'm  
18 currently working on reprecincting. You have a map  
19 which was submitted to the Board of Supervisors. And I  
20 would like to avail my services to the group. I have  
21 created a map which was based upon a lot of splits in  
22 precincts and growth that is occurring in different  
23 areas in our community. And our considerations, of  
24 course, are nonpolitical as well, how to conduct  
25 elections in these precincts which are over populated

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1 or in some instances the micro precincts that currently  
2 exist would like to get rid of all those. The map that  
3 I have created smooths all that out. There is some  
4 changes in the north as well.

5 And I also work with the Native-American  
6 community. I was in the chairman's office. Some  
7 information has come to me that you were having  
8 difficulty contacting the tribe. I give you names and  
9 numbers and so take those meetings with you, and  
10 generally speaking would like you to, you know, have  
11 some kind of input based upon what I'm doing with the  
12 precinct so that it's not taken back away from what  
13 you're doing. I have similar interests in what the  
14 division of election is doing in your purpose as well.



15 MR. ELDER: Okay. Thank you very much.  
16 The next person is Mike Jenkins, I believe.

17 MR. JENKINS: Good evening. One concern I  
18 had by looking at the preliminary map is the parts of  
19 northeast Tucson, the community of Summerhaven up on  
20 Mount Lemmon and the community of Vail are all  
21 interlocked with both Tucson and Pima County. And yet  
22 by the preliminary map, they're going to be in the same  
23 district as Cochise County and Greenlee, the other one  
24 over there. And yet they're not -- they don't have  
25 anything of interest in Cochise or Sierra Vista or

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1 Douglas. They're interlocked both with the roads and  
2 the schools, everything in Tucson. So I would like to  
3 make the recommendation that you bring them back into  
4 the Tucson area, one of the districts in the Tucson  
5 area.

6 And the other -- I do have a question.  
7 You're talking about the justice department giving  
8 final approval in December, which is all well and good  
9 except for one problem. It's common accepted fact or  
10 knowledge that there's going to be litigation.  
11 According to Arizona law, nothing can be done to change  
12 the districts until litigation is fully completed.

13 Also according to Arizona law, all  
14 petitions for any candidate for an office have to be  
15 submitted by June. What do you think the estimate  
16 would be for all the litigation that we're going to  
17 have?

18 MR. ELDER: I can't the answer the  
19 question for litigation. You know, we expect that  
20 there are going to be people no matter what we do, and  
21 Steve Lynn's comment probably four or five meetings ago  
22 was if we can offend everybody equally, we probably did  
23 our charge. So we're going to have some dissatisfied  
24 people out there. Whether they take action and then go  
25 toward the judicial process or avenue for change,

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1 whether they take time to get involved and let us know  
2 what it is that's the problem, you know, we don't know  
3 yet.

4 In the past historically we did not have  
5 districts until '92, was it -- June of '92 I believe it  
6 was, a year later than where we're at. And at that  
7 time there was still litigation going on in the courts  
8 on the challenges for the courts that these are the  
9 districts and the State of Arizona had to get approval  
10 to use those districts in that election. And we really  
11 didn't have final court-adjusted districts until the

12 '94 election, so.

13 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I was one of  
14 the lawyers in the 1990 litigation that occurred. And  
15 there was two different cases. There was two  
16 litigations going: congressional litigation and there  
17 was the legislative litigation. In the congressional  
18 litigation what happened is they didn't wait for the  
19 maps to be drawn up clearance to go to justice.  
20 There's always the right to go ahead and file lawsuit  
21 at any point in time, and the Republican party filed a  
22 lawsuit against the Arizona State Legislature, both the  
23 House and the Senate and asked the court to certify.

24 If you go that route, you don't have to go  
25 through justice department to certify if somebody files

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1 a lawsuit. So what happened in that litigation, it's  
2 F\_a\_i\_r\_v\_e\_r\_s\_u\_s\_S\_y\_m\_i\_n\_g\_t\_o\_n. I  
don't have the citation in  
3 front of me but it's an Arizona District. It went in  
4 front of a three-judge panel, Judge MacNemi, Judge  
5 Marcus, and Judge -- I can't remember the third judge  
6 that came but he was from the 9th Circuit.  
7 They heard testimony for about a week and  
8 a half, made a ruling in terms of which cannot be  
9 accepted, and then there was a direct appeal to the

10 Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirmed Judge  
11 MacNemi and the three-judge panel's ruling, and that  
12 was it.

13 In the legislative affairs, in the  
14 legislature what happened is they did come up with some  
15 maps. They went to justice for clearance. There was  
16 some complaints about it, and justice did not preclear  
17 it. They went into litigation. And what happened is  
18 the litigation didn't end in time. So the judge at  
19 that point in time used the boundaries that were used  
20 in the last election prior to redistricting.

21 But there is no requirement. Once this  
22 gets certified, that's it. It doesn't have to -- if  
23 there's litigation, it's up to the judge whether it  
24 stays in or whether he goes ahead with the districts if  
25 there are any. But there is no requirement in Arizona

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1 that there be litigation. As a lawyer I wish that was  
2 true, but no. There is no requirement that there be  
3 litigation in terms of this.

4 MR. JENKINS: What I believe the state law  
5 states is that the new district cannot take effect  
6 until the litigation is completed.

7 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Well, if it's

8 filed, if a litigation is filed and the judge puts a  
9 stay on it and goes with the other districts, yes,  
10 because there is that new district.

11 On the other hand, if it gets certified by  
12 justice, there's no need for it to be litigated. If it  
13 gets certified by justice, there's no litigation then  
14 there's no reason to have a litigation. That the  
15 judge's decision. It depends on which goes through.

16 MR. ELDER: Okay. I will apologize before  
17 I try this. Shirley Bankecott?

18 MS. BANKECOTT: I already spoke.

19 MR. ELDER: Okay. We got that. Thank  
20 you. The next one would be Emmet McLaughlin.

21 MR. McLAUGHLIN: I'm Emmet McLaughlin, the  
22 former state legislature and chairman of the Republican  
23 party, Pima County. And I think this is a great  
24 process, and I compliment you for what you're doing. I  
25 think that this demonstrates openness. The people of

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1 the State of Arizona wanted it and I think it's going  
2 to be a benefit to the people of the state.

3 Now, the basis you're using is population  
4 by district and not registered voters?

5 MR. ELDER: At this point that is correct.

6 MR. McLAUGHLIN: Is that going to change?

7 MR. ELDER: We -- I've mentioned it to  
8 Jose. What we -- the first round we cannot take into  
9 account anything of registration.

10 MR. McLAUGHLIN: In regard to  
11 registration.

12 MR. ELDER: With regard to registration.  
13 In the second round as we go through and develop the  
14 maps, we need to go through and look at the minority,  
15 majority, the various voting patterns, and some of  
16 those things will come out as to registration.

17 MR. McLAUGHLIN: Is that because of the  
18 law that was passed by the people or because of the  
19 U. S. Government?

20 MR. ELDER: I believe that was the U. S.  
21 Government.

22 MR. McLAUGHLIN: Is that part of the law  
23 that was approved by the people?

24 MR. LYNN: There's a number of attorneys  
25 on the Commission. However, there's a number of

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1 factors that go into Proposition 106, and the answer to  
2 both your questions is both because Proposition 106  
3 requires you to do the equal population by grid. But  
4 then when you go into the factors, it says that you

5 have to follow two tenants among other ones, but I mean  
6 you have to follow the United States Constitution and  
7 case law that follows pursuant to the United States  
8 Constitution, and you've got to follow the Voting  
9 Rights Act.

10 Irrespective, if it wasn't in there,  
11 that's still the law of the land. Whatever plane you  
12 have to pass, has to meet constitutional requirements  
13 and in Arizona since we're a Section 5 state, it has to  
14 meet Section 5 Voting Rights.

15 MR. McLAUGHLIN: Okay. So that was number  
16 one.

17 MR. LYNN: No, one and two.

18 MR. McLAUGHLIN: One and two. One man/one  
19 vote. Our Declaration of Independence all people  
20 recognized to be equal. And I would just say that at  
21 the end of your process, there are going to be  
22 pressures to maybe see existing certain minority  
23 districts that would not be fully equal in population.  
24 And it's important. I might even stand up and say I  
25 think this is something to avoid that all men are

1 created equal and let's keep the districts as close as  
2 possible and not fall to the serene calls because of  
3 cultural diversity or something. We have to accept

4 less than equal districts.

5 This is what's happening in Pima County  
6 today where you're having five districts that have been  
7 cut up and the same serene calls being presented. So I  
8 put that on the record.

9 MR. ELDER: Thank you very much. I think  
10 I can read the letter. Pete Davis?

11 MR. DAVIS: Good evening. First of all, I  
12 would like to congratulate you on your presentation.  
13 It's absolutely excellent. Fifty-five or sixty hours  
14 ago, I had been in Rome, so I'm still kind of on the  
15 airplane.

16 But I wanted to get here. I'm from Green  
17 Valley, Arizona, and we took the flight up back late  
18 last night. The phone was ringing off the hook. I got  
19 about 70 phone messages. It all had to do with  
20 redistricting, and some of it was misinformation. So  
21 your program was excellent and I want to congratulate.

22 I did serve as chairman of the annexation  
23 and redistricting committee for the village of Lumbog,  
24 and I drew the short straw. So the mayor gave me the  
25 job, and I know what you're going through. And

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1 congratulations for doing a super job.



2 I want to acquaint you with the Green  
3 Valley area. This area was formed in the late '60s,  
4 early '70s as a retirement for teachers. We are just  
5 off of Sahuarita and there's 10 miles between us and  
6 South Tucson, which is the Indian Nation. So we have  
7 nothing beyond the Indian Nation in Tucson that we're  
8 involved with. And yet I saw the district map, thanks  
9 to the consultant, that's another suggestion I have is  
10 to put a map on the board so that the public can  
11 actually see. Oh, I'm sorry.

12 MR. ELDER: We snuck them in on you.

13 MR. DAVIS: Oh, you snuck it in later.  
14 Okay. I'm still on the airplane.

15 Green Valley has very, very little in  
16 common with Tucson or Nogales and yet we're in that  
17 district. If there's some way that you could put us  
18 from a community level, we are a community of 50  
19 homeowner's associations approximately of which 7, 5 to  
20 7 are non age restricted. So it's not just a  
21 retirement community. We do have some children living  
22 within our community and we take great pride in that.

23 Because it was started by a teacher's  
24 union, I would say 20 percent of our population is  
25 retired teachers. But we have executives, IBM, I've

1 run into them all there. And very volunteering town.  
2 They do a lot of volunteering up in Tucson. In fact,  
3 some of our people actually teach at the University of  
4 Arizona. We have more in common with Tucson proper  
5 than we do with anything south of us. Yet we're going  
6 all the way down to the Mexican border.

7 Well, I want you to take that into  
8 consideration. When we get the final map, I will  
9 probably have more to say.

10 I would like to have the people of Green  
11 Valley address you on this. Would a petition directly  
12 to you?

13 MR. ELDER: Just a request. We would be  
14 delighted -- I know I can speak for him.

15 MR. DAVIS: Okay.

16 MR. ELDER: We would be delighted to do  
17 this in Green Valley at the Green Valley Coordinating  
18 Council or any other venue that you would --

19 MR. DAVIS: I will see what I can arrange  
20 tomorrow and get in touch with you.

21 MR. ELDER: Actually I will give you a  
22 card and you can call me.

23 MR. DAVIS: Thank you. And keep up the  
24 good work. You're doing a great job.

25 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Kay Sutherland

1 Jones.

2 MS. JONES: Good evening. Kay Sutherland  
3 Jones.

4 I have comment on what I believe is  
5 criteria number 5 perhaps. The one on diversity  
6 developing and competition in the district. It's close  
7 to the last. And it seems to me that as important as  
8 community of interest is, and I hear it tonight being  
9 expressed, that if community of interest is carried  
10 very, very far then there would be very little  
11 diversity and very little chance of community padding  
12 or really competitive elections.

13 I do live in District -- I think it's 13,  
14 and I have seen firsthand a very stimulating practice  
15 and it brings out the best people. So I would like to  
16 put in a word for that principle and hope that it will  
17 be considered by the Commission in as far as it can be.  
18 Thank you.

19 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Do we have any  
20 other people who would like to speak this evening?

21 Let me go into my begging routine. We're  
22 going in for a second round of meetings here. It was  
23 Pete I believe you said you had 70 people on your  
24 answering machine. Well, if you can turn that around  
25 since we've got another meeting coming up in I guess

1 it's Wednesday. Anyway, next week in the southern part  
 2 of Tucson. It's down southwest campus or desert  
 3 campus. Monday the 18th, there we go. So if other  
 4 people would like to participate and come up to that  
 5 meeting, we very would enjoy having any people coming  
 6 in that would give us further input.

7 One of the questions on diversity. Let me  
 8 give you what I have as being used by Senator Gnatt.  
 9 He had six other Senators and Representatives there.  
 10 And they asked me a hypothetical question. They said  
 11 if you had two districts, and you were going to divide  
 12 them up, would you divide it up as a very strong  
 13 Republican and a strong Democrat community, or not  
 14 community, district, or would you divide it up as a  
 15 very equal district.

16 And I thought about it for a minute and I  
 17 said, well, I'm not a politician but let me give you a  
 18 politician's answer. I think there's two ways of  
 19 looking at that.

20 One if you divide it up and you have a  
 21 Republican district and Democratic district and they're  
 22 so strong that the opposing or the minority party in  
 23 the district feels that they can't field a candidate,  
 24 it's over at the primaries and you don't get the  
 25 discourse from the primary to the general election,

1 don't get the public understanding and discussing  
2 issues and we lose that part of our community.

3 I said if we do it equally, we have a  
4 better chance. I said but there are some districts  
5 that there's a reason why they're strongly Republican  
6 or they're strongly Democratic is that it might be  
7 because they've had a very strong charismatic leader  
8 that's done very well for their district. But all in  
9 all, I feel the need to come down on that fairness or  
10 on that balance so that the discourse, the discussions,  
11 the debates, all that stuff goes on in our community so  
12 that we understand issues and we try and solve those  
13 issues statewide, but I focused in on that end.

14 So that's sort of a way that the  
15 Commission has been put together. We've had -- I don't  
16 think there's been any acrimony. I don't think there's  
17 been an partisanship. It's been a very good group to  
18 work with, and we hope to continue that all the way  
19 through.

20 So with that, are there any other  
21 questions? And if not --

22 MS. SHURY: Good evening. I was at the  
23 Saturday session that you had. I'm from Sun City and  
24 also have connections with Saddle Brooke. So we would  
25 like to see if you could have something there because

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1 there are other common interest communities to us. So  
2 it's quite a voting block there, quite a number of  
3 citizens period, whether they vote or not, but can you  
4 arrange a meeting in that area?

5 MR. ELDER: We would need to have you give  
6 us a contact person and some group to contact.

7 MS. SHURY: I'm president of the Civic  
8 Association.

9 MR. ELDER: Okay. Do you have regular  
10 meetings?

11 MS. SHURY: Uh-huh.

12 MR. ELDER: Good. Then give Steve your  
13 name. No. We will be more than happy to --

14 MS. SHURY: We provide 1,500 members.

15 MR. ELDER: I understand. Right now in  
16 this 3-week window, the commissioners are spread pretty  
17 thin. We've got 23 meetings. We literally, I mean I  
18 almost had a four-corner run where I was supposed to be  
19 in Yuma on Monday, Bullhead City on Tuesday, Sierra  
20 Vista on Wednesday, and back to Tucson. I traded that  
21 for Window Rock. I said, well, I'd rather come to  
22 Tucson anyway. Let Joshua go up to Window Rock. I'm  
23 fairly conservative fiscally. I refuse to spend  
24 probably 6 million dollars on airplanes to get to those  
25 four corners. They maybe needed somebody, but in any

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1 case we will try and do that.

2 MS. SHURY: Okay. My precinct has the  
3 highest voter turnout in the state of Arizona.

4 MS. RYAN: My name is Mary Judge Ryan. As  
5 I was looking at the goals of the redistricting, I  
6 believe that there is a high out as they should be  
7 called that the A, which does comply with the United  
8 States Constitution rights, is going to trump some of  
9 the other as you go down.

10 And the third one in this is the  
11 geographically compact nature of it all, which goes  
12 directly to the comment you just said. This is a large  
13 state. Some parts of it, which are very, very sparsely  
14 populated. The congressional districts, as they are  
15 currently drawn, are not geographically compact. And  
16 if you start in Apache County where part of that as  
17 drawn now, is also in the same district with Cochise  
18 County.

19 If you move that line down and then move  
20 and shift all of the district, you would create more  
21 geographically compact districts so we would not have  
22 to be driving from St. John's to Bisbee or Ajo in order  
23 to effectively represent that district.

24 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Any further? Yes?

MR. DALTON: There was a dividing line

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1 between the Tucson central district and the Tucson west  
2 district that was not Campbell Avenue but sort of along  
3 Campbell Avenue. I think it was a series of streets 2  
4 or 3 blocks west and it took the medical college, took  
5 paternity row away from the rest of the campus, and I  
6 was active in campus politics.

7 But anyway, it was just kind of a weird  
8 jog that split a lot of neighborhoods, and my  
9 understanding of the way this process works, we wanted  
10 to get away from doing that because I know that one of  
11 the frustration with redistricting 10 years ago was  
12 what we called the Starship Enterprise District, which  
13 is District 14, which cut up all kinds of neighborhoods  
14 into all kinds of weird shapes and it really frustrated  
15 people. The main thing I would like to make sure to  
16 get on the record we had gotten away from this process.

17 MR. ELDER: Would you prefer if they were  
18 in shapes of animals? We've got the Moosehead  
19 District. We've got the Spaceship Enterprise District.  
20 We've got a lot of unique, wonderful shapes there now.  
21 Okay.

22 MR. DALTON: Thank you.



23 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Yes, sir?

24 MR. RYAN: My name is Tom Ryan. I just  
25 had a question about the data that you're using and its

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1 availability to of those who like to play with maps.  
2 Is the date, for example, the population data of Earth  
3 Township in the grid that you're working with available  
4 for people to look at and use?

5 MR. ELDER: I'm going to say the census  
6 had -- I guess we would need to go back into some of  
7 the rules of how we made our data because we took  
8 census tracts. Census tracts are not grids. Some of  
9 them they go off into a little irregular pattern. And  
10 there was a rule that we gave our consultant that says  
11 if the majority of the population of that census tract  
12 falls inside the township, then the little piece that  
13 goes outside is grabbed also.

14 So that's how a lot of these irregular  
15 shapes is that the precincts -- excuse me, not  
16 precincts. The census tract information gave us those  
17 irregular edges. All of those census tract data pieces  
18 are -- I believe the census is on the website. So you  
19 can get all of the, you know, the census data there.

20 MR. RYAN: It's on your website?

21 MR. ELDER: It's on the U. S. Census. And

22 then we have on our website at azredistricting.org  
23 site, we have, you know, those lines, and we have that  
24 grid on there. But I don't think we have an overlay of  
25 the census tract itself, but I think, you know, if you

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1 were to do an overlay one from the other, you very  
2 easily see where those go.

3 I think -- I was going to say if I was a  
4 citizen right now, if I had a whole lot of time on my  
5 hands, I might look at it. But because this is a one  
6 man/one vote grid in the way we entered everything, you  
7 know, we know that we have divided out, I say we know  
8 we divided out just like the previous comment, here's  
9 the University Med Center. It's separated from this.  
10 We're going diagonally across Campbell Avenue. This  
11 should go up center Campbell Avenue. I have no idea  
12 how it's going to fall out. If there is a reason of  
13 community interest that this site is in Amphi School  
14 District and this site is in Tucson District, that  
15 might be a reason why we would change a line to get the  
16 districts, the school districts together so we're not  
17 splitting up districts between congressional or  
18 legislative districts.

19 There's a lot of things we're going to be

20 looking at and doing and at the next run where you say,  
21 okay, now I see where the lines that we're proposing  
22 torment, that's why I would be investigating my energy  
23 and saying, oh, gosh, this precinct here, this precinct  
24 here, they changed this over here, there's a reason why  
25 we use those five or six reasons up there. If you say

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1 this fits better this way because and we've got a  
2 rational, traceable, defensible reason why we moved  
3 that line, that makes our job a whole lot easier and  
4 that could be more fun for you when you get into it.

5 MR. RYAN: I just -- the question is --  
6 comes down to if I want to consider a change in a  
7 district and I want to say move it 5 blocks to the  
8 west, what effect does that have on population and what  
9 does it mean on the other side of the district? What  
10 do I have to do look at it.

11 So, you know, I was just wondering if  
12 there was some relatively easy format of data that  
13 people can have available if they are interested in  
14 looking at those things?

15 MR. ELDER: Give us a shout and let's see  
16 what we can come up with there because we've got -- we  
17 call him the smart guy. Smart guy back at the officer  
18 who is a pretty good wizard at that, and if we can

19 integrate that into our website where there's another  
20 sidebar where we can say click on precincts or click  
21 on, you know, whatever, you know, let's see what we can  
22 come up with.

23 MR. RYAN: Thank you.

24 MR. COFIGLIO: My name is Jim Cofiglio.

25 MR. ELDER: You better spell that.

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1 MR. COFIGLIO: I was curious when you  
2 mentioned census numbers whether you were talking about  
3 the numbers of U.S. Citizens or everybody and how do  
4 you differentiate pockets of folks that aren't yet  
5 citizens, for example, there may be folks here that are  
6 working in fields which are not in the census, and are  
7 you counting one man/one vote for that census?

8 MR. LYNN: We're counting this population  
9 is everybody. Everything that goes into census rules  
10 and census regulations, and that's what we count.

11 MR. COFIGLIO: So it can be folks that are  
12 not yet citizens?

13 MR. LYNN: If they were to come in and  
14 they came in under the census and they were registered  
15 in the census, they're in. And it also includes  
16 prisoners in prisons who are not citizens also. It

17 includes whoever the census counted in that district.

18 MR. ELDER: That's one of the things that  
19 we had early on and that's what Steve made a point of  
20 is that we have to use the 2000 census. There's been  
21 some challenges made and says, well, there's some under  
22 counts here and then than in two different areas, and  
23 we're not allowed to use that data. If the courts come  
24 up and say this is going to be revised and revise the  
25 census data, then we would take the new data. But

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1 right now the 2000 census data, you know, the court  
2 have said is what we can use even though 30 seconds  
3 after the census was done there was, you know, another  
4 kid here, another kid there, somebody moved in, we  
5 can't take that into account.

6 MR. RYAN: I was just trying to  
7 differentiate whether -- let's say you got a flood of  
8 folks that are still wet.

9 MR. ELDER: Then they're counted.

10 MR. RYAN: I'm saying that there's a flood  
11 of people that come across and maybe are still wet and  
12 they're counted in census because they happen to be  
13 there even though they're not citizens? I'm sorry.  
14 This is an impression one gets from all the folks that  
15 have come across the border and whether they stay here

16 or go onto Chicago, they're counted in the census. I  
17 was just wondering if we had to be a citizen to be  
18 counted.

19 MR. ELDER: In the census. Yes, ma'am?

20 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: How do you get  
21 the citizens?

22 MR. ELDER: Right there. There's several  
23 ways. One of the ways that is available to everybody  
24 that we didn't mention early on is we understand that a  
25 lot of people don't have computers but the library,

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1 what do they call it, the Association or whatever, the  
2 library says we will help anybody who wants to come  
3 into the library and do the -- to get onto the  
4 azredistricting.org, and I've gotten hit more times  
5 than Steve did tonight. So maybe the website -- but  
6 you go into your library, and you can bring up that  
7 citizen kit and you can fill it out and say send and it  
8 goes back in and it counts the same as if you filled  
9 one out tonight. You mail it back to us. You request  
10 one. It's mailed to you. You can fax it to us. Any  
11 one of those four ways we will take and it counts the  
12 same as any other avenue.

13 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I would like

14 to get it.

15 MR. ELDER: Okay. We will see what we can  
16 do for you.

17 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Thank you.

18 MR. ELDER: And we don't have any maps.  
19 We have grids. I heard that rumbling back there. We  
20 have no maps. We have no bananas.

21 Anybody else? Well, if you don't want to  
22 do it formally, Steve and I will stay around for a few  
23 minutes. If you want to talk to us, ask us questions,  
24 I would be more than happy to do that.

25 Thank you for coming tonight. We hope to

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1 see you in another month or so.

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