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INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION
1400 WEST WASHINGTON, SUITE 10
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
STATE OF ARIZONA
INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

Location: Flagstaff- Northern Arizona University
College of Behavioral & Social Sciences
Flagstaff, AZ

Date: Tuesday, June 19, 2001

Time: 7:00 p.m.

PERFORMANCE REPORTERS, INC.
121 East Birch Avenue, Suite 411
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001
By: Ashlee Mangum
Arizona Certified Court Reporter #50612

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14 Pursuant to Article IV Part 2, (12) of the Arizona Constitution
15 and A.R.S.38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the Commissioners
16 of the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission and the
17 general public that the Arizona Independent Redistricting
18 Commission will hold a meeting, open to the public on June 19,
19 2001. This meeting began at 7:10 p.m., at Northern Arizona
20 University, College of Social & Behavior Sciences, Rm 102,
21 Flagstaff, Arizona.

22 Appearances:

- 23 Commissioner Joshua M. Hall
- 24 Commissioner James R. Huntwork
- 25 Dr. Florence Adams
- Attorney Jose Rivera

1 that.
2 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: That's right and a
3 Flagstaff native. To Jose's right is Florence Adams. Dr. Adams
4 is a representative of National Demographics Corporation which
5 is the primary national consultant to our commission. Also
6 seated over here is Marian Porch who is another representative
7 of National Demographics Corporation. We also have here this
8 evening Myra Parker. There she is over there. Who is an
9 outreach coordinator for the commission.

10 When you came in on the table outside, there were
11 little yellow sheets of paper which are for you to sign-up in
12 order to speak to us this evening. If you would like to
13 comment, and have not signed one of these pieces of paper,
14 please raise your hand and the staff will bring you a sheet and
15 then collect them later and you will be able to speak. As we
16 proceed, if you are inspired by what someone else says to
17 comment, please let us know and we will continue to take these
18 requests until everyone who wants to has had an opportunity to
19 speak. In addition, we will take some questions, but we want to
20 make sure first that we give everybody an opportunity to make
21 your comments, then we'll answer as many questions after that as
22 time allows. So we are going to try to divide the discussion
23 period between comments and questions.

24 Now, before we get started in listening to your
25 comments, there is some information that we want to provide to
you about our commission and what our task is and how we are
going about it. Commissioner Hall is going to make that
presentation to you at this time.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you Commissioner
Huntwork and it's a pleasure to be with each of you today. One
of my fellow commissioners said on one occasion that the job
that this commission has to do is like completing a Rubik's Cube
in the dark with oven mittens on and so we appreciate your
input. And the fact of the matter is folks, is we work for you
and therefore, we need your input to assist us in that process.
And once we solidify the understanding that we work for you,
since we receive no compensation for this opportunity, maybe
we'll go ahead and solicit for a pay raise at the same time. If
I could ask our audio visual people to -- wherever this -- to
switch the Power Point presentation if we can. Perfect. Thank
you. It's much better looking than the last picture.

As the Independent Redistricting Commission our
subject, as you know, is to redraw the state legislative and
congressional district lines. And it is very important,
pursuant to this process, not only are we here to provide a
little bit of information for you, but primarily we are here for
you to educate us because no one is more aware of the needs and
interests of their communities than you folks.

We have been using these hearings all across the
State of Arizona. We have fellow commissioners that are in

1 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Good evening ladies and
2 gentlemen. I'm sorry to start off by telling you that our
3 microphones don't appear to be working this evening and we will
4 see if we can get that rectified, but in the meantime we are
5 going to have to proceed and speak as loudly as we can.

My name is Jim Huntwork and I am one of the members
of the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission. There are
a number of introductions that I want to make, but before we get
started with anything else, I need to cover the subject of
translation. I wonder if I could ask Chairman Taylor of the
Hopi Tribe to tell me sir, is there -- are there any members of
the tribe that need translation into Hopi?

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: I don't believe so.
MR. RIVIERA: Have them ask that in the language.
CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: If there is, I would be happy to
do that.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Could someone ask that
question in Hopi for us please?

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: -- (speaks in Hopi)-- We have
members here in the audience who may need some translation as
far as what some of the discussions that may occur.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Okay. Is there somebody
-- we need to figure out a way to make that happen. Is there
someone who could gather around those people and translate for
them? We don't have a professional translator here this
evening.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: One of the council
representatives have volunteered to provide translation.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Great. Thank you very
much.

CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I wonder Jose, could you
ask if anyone needs Spanish language translation?

MR. RIVIERA: -- (speaks in Spanish) --
COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Okay. And would Alta
Edison please stand up and ask about Navajo translation please?

MS. EDISON: -- (speaks in Navajo) -- So everybody
here understands and reads English.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The first
thing I would like to do is introduce my fellow Commissioner
Joshua Hall, who is seated to my left and we, on behalf of the
entire Redistricting Commission, would like to welcome you here
this evening and thank you for taking your valuable time to come
here and participate with us in this experiment in democracy. A
few other introductions that I would like to make. Firstly, on
my immediate right is Jose Rivera, who is legal counsel to the
Commission and immediately, his past job was as the US Attorney
for the State of Arizona. We are very proud and happy to the
have the assistance of Jose as we go about this task.

MR. RIVIERA: And a Flagstaff native, remember

1 other locations this evening. Last evening, I was in Hon Dah
2 meeting with a group similar to this and some of you were at the
3 meeting. We've been meeting aggressively two meetings an
4 evening, Monday through Thursday all of last week, all of this
5 week, and all of the following week, in an effort to reach out
6 to the State to receive input from the citizens. Our fellow
7 commissioners, along with Commissioner Huntwork and myself,
8 we've been to Yuma to Bullhead City and from Sierra Vista to
9 Flagstaff as we are here this evening.

Our determination pursuant to the covenant that we
entered into by appointment to this commission is to make this a
fair, independent, and impartial process because we represent
you the people of Arizona. In the past, there are some that
have felt that this process of redistricting has been somewhat
divisive because they have said that some have committed dirty
politics, partisan power plays, and protecting incumbent. This
word is commonly referred to as Gerrymandering.

The first Gerrymander, or Garymander depending on
your preferential pronunciation, was based upon the, upon this
comic, editorial comic, that was in the Boston Globe in 1811.
There was a gentleman by the name of Elbridge Gary who was the
federalist governor who was accused of drawing a unique district
to protect his incumbent interest. The cartoonist then
converted that district to a salamander, as you can see, and
thus the birth of the word Garymander. From here on out I am
going to say Gerrymander because it's not 1811 anymore if that
is okay with you guys?

Here is a couple of examples of Gerrymandering. On
the left-hand side, you can see that this is an attempt by
drawing lines to disperse or to dilute minority -- to disperse
the minority voters in a process that's called dilution. And
you can see the way that that has occurred that if the pink
represents the minority voters, that the way the lines are
drawn, has diluted their ability to find representation that
represents their interest. On the other side, is the opposite
side of the equation. Sometimes dilution is called packing, so
it rhymes with cracking and on the opposite side is packing
concentration of the minority party voters where they are
included in one area, so that they maximize, over maximize if
you will, their influence on the process.

Here is another couple of examples of racial
gerrymandering to achieve a political result. Here on the
left-hand side creating an ethnic district to help the
republicans in this particular hypothetical example. On the
right-hand they are preserving the white democratic incumbent by
diluting or cracking the Hispanics in the orange square. Did I
go too far?

The voters of Arizona wanted to clean up the
State's redistricting process. Therefore, they enacted, in
November of last year, as you know, Proposition 106 and created

1 the Independent Redistricting Commission, two of their members
 2 are seated here before you this evening. Steven W. Lynn is the
 3 chairman of your commission and by reason of terms of the
 4 Proposition is the only registered independent member and was
 5 appointed as chairman pursuant to those terms. Andy Minkoff --
 6 Steve Lynn I might add is a public relations manager for
 7 Unisource Corp which is the parent corp for Tucson Electric
 8 Power and resides in Tucson, Arizona. Andy Minkoff is vice
 9 chairman. She's a registered democrat and businesswoman who
 10 resides in Maricopa County. Daniel R. Elder is a registered
 11 republican. He works in architectural design and he resides in
 12 Tucson, Arizona. Joshua M. Hall is myself. I live in St.
 13 Johns, Arizona and I work in Pine Top, Showlow, and Snowflake
 14 and I am a registered democrat and James R. Huntwork is an
 15 attorney and lives in Maricopa County and he is a registered
 16 republican. Therefore, the commission as you can see according
 17 to the terms of the proposition is two democrats, two
 18 republicans with a registered independent as chair. I might say
 19 also as I eluded to earlier, that this commission took, has
 20 taken an oath of impartiality and fairness to represent every
 21 single citizen of the State of Arizona. In addition, we could
 22 not have, prior to our appointment, held a political office,
 23 been a registered lobbyist, or been what I would refer to
 24 affectionately as a political monk for lack of a better term.
 25 In addition, we have covenanted that three years subsequent to
 either our resignation or termination or cancellation or
 whatever the best word is of our commission that we would not
 run for public office. Therefore, I think it's safe to say and
 it's my opinion, that the commissioners have no personal vested
 political interest in this process. Our interest is your
 interest. We are interested in doing what is best and fair for
 the citizens of this great state.

Proposition 106 states, and I quote, "The
 Independent Redistricting Commission shall establish
 congressional and legislative districts. The commencement of
 the mapping process for both the congressional and legislative
 districts shall be the creation of districts of equal population
 in grid-like pattern across the state." That is the
 commencement or the starting point of this process according to
 the provisions of this particular proposition. I might add that
 I think in the paper today that it highlighted that initial grid
 and that merely is a starting point. Many of you maybe here
 today to respond in rather, either enthusiastic or
 unenthusiastic fashion with respect to that grid, but realize
 that that is simply the starting point because it said we must
 start by creating a grid only considering equal population. No
 other considerations were made with respect to that initial
 grid.

The following considerations now will then be
 inputted into the process by reason of garnering your input:

1 was authored by one of the coauthors of Proposition 106, a
 2 gentleman by the name of Austerlow. Here is another grid that
 3 the Arizona Republic, which we received permission to reprint,
 4 cited everyone of the grids that they cited had major
 5 disadvantages that are highlighted. I really don't want to
 6 spend a lot of time on these because folks, these are just
 7 speculative history that we now have a grid in place. The
 8 Republic also put an "Urban Power" grid into place and I
 9 itemized what would be some of the disadvantages of that grid.
 10 A "Minority Power" grid and highlighted disadvantages with
 11 respect to it's particular challenges.

The second step then after doing the grid, which we
 12 have done, is to do public hearings which we are doing now, and
 13 we are again grateful for your attendance. So again quoting
 14 from the actual proposition, and I might say parenthetically
 15 speaking folks, that we not only now have the obligation to
 16 comply with the Federal Voting Rights Acts in the United States
 17 Constitution, but we now have an additional burden and
 18 obligation to comply with state law which constitute Proposition
 19 106. "The Independent Redistricting Commission shall advertise
 20 a draft map of congressional districts and a draft map of
 21 legislative districts to the public for comment, which comment
 22 shall be taken for at least thirty days. Either or both bodies
 23 of the legislature may act within this period to make
 24 recommendations to the Redistricting Commission by memorial or
 25 by minority report, which recommendations shall be considered by
 the Redistricting Commission. The Independent Redistricting
 Commission shall then establish final district boundaries."

So again in review, we are going to do a grid map,
 which we've done, and we now are holding public hearings. We
 then will do a draft map which will incorporate hopefully the
 input that we have received from the citizens throughout the
 state. Then we will allow, as indicated in the language I just
 read, input from the public again and from the legislature.
 That input will come again by a second round of public meetings
 that are to be scheduled in the future. Following then, the
 second round of meetings and additional input, we then will
 produce final maps that we then will turn over to the hands of
 legal counsel to submit to the Department of Justice for
 clearance and I am going to talk about that in just a minute.

In your packet, you should have a citizen input
 form. We welcome your input verbally. We welcome your input
 over the internet. We welcome your input via this form or
 whatever process suits you, mail or whatever. The first
 question on that form basically asks for information about you.
 Then it asks you to tell us what some of your major concerns
 are, pardon me, and what you anticipate would be the most
 important aspect of this process. The third says, "What
 boundary lines would you like to see used in your area and
 why?" It asks, "What areas, groups, or neighborhoods do you

1 The districts shall comply with the United States Constitution
 2 Voting Rights Act; Congressional districts shall have equal
 3 population to the extent practicable, and the state legislative
 4 districts shall have equal population to the extent practicable;
 5 Districts shall be geographically compact and contiguous to the
 6 extent practicable; District boundaries shall respect
 7 communities of interest to the extent practicable and make note
 8 of item D as we move further in this discussion; and to the
 9 extent practicable district lines shall use visible geographic
 10 features, city, town and county boundaries, and undivided census
 11 tracts; To the extent practicable competitive districts should
 12 be favored where to do so would create no significant detriment
 13 to the other goals. Myra, is it possible for us to get a few
 14 more chairs for these folks?

MS. PARKER: We are trying to.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Perfect. Thank you. "Party
 15 registration and voting history data shall be excluded from the
 16 initial phase of the mapping process, but may be used to test
 17 maps for compliance with the above goals at later phases. The
 18 places of residence of incumbents or candidates shall not be
 19 identified or considered ever." If I may restate that last
 20 sentence. "The place of residence of incumbents or candidates
 21 shall not be identified or considered." When we move to the
 22 public comment session or your question session, we respectfully
 23 ask, otherwise our legal counsel gets real agitated, that you
 24 would not refer specifically to places of residence of an
 25 incumbent or a candidate.

In April of 2001, we received the facts from the
 population census and guess what? For some, we're grateful that
 the state has grown and some, not so grateful depending on where
 you live. The state has grown 40 percent over the last ten
 years. From 3.6 million and change to over 5.1 million people
 in our state. I believe now that the city of Phoenix is the
 sixth largest city in the nation. Here's some samples of
 counties, sample county and the representations of the growth
 that has occurred. If you notice that in 1990 there was 3.6
 million people in the whole state. Notice now in Maricopa
 County alone there is over 3 million, with a growth of Maricopa
 County of 44.8 percent. For those of you and me that live in
 rural county that has interesting consequences. Yavapai County
 growth was 55.5 percent. In La Paz County 42.4 percent.
 Mohave, 65.8 percent. Who would have predicted the growth of
 Mohave ten years ago?

The tasks of this commission, as we've indicated in
 the first step, was to develop, which we have done, districts in
 a grid-like pattern based solely on equal population. There are
 some interesting definitions of grids which I'm not going to
 spend a lot of time on, but in essence we all have to think a
 pretty good idea of what a grid is. There were some sample
 grids that were thrown into the newspaper. This particular grid

1 think should absolutely NOT be divided and why?" It asks, "What
 2 information would you like us to take into account in drawing
 3 boundary lines in your area?" We ask that you complete it.
 4 Fill it out, mail it in, hand it in, or do it over the
 5 internet. If you wish to provide geographic detail on your
 6 proposals, you can request a Citizen Kit or you can do that and
 7 visit with our consultants in assisting you in that process.

In review then, we must comply with the federal
 8 mandates in addition -- including but not limited to population
 9 and quality and the Voting Rights Acts from the Department of
 10 Justice because the State of Arizona is one of the states in the
 11 nation that is a Section 5 state. Meaning, that we have an
 12 obligation to ensure that minority interests are represented and
 13 not only properly represented, but their interests have not been
 14 diluted or retrogressed. Then we have an obligation to ensure
 15 via -- pursuant to Section 5 that that has occurred and I think
 16 that is an important consideration and as we go through this
 17 process, that is why we then must take our plan, our final plan,
 18 and send that to the Department of Justice who then must provide
 19 preclearance of whether or not we have complied with Section 5.

There are those who say that why is that driven
 20 that way? Well we couldn't answer that question, but that is
 21 the way that it is because we have a high minority
 22 representation in this state and I can assure you that this
 23 commission is determined to ensure that the minority interests
 24 are properly represented throughout the state not only because
 25 we have a legal obligation, not only because our attorneys say
 we have to, not only because we want Department of Justice to
 approve our plan, but because it is the right thing to do.

Then in addition to complying with federal
 mandates, we have an obligation to comply with the Proposition
 106. As I indicated, we have already started that grid process
 and by starting the grid, we made a decision that we would start
 at a point at the Gila/Salt River Basin Meridian which is a
 historical point for the geographical survey for the State of
 Arizona. Then we made a determination that utilized the basic
 building block for legal descriptions throughout the state of
 townships and aggregate those townships in logical fashion, in
 an effort to create an arbitrary impartial grid based solely on
 the consideration of equal population. The question then was,
 if is you draw a vertical line through that point and you draw a
 horizontal line to that point, what quadrant should we start in
 because the starting point may well have the determination of
 the end result. We then drew out of a hat one of the four
 quadrants, which was the northwest quadrant, made a
 determination to start there, and then we flipped a coin to
 determine whether we would aggregate clockwise or counter
 clockwise. We determined we would do it counter clockwise.
 Therefore our consultants, utilizing the rules that were
 developed as problems were encountered, aggregated townships in

1 the northwest corner of the state taking into account the
 2 overlay of census tracts which is the basic building block for
 3 population and then rotate it to the south, to the northwest
 4 quadrant, to the southwest quadrant, to the southeast quadrant
 5 and to the northeast quadrant. That then developed the grid
 6 that many of you have had an opportunity to see and it simply
 7 was a product of mathematical calculation based on arbitrary and
 8 impartial rules that anyone could recreate if they were to
 9 utilize the same rules and the same software. So basically, as
 10 I indicated, we did the township -- the township aggregation
 11 occurred by taking one township, aggregating it into four
 12 townships and then going into intermediate and super townships.
 13 Again, taking into consideration the overlay of census tract
 14 data. I think that is why some have asked, why if you utilized
 15 square building blocks, did we end up with unsquare lines?
 16 Well, the answer is somewhat obvious cause census tracts aren't
 17 square and because the county boundaries aren't square and the
 18 rules were to take into account county boundaries and certainly
 19 census tracts as much as possible.

20 The commission's schedule then again is to have our
 21 public hearings to develop plans, draft plans, have more public
 22 hearings, do the final plans, and submit that to the Department
 23 of Justice for final considerations.

24 At this time as Commissioner Huntwork indicated, we
 25 then are going to utilize your speaker slips and for those of
 26 you that have come in after Commissioner Huntwork spoke, if you
 27 would like to make comments to the commission, we have these
 28 yellow slips that staff can provide you, that you need to fill
 29 out please and provide that to the front. We simply will call
 30 upon the speakers in the order that we received these slips and
 31 we ask you, to ensure for recording purposes, that you have --
 32 that you speak into a microphone. For those of you on the front
 33 row, you are at somewhat of a disadvantage and we can insure
 34 that we have a microphone provided to you so that your voice can
 35 be heard. Commissioner Huntwork?

36 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Just a couple other
 37 thoughts before we start. First, remember that in the first
 38 segment of this, we want to receive your comments. If you have
 39 questions, please save them till later and we will take as many
 40 questions as we can, but we want to make sure that we have time
 41 to receive all of the comments. Secondly, in making your
 42 comments, please take as much time as you need to get your point
 43 across fully, but also don't take any extra time out of
 44 consideration for your fellow citizens who also want to speak.
 45 Speak up as much as possible, so that we can hear you up here
 46 and the others in the room can and also so that our court
 47 reporter can hear you. We are having a verbatim transcript made
 48 of this proceeding, so your comments will be preserved, but you
 49 need to speak up so that the reporter can hear you. In
 50 addition, when you start please state your name and if the

1 MS. COOPER: That's okay.
 2 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. All right.
 3 Secondly, I would like to call on Wayne Taylor, the Chairman of
 4 the Hopi Tribe.

5 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: My name is Wayne Taylor,
 6 Chairman of the Hopi Tribe. Good evening and thank you for this
 7 opportunity to speak to you about redistricting and concerns of
 8 the Hopi Tribe as you pursue this important task that has so
 9 greatly effect Arizona's future. We have traveled 100 miles to
 10 be here with you tonight. So I would like to take a moment to
 11 introduce the representatives that have also accompanied me here
 12 tonight. I am pleased to have with me members of the Hopi
 13 Tribal Council. If you could please stand members of the Hopi
 14 Tribal Council? Thank you. Also the Governor of the Village of
 15 Moencapi. I also have members of our elder council here with me
 16 tonight. Also members of our youth council. You may be
 17 seated. Thank you.

18 The Hopi Tribe has a unique geographic, cultural,
 19 and political circumstance in Arizona, indeed in the United
 20 States. The Hopi Reservation is located entirely inside the
 21 much larger Navajo Reservation. Yet the history, cultural and
 22 spiritual traditions of the Hopi differ significantly from the
 23 Navajo. Our experience with the current division configuration
 24 over the past ten years have provided Hopi with the chance to
 25 make our voice heard at the state legislative and at congress.
 26 Congressman Stump and his staff have been extremely helpful with
 27 Hopi issues. Our Arizona legislators, Senator John Verkamp and
 28 Representative Tom O'Halleran and Jim Sadillo also have been
 29 strong supporters of Hopi. As a result, we have been able to
 30 proceed with sorely needed education, health care, senior
 31 programs, and economic development projects. The implications
 32 of reversing ten years of progress in expressing the Hopi voice
 33 at the state and at federal levels are dire. The Navajo
 34 population on it's reservation in Arizona far out number Hopi.
 35 In fact, the Hopi constitutes small minority that is less than a
 36 tenth of the size of another minority, the Navajo. Our voice
 37 would easily be extinguished by this much larger community if we
 38 were not separately represented. Hopi access to state and
 39 federal process would inevitably disappear under the weight of
 40 Navajo interests and votes.

41 It is important to note extraordinary different
 42 cultural, spiritual identities of Navajo and Hopi. Hopi has
 43 existed at its present location for at least a thousand years.
 44 Living in our ancient villages on the mesas and dry farming on
 45 neighboring lands, our ancestors met the Spanish soldiers when
 46 they first arrived in July of 1540. When the Navajo peoples
 47 arrived in the area later, they grazed life stock and moved
 48 across lands historically claimed by the Hopi. The Navajo
 49 populations grew quickly. They expanded further and further
 50 into Hopi territory. The Hopi appeals were finally heard in

1 spelling is not readily apparent, please spell your name for the
 2 court reporter. With those simple rules in mind, we now come to
 3 the most important part of the program which is our opportunity
 4 to hear your comments and concerns about this process. As
 5 Commissioner Hall said, we are going to call on you in the order
 6 in which we received these speaker slips and so the first person
 7 is Judith Cooper.

8 MS. COOPER: My name is Judith Cooper. I
 9 represent Sedona/Verde Valley League of Women Voters and I am
 10 here to speak to you on one, I hope that you will note that the
 11 City of Sedona is in two counties and so I ask you to give that
 12 consideration and secondly, that the Verde Valley, which is the
 13 group that I represent, is presently divided amongst two
 14 districts, District 1 and District 2. So half of us are
 15 connected with one legislative area with one senator and two
 16 reps and the other half are with another senator and two reps.
 17 So, I would like to read this brief statement. The Verde Valley
 18 area represents a community of interest as defined in the
 19 legislation guiding the commission. This is true from both a
 20 geographic as well as a political point of view. The combined
 21 population of the Verde Valley communities represents a
 22 considerable political entity, over 50,000 people and we would
 23 like you to keep that in mind. We share many common interests.
 24 We urge you to respect the integrity of the Verde Valley
 25 communities and consider them as a unit. Examples of this unity
 26 include such regulatory efforts as the Verde Valley
 27 Transportation Plan, the Verde Valley Recreation Plan and the
 28 Verde Valley Open Space Plan, as well as the Middle Verde Water
 29 Group. Many of the state run programs consider the Verde Valley
 30 as a unit. I also would like to add that at present two of
 31 these area communities, Cottonwood and Camp Verde, are divided
 32 with a line for separate legislative districts literally going
 33 through the towns with no apparent logic to them at all. Also
 34 Verde Villages, an unincorporated area of 9,000 people, is also
 35 divided right down the middle for no apparent logical reason.

36 The League of Women Voters ask that municipal
 37 boundaries be kept whole in the new redistricting plan. Please
 38 respect city and town boundaries and also please note that the
 39 City of Sedona in crossing these county lines, please consider
 40 the entire city as you, in placing it in one or another
 41 legislative district and I would like to just pass that in and a
 42 booklet that would list the communities that are in the Verde
 43 Valley that might be of interest to you. And then I would like
 44 to add a personal comment and that would be my final comment, is
 45 that we really consider ourselves aligned with Northern Arizona
 46 and find that our interests and our economic goals, as well as
 47 our population and concerns of water and the environment align
 48 us very much with Northern Arizona. Thank you.

49 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. Sorry we don't
 50 have someone to come and get that.

1 Washington DC when in 1882 President Chester Arthur designated
 2 boundaries that would protect Hopi lands. A series of executive
 3 orders and congressional acts followed, aiding and expanding the
 4 Navajo reservation around the Hopi. Despite a sometimes
 5 difficult history, Hopi and Navajo have worked hard to establish
 6 a cooperative relationship on mutually critical issues such as
 7 water and resources development. The political balance fostered
 8 through separate representation in congress and in the Arizona
 9 Legislature has led to progress on issues important to both
 10 tribes; such as health care, The Little Colorado River
 11 adjudication, the relocation issues, as well as the Senior
 12 Center. Thus, our ability to create a bright future for Hopi
 13 hinges in part on our own strong representation in the political
 14 process unfettered by another contravailing interest that drowns
 15 out a smaller. We are intent upon economic development,
 16 education, delivering quality health care, and providing a
 17 bright and secure future for our people. In support of this
 18 future and continued fair access to the political process, we
 19 urge you to maintain the independent representation of Hopi in
 20 Congressional District 3 and in Arizona Legislative District 2.
 21 Qwak-hai. Thank you very much.

22 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. Next speaker
 23 is Hubert Lewis, Governor of the Hopi Village of Upper
 24 Moencopi.

25 GOVERNOR LEWIS: Yes. Good evening Mr. Elder and
 26 Mr. Hall. It's a great pleasure to come before you this
 27 evening. I am Hubert Lewis of the Upper Village of Moencopi. I
 28 am also currently the governor of the village. Many Arizonians
 29 come and go from Northern Arizona and do not realize that
 30 Moencopi is part of the Hopi reservation.

31 About 200 years ago, our ancestors came to Moencopi
 32 from arriving and founding our village as the site of a
 33 plentiful spring. It was a perfect place for farming and we
 34 continue this tradition today. Unfortunately, our ancestors did
 35 not take into account the difficulties where such a small
 36 community of interest might encounter in the 21st century
 37 political process. Moencopi is included in the Congressional
 38 District 3, but it is not included in the same Arizona
 39 Legislative District as the rest of the Hopi reservation. We
 40 are still part of Arizona Legislative District 3, which is
 41 consistently represented by Navajo legislators. The result is
 42 the Hopi people on Moencopi are engulfed by the overwhelming
 43 presence of the Navajo who largely make up the Legislative
 44 District 3. Through the Hopi tribe, we often depend on District
 45 2 Legislators to give voice to our concerns at the state level.
 46 Otherwise our legislative votes subside to the overwhelming
 47 presence and the interest of Navajo people. We have worked to
 48 continue with the Navajo Nation over the years. However, our
 49 isolation is a very small village amidst a much larger
 50 majority/minority community, frequently at odds with us, make

1 bringing our issues to the political forefront extremely
 2 difficult. As you work through the redistricting process,
 3 please include Moencopi in the same legislative district as the
 4 rest of the Hopi reservation. This will finally provide
 5 Moencopi an opportunity to participate in the political process
 6 at the federal and state level in a meaningful way. I thank you
 7 at this time and qwak-hai.

8 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. I am going to
 9 apologize in advance not only to the next speaker but to
 10 everyone else all evening whose name I may inadvertently
 11 mispronounce. With that in mind, the next speaker is Wally
 12 Youvella, Council Representative of First Mesa.

13 MR. YOUVELLA: Good evening members of the
 14 commission. My name is Wallace Youvella and I am angered of the
 15 Hopi Tribal Council. Throughout history, Hopi have witnessed
 16 the arrival of many peoples within the traditional Hopi lands
 17 stretching out from our mesas. Starting in the 1500s, Spanish
 18 arrived looking for gold. Then in the 1600s, the missionaries
 19 followed. We defended our villages on the mesas from Apache
 20 Tribes over the next 200 years. Then anglos, as well as
 21 representatives from Mexico, began arriving in the 1800s along
 22 with more missionaries. About the 1850s and 60s the Navajo and
 23 nomadic people, who grazed livestock and moved frequently in
 24 search of grazing land, began to overtake traditional Hopi
 25 land. In contrast, the Hopi's every day life was, and still is,
 linked directly to both ceremonial and cultural and farming
 activity as well as sacred sights that have remained part of
 each clans life for many centuries. Simply moving on was never
 an option for the Hopi. Thus, as to every increasing Navajo
 presence posts an increasingly larger problem for the Hopi. We
 appealed to President Chester Arthur for help in 1882, asking
 for boundaries that would control Navajo grazing activity and
 protect Hopi lands. As Chairman Taylor outlined, we fought in
 Washington over the years to win back what little we could of
 our lands from the Navajo, whose reservation is now many times
 larger than Hopi and completely surrounds us. We recently
 completed the accommodation of more than 85 percent of the
 Navajo household remaining on Hopi partitioned land as required
 by Congress in the 1996 Navajo/Hopi Settlement Act. These lands
 are a part of the Hopi reservation. We urge you to place these
 lands, all of which in the Hopi 1882 reservation, into interest
 current legislative and congressional districts. As of February
 1st, 2000 these lands are officially now under the jurisdiction
 of the Hopi Tribe. We very much want the entire Hopi
 reservation, as a community of common history, culture, and
 tradition, including the village of Moencopi to the west, to be
 consolidated into District 3 and Legislative District 2. It is
 also important to note the similarities we share with a Walapi
 and Havasupai, who are also part of these districts. Ancient
 trading partners formed alliances with each other in times of

1 in our current legislative and congressional districts, apart
 2 from Navajo, with whom we often disagree on many fundamental
 3 issues. The separate representations offers us equal footings
 4 and to participate in the foreign policy debates and measures
 5 that will effect us in many years to come. And again with my
 6 rules and responsibilities as a clan of the spider, I am doing
 7 my very best and I hope you accept our comments and listen to
 8 our comments and we'll govern our same current standings as we
 9 are today. Thank you very much and qwak-hai.

10 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 11 speaker is Ruth Kewanimpetewa.

12 MS. KEWANIMPTEWA: Good evening ladies and
 13 gentlemen, redistricting commission. My name is Ruth
 14 Kewanimpetewa. My Hopi name is-- (Hopi) --. I am full-blooded
 15 Hopi and I am a member of the snake clan. I am also the great
 16 granddaughter of the Great Chief -- (Hopi) --, founder of the
 17 Hopi Village of -- (Hopi) --, where I was born and raised. I
 18 reside there today with my husband and my three children. My
 19 children attend the local schools where I taught for 25 years
 20 before being elected to the tribal council for a two year term.
 21 I have recently been elected to the -- (Hopi) -- Community
 22 School Governing Board. It is one of the four tribally operated
 23 educational institutions on the Hopi. I am here tonight to
 24 share with you concerns that we have. These concerns support
 25 and validate our desire to maintain strong legislative and
 congressional representation. We further desire that the Hopi
 Village of Moencopi, which is presently in another opposing
 district, be concluded within our current district.

I will address education first, followed by
 health. Not too many years back, we were forced to attend
 boarding schools in Arizona neighboring states. There were no
 other alternative. We were forced to leave our homes, our
 families, and our cultures to obtain an education. I graduated
 from Granada Mission, a boarding school, my entire family did.
 Today, we have a tribally operated grant school, the Hopi
 Junior/Senior High School. Our Hopi children, my children,
 don't need to leave home for an education. They now benefit
 from staying with their families and actively participating in
 our culture while obtaining an education. This was my dream
 back then, which is a reality today. We recently opened a Hopi
 Child Care Program in-- (Hopi)--. We continue to seek funding
 for educational facilities to enable Hopi to address many
 educational issues and challenges that we face today.

Sadly, many Hopi people suffer from diabetes or
 kidney failure. My father was a diabetic. He experienced liver
 failure. I remember accompanying him to the nearest health
 facility, which was 50 miles away. We often traveled to Phoenix
 for his dialysis treatment and care. So did many others.
 Today, we are thankful for the Hopi Health Care Center which
 opened its door last May. Included is a dialysis center.

1 crisis. As varying societies attacked other villages, we each
 2 have spiritual traditions and cultural linked directly to where
 3 we are now and always have been. Such history is important in
 4 protecting the political desires and fair representations of
 5 such a comparatively small tribe, group of tribes, and
 6 population. Thank you for listening to this bit of history. I
 7 hope it helps you to understand our strong desire that our lands
 8 fall under the same congressional and legislative districts as
 9 the rest of the Hopi district. In addition, I hope that I have
 10 offered some small insight into why we are so comfortable with
 11 Havasupai and Walapi, our ancient allies, being part of these
 12 districts as well. Thank you very much qwak-hai.

13 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you.
 14 (Off the record)
 15 (On the record)

16 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Ladies and gentlemen. We
 17 apologize for the brief interruption and I would like to proceed
 18 here as quickly as possible. The next speaker is Todd
 19 Honyaoma.

20 MR. HONYAOMA: Maybe I'll stand. I speak loud
 21 enough I hope. Good evening ladies and gentlemen and members of
 22 the commission. Again my name is Todd Honyaoma. I'm a senior
 23 from the Village of Sipaulovi and I represent the Village of
 24 Sipaulovi on the Hopi Tribal Council and I am also a member of
 25 the spider clan, which I have rules and responsibilities to
 carry out as an individual for all human being, animals, and so
 forth which is water, food, and any kind of nourishment that we
 can give and I shouldn't be here tonight. We have a ceremony
 going on, but I believe that this is just as important as our
 ceremony that is going to be happening this weekend. So I had to
 more or less excuse myself from the kiva to attend this meeting
 and make myself known and my voice known to the public and to
 the commission also, but again thank you for the opportunity to
 address you this evening.

Again, my name is Todd and I sit on the Hopi
 Tribe's Water Rights Task Team. I am the chairman of the Water
 Rights Task Team and we deal with the Little Colorado River
 adjudication which was brought up earlier and my purpose is to
 emphasize to you the importance of your decisions congressional
 and legislative districts that can make it in the health and
 welfare of the Hopi people. These are important issues such as
 water promise to have an major impact on Hopi. Water, for
 example, lies in the heart of Hopi culture, religion, and our
 traditions which we still practice as of today.

To the Hopi, ground water is very sacred, but our
 ground water is effected by many, not just Hopi. Competing
 interests call for alternative uses which is unacceptable to the
 Hopi. Our ground water is just one issue that demonstrates how
 vulnerable we are to loud debates where we may be smaller in
 number, but strong in belief. We ask that redistricting keep us

1 However, due to lengthy licensing processes, the center can only
 2 service several patients. The challenge is to offer all Hopi
 3 dialysis patients local service so they don't have to travel
 4 over a 100 miles, three to four times a week to maintain their
 5 health. Hopi continues to face many challenges of the 21st
 6 century.

7 Our access to the political process and
 8 representation at both the state and federal level, unfettered
 9 by a larger Navajo population, has finally given Hopi a viable
 10 chance to be heard. Our District 2 representatives and our
 11 District 3 congressmen have been most instrumental in
 12 orchestrating and meeting the needs of Hopi. Access to this
 13 political process of the United States and the State of Arizona
 14 has made the difference in both health and education. We
 15 appreciate your willingness to hear and ponder our concerns.
 16 Our desire is to maintain our current legislative and
 17 congressional representation. Inclusion of the Hopi Village of
 18 Moencopi will make the Hopi communities contiguous and
 19 geographically compact. I sincerely urge you to preserve our
 20 separate voice. Our strong voice is that the state and the
 21 national level determines our ability to provide our people with
 22 quality education and health care. I am only one voice, but
 23 speak for many Hopi voices, and I want to thank you for you
 24 time. As-qua-li.

25 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 speaker is Ruby James.

MS. JAMES: I am Ruby James. I am from the Village
 of -- (Hopi)-- and I represent the elder's council of the Hopi
 Tribe and I am glad to be here tonight. The Hopi's know no
 other home but the present one. Our mesa, rocky plateaus and
 canyons defines us. These places hold our sacred shrines, our
 spiritual homes and the spirits of our ancestors. Our dream for
 the future resides here as well. Our voices as Hopi elders
 speak not only for the wisdom of the past and its tradition, but
 to the future. We have experienced much and to share this with
 those that follow.

Redistricting is important to us. We know that our
 state and federal government must hear us if we are to provide a
 promising future filled with opportunity for our children, our
 grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. We are strong and
 enduring people. We are surrounded by over a 100,000 Navajos
 with tradition, history, and culture differ greatly from ours.
 Though we may be much smaller in number, our voices carry with
 them important leads and hopes for the future. We are grateful
 that our congressmen and state legislators has heard the Hopi
 voices separate and apart from the much much larger Navajo
 Nation. Our representatives have listened and responded on
 important issues like health care and better schools. We urge
 you to help us move forward and maintain our access to the
 government process that is so important to our children's future

1 and our home.
 2 Tonight I have with me elders and each elder will
 3 present to members of the board of commissioners and members of
 4 the podium an ear of corn. To us, corn represents life and
 5 tonight the desire to move forward with the redistricting
 6 process in good faith.
 7 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you.
 8 MR. RIVERA: I don't think this qualifies under
 9 the gift provision, so I don't think you have to report it.
 10 COMMISSIONER HALL: This is probably worth more
 11 than you think.
 12 MR. RIVERA: Thank you. I'm sure it is.
 13 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. I appreciate
 14 that very meaningful gesture. The next speaker is Daryn
 15 Melvin.
 16 MR. MELVIN: I hope I speak loud enough. Good
 17 evening ladies and gentlemen. My name is Daryn Melvin and I am
 18 here tonight speaking on behalf of the Hopi youth speaker of the
 19 Moencopi Tribe. We the Hopi youth appreciate the opportunity to
 20 bring before you the concerns that are a result of the
 21 redistricting issue, as it will in large effect the future of
 22 the Hopi people.
 23 Future. Webster's Dictionary defines future as a
 24 time yet to come. In that time yet to come it is us the youth
 25 of the Hopi that will uphold and strengthen the integrity and
 26 sovereignty of the Hopi Nation. The future look forward to
 27 participating in elections to decide who will serve us as our
 28 elected legislative and congressional representatives, possibly
 29 even inspiring one of us to run for an office. Being over
 30 shadowed by a larger tribe will diminish our aspiration of
 31 accomplishing this feat, winning an electoral seat in the
 32 legislature. It is crucial that a larger tribe should not
 33 dominate the Hopi having their concerns considered secondary to
 34 any other because of size. It is also substantial to our future
 35 that we have a separate and meaningful voice in the Arizona
 36 Legislature and in Washington. Thus, this new voice will help
 37 us seek the economic opportunities, health care, and education
 38 so necessary to our future.
 39 For instance in the rain forests, you see tall lush
 40 green trees that are like an umbrella casting vast shadows on
 41 the forest floors. There you will find small shrubs scavenging
 42 for their much needed sunlight absorbing every ray that might
 43 shine through the canopy, waiting for any opportunity it gets to
 44 become just as great as those above. In this concept we all
 45 have the potential to become something great, seeking an
 46 opportunity to better their people in any way possible. All
 47 that is needed is a chance. Thank you. Qwak-hai.
 48 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you for these comments I
 49 would just like to welcome the two folks that are at the Keams
 50 Canyon Video Center and the one young lady at Ganado. Thanks

1 to have representations that is going to take that into
 2 consideration in terms of the needs of rural areas. I think
 3 that certainly the challenge is going to be when you begin to
 4 modify the lines as making sure that the cities within Coconino
 5 County will not be split. I would not like to see that happen
 6 and also would like to see the Navajo and Hopi communities,
 7 their voices be represented and heard. And we can't forget in
 8 Coconino County, we also have a significant Hispanic population
 9 and would like for that to be taken into consideration, but
 10 especially just the issues related to isolation to sparsity
 11 populated area.
 12 You know that Coconino County is the second largest
 13 county in the nation. Geographically that our population is
 14 fairly small and so we have those issues related to pockets of
 15 community in very rural areas. So I would say that in my
 16 estimation that it would be our primary concern to make sure
 17 that we have appropriate representations that would take our
 18 rural concerns both at the legislative level, state level, and
 19 as well as the congressional level. Thank you.
 20 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you.
 21 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Our next speaker is Stacie
 22 Wagner.
 23 MS. WAGNER: Although I know it may make your job
 24 more difficult, I would ask that you take the concerns of
 25 Chairman Taylor, the elders, members of the council, the youth
 26 council of the Hopi, as well as the Navajo into consideration.
 27 I noted that that is going to be a difficult proposition
 28 considering our geographical specifications here, but in
 29 Northern Arizona we do have an enormous diversity in cultures
 30 that we try to respect and preserve. I would ask, because I
 31 want something too, that this council would make sure that we
 32 are represented fairly. You know currently our population, our
 33 representation in Maricopa I believe is like three to one, if
 34 not more and unfortunately that does burden us in getting our
 35 issues, such as preserving our green spaces, covering our dirt
 36 roads, having stop lights, more difficult funding etcetera at
 37 the state and congressional levels and I would simply ask that
 38 if we have to have 100,000 out of Maricopa, let's have 100,000
 39 out of Coconino County. Thank you.
 40 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 41 speaker is Bruce Bennett, I believe it's Green.
 42 MR. GREEN: Thank you council for being here. I
 43 appreciate you. You got a major task like you said you are
 44 going to end up in court somewhere but for someone who came up
 45 here in 1966 to go to school I have lived here ever since.
 46 As an army brat that traveled the US, I would come
 47 up and I know you guys are going to have a tough job. I agree
 48 with the Hopi for not wanting to feel buried amongst the
 49 Navajo. In my years of living up here, I've had Hopi roommates,
 50 I've had Navajo roommates and I've worked on Hopi water issues

1 for coming. I don't think there is anybody at Prescott, but we
 2 wanted you to know that we know you are there and hopefully you
 3 can hear okay and we also welcome your input.
 4 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Do they have the
 5 possibility of speaking to us from the remote location?
 6 MS. PARKER: Yes. They will announce it over the
 7 intercom.
 8 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Do any of you wish to
 9 speak to us?
 10 COMMISSIONER HALL: Good choice. In Ganado, did you
 11 want to speak? I can't hear you.
 12 MS. TRACEY: I would like to make a comment, but I
 13 haven't filled out the right form yet.
 14 MR. RIVERA: She can't speak.
 15 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Under the circumstances, I
 16 think that is okay. Why don't you just spell your name for the
 17 reporter and go ahead and speak at this time.
 18 MS. TRACEY: My name is Harriet Tracey. I'm
 19 Navajo and I reside in Ganado and I would just like to make a
 20 comment on what I've been hearing from the Hopi. I think the
 21 trend now in the United States is for all Indian tribes to work
 22 together for economic development and to enhance our educational
 23 program and our health program. And I think we heard from the
 24 commissioners earlier that there is going to be no partiality in
 25 considering new districting lines. I don't know what the stand
 26 of Navajo Nation Government is on the redistricting lines, but
 27 personally you know, we should all work together and I don't
 28 know see why Hopi's and Navajo's can't be in the same district
 29 and be more powerful in requesting funding for improved health
 30 care and improved education. That is all I need to say.
 31 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you Harriet. The
 32 next speaker is Liz Archuleta.
 33 MS. ARCHULETA: Thank you. I wanted to make sure
 34 to state that I am representing myself. The Coconino County
 35 Board of Supervisors will be talking on Monday and issuing an
 36 official statement in the form of a letter to the commission and
 37 so please expect that shortly within a week.
 38 I wanted to talk a little bit about the communities
 39 of interest, specifically rural communities and rural interests.
 40 We often hear in the rural areas that we are competing with the
 41 State of Maricopa and we feel that quite a bit in the rural
 42 communities. There is definitely some incongruences when it
 43 comes to our needs in the rural areas versus what people
 44 experience in Maricopa County and the urban areas. And I would
 45 like to give you an example that one of our supervisors used a
 46 little bit earlier and that was that in the urban areas there is
 47 an issue of building a light rail system and that is a concern
 48 that their transportation concerns. Where in Coconino County,
 49 we are concerned about putting gravel on dirt roads or pavement
 50 on dirt roads and there is a disconnect between that and we need

1 regarding pumping water for Peabody Coal. I've worked with the
 2 Navajos that want to stay and fight the relocation.
 3 As an army brat, I was Minnesota born and army
 4 raised, but I consider Flagstaff my home. I have a home at the
 5 other end of campus and it's been an interesting 23 years with
 6 as many roommates that I've had, but I have also been arrested
 7 for helping the Havasupai to try to prevent a nuclear uranium
 8 mine being opened just south east of Tucson. I am a Vietnam
 9 Vet and I wondered why sometimes I survived and bulletproof vest
 10 they told me over 33 years ago about today and yet I ended up in
 11 Peter Jennings Book of the Century as the one Vet pictured in
 12 the book -- and my hearings -- why am I here today? Maybe to be
 13 here to ask, like the one young lady at Ganado, unity in the
 14 community. I would like to see us say we have a -- I understand
 15 and I understand the Native Americans about their voting being
 16 diluted if they are in a situation where they are split in the
 17 design of the five to one, but I think that like Stacie said, we
 18 need to have to total rural representations. We don't need
 19 these metropolitan power in Phoenix. Thank you folks.
 20 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. Next speaker
 21 is Anita McFarlane.
 22 MS. MCFARLANE: Thank you Mr. Chairman. I am Anita
 23 McFarlane, vice mayor of Sedona and I won't repeat what Ms.
 24 Cooper from the League of Women Voters said. She mentioned many
 25 things about Sedona. I would like to say we are in two
 26 counties. We would like to remain in one district. We would
 27 not like to be split. In addition, going north up through Oak
 28 Creek Canyon, we would like to keep that area in the same
 29 district as the City of Sedona. We do very definitely feel that
 30 we have a community of interest with all the Verde Valley and
 31 with the Flagstaff and the Northern Arizona area. So I would
 32 like to request that you consider that. We also have water
 33 issues which along with the Flagstaff because of much of our
 34 water comes down through that area and so I would like to
 35 suggest that you look at possibly making the Mingus Mountains a
 36 geographical feature that would make part of our district and
 37 with that, I'll let you go on to the next speaker. Thank you
 38 very much.
 39 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 40 speaker is Ellie Bauer.
 41 MS. BAUER: Good evening members of the
 42 commission. Can you hear me? I too can speak louder if I have
 43 to. I'm a council member in Clarkdale, which is part of the
 44 Verde Valley. What I have to say is as an individual since our
 45 council has not had an opportunity to discuss the maps that we
 46 have received yet and I'm sure that a letter will be forthcoming
 47 after we do have that discussion. I would like to support Ms.
 48 Cooper's conditions about of the Verde Valley. The Verde Valley
 49 is learning how to be a community of many municipalities and
 50 unincorporated areas. We are learning to work together and we

1 are doing an awfully good job of it. I hope that as a district
 2 it is not split particularly in municipalities in those small
 3 outlining, unincorporated areas and I personally do support the
 4 notion of having all of Sedona as part of one district. I have
 5 a concern with looking at Northern Arizona as an option in the
 6 way that it was defined by my dear friend and colleague from
 7 Sedona. Mingus Mountain creates enough of a problem for the
 8 county and for the area and it would only exacerbate that problem
 9 by making that an definitive line of district separations. It
 10 would behoove all of us within our county to work better
 11 together and that certainly wouldn't be one of the ways to go
 12 about doing that. With that in mind, thank you for coming here.

13 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 14 speaker is Michael Bluff.

15 MR. BLUFF: My name is Mike Bluff. I'm also on
 16 the Clarkdale Town Council, but again like most elected that are
 17 here tonight, I speak as an individual. I don't speak on behalf
 18 of the council. I too agree, and I'll keep my comments short
 19 because of the this, I agree with Ms. Cooper, Ms. Ellie Bauer,
 20 Ms. McFarlane relative to the Verde Valley being a community and
 21 a community of interest. And I think it's important that it
 22 stays that way. Sedona unfortunately has been split in the past
 23 and I think that needs to be fixed. Question really is who gets
 24 Sedona and who gets the Verde Valley? Does it go into one
 25 district maybe up into Coconino County and Northern Arizona does
 26 or does it really stay with the Yavapai County. The suggestion
 27 that Mingus Mountain be used as a boundary line, I'm not in
 28 favor of and not to repeat what has been said, but that mountain
 29 should not be used to divide us. It should be used as a bridge
 30 work to solve problems regionally. I think that the Verde
 31 Valley and the regional issues that it faces is more aligned
 32 with the western part of Yavapai County than with Northern
 33 Arizona and the Flagstaff area. Thank you very much.

34 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Our next speaker is
 35 Lavelle McCoy.

36 MR. MCCOY: Yes, members of commission and good
 37 evening and good evening to the members of the audience. I wear
 38 many hats, but this evening I represent myself and wish to make
 39 comments. As you've heard before, the issue of communities of
 40 interest and in that regard, we've heard some comments regarding
 41 the issues as far as the Verde Valley, as far as Sedona, and I
 42 would like to at least express my opinion there that the
 43 affinity that is there, aligns more with Northern Arizona than I
 44 believe it does with the western Yavapai County or with the
 45 southern part of the state. You know and I find that you know
 46 that we have more of a common interest with that geographical
 47 area than we do with, for example, with Gila County, which is in
 48 the Payson area. So I have some concerns there as far as how
 49 the redistricting process would be aligning us with Gila County
 50 versus aligning us with the Verde Valley.

1 whoever we are. We all our special people and we are a holy
 2 people. We are here together as common people to discuss, to be
 3 treated fairly, equally and that is what we are asking. So,
 4 with all this requests I stand here I would like to ask my
 5 brothers, sisters, the Hopi tribe, I hope some day we will come
 6 back together and work together to improve our reservation and
 7 that we help and support each other.

8 I would like to suggest that if Mohave County, I
 9 know Mohave wants to be part of west Phoenix, fine I guess. I
 10 don't think the rest of Northern Arizona wants to be connected
 11 to Phoenix. I would like very much for the fair to add the rest
 12 of Apache County back to our district. That is where the
 13 division is. There is a cut off and by Ganado and I'm asking
 14 that the whole block of the Apache County should not be split
 15 and that the reason why is that I even include the Walapai Tribe,
 16 the reservation, back to just the new district is being formed.
 17 That will be a better assured that the Native Americans in the
 18 Northern Arizona will have a voting block and that's what I
 19 would like to discuss here and thank you for listening and --
 20 (Navajo)--

21 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 22 speaker is Aresta LaRusso.

23 MS. LARUSSO: My name is Aresta LaRusso and I
 24 reside in Flagstaff and I'm a member of Navajo and a long life
 25 Northern Arizona resident and I guess I was looking at the paper
 26 the other day and I was looking at the legislative district and
 27 the congressional, the draft, I guess the draft of it and I have
 28 a request that the Navajo Nation of the Coconino should not be
 29 split from Apache and Navajo County. I think as the residents
 30 on the reservation, their representations, and their voting
 31 blocks will be diminished. Also, I don't think, I think it's
 32 just north of Windowrock where the lines are drawn to be part of
 33 a different congressional district than the rest of Navajo
 34 Nation and I don't agree with that also, and also the rural
 35 areas too. I guess we should, I don't know I guess be more
 36 equally represented than the metropolitan areas down south. And
 37 also listening to the Hopi people, I would also like to ask that
 38 you respect their wishes and also respect Navajo wishes where
 39 Navajo Nation wants to be one congressional district and one in
 40 the same legislative district also. That's it.

41 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. Next speaker
 42 is Matt Ryan.

43 MR. RYAN: I'm going to have difficulty standing
 44 up, but I will speak up. I am a Coconino County Supervisor and
 45 too do not make a representation of the entire board who will
 46 come together on Monday. The repetitive of the process makes it
 47 difficult to analyze this right now. I'm sure you can
 48 appreciate from your other meetings it's a matter of community
 49 uniqueness and fairness that you're seeking to do and that you
 50 are hoping that you will do and yet we have a lot of diversity

1 Now the other issue that I find of concern is as it
 2 pertains to rural communities, and you know and I believe that
 3 rural communities should not be divided. Somehow they have to
 4 be you know included as a single unit rather than divided. You
 5 heard earlier comments about how the lines have divided
 6 Cottonwood and Camp Verde and the Verde Valley and you know
 7 really those communities should not be divided when it comes to
 8 determining the representation for those communities within the
 9 legislative bodies of legislature and Congress. That does
 10 complete my comments.

11 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 12 speaker is Louise Yellowman.

13 MS. YELLOWMAN: I would like to welcome the
 14 special redistricting committee, lawyers, and all the special
 15 people here, friends. Just like Lavelle said, I wear many hats,
 16 but I wear many scarves, but being a Navajo woman, and a mother,
 17 a wife, a grandmother of seven beautiful grandkids, a former
 18 teacher, a business women, and also now sitting on the board of
 19 Coconino County and I would like to speak just like Liz said, as
 20 an individual here tonight. I do have a great concern about
 21 this redistricting the lines they are drawing.

22 Today I was able to get a hold of the paper and saw
 23 that the lines, the lines, the line goes all the way to Bell
 24 Road from Northern Arizona to Bell Road and in Maricopa County
 25 in Phoenix. So that worries me. The rural votes and voice
 26 would be lost to Phoenix Metropolitan area. All rural people
 27 have more in common with each other politically than they do
 28 with people in Phoenix. We have crucial issues and state
 29 issues, such as water adjudication, and upgrading transportation
 30 system that can better support the level of tourism that the
 31 rural area so desperately need to survive for survival. Our
 32 representative cannot be expected to fight for our rights for
 33 water. For water and funding go a huge chunk of their
 34 constituents in Phoenix and also Navajo divided. I don't
 35 understand what people think. The people what do they think the
 36 people in Ganado have in common with people in Tucson. We do
 37 have a great difference in the way of life just like the Hopi
 38 Tribe stated. They got their cultural, spiritual and doing
 39 things are very different. Being a representative as a Navajo
 40 woman to the Coconino County, I always say to my constituents
 41 and my board member, I say, when I come to Flagstaff I put my
 42 high heels and I come prepared, polish my English and be able to
 43 speak English. Then when I go back to the reservation, I put my
 44 moccasins and speak Navajo, try to polish my Navajo language and
 45 it is like day and night of representations. That is why I am
 46 saying in Phoenix Metropolitan Area, on the reservation, in the
 47 rural area, and in Northern Arizona are totally different. So I
 48 do have a concern the way this that the lines are drawn and I
 49 just would like to say that tonight we are all here together.
 50 We are here. We are put on earth by our creator, whoever that,

1 here.

2 I have seen the advantage of being in two different
 3 districts as a county in that you have two different
 4 representatives and there is a virtue but there is a draw back.
 5 Sometimes you get a water gallon effect. Although issues that I
 6 have seen and common themes that we see -- I hope the rural
 7 areas, you are going to hear over and over again as you have
 8 heard is that rural versus metro and an example of this that
 9 hasn't been mentioned tonight is Northern Arizona and a lot of
 10 our federal issues.

11 We have the National forest. We have the National
 12 Parks, PLM Lands, Native American's concerns. These are a lot
 13 of the concerns that the metro areas do not have at the federal
 14 level. When we get to the state level and local concerns, water
 15 has been mentioned, environment. The common theme that you see
 16 in Northern Arizona is that we have the medium sized cities and
 17 smaller towns, remote homes, financing becomes difficult. We
 18 have great distances. Again that rural theme that we have. As
 19 a board we are listening tonight. We will give you a position
 20 in the future. Thank you for your time.

21 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. Next speaker
 22 is Dean Slavens.

23 MR. SLAVENS: Yes, my name is Dean Slavens. I am
 24 the mayor of the City of Page. In case you don't know where
 25 Page is if you go to north on Highway 89 and before you almost
 26 get to Utah that is where Page is.

27 When you start redistricting and so forth, keep in
 28 mind that we have a really good relationship with our Navajo
 29 brothers and sisters to the east and to the north. We have had
 30 very little voice in our community in the state. Sometimes our
 31 legislative leaders don't even live in our district. They live
 32 in Maricopa County. Maricopa County sometimes winds up with one
 33 or two extra legislators which is not fair for us. I don't
 34 think the City of Page really cares where we are, but we would
 35 like for our voice to be loud enough for us to be heard, but we
 36 don't mind us being a portion of the reservation. Like we say,
 37 we get along good with our Navajo brothers and sisters outside
 38 the reservation. Wherever we are, the 7,000 people that live
 39 there need to have a loud enough voice and right now we cannot
 40 be heard. Thank you.

41 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Okay. Thank you. The
 42 next speaker is David Maurer.

43 MR. MAURER: It is David Maurer and I am President
 44 of the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce. Our chamber for your
 45 information is 975 members strong, made up of businesses from
 46 primarily the Flagstaff area and many in Northern Arizona.
 47 Thank you members of the commission for the work that you are
 48 doing. It is appreciated and we appreciate you holding this
 49 meeting up in Flagstaff.

50 As your work is a work in progress so is our

1 position like many others here this evening. Let me tell you
 2 where I believe we are headed as a chamber and I want to limit
 3 my remarks tonight to our state legislative districts which is
 4 what we have been talking about the most. These comments have
 5 been made by previous speakers, so I'll be brief. I believe we
 6 will be interested most in a district that preserves Flagstaff
 7 in tact, in one district, rather than splitting it. Like many of
 8 our previous speakers, particularly those from Sedona and Page,
 9 I think we would like to see a the district that preserves those
 10 boundaries. We do feel an affinity to those parts of our
 11 states. I was interested and pleased actually to see your
 12 comments earlier in the presentation regarding geographically
 13 compact areas of the map that is currently been presented for a
 14 district that included Flagstaff, going as far as Globe/Miami to
 15 the south probably stretches the definition of geographically
 16 compact. From Page to the north to that southern boundary would
 17 be roughly six hours driving and that is difficult for us to
 18 comprehend and understand. Again all those comments have been
 19 made by previous speakers, but I think that the chamber
 20 is headed at this point with regard to this point with regard to
 21 our district. Thank you.

22 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. Next name is
 23 Al Raymond.

24 MR. RICHMOND: How about Al Richmond?
 25 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: That could be it. Thank
 you. I apologize.

MR. RICHMOND: Like a little town over there in
 Virginia.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I see it now. Al
 Richmond.

MR. RICHMOND: First I would like to commend all
 of you for accepting this task which you cannot possibly please
 everyone. When this is all over, you are going to be praise and
 nullified. I hope it's more of a praise then the
 nullification. But as Liz Archuleta mentioned Coconino is the
 second largest county in the United States. Put that in a
 little more perspective, that county is larger than nine of our
 states. Does that ring a bell? Okay. But due to population
 density, we find ourselves in many ways subservient to the state
 of Maricopa. If you don't believe the low population density,
 we didn't even make your chart. So we are out here. We are
 rural and they are urban. And so as a point in this we just
 went -- we are trying to establish a railroad system in the City
 Williams and this is rural development in its finest form. Our
 senators and legislature work very hard for us and we got the
 bill passed in both the House and the Senate and those people
 that voted for us, we had a wide diversity and it included a lot
 of people out of Maricopa and Pinal Counties. However, the
 twelve people that voted against us, ten of them were from
 Maricopa County and two of them were from Tucson. That might

1 heard that before, but right now there is somewhat of a division
 2 of us versus them in Yavapai County, the Verde versus the
 3 Prescott side. And I agree with earlier questions that if we
 4 create any type of a boundary then it is going to enhance a
 5 fight between the two and I think it needs to do something that
 6 brings them together instead. I think that the biggest thing
 7 that we heard from the constituents from the Verde Valley and
 8 that is the confusion issue. And again, we have those current
 9 boundaries that separate the middle of neighborhoods and it's
 10 got the voters confused and that is very hard for us when we are
 11 trying to encourage the people to vote.

12 Along with the congressional issues, I want to
 13 applaud your attempts to respect county boundaries in the first
 14 draft of the maps that I have seen. I would like to ask that
 15 you in the congressional district drawing really try hard to
 16 keep the rural issues. Again there is a pretty nice one on the
 17 west side of Arizona, but then it loops us into the metropolitan
 18 area down around Tolleson. I think, I just ran some numbers off
 19 a census and if we pulled in La Paz and Mohave County and added
 20 that to the Northern Arizona Council of Governments Regions that
 21 would get us within 200,000 of the figure you are attempting to
 22 reach. Right now, the Northern Arizona Council of Governments
 23 is made up of Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Yavapai Counties. So if
 24 we added Yuma and La Paz or Mohave and La Paz, it would give us
 25 a nice rural Northern Arizona district. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 speaker and we only have three speakers left here. If anybody
 feels they want to speak, please try to get us one of these
 cards as soon as possible. Three more speakers, then we will
 have a brief question and answer and conclude. Next speaker is
 Doree Christensen.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Thank you. I appreciate the
 opportunity to say a few words. I'm from the town of Jerome,
 but I am speaking for myself tonight and I am also on the
 Yavapai Advisory Committee which has been working across the
 county on water issues, but this is strictly for myself. I
 believe the most important aspect of the redistricting process
 is that the legislature has fair and equal representation from
 all the people from the legislative district. This means that
 those people must have not only resources and issues in common,
 but also must have values including, minority and long term
 visions in common.

Right now, I understand our county's boundaries
 might double as a legislative district. I think this would be a
 serious mistake for the Verde Valley. Our Valley has one
 supervisor out of three grouped with the Prescott/Prescott
 Valley area and the current dividers of the Prescott/Verde
 Valley area to deal often with consequences and decisions that
 we can't control. Case in point, the recent division by the
 board of supervisors, two to one against the Verde Valley,

1 give you another idea of another chore you are facing.
 2 I do believe that municipal boundaries must remain
 3 in tact. We cannot go about splitting up communities. Sedona
 4 has lived through this horror for many many years just between
 5 Yavapai and Coconino Counties. I won't go into the Verde
 6 Valley. Judith covered that rather well, but they are
 7 traditional Northern Arizona. They consider themselves Northern
 8 Arizona. They don't belong -- nothing needs to be done to
 9 remove them from that stature. The redistricting, we need to
 10 keep Northern Arizona a viable entity. Please keep in mind that
 11 our representatives need to speak for us. We don't need the
 12 Maricopa County continuously speaking for us. We need our
 13 people speaking for us and this is the way we would like to keep
 14 it. Thank you very much.

15 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Next speaker is Chip
 16 Davis.

17 MR. DAVIS: Thank you. First of all I want to
 18 tell you I don't envy your itinerary for the next ten days. I
 19 think if you have heard and you will hear anything, there are
 20 two messages. One is keep the Verde Valley and communities
 21 united and in one district and two, rural Arizona really wants
 22 to have a voice and we hate to be diluted in any district
 23 whether legislative or being included with metropolitan areas
 24 which we have a hard time competing and very little in common.

25 I have tried to analyze what is going to be the
 best position for Yavapai County District 3, which is the Verde
 valley. And under the current system, we have five districts it
 has an advantage. We can go to the capital and talk to ten
 house representatives or five senators, but on the downside of
 that, we have a very diluted version of representation and it's
 hard to get people to really carry the ball for our issues. I
 think that first and foremost is to take all personalities out
 of this because these redistricting lines are going to last for
 a long time and that is why I've tried to join the argument of
 joining Flagstaff and I don't see a lot of problem with the far
 reaches of Northern Arizona. I think that the Verde Valley
 would be so insignificant in that particular legislative
 district that if we didn't elect the right person, our issues
 would never be heard or considered. If we stay with Yavapai
 County as a district as ourselves, we actually do have a lot of
 things in common. Prescott is the capital of the county, the
 county seat. We have zoning issues. We have meetings every two
 weeks that are county wide. Every other week we are in
 Prescott, every other two weeks they are in the Verde Valley. I
 think that if you split the Verde Valley off from the Prescott
 area the likelihood of the Prescott district introducing
 legislation that could adversely effect the Verde Valley or
 consider legislative issues that never include the concerns of
 the Verde Valley are much more likely. If we are separated from
 Yavapai County, it's going to create further division. You've

1 demonstrates a high level of consideration toward the big
 2 county. Basically implying the Verde will be impacted by such a
 3 an overdeveloped Yavapai County becoming a district which would
 4 totally comply the Verde Valleys ability to have its concerns
 5 and issues heard. That is how I feel about it.

6 If on the other hand, the Verde Valley would be
 7 encompassed, it would make much more sense to me for several
 8 reasons. One, the transportation ordinarily on 89A which
 9 directly connects to the Flagstaff Arizona area is a close
 10 economic link. Two, the two areas for tourism is an economic
 11 link between the two areas with a highway based on slow
 12 development and taken care of the depleting body that attracts
 13 there. The geological Black Hills separate the Verde geological
 14 national boundary between District 4 neighboring water including
 15 Oak Creek. Which brings me to my last point.

16 I believe that lack of water should be included
 17 within a district. How we handle our water resources now and in
 18 the future, correlates the quality of life we will have in
 19 Arizona in the future, good long term deepening of available and
 20 limitations of natural recourses, like water, as well as a
 21 coming together of similar values that allow a common voice.
 22 Thank you.

23 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 24 speaker is Kee Yazzie Mann.

25 MR. MANN: Good evening chairman and the members of
 the commissioners. I would like to thank you for coming to
 Flagstaff. I see your schedule, but there is nothing scheduled
 for Navajo Nation. We have a college in Tuba City and I will
 like to just ask the commission to consider scheduling a hearing
 somewhere in that remote area.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I do say we have a meeting
 scheduled next Monday night in Windowrock.

MR. MANN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: And both of us intend to
 be there.

MR. MANN: I have a comment that I would like to
 make at this time.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Please.

MR. MANN: As we all know that the United States
 is leading, is the leader, in killing people and also of
 building jails in the United States. They are not making too
 much money or setting money aside for the education. As we all
 know, the United States Government is also continuous to work
 it's way towards Native American in as far as called the
 society. We don't get enough money, poor people don't get
 enough money. Poor people are being set aside.

For future of development I ask the commissioners
 to consider; number 1, continue to have the Apache County,
 Navajo County and also the Coconino County to not be split a
 part. I would also like to ask to the commissioner to consider

1 us poor people to help us in educating our children. I have
 2 been away from school for 20 years and have got back in school
 3 in 1998 and I am presently a senior in criminal justice. I will
 4 be getting my degree in December. I have learned a lot. I
 5 could say a lot of things that the government or any government
 6 setting, Native American being avoided to educate their kids, to
 7 educate the elderly, to educate whoever may be because funding
 8 is lacking. I believe the commissioners should consider that
 9 carefully and consider the money, consider building more
 10 education, instead of building jail for some prisoners. I
 11 believe we can. We are all in this endeavor. We need to build
 12 more education. We need to build more building for education.
 13 I don't see any reason. Why the old man was saying recently
 14 that the line that the new district will be going into Phoenix.
 15 I see that it is not fair. I believe that the lines should be
 16 drawn partially and with due process and also with all
 17 fairness. I thank you very much.

18 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. We have one
 19 last speaker and if anybody else wants to speak let us get
 20 notified right away. The last speaker is Andy Fernandez.

21 MR. FERNANDEZ: I guess I can speak loud enough.
 22 My name is Andy Fernandez. I'm a born native resident of this
 23 community. I don't have anything prepared, but I have written a
 24 few things down that I want to present to you. I've been in the
 25 county for a few different offices in this area and I actually
 myself am a public informant. Sometimes the media doesn't do
 just for the public and this is for the public being able to
 assimilate the appropriate information. Now I prepared several
 issues that have been brought up. I concur with Lavelle and
 Stacie and a few other individuals on several issues and
 communities that are already incorporated they need to be left
 to themselves as a community and let them bring up their ideas
 to help them be more involved to address these issues.

Now we have Mingus, Prescott, Camp Verde, Sedona
 all these in my perspective belong in the Northern Arizona area
 in that district. Now we can have that as the northern district
 and divide that appropriately to an appropriate number. I say
 that here we have a situation that needs to be addressed. Now
 we have rural areas and we need equal and appropriate things
 that will assist in a betterment of all the community. I
 believe that town hall meetings are the most appropriate venue
 to address these concerns. That is like use the auditorium so
 we can have decent seating and see everybody and get to see who
 is speaking and what their perspective is. These meetings must
 also be broadcast through all media sources. The public should
 then have the opportunity to express these concerns as well as
 suggestions to quantify the situation. I say there are a lot of
 people in the state and there are a lot of people out there that
 have very intellectual ideas and not everyone on the board has
 all the answers. I say it's good to hear from everybody out

1 speakers registered. Next speaker is Caroline Berggren.

MS. BERGGREN: I'm Caroline. I reside in
 2 Flagstaff. I also would like to very much thank this commission
 3 for the hard work it's doing. This has got to be mind boggling
 4 sometimes for each of you and you do have my respect and given
 5 the amount of effort and the listening skills required to get
 6 through these meetings. I'm very pleased you are here and I'm
 7 pleased that so many of us have had the opportunity to speak. I
 8 will be very quick. I would like to say that I was in Northern
 9 Phoenix yesterday trying to find my way on the new 101, in and
 10 out and it is indeed light years, what happens in Northern
 11 Phoenix and those communities and what happens up here. I
 12 recently lived in the San Francisco Bay area for 25 years before
 13 moving here. I can remember, even though that has somewhat
 14 changed coming up here after a two and a half hour trip late at
 15 night from Phoenix, and thinking, "Boy I live in a little
 16 community in the mountains, don't I?" In fact, I do live in a
 17 little community in the mountains with its own growing concerns
 18 and with very special considerations given our neighbors, Native
 19 Americans. I think it is really essential on a cultural level
 20 as well as a political level, that we pay attention to what is
 21 unique in our areas and that we give representative voice. We
 22 have too many times in our country, in too many areas in our
 23 country overlooked what is unique. And we have been insensitive
 24 too often about what those people who have been under
 25 represented have in fact, as a stake in our political process.
 We are in a position when we make those rules, because I'm
 learning through political work, that once we makes those rules
 they stick around for a long time. And I that we need to be
 very sensitive about the issues of Native Americans and let
 their voices be heard in a way that makes sense to them. They
 have their own communities. Their have their own history. They
 have their own issues. As an anglo, I would like to say that I
 very much support what they are saying rather than what some of
 my views are on who should get along with who and about why that
 community should get along with that community. I think these
 are issues that we can't know about and that we need to pay
 attention to the many people that come tonight and given voice
 to these issues. Again I would like to say it's light years
 from North Phoenix, even though I love to go shopping there, to
 the rural area of Northern Arizona and I have been delighted in
 the five years that I have lived here to see what a strong
 political process is happening in Coconino County and Northern
 Arizona and there are voices that are being heard. Whereas when
 I first moved, here I felt kind of like "Boy Maricopa, what are
 you going to do?" And I feel that this redistricting measure,
 as it now stands, would include us in that in a way that the
 unique characters of our community will be lost. Thank you very
 much for being here it is really appreciated and you don't have
 to come back five times, maybe once.

1 there and it's good to get a proper perspective and use the
 2 ideology of the people involved.

Now I believe that we need many meetings, many
 numerous amount of meetings, in order to go -- excuse me. We
 3 have to address this issue by having a numerous amount of
 4 meetings in each area, not just once skimming over the top.
 5 Therefore, basically you are not really addressing the issue
 6 because you are only getting certain information and you are not
 7 exactly acquiring the full scope of the situation. So, I would
 8 personally suggest that you should go to each area, each
 9 community, at least on three different occasions and it doesn't
 10 matter if we have to do this for a two year scenario, but most
 11 important thing is to do it right the first time. Okay. I say
 12 I think if we do this and hopefully the people will come
 13 together and analyze the issues from every perspective and do
 14 what is best for the long term individuals who reside in these
 15 areas and not for gain of the almighty greedy dollar like the
 16 developers building 200 to 400 units at a time and not taking
 17 into account infrastructures, utilities, and other usages of
 18 these, these developments, developing developments being
 19 situated. Now and by that I come up to address the issue with
 20 the city and municipalities I see that in my region here the
 21 majority of the time the developer wins like over here at
 22 the Fernwood subdivision where we had a couple of the board of
 23 supervisors. 95 percent of the populous there voted against it
 24 and we even initiated an initiative but because of the wording
 25 and actually one of the county, actually the head County
 Election Department, gave us some more information. It was
 taken to a judge in Maricopa County, not even in this district,
 and it was thrown out because now instead of 200 units we make
 400 units, big profit margin. I'm talking about billions of
 dollars. So we need to address the situation and not be falling
 to the hands of the almighty powerful greedy dollar, but help
 every individual out here because these long term residents are
 the ones that are most important and those are the people that
 need to be addressed. I say we have a situation now, we see, we
 have our precious resources and they are being depleted. We are
 having these power outages in California and by letting these
 developers develop 200 to 400 units at a pop and not actually
 taking the situation the way it should, you take -- it has been
 taken too lightly. And we have a situation where we are using a
 lot of our resources and in an inappropriate fashion and taking
 it for granted. We need to wake-up and hopefully everyone can
 analyze the situation appropriately. The people out there can
 get together and have an opportunity to address those issues.
 That is why the main issue is we need to allow the media sources
 to go out there and seminate this information and if we have to
 go back out there, three, times five times if we have to and get
 the suggestions from everybody. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. Two more

1 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: We're coming back at least
 2 once.

MS. BERGGREN: Okay. We'll be here.
 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. The next
 3 speaker is Joseph Hartstone.

MR. HARTSTONE: Hi. My name is Joey Hartstone.
 4 I'm here from Flagstaff. I would like to thank the members
 5 of the commission for coming here tonight. I would like to speak
 6 briefly about the issues of the Navajo and Hopi that we have
 7 heard about a few times. With respect to what the Hopi said
 8 about the difficulties of working with the Navajo Tribe, and I
 9 do see there are difficulties there. I would like to suggest
 10 that one congressman be selected to represent both tribes,
 11 rather than split them up and have them represented by two
 12 different congressmen. I believe that one congressman might
 13 help them work together. If we had one man or women serving
 14 both the tribes, that person might be able to be in a position
 15 it help bring both tribes together rather than if we have it
 16 where it is now where CD3 carved into District 6 and splitting
 17 the tribes apart. I believe that the commission should adopt an
 18 attitude of bringing different people together instead of
 19 drawing districts for the purpose of dividing parts of the
 20 citizens. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you. One more, one
 21 last speaker I believe. I apologize. I can't read this. I
 22 believe it's Tony --

MR. GINIA: I'll save you.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Thank you.

MR. GINIA: Thank you very much for your efforts
 23 throughout the state. We appreciate having you here and I would
 24 like to invite you to the Verde Valley. We obviously have a lot
 25 of interest here from the Verde Valley and I am the vice mayor
 of Camp Verde and I am speaking for myself. We have not
 discussed this as a council. And actually as a region, we
 cooperate very extensively in the Verde Valley between the
 communities and you've heard some different opinions. I think I
 would like to encourage my fellow community leaders to discuss
 this issue and bring it to you as the Verde Valley. We will
 certainly bring it to you as individual councils, but I would
 like to do that. I believe I heard a suggestion from County
 Supervisor Chip Davis, that you align the northern portions and
 if you like the idea of counties, that you align Mohave, La Paz,
 22 Yavapai, Coconino, and Navajo County. My greatest concern is
 23 being lost in the kingdom of Maricopa. We've had great
 24 difficulty and you've heard about it. I would like to see
 25 representations from Northern Arizona inclusive of the rural
 area. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I would like to thank one
 26 and all.

(Off the record)

1 (On the record)
 2 MR. RIVERA: We still have one portion left if you
 3 don't have any questions, we can all leave.
 4 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Ladies and gentlemen, let
 5 me have your attention here. Thank you. Let me have your
 6 attention here briefly. Those of you wish to leave of course,
 7 are free to do so. As you are leaving, I would like to say that
 8 we really appreciate you coming out tonight taking your valuable
 9 time sharing your thoughts with us. It is important, I will
 10 assure you that we have listened carefully. Some things there
 11 were disagreements with about. Some things there are concerns
 12 and the points came through loud and clear and we will take
 13 those things into consideration as we go on with the next step.
 14 What we are going to do is have a brief question and answer
 15 period. So if there are any things that you want to ask us
 16 about what we are doing or how we understand this process, this
 17 there is your opportunity. Everyone is encouraged to do that.
 18 Joshua Hall will be answering for purposes of that portion of
 19 the meeting. Thank you again.
 20 COMMISSIONER HALL: Let me just say that we will
 21 take six, seven questions. First let's make sure that the
 22 questions are really the things that have been discussed and
 23 discusses are subject to the provisions.
 24 PATTY BROOKINS: My name is Patty Brookins. My
 25 question is more procedure. Can you give us an idea of what
 your time line is and what you would like to see and accomplish
 over the next few months?
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes ma'am. I am going to try
 to work a little bit backwards for you. For a candidate that
 wants to run pursuant to Clean Election Law, they need -- they
 can start at that point receiving donations. Therefore, it is
 important that a candidate would know from whom they would
 receive a donation and in what district. Having said that then,
 we recognize that the end of the year, if you will, is our gold
 and hopefully we can accomplish that. Therefore, we have to
 allow Department of Justice 60 days for preclearance and in the
 instance that they require any questions or additional
 information out of us, that clock stops while we are trying to
 answer their questions and then restarts. So I'm trying to work
 backwards for you. So our goal is to submit a final map
 sometime the first part of September, at the hopefully the
 middle of September, at the latest allowing the 60 day review
 period from the Department of Justice and an opportunity to have
 to respond to any additional requests they may have and
 hopefully have an approved precleared map by the end of the
 year. Please, your name please.
 MS. MAXKA: Chris Maxka. My question is --
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Could you spell your last name
 please?
 MS. MAXKA: M-A-X-K-A.

1 assume you are taking input for the next week or so --.
 2 COMMISSIONER HALL: Excuse me. Could you give me
 3 your name please? Spell your last name please.
 4 MS. WITTKE: Ann Wittke. W-I-T-T-K-E. I'm sorry.
 5 I assume you will be coming out with a redrawn map and present
 6 it to us again in a later time. Is that going to be the last
 7 review we have before of you come up with a final map I don't
 8 know how many opinions you will have as to what should be there.
 9 COMMISSIONER HALL: Realize its a fluid process.
 10 Yes we are going to have a second set of hearings and allow for
 11 additional public input after the drafts are out, but realize at
 12 any time you can dial into our website which is noted I think on
 13 the information that you have as www.azedistricting.org or you
 14 can mail or you call our toll free number or whatever at any
 15 time through that process and if in event we do meet our goal by
 16 the first week of September, you have from now to September to
 17 provide all the input you want.
 18 MS. WITTKE: So you won't be posting new map
 19 working maps there as you get the input in?
 20 COMMISSIONER HALL: All maps that are draft maps
 21 will be posted to the website yes and can be provided by any
 22 other means requested. Did that answer your question clearly?
 23 MS. WITTKE: Yes. So in a month we'll see other
 24 round of drafts on the website?
 25 COMMISSIONER HALL: Correct.
 MS. WITTKE: And after another month we'll see
 another round of drafts?
 COMMISSIONER HALL: I don't know if that will be
 the case, but you certainly will see another set of draft maps.
 We will assimilate another round of information and over an
 extended period of time and who knows we still are ironing
 through, there may be more than one set of draft maps. We
 certainly welcome input throughout that process. Please.
 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Joshua, let me say on that
 that it is our intent to provide as many, as much opportunity
 for public review and comment as we possibly can and we'll do as
 that but bare in mind we have a complex schedule that we have to
 stick for the sake the political process throughout the entire
 state. We have those factors competing against each other, but
 we will do everything we possibly can and any idea about how we
 might be able to enhance that may be also be welcome.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Please.
 MR. DAVIS: Chip Davis with Yavapai County. I've
 been talking with Hubert and we decided that if Sedona wants to
 break off Yavapai County we'll go ahead and take the Hopi
 tribe. My question is, what can the cities, towns, and counties
 do to influence the boundaries? Can we do resolutions or I know
 that you want to try to keep politics out of it as much as
 possible. What can we do or what can our citizens do or elected
 officials what can we do to influence your boundary changes?

1 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you.
 2 MS. MAXKA: What I don't understand is why this
 3 rural area has a big chunk of Phoenix with it? Can you explain
 4 that?
 5 COMMISSIONER HALL: I assume that you are
 6 referring to the grids that have already been placed out; is
 7 that correct?
 8 MS. MAXKA: Why -- I don't understand why we are
 9 with Phoenix that is what I want to know.
 10 COMMISSIONER HALL: Well, me too and the reason is
 11 that in just in kind of in review, the grids that have been
 12 placed out only considered population and were generated solely
 13 by the computer based upon rules of aggregation. That grid has
 14 nothing to do with the comments that we received today with
 15 respect to communities of interests. That is the answer. So
 16 now that we have received your input and I can tell you that
 17 last night, along with tonight, I can't count how many times I
 18 heard the word rural. Being from rural Arizona, I concur
 19 personally not speaking on behalf, and you know what I would
 20 assume every other commissioner agrees that those as to the
 21 extent practicable that is always our wiggle language that to
 22 the extent practicable we desire for every community of interest
 23 to be represented to the best extent possible. Other question?
 24 Please.
 25 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Joshua, I would like to
 pile on.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: We are going to be here all
 night.
 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: No. I heard her word
 rural loud and clear. I want to say secondly we didn't see
 these grid maps until we had defined the rules. Some of us
 wanted to look behind the grid and try to take some of these
 other factors into consideration because we didn't want to send
 out a grid that would be confusing or send the wrong signals
 about what we might or might not be thinking about. We were
 advised by our legal counsel.
 MR. RIVERA: We get always get the blame from
 this.
 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I'll take you off the hook
 a little bit because the advise was Proposition 106 is crystal
 clear and ambiguous about the fact that we had to draw the grids
 first before we could consider any of these other factors. So
 we defined the rules. The maps were drawn. We saw them at the
 same time as the public. We probably had some of the same
 reactions that you do to what they say, but now we are in the
 phase when we can consider all the other factors and we will do
 so.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: There was a question right
 here and then this gentleman and then this gentleman please.
 MS. WITTKE: Yes. Now that you have input and I

1 COMMISSIONER HALL: Well any and all kind of input
 2 and welcome but certainly written and pictures do good. You
 3 know, I mean picture says a thousand words. Realizing that a
 4 lot of folks have limited resources in that respect, but if you
 5 would like to do resolutions that is certainly welcome. If you
 6 want to just send letters or whatever. I think written is
 7 certainly a better way of documenting whatever input you would
 8 have and we would welcome it in any format that you provide it
 9 and I must just say from a personal standpoint that it is my
 10 opinion that whenever I want to get something accomplished to
 11 the extent possible that consensus is one of the most powerful
 12 tools and you know here this evening we had some ideas with
 13 respect to certain regions that were consensual and we heard
 14 some ideas with respect to certain regions that were divisive
 15 and boy you know, sometimes I feel like Solomon trying to divide
 16 the baby. I mean so whatever community of interests you do to
 17 indicate where there is consensus and unanimity certainly that
 18 is something that is of great benefit to this commission and
 19 helps us in our task. We are looking for solutions, not
 20 problems folks. We are intimately aware of the multitude of
 21 problems that are there and at every meeting we learn of a few
 22 more. And we are looking for people and everyone in this room
 23 has very bright minds and and we welcome solutions. Please.
 24 MR. RIVERA: Can I? One of the things that I
 25 would suggest if you look at 106 they have criteria. Rather
 than passing a resolution saying I want to be with this person
 or that person, go through 106 and look at the rationale for 106
 and the Voting Rights Act because that helps not only the
 commission, but it also helps you because they are not -- we as
 the lawyers have to justify as to why we did or did not follow
 your suggestion. So my suggestion is rather than do resolution,
 saying I want to be in this district or that district, it is a
 good idea that you detail in and compare it to whatever is in
 106 which is more of a community of interest which talks about
 geographical compactness, voting rights issues, and everything
 else. If you tailor your remarks or comments to that, it makes
 everyone -- it makes the commission jobs easier, your job
 easier, and it is a lot easier to clarify that.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you and I may just say
 in addition that justification is a key point and that your help
 with itemizing factors that are relevant not only for 106, but
 relevant as they apply to your community is also important.
 Please.
 MR. WILCOX: I have one simple question. Which
 districts are which on your maps? I don't follow it very well.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: I don't know which map you are
 looking at. What is your name sir?
 MR. WILCOX: David Wilcox, Flagstaff.
 UNIDENTIFIED: It's in your handout.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: We have several handouts.

1 Myra, would you mind handing me a copy of what he is looking
 at?
 2 MR. WILCOX: Principal Instructions for Rules of
 Rural Development, page 2.
 3 COMMISSIONER HALL: You are referring to this page
 here I presume?
 4 MR. WILCOX: I couldn't put the two things
 together.
 5 COMMISSIONER HALL: This is in essence the
 Congressional Equal Population Grid and if I understand your
 6 question correctly, you are asking what lines are what?
 MR. WILCOX: Yeah. Which areas are shaded with
 7 which numbers?
 DR. ADAMS: Which numbers correlate --
 8 COMMISSIONER HALL: Which numbers correlate with
 which shading?
 9 MR. WILCOX: I don't count eight.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Well realize that there are
 10 those that are aggregated on top in the metropolitan areas. I
 am going to try to clarify this for you. If you can show this
 11 on the screen please? This is a color version of the map you
 are looking at. I don't know if that helps any.
 12 MR. WILCOX: Okay.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Now realize there in Maricopa
 13 County and in Tucson that obviously there are, there is a
 greater level of detail because of the higher density
 14 population.
 MR. WILCOX: And are the numbers shown? Are the
 15 district numbers shown on your color map?
 COMMISSIONER HALL: They are not.
 16 DR. ADAMS: Because they don't match the current
 district policy. We don't think they are relevant.
 17 COMMISSIONER HALL: I think he is referring to
 this. Realize that the numbers down here I think are referring
 18 to percentages relative to the current district flow.
 DR. ADAMS: No.
 19 MR. RIVERA: No.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: And this grid-- No? What does
 20 this mean over?
 DR. ADAMS: The reason that we did not number
 21 those is that we didn't want people to think that they had any
 relationship to the current districts. There is numbering. You
 22 can go on to the website and take a look at it and you can
 actually take a look at the numbers and how they correspond
 23 here, but we don't want any confusion. We don't want people to
 think the Congressional District 3 has any relationship to the
 24 current Congressional District 3. So that is why we did not put
 those numbers on.
 25 COMMISSIONER HALL: Please, the gentleman in the
 back and the gentleman in the front here.

1 MR. PHELPS: P-H-E-L-P-S.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm having a hard time hearing
 2 you.
 MR. PHELPS: I am just wondering what the
 3 relationship is or will be with Proposition 106 and the
 congressional redistricting with the Census 2000, if there is
 4 any relationship at all?
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Let me see if I understand you
 5 questions correctly. Are you saying, what is the relationship
 of Proposition 106 to Census 2000 or Census 2000? Is that your
 6 question.
 MR. PHELPS: Right.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Everything because Census 2000
 7 are the numbers which we are required by law to rely on to
 comply with the terms and conditions of Proposition 106. There
 8 are some communities that have said you know what, we don't
 agree with these numbers. We don't have a choice as to whether
 9 or not they are accurate or inaccurate, you agree or disagree or
 with them. We can only take the numbers that have been provided
 10 by the Census Bureau and they are the basic building block with
 respect to equal as to population that we must utilize with that
 11 one particular issue. Other questions? Ladies and gentlemen --
 12 MR. FERNANDEZ: Excuse me. Andy Fernandez again.
 In actuality, I would personally I would like to have seen a map
 13 with the actual color coded and numbered situation in that
 because you could stipulate in that verbatim situation. I think
 14 the people can understand how to read for the most part. Also
 possibly initiating a ward system. Talking about award system,
 15 there was an initiative here that was go the that passed past to
 the general population but it didn't make it to the ballot.
 16 That is a situation where you can actually break down --
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Fernandez, did you have a
 17 question? Because this is question/answer period. You got a
 question?
 18 MR. FERNANDEZ: Actually, I have a couple of
 comments.
 19 COMMISSIONER HALL: Well, we are just answering
 questions at this point and I would be more than happy to
 20 respond to one.
 MR. FERNANDEZ: Well my question is why did you
 21 not number the county outline?
 COMMISSIONER HALL: I think the intent was to
 22 avoid any confusion and you coincidentally are sitting next to a
 member of our consultant and she, along with her helper, would
 23 be happy to identify the specific numbers.
 MR. FERNANDEZ: I don't have no problem with it.
 24 The general public do. Mr. Wilcox just left.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Are there any other questions?
 25 This meeting is adjourned. We appreciate the opportunity to
 be with you. Thank you. (Meeting concluded at 9:30 p.m.)

1 MR. HAYES: With all due respect to the formulas
 you presented relative to the --
 2 COMMISSIONER HALL: Do you have a name please?
 MR. HAYES: My name is Byron Hayes of Flagstaff,
 3 Arizona. With due respect to your formulas for maintaining
 contiguous lists relative to geographic boundaries, county
 4 boundaries, as well as city boundaries, why is Apache County not
 in one congressional district and then also why is the Navajo
 5 Nation split-off or the seat in the Navajo Nation is split-off
 from the rest of the tribe and then actually linked with a
 6 Tucson, Metropolitan Area with all the formulas presented that
 doesn't seem to make a lot of sense to me.
 7 COMMISSIONER HALL: Let me see if I can explain
 that. Being a resident of Apache County, you can rest assure
 8 that my neighbors have asked me that same question, but realize
 that the aggregation process started and if you can put that
 9 grid back up here please, the aggregation process started in the
 northwest quadrant which is green. Pursuant to the rules then
 10 it goes to the southwest and aggregated to the southeast and
 then aggregated to the northeast. Very fundamentally, from a
 11 mathematical standpoint, it aggregated in the southeast until
 it ran out of population in that quadrant, and went up to the
 12 next quadrant and aggregated population until it hit the magical
 number 641,329 people and quit. It simply a product of
 13 mathematical aggregation pursuant to the Rules of Grid. It
 has no other bearing whatsoever than equal population
 14 aggregation population. Please.
 MR. HONYAOMA: This is a suggestion. Todd Honyaoma
 15 from the Hopi Tribe.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you.
 16 MR. HONYAOMA: We are talking about websites and
 I'm pretty sure, I know Hopi don't have that high technology of
 17 equipment versus our Navajo also and my suggestion is maybe once
 after your final draft comes out you need to copies those to the
 18 reservation and in the rural areas, somebody talked about
 rural. That way we will know what is going on because we don't
 19 have websites and we can get access to the information.
 COMMISSIONER HALL: I appreciate that comment. I
 20 had the opportunity to meet with the leaders of the Navajo
 Nation for example on at least two occasions. I've had a
 21 opportunity to meet with Chairman Taylor personally on at least
 two occasions. You can rest assure that that open dialogue with
 22 respect to the community leaders, especially Native Americans
 and others that are in the provisions of Section 5, that we will
 23 make a proactive effort and you have my word on that. Any other
 comments or questions.
 24 MR. PHELPS: My name Walter Phelps and I'm a
 member of Flagstaff --
 25 COMMISSIONER HALL: Spell the last name for me
 please.

1 CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
 2 I, ASHLEE MANGUM, do hereby certify that I am an Arizona
 Certified Court Reporter, Certificate No. 50612, and by virtue
 3 thereof authorized to administer an oath.
 I further certify that previous to the commencement of the
 4 examination, the witness was duly sworn by me to testify to the
 truth.
 5 I further certify that this deposition was taken in
 shorthand by me at the time and place herein set forth, and was
 6 thereafter reduced to typewritten form, and that the foregoing
 constitutes a true and correct transcript, all to the best of my
 7 ability.
 I further certify that I am not related to, employed by,
 8 nor of counsel for any of the parties or attorneys herein, nor
 otherwise interested in the result of the within action.
 9 DATED at Flagstaff, Arizona, this 21st day of June, 2001.
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 11 _____
 ASHLEE MANGUM
 Arizona Certified Court Reporter #50612
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