

nogales.txt

**INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION**

**HEARING**

**JUNE 19, 2001**

**NOGALES HIGH SCHOOL**

**NOGALES, ARIZONA**

---

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

1                   MR. ELDER: My name is Dan Elder. I'm one  
2 of the Commissioners on the state Independent  
3 Redistricting Commission, and I wanted to introduce  
4 myself first. Some of you may have met me or seen me  
5 at one of your redistricting committee.

6                   I would like to introduce Steve Lynn who  
7 is the Chairman of our Redistricting Commission. And  
8 he will make the presentation, and then if any of you  
9 want to speak or give us your ideas, you know, go ahead  
10 and fill out one of these. If you don't have one,  
11 don't hesitate to come up here. We do have a court  
12 reporter here. Just give your name so that he can get  
13 to you or we can get to you and say, yes, we listened.  
14 Here's what we thought. We will respond as best we  
15 can.

16                   So with this, I will give you over to  
17 Steve Lynn, and we will go from there.

18                   MR. LYNN: Thanks, Dan. Good evening, and  
19 thank you very much for coming this evening. I know we  
20 had some conflicts in terms of other meetings that may  
21 be going on in this and other southern Arizona  
22 communities this evening. But for those of you who are  
23 here, as we go around the state, we are making a formal  
24 presentation at the start of each of the meetings and  
25 then open it up for public comment.

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

3

1                   So we would like to present to those of  
2 you who are here that presentation, and I guess I can  
3 first ask (speaking in Spanish).

4                   Okay. The subject tonight is  
5 redistricting, and that is in fact the drawing of lines  
6 for both the state legislative and the congressional  
7 districts, and for the time it's under the provisions  
8 of Proposition 106.

9                   Now, there's a very important difference  
10 between Arizona's current redistricting process and  
11 those of the past. And that difference is that the  
12 citizens play a very different and crucial role in the  
13 process.

14                  Since Arizona became a state,  
15 redistricting was the purview of the state legislature  
16 until the passing of 106. And while states in effect  
17 puts five citizens in the place of the legislature to  
18 actually prepare the district maps for review by the  
19 public and ultimately for submission to the Department  
20 of Justice and certification.

21                  These public hearings are part of that  
22 process and they designed to educate you about the  
23 process. But more importantly, they are designed to  
24 have you educate us, the members of the Commission as

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

1                   We are going to be using these hearings to  
2 bring the redistricting process to every corner of the  
3 state. This is the end of the second week of public  
4 hearings. We will go into a third week next week, and  
5 in all, we will have had 23 meetings across the state.

6                   We went to involve as many people as we  
7 possibly can. We've told this story before. When  
8 Maricopa County last did its redistricting, they held  
9 11 meetings around Maricopa County, and those 11  
10 meetings produced a total of 11 people combined.

11                   So we are far ahead of the game, even  
12 through the turnout in this part of the state was not  
13 as we would have liked it to be and hopefully it will  
14 be more the second time around. We will be back.

15                   We need to share with you our plans and we  
16 need to hear from you your reactions to those plans.  
17 We are determined as the Commission to make this the  
18 most fair and honest redistricting, representing the  
19 needs of the people of Arizona, all 5.13 million people  
20 in Arizona.

21                   In the past redistricting has been a  
22 deeply divisive process. It has raised charges of  
23 dirty politics, partisan power play, incumbent

24 protection, racial discrimination, all sorts of bad  
25 things that certainly we want to avoid. And the word

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

5

1 for most of those kinds of abuses is commonly  
2 pronounced Gerrymandering but correctly pronounced  
3 Gerrymandering.

4           The reason it should be pronounced  
5 Gerrymandering is for a Governor in the State of  
6 Massachusetts, Eldridge Gerry, who was notorious for  
7 drawing some fairly interesting-looking districts to  
8 help himself and his political cronies in Massachusetts  
9 at that time. And in 1811 the Boston Globe cartoonist  
10 depicted his districts in the following fashion. This  
11 is the characterization of a salamander, therefore,  
12 Gerrymander being the term is in drawing very  
13 interesting-looking districts for political purpose.

14           Well, to perform a Gerrymander or  
15 Gerrymander, you can actually achieve several things,  
16 and here are some examples of things that  
17 Gerrymandering will or could do. In this example on  
18 the left, this is the dispersal of a group of minority  
19 party voters, whichever party happens to be in the  
20 minority, a dispersal of those voters by dilution.  
21 That is you draw the districts lines so that each of

22 those groups is bisected or trisected. Small groups of  
23 those minority voters are found in the districts, and  
24 they have no power.

25 The other thing that you can do with a

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

6

1 minority party group to dilute their power is instead  
2 of drawing lines through them, you can actually pack  
3 them into a single district. Note in this  
4 representation of the four districts that are there,  
5 only one would have any of the minority party voters by  
6 any volume.

7 The same kind of thing can be done in  
8 terms of racial Gerrymandering to achieve a political  
9 purpose. Because certain groups tend to vote in  
10 certain ways, you can in one instance create an ethnic  
11 district that would be helpful to Republicans by  
12 drawing lines a very particular way with respect to the  
13 group of ethnic voters. Or you could in another  
14 instance, that being on the right, the example on the  
15 right, preserve a white Democratic incumbent by drawing  
16 the lines differently through that group of ethnic  
17 voters with a particular voting history.

18 The voters in Arizona wanted none of these  
19 to be the case. That's why 106 was both put on the  
20 ballot and passed. They wanted to change the process.

21 And when they created this process by voting for 106,  
22 they created the Independent Redistricting Commission.  
23 This Commission is now responsible for this new method  
24 of redistricting.

25 Let me talk a little bit about who the

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

7

1 members of the Commission are and also talk a little  
2 bit about the method of their selection. Under  
3 Proposition 106, there is an affirmative application  
4 process. That means that each of the people who are on  
5 the Commission along with over 300 other Arizonans  
6 submitted an application to be on the Commission.

7 That application was sent to the  
8 Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. That  
9 commission is chaired by the Chief Justice of the  
10 Arizona Supreme Court, Justice Zlaket of Tucson. The  
11 Commission took the 311 applications and after a couple  
12 of days of deliberation produced a list of 10  
13 Republicans, 10 Democrats, and 5 Independents.

14 That list of 25 was then circulated to the  
15 leadership in the Arizona House and the Senate. And in  
16 turn each of the leaders selected a representative to  
17 the Commission from that list. There was no mandate  
18 that Republicans should choose Republicans, Democrats

19 should chose Democrats. It happened to work out that  
20 way, but there, again, the only thing that was certain  
21 was that an Independent was going to be chosen to chair  
22 the Commission.

23 The first selection was made by Speaker of  
24 the House, Jim Wires. And Jim Wires chose James R.  
25 Huntwork. Now, that's the last name on the list in

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

8

1 front of you but he was the first one chosen. He is an  
2 attorney from Phoenix. He happens to be a Republican.

3 The second choice was that of the minority  
4 leader in the House, Ken Chevron. Ken Chevron selected  
5 Andrea Minkoff. Sometimes Andrea goes by Andy and  
6 thereby people think that we have five men on the  
7 Commission. It is certainly not the case. Andrea, who  
8 serves of Vice Chairman of the Commission is from  
9 Phoenix. She is very active in her community in  
10 Phoenix. Very active as a volunteer, and she happens  
11 to be a Democrat.

12 So with the first two selections, Maricopa  
13 County had two representatives on the Commission.  
14 Maricopa County was therefore precluded from having any  
15 further representatives of the first four. Proposition  
16 106 clearly says that no more than two representatives  
17 from any one county can serve in the first four



18 selections. However, the fifth selection, the  
19 Independent, can be from any county. So there was  
20 still a possibility that three from Maricopa could  
21 serve.

22 The third selection was that of made by  
23 Senate President Randall Gnatt. He's a Republican from  
24 Scottsdale, and President Gnatt chose Dan Elder, who is  
25 a landscape architect and consultant from Pima County,

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

9

1 from Tucson. So we now have the first representative  
2 on the Commission from other than Maricopa County and  
3 the third chose.

4 The fourth selection was Jack Brown's  
5 selection. Jack is the Democratic leader in the  
6 Senate. Now, notice I didn't say minority leader  
7 because the Senate is 15-15. So there really is no  
8 majority/minority this time around, but he's the  
9 Democratic leader in the Senate, and he selected Joshua  
10 Hall who is in the land title business in northeastern  
11 Arizona. He's from St. John's and his business is in  
12 Show Low.

13 Again, the first four selections, two  
14 Republicans, two Democrats, two from Maricopa County,  
15 one from Pima, and one from Apache County. Those four

16 individuals were sworn in, and their first  
17 responsibility was to interview the Independents who  
18 were vying for the Commission Chairmanship.

19 At the time the list was circulate, there  
20 were five Independents on that list. One person  
21 withdrew his name from the competition before the  
22 interviews could take place. Apparently somebody had  
23 told him how much time it was going to take and that  
24 the pay was zero. And so being a smarter fellow than  
25 the other four of us decided not to continue to have

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

10

1 his name in the competition.

2 The four remaining Independents were  
3 interviewed by the Commission, and on the first ballot  
4 there was a unanimous selection. I was chosen to  
5 chair the Commission. I am from Tucson, another Pima  
6 County representative. So we have two Maricopa, two  
7 Pima, and one from Apache County. And I work for  
8 Tucson Electric Power and Hughes Source Energy  
9 Corporation as their manager of corporate  
10 communications and corporate relations.

11 So the Commission was selected through  
12 that process, and one of the early criticisms of the  
13 Commission was that it was not as diverse as the State  
14 of Arizona is diverse. Certainly one would have hoped,

15 I would have hoped, that there would have been more  
16 diversity on the Commission. That didn't turn out to  
17 be the case, but as you can see from the selection  
18 process, we the Commissioners had very little to do  
19 with that selection process. We were simply the result  
20 of that process.

21 And so we have tried very hard through  
22 staffing and other means to become more reflective of  
23 the state, and I think as we introduce people, you will  
24 understand that we've tried very hard to do that.

25 Well, Proposition 106 dictates that the

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

11

1 first thing the Commission needed to do was to  
2 establish congressional and legislative districts  
3 through a process that would create the districts of  
4 equal population in a grid-like pattern across the  
5 state. And a couple of weeks ago we released this  
6 grid.

7 Now, there are several other goals that  
8 the Commission has to achieve if it is to be  
9 successful. All these are listed in the proposition.  
10 Let's go over them very briefly.

11 The first and foremost is that we have to  
12 comply with the Constitution, particularly one

13 person/one vote, which means that the equal population  
14 requirement is particularly important, and the  
15 tolerances are very small.

16 What it means also is that we need to  
17 comply with the Voting Rights Act and all the case law  
18 that has been made since that time. Congressional  
19 districts need to have equal population to the extent  
20 practicable. You will notice that the official census  
21 number of the State of Arizona is divisible by 8, and  
22 therefore, it is at least possible to have exactly the  
23 same number in each of the congressional districts.

24 The legislative districts also shall have  
25 equal population to the extent practicable. And even

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

12

1 though there is perhaps a little more latitude in the  
2 population variance on legislative districts, we are  
3 certainly going to attempt to make them as even as  
4 possible and expect to do so.

5 Next, the district shall be geographically  
6 compact and contiguous, again, to the extent  
7 practicable. That means that we shouldn't have  
8 districts that look like Governor Gerry's salamander  
9 but rather have districts that have definable  
10 boundaries that everyone can understand and hopefully  
11 they can understand how those boundaries were selected.

12                   District boundaries shall respect  
13 communities of interest to the extent practicable.  
14 That concept of communities of interest is a term  
15 coined by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor of the U.S.  
16 Supreme Court in a decision on a Voting Rights Act case  
17 some years ago. And although Justice O'Connor  
18 mentioned communities of interest, she declined to  
19 define communities of interest.

20                   So we had a couple of choices. We could  
21 either assume that we knew what communities of interest  
22 were and act accordingly or we could have this kind of  
23 series of meetings asking communities to define that  
24 themselves. We have been asking the communities  
25 through the State of Arizona to tell us what they

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

13

1 believe communities of interest are comprised of. And  
2 we will talk a little bit more about that in a minute.

3                   Again, to the extent practicable, district  
4 lines shall use visible geographic features, mountain  
5 ranges, rivers, those kinds of things where it's  
6 appropriate, use city, town, and county boundaries, and  
7 undivided census tracts. And the reason we do that is  
8 because the census tract is the unit where we have most  
9 information about the census data and are able to make

10 determinations about moving trends in and out of  
11 districts by virtue of their effect on that district.

12           And finally that to the extent practicable  
13 competitive districts should be favored where to do so  
14 would create no significant detriment to the other  
15 goals. Meaning that when possible, if you're not  
16 affecting one of the other goals that have already been  
17 listed that you would create districts where no one  
18 party is dominant, that you would have the opportunity  
19 to have very competitive elections.

20           But here's where Proposition 106 differs  
21 from previous redistricting and also from other states  
22 where redistricting is now handed over to an  
23 independent commission. Party registration and voting  
24 history data shall be excluded from the initial phase  
25 of the mapping process but may be used to test the maps

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

14

1 for compliance with the goals that we just talked  
2 about. But notice this prohibition. Places of  
3 residence of incumbents and candidates shall not be  
4 identified or considered ever in this process.

5           What that means is that when we are  
6 finished drawing 8 congressional and 30 legislative  
7 districts, it is not only conceivable, it is quite  
8 possible that current incumbents from two or more

9 districts may find themselves residents of a single  
10 district having to compete against one another. That  
11 is because this prohibition does not allow us to take  
12 that into account.

13 In April of 2001 we received the facts on  
14 Arizona's changing population as recorded by the  
15 census. And I would like to point out here that  
16 several communities have challenged the census data  
17 figures for their community because they feel that  
18 there was a significant under count in the census.

19 While we sympathize with that point of  
20 view, we are bound by the law to use only approved  
21 census information and figures. And therefore, unless  
22 or until it comes from the census bureau, we cannot  
23 take that figure into account. So we will be using  
24 official census data to do our redistricting.

25 Here are some numbers that I think tells

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

15

1 the story of how the state has changed. Over the last  
2 10 years the state grew more than 40 percent and from  
3 about 3.6 million to 5.13 million in Arizona. I want  
4 you to pay special attention to the 1990 population  
5 figure because when I show you a subsequent figure,  
6 this will be very important.

7                   Take a look at how certain counties grew  
8 over that period of time. If the state grew 40  
9 percent, these counties all grew at a rate greater than  
10 the state rate. But look at the 2000 population for  
11 Maricopa County, 3.072 million, almost the same number  
12 of people as were in the entire State of Arizona in the  
13 year 1990. It means that Maricopa County continues to  
14 be not only the center of population but the center of  
15 influence with respect to both congressional and  
16 legislative districts because of the one person/one  
17 vote prohibition. Understand that these other counties  
18 did very well in terms of their growth, but the  
19 numbers, the actual numbers aren't going to be as  
20 significant as they are for Maricopa County.

21                   Well, what are the tasks of the  
22 Commission, what do we have to do. First, we have the  
23 responsibility of developing districts in a grid-like  
24 patten, and in order to fulfill that, we need to take a  
25 look at what a grid needs.

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

1                   No mater which dictionary we use to define  
2 grid, it all seems to be a network of lines that are  
3 regularly spaced that have right angles or angles that  
4 are nearly right angles and again be used to fill out a  
5 plane, plane being the map of Arizona.



6                   There are several examples out there of  
7 grids that can be used. I'm not going to spend a lot  
8 of times on these. These all were published by the  
9 Arizona Republic before we had an opportunity to do any  
10 work. And their grids were all flawed. They had major  
11 problems in terms of ever being accepted as ultimate  
12 maps, as does our grid that was prepared 2 weeks ago.  
13 But we were responsible for preparing the grid. We  
14 prepared a grid. I will tell you a little later  
15 exactly how that grid came to be.

16                   The next task of the Commission is public  
17 hearings. The first round of those we are in the  
18 middle of tonight. And at the conclusion of our 23  
19 hearings of this round, we would be hopeful that you  
20 will have told us what your communities of interest  
21 look like.

22                   We then will go back and actually draw  
23 maps. Different from a grid, the maps will be  
24 representations of the 30 legislative and the 8  
25 congressional districts which would like the public

1 then to comment on.

2                   The Commission is going to advertise the  
3 draft maps of the congressional districts and the maps

4 of the legislative districts for public comment. Now,  
5 that public comment will be at least a 30-day period.  
6 During the period of time, the legislative, both bodies  
7 of the legislature, may within that period make  
8 recommendations to the Commission as to how they see  
9 the redistricting and what they would like to see that  
10 might be different from what we have drawn as maps. We  
11 will take that information, just as we will take  
12 information from any citizen of the state and we will  
13 consider it during that 30-day period.

14 Understand that the Independent  
15 Redistricting Commission shall then establish final  
16 district boundaries without the consent of the  
17 legislature. The legislature is in an advisory  
18 capacity in this process.

19 To get your input on what constitutes  
20 communities of interest we're using the citizen input  
21 form. This form is available this evening. It was  
22 available on the table outside. Hopefully many of you  
23 have one in your hands.

24 What we're asking for are a series of  
25 questions to be answered. And the first deals with who

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

1 you are and where were contacted. The reason we ask  
2 this question is that we are very concerned that when

3 somebody gives us input that they get feedback. And so  
4 when you provide us input, we want to be able to get  
5 back in touch with you to let you know how your input  
6 is being treated and what our reaction to that input  
7 is.

8 In your own words, we would like you to  
9 tell us what you think are the most important aspects  
10 of redistricting as you the individual citizen or  
11 representing a group see it.

12 Third, we ask you to tell us what boundary  
13 lines you would like to see used in your area and  
14 briefly explain why. And the why becomes very  
15 important. We have to justify the lines that we draw  
16 to the Department of Justice and to others. And the  
17 fact of the matter is, the more we know about why we  
18 move a line, why we draw it a certain way, why we  
19 actually don't separate this community or do separate  
20 the community in a certain way, that helps us to  
21 justify the lines the way we submit it.

22 Fourth, we would like to know from you  
23 what areas, groups, or neighborhoods you do not think  
24 should be divided by new district boundaries. There  
25 are several communities in the state, Nogales among

1 them, which are divided among legislative districts.  
2 Some communities feel that that's additional  
3 representation and feel comfortable with that division.  
4 Other communities fell that it's a dilution of their  
5 influence and would like to see a reconstitution of the  
6 community in a single legislative district. We hope to  
7 hear from you tonight which of those you prefer and  
8 why.

9                   And finally, we would like to know what  
10 information you would like us to take into account in  
11 drawing lines in your area including things, such as,  
12 if there isn't enough population in this area to make a  
13 legislative district, where do you see yourselves with  
14 respect to other communities in this area. Do you feel  
15 more akin to Tucson and Green Valley. Do you feel more  
16 akin to Patagonia and Sierra Vista and other parts of  
17 the state so that we can get an idea from you as to  
18 where you think Nogales belongs.

19                   Using those citizen forms, you can give  
20 them to us tonight. We will take them. You can take  
21 them home and mail them to us. You can fax them. You  
22 can go to our website and download the same form  
23 electronically at [www.azredistricting.org](http://www.azredistricting.org). Fill it out  
24 on line and submit it right there. We will take any  
25 and all of those.

1                   If you would like to go into a little more  
2 detail in terms of your input, if you would like to  
3 actually take the district map of this part of the  
4 state and the draw the lines yourselves as you think  
5 they ought to be drawn, tonight you can request a  
6 citizens kit from any of the staff people here. We  
7 will make sure you get one. You can, again, fill it  
8 out in terms of the lines that you wish to see drawn,  
9 submit those. Those will be taken into consideration  
10 just as the lines from the legislature and other people  
11 who will be submitting maps that we'll be taking into  
12 consideration.

13                   The criteria for judging all the plans are  
14 these. The federal mandates that we talked about  
15 earlier, the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act,  
16 the population equality being paramount. The Voting  
17 Rights Acts' provisions also being very important. And  
18 finally, the Proposition 106 requirements as we  
19 enumerated them earlier. All of those things have to  
20 be taken into account.

21                   On May 18th we began the process by  
22 developing the grid. We tried to make the grid as  
23 objective as it could be, as random as it could be.  
24 And understand that the grid is nothing more than a  
25 starting point from which adjustments will be made to

1 the lines that ultimately will comprise our maps.

2 The reason we did not start with the  
3 current legislative and congressional districts is that  
4 those were created by political Gerrymandering. And  
5 therefore, they're to a good place to start.

6 Under Proposition 106 we needed a grid-  
7 like or neutral place to begin, and so we selected  
8 first a point on the map from which to start the  
9 process. That point is the place where all legal  
10 descriptions for property in the State of Arizona  
11 begin. It's called the Gila Salt River Baseline &  
12 Meridian. It actually exists at about 107th Avenue and  
13 Baseline in Phoenix, southwest Phoenix. And that point  
14 is the point on the map where if you draw a  
15 perpendicular/horizontal axis, you get four quadrants  
16 of the state.

17 So having done that, we then had to figure  
18 out which quadrant would be our starting point. And we  
19 actually put those four quadrants in a hat and drew  
20 lots. Northwest was drawn. So we began in the  
21 northwest quadrant.

22 And what we said to the consultant was:  
23 we will give you the set of rules. And those rules are  
24 very firm. Follow the rules, and whatever the grid  
25 looks like when you're finished is what the grid looks

1 like. So we tried very hard not to get any bias into  
2 the development of the grid.

3           Once the consultant started accumulating  
4 area, they accumulated in regular building blocks, and  
5 we decided to use the township as our building block.  
6 Townships are 6-mile squares. They are regularly  
7 shaped. They exist in almost every part of the state.  
8 There are some parts of the American Indian  
9 reservations, Native-American reservations that do not  
10 have platted townships, but there are very few people  
11 in those areas, and so those people can be aggregated  
12 easily by taking large portions of that very slimly  
13 populated area into account.

14           In order to make this work, you can  
15 imagine the township in the middle of Phoenix is very  
16 densely populated, massive number of people in it. As  
17 you move out to the suburb and then rural areas, it  
18 takes more and more townships to accumulate people. So  
19 we needed to figure out a methodology to accumulate  
20 townships in regular forms so that we can add more and  
21 more to get the number of people we needed for  
22 legislative or congressional districts. This is the  
23 methodology that we used.

24           We started in the northwest. We started  
25 aggregating townships and using the census population

1 talking about how many people live in each of those  
2 township areas to come up with the first threshold  
3 under the legislative or congressional districting.

4           Once we achieved that number, population  
5 only, no other consideration, the consultants then went  
6 on and started the second legislative or congressional  
7 district and so on until the entire quadrant was  
8 completed.

9           Next we have to figure out whether we move  
10 clockwise or counterclockwise to complete the entire  
11 State of Arizona process. Again, randomly we flipped a  
12 coin. Counterclockwise won. And so we started  
13 northwest, went southwest, came southeast, and then  
14 finally finished in the northwest quadrant. Northeast  
15 quadrant. Pardon me.

16           So the townships provided a grid-like  
17 pattern. The census data, census geography provided  
18 the population that was assigned to each one of those  
19 townships.

20           Well, the grid has been out for 2 weeks,  
21 and people have made quite a havoc of talking about the  
22 grid. And we've held a number of public hearings since  
23 that time, and people have always come to us and told  
24 us what they liked or didn't like about the grid. Some  
25 people in the state think the grid is beautiful. Some



---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

24

1 people think it's the ugliest thing they've ever seen.

2           Given those two choices, we have a feeling  
3 that the grid is probably what it should be, totally  
4 random, pleasing some, not pleasing others. And that's  
5 precisely why it's our starting point, not our ending  
6 point.

7           Our public hearings tonight are to  
8 determine what you think communities of interest look  
9 like. We then will go back as a Commission with our  
10 consultant and develop maps, plans, congressional and  
11 legislative maps.

12           We will then hold another round of public  
13 hearings across the state at which time those maps will  
14 be made public. You will be able to comment on them  
15 for at a 30-day period. We will then draw final maps  
16 based on the input received in the second round of  
17 public hearings.

18           At the end of that process, the maps will  
19 again be made public for a comment period, and then  
20 they will be submitted to the Department of Justice for  
21 preclearance. Arizona is a state that requires  
22 preclearance because of its circumstances with respect  
23 to Voting Rights Act, legislative and law in the past.  
24 And so we are required to achieve preclearance from the

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

25

1                   Once the Department of Justice has  
2 completed its review and assuming it grants  
3 preclearance, then the Commission is finished with its  
4 work for this round in terms of map drawing. It would  
5 submit those maps to the Secretary of State. The  
6 Secretary of State would certify them and they would  
7 become the political districts for the next 10 years.

8                   Let me give you a little idea about the  
9 time frame. We are in the middle of the hearing  
10 process. We expect to have maps for review some time  
11 in July. We expect to have the comment period  
12 completed some time in August. We expect to have the  
13 submission to the Department of Justice in early  
14 September. And those are rough time frames, but that's  
15 the time frame we're working on.

16                   Assuming the Department of Justice, which  
17 has 60 days to review, is finished in a timely fashion,  
18 we might very well have those maps certified through  
19 the Secretary of State by the end of this calendar year  
20 which would give candidates for the 2002 election  
21 almost a 12-month period in which to begin raising  
22 money, circulate petitions, and doing what they need to  
23 do.

24                   Now, our job tonight is to listen, and we  
25                   are going to do that as long as you want to stay here

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

26

1                   and talk to us. Let me make some brief introductions,  
2                   and then I will ask Dan Elder, who is going to conduct  
3                   the public portion of the meeting, I know he always  
4                   makes a plea at the end of his presentation. I know he  
5                   will want to do that, and then we will get to your  
6                   comments.

7                   Let me introduce the folks on stage and  
8                   then in the audience. To my right is Lisa Hauser.  
9                   Lisa is one of the two legal counsel employed by the  
10                  Commission. We have two, not because we really felt  
11                  that we needed a lot of legal help so much as the  
12                  people who are experts in election law and  
13                  redistricting tend to have been associated with one  
14                  political party or another. And so we felt it prudent  
15                  to have one Democratic expert and one Republican  
16                  expert. Lisa and our Democratic expert, Jose Rivera,  
17                  are splitting these meetings. So tonight Jose is in  
18                  Hon Dah. That's where the other one is.

19                  SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Flagstaff.

20                  MR. LYNN: Oh, Flagstaff. I'm sorry.

21                  Flagstaff. So it's Nogales and Flagstaff this evening.

22 Jose is in Flagstaff and Lisa is here with us tonight.

23 To her right is Dr. Ralph Rawson. He is  
24 representing our consultants, National Demographics  
25 Corporation. And Ralph is from California. Don't hold

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

27

1 that against him. He's really a nice guy. And he is  
2 currently the director of the Rose Institute of Public  
3 Policy in the Claremont Colleges over in California.  
4 And that group, NDC, National Demographics, has a long  
5 history of doing redistricting and uses a wonderful  
6 process of community input, and that is why we are  
7 engaging them in our services and they are helping us  
8 in this process.

9 Let me also introduce Enrique Medina  
10 Ochoa, who is our Executive Director. And Enrique  
11 comes to us most recently or very recently from the  
12 Census Bureau where he was involved in collecting much  
13 of the data that we are using to do the redistricting.

14 And Theresa left. Theresa Pulido, who was  
15 there to greet you when you came in, works with our  
16 Outreach staff. She has been traveling the state sort  
17 of in front of the beret, which if you think of the  
18 choices it's better than behind the beret. And she's  
19 been setting up the meetings as we've been coming to  
20 various communities.

21                   Let me also introduce Rudy Cervaro, who is  
22 the master administrator in our office, and he is the  
23 one who's responsible for keeping all the bills in  
24 order and getting them paid and doing the things that  
25 we need to do administratively as we go through this

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

28

1 process.

2                   So with that, Dan, let me get back to your  
3 favorite page and turn it back over to you.

4                   MR. ELDER: He's got my favorite page.  
5 One of the things that we need to be able to  
6 demonstrate, to justify to the Department of Justice is  
7 reasons why we made modifications to the line. And the  
8 things that they respond to is similar to you go  
9 protest your taxes to the county assessor, say they're  
10 too high. He's going to say so. If you go in there  
11 and say my taxes are too high. here's comparable sales  
12 in the neighborhood. They'll justify there's been an  
13 error. I don't have 2000 feet. I've got 200 feet.  
14 There's error in calculation. If you phrase your  
15 protest or your comments in the terms that they could  
16 address and use, then your protest happens. It works.

17                   And we're talking about the same way. The  
18 Department of Justice will review what we do and say,

19 well, why did you <sup>nogales.txt</sup> modify that line. And if we can say  
20 well, the public gave us some comments there is a  
21 community of interest we want to keep whole. Or there  
22 was an edge. They said there's no roads that go over  
23 the mountain. Don't put us with that other group.  
24 There's 15 people over there. They're not going to get  
25 good representation.

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

29

1 So anytime when you start thinking about  
2 why you want a certain alignment of the edge of the  
3 districts, if you can give us information that's using  
4 these five or six sort of phrases or terms or concepts  
5 that the Department of Justice will look at, it will  
6 help us in our documentation say we moved this because.  
7 It helps our certainly our submittal to DOJ but it also  
8 helps us making sure we knew what your communities  
9 would like.

10 So with that, we will go down the list.  
11 Hopefully I still have them in the order it was given.  
12 And if you come on up and use the microphone so  
13 everybody can hear and it gives the court reporter a  
14 chance to get it documented. And make your comments  
15 and if there's more comments after we get done with  
16 these, then we will stay and do what have -- we will  
17 stay here until it's done.

18                   So Cloie Meyers. Cloie, would you like to  
19 give us your comments?

20                   MR. MEYERS: Mr. Chairman, Dan. Your  
21 Chairman has some background on my reapportionment  
22 involvement for the past 54 years. So I won't bore the  
23 audience with those activities other than having been  
24 at age 24 the primary author of the constitutional  
25 amendment that required the same type of impartial

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

30

1 reapportionment by population that Arizona did with  
2 106. That was once supported by the young Republicans,  
3 the young Democrats, women voters, junior chamber of  
4 commerce.

5                   Since then I've assisted in reapportioning  
6 in '61. I was chairman of the house committee.  
7 Outside not a member of the legislature. In '71 a  
8 rather unique provision that the legislature fails to  
9 do it, the Secretary of State shall do it. Little did  
10 I know that 20 years after I wrote the constitutional  
11 amendment I would be Secretary of State and a one-man  
12 legislature. Then I assisted the Republican Secretary  
13 of State in '81, the Democratic Secretary of State in  
14 '91.

15                   The interesting thing is when you put

16 these together there are compactly, contiguously  
17 following the six points that were on the chart, when  
18 the Republican Secretary of State did it, the Democrats  
19 captured the legislature, and one time when the  
20 Democratic Secretary of State did it, the Republicans  
21 captured. And I think that's the way it ought to be.

22           Going to specifics and doing it more  
23 generically because I think as a property owner here in  
24 Santa Cruz County for only a little over 4 years, I  
25 don't have the background as some of you from the

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

31

1 audience have.

2           I would like to make a few comments.  
3 Statewide congressional as well as this county without  
4 having any firm opinion as to how Santa Cruz County  
5 should be linked to all of its neighbors because I am  
6 sure there are better experts in this audience.

7           But it seems to me that most importantly,  
8 even more important than your grid, which was a good  
9 way to start, are the points of rivers, roads,  
10 mountains, access. I don't know what you can do about  
11 the area in northwestern Arizona that's above the Grand  
12 Canyon. There's no way to really bring them in the  
13 east district.

14           I do know we have good communication from



15 here to the east to Cochise and going up to Tucson to  
16 the west with Highway 8 down to Yuma. And as I look at  
17 your charts, it would seem to me that it makes a great  
18 deal of sense to emphasize increased Hispanic  
19 representation by doing as much as you can, and I  
20 sometimes refer to it as Okino, so I don't know who  
21 prefers what.

22 But obviously you've got some great areas  
23 here that run Greenlee, Graham, Cochise. We are the  
24 smallest county I think geographically in the state.  
25 Santa Cruz, the rural areas of Pima. And then either

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

32

1 go up into Pinal County or go to Yuma. I'm not  
2 proposing any specific ones, but if you follow roads in  
3 those other areas, that makes a great deal of sense.

4 Congressionally I spent most of 9 years in  
5 Scottsdale. And Scottsdale I find is much less related  
6 to Phoenix and west or south than it is to Fountain  
7 Hills and some other areas. So if I were under a  
8 commission, I would be taking the county maps and  
9 probably take the Indian communities, the Navajos, the  
10 Apaches, Coconino, and come down with my grid and pick  
11 up as much as I could of Gila and maybe even the  
12 northern part of Graham so that you could have a nice

13 compact northeastern district.

14                   And then do as much as you can in the  
15 Hispanic districts in the south. The only change I  
16 would have made instead of using the zone would be to  
17 take a sheet like this starting four corners and come  
18 into the center, Phoenix, because there's no way you  
19 can put logically Yuma with parts of the Navajo or put  
20 Mohave with Cochise. So if you start in the four  
21 corners and work in, particularly on your legislative  
22 districts, you can divide up Phoenix, Scottsdale area  
23 like mad. They've got the population and they're  
24 growing.

25                   The other comment I would make would be to

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

33

1 try to take fast-growing areas and put them with  
2 slower-growing areas so that you don't increase the  
3 population discrepancies in the next 10 years. In  
4 other words, central Phoenix, central Scottsdale is not  
5 growing. So if you can throw some of them out with new  
6 development areas.

7                   Here in this particular county I think my  
8 only observation would be -- it was ungodly things.  
9 What I'd see, six house districts and three senate  
10 districts when you don't even have half the population  
11 for one house district.

12                   On the other hand if you go from three  
13                   districts with six house members, three senators down  
14                   to one and we don't have a majority even for that,  
15                   would Santa Cruz possibly not be better off if you took  
16                   those of us, and I forget to say that I live in Tubac,  
17                   Tumacacori address, and take those of us possibly to  
18                   the west of the Gromary Hills and go up to Green Valley  
19                   and take Nogales and then take the other portion of the  
20                   county, Patagonia and Sonoita and go over to Cochise  
21                   County, and then run both to the suburbs of Tucson as  
22                   well as out to the west.

23                   I would be happy to respond to any  
24                   questions either two of you have on the committee. But  
25                   I do think that you have done a beautiful job in

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

34

1                   starting, more than starting. Very fair job in the  
2                   preparation, and it should be possible to only cut half  
3                   as many county lines as were done in '91. Do it  
4                   without any of the Gerrymandering. And I say that  
5                   because when I lived in New York, even though a fifth  
6                   generation Erigonia, and Eldridge Gerry was one of my  
7                   co-parts, one of my fellow estriman\*\* so I've always  
8                   called him Gerry rather than Gerry.

9                   MR. ELDER: Okay. Thank you very much.

10 Jim -- well, yes, I think he was next. Jim Maynard.

11 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes, Jim is  
12 not here tonight but I will speak on his behalf.

13 MR. ELDER: Wow.

14 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I don't think  
15 I need a microphone. I think -- can you all hear me?  
16 Great.

17 MR. LYNN: Actually it's better if you do.

18 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: okay.

19 MR. LYNN: People are recording.

20 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I would be  
21 glad to either way. Can you hear me okay? Thanks.

22 My comments are rather brief. I think  
23 that the Santa Cruz County area would be best served if  
24 communities of like thought and lifestyles were  
25 represented. Obviously we don't have the population to

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

35

1 be our district, but I have lived here for 15 years  
2 now, and it seems to me that there is more thought and  
3 we would be better served if Nogales, Rio Rico, and  
4 Tubac were aligned north with Pima county and if we  
5 were to set aside Patagonia and the Sonoita area with  
6 the Sierra Vista or Cochise County district.

7 The reason I say that is the simple  
8 thought of people, they say they're going to go to

9 town, and that may include buying groceries, a set of  
10 tires, and maybe doing something else. The people in  
11 the Patagonia and Sonoita area will generally go to  
12 Sierra Vista, sometimes to Tucson, but the folks in the  
13 Rio Rico and Tubac area as well as Nogales won't go to  
14 Sierra Vista. They will go to Tucson.

15 And so there seems to be more of a  
16 connectivity, if there's such a word that I can use,  
17 between those communities. And I agree that we were  
18 probably better served with two districts rather than  
19 one.

20 So those are really my thoughts and hopes.

21 MR. ELDER: Let me ask a question in  
22 relation to that. We met in Cochise County last week,  
23 and there were two trains of thought there. One that  
24 there was border communities, they had relationships,  
25 same issues, same problems. And then there was

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

36

1 another, you know, person that said, well, really the  
2 Cammex, you know, the freeway and the economics of that  
3 up in Santa Cruz is totally different from what we have  
4 in Cochise County. So you can divide in effect  
5 vertically or you can divide horizontally.

6 Is there any thoughts or preferences in,

nogales.txt  
7 you know, is it a border issue item that it would take  
8 precedence if we were to combine, you know, some areas  
9 are more socioeconomic, you know, as you refer to  
10 there. I just want to get a sense of what criteria you  
11 use with that kind of a comment.

12 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Yes. I-19  
13 really connects us with Tucson and obviously the port  
14 of entry and the growth that's going to take place in  
15 Tucson. The port of entry is here in Nogales, and the  
16 growth that will correspond to that take place in  
17 Tucson. There's the Cammex corridor might separate us  
18 from Sierra Vista and Douglas.

19 But I do think that Patagonia and Sonoita  
20 connect more with that part of the state than they do  
21 with the Tucson area.

22 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Dennis Miller.

23 MR. MILLER: Well, Santa Cruz County may  
24 well be the example of Gerrymandering because we're the  
25 smallest geographic county in the state, and we're

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

37

1 represented, as the gentleman said earlier, by three  
2 legislative districts. And at first there was some  
3 complaining about that. Now, I suppose either 10 years  
4 ago we were represented by two legislative, 7 and 9 now  
5 are 8, 9, and 11.

6 I personally like it that way. I've  
7 spoken with most of all of the board members, and they  
8 haven't taken an official position on that from Santa  
9 Cruz County, but I think that we're pretty much in  
10 agreement that we're better off with more than one  
11 district.

12 We have been forced because we're small,  
13 because of our problems, and because of the district to  
14 have a pretty intense legislative lobby at both the  
15 steps, federal and state levels, particularly at the  
16 state level.

17 Because we, as was mentioned before, we  
18 cannot make -- we won't be one district to where we  
19 would be the deciding factor in an election. We will  
20 be part of somebody else's district. I believe we're  
21 better off in multiple districts. I think it's  
22 probably remote that we will wind up in three. I would  
23 like it that way. I think we're more effective that  
24 way. There is a natural division between the west side  
25 of the county and the east side of the county as what

1 Mr. Maynard said. So I think that should be a  
2 deterrent if it turns out to be that way. I think some  
3 people disagree with that, but I personally think, you

4 know, we're better off on that.

5           The one example that was asked when this  
6 came up, my board members asked -- I've been lobbying  
7 the state legislative on behalf of the Santa Cruz  
8 County for the last 17 sessions, and they asked me  
9 what, you know, when have our legislators voted against  
10 us. Well, it's rare, but there was an opposition, and  
11 that was during this last session, session four, with  
12 one of our legislators in Cochise County over some  
13 conflict on a particular issue.

14           So we're always going to be smaller. So I  
15 think we're better off to have 9 people that we can go  
16 to and lobby and get their interests. Thank you.

17           MR. ELDER: I'm looking at some  
18 communities of interest things, and I was trying to  
19 consider what was happening in the Santa Cruz Valley.  
20 Do you see an agriculture where there's a lot of  
21 produce and produce-related activity that happens with  
22 that border and port of entry and some of that? Other  
23 types of communities of interest. Any thoughts there?  
24 I mean is Rio Rico, is it predominantly retirement and  
25 fits well with the Tubac/Green Valley or are there

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

39

1 other factors in the valley or community that bring you  
2 together or separate you? Anybody want to comment on



3 that?

4 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Rio Rico is  
5 very much an Indian transition. The reason I know that  
6 is [not speaking in microphone--inaudible] is dealing  
7 with mortgages. And when you look at sales of homes  
8 and I financed some homes for retired folks and younger  
9 families. Right now I would say it's pretty split.  
10 There's a number of retired folks there, but there's a  
11 growing, increasing pollution of young families in Rio  
12 Rico.

13 Tubac I would say is still predominantly  
14 retired folks, although there are some more younger  
15 families there. So in a sense, I think there's a  
16 stronger connection between Green Valley and Tubac in  
17 age groups than there would be with Rio Rico and Green  
18 Valley.

19 So 5 to 10 years ago I would have said  
20 both Rio Rico and Tubac and Green Valley have been  
21 predominantly retired communities.

22 I think there's a growing retirement  
23 community in Sierra Vista, and I believe that that's  
24 also in Sonoita as well. So again, there's a mention  
25 there.

1 But the point that Mr. Miller brought out  
2 is physically the mountains really separate the two  
3 halves of the county, and that's pretty important, I  
4 think natural boundaries is.

5 MR. ELDER: So you have people  
6 representing, you know, other like Patagonia, Sonoita,  
7 or Arivaca. Arivaca would fit better with the  
8 community and the relationship with Santa Cruz and that  
9 or they fit more with the Green Valley or Pima County  
10 or where do you think the western people, you know, in  
11 the county really fit in and then who do they, you  
12 know, bond with, if that's the correct term?

13 Any other comments or questions or wishes  
14 that you would like the Commission to consider as we  
15 get on with the next task that we've got?

16 Okay. Well, we've got some maps. Oh,  
17 yes, sir?

18 MR. SALTA: My name is Jim Salta. I just  
19 had a question with regards to the congressional grid  
20 map. What was the thinking or what was the community  
21 of interest that was considered in having the district  
22 run all the way up to -- it looks like two-thirds the  
23 way up Apache County, if I could ask that. Because it  
24 seems to me that the community of interest in Santa  
25 Cruz County, at least at the congressional level, would

1 be further south and further west. If you move it, you  
2 will have much more of a community of interest.

3 MR. ELDER: Okay. I will weigh in on that  
4 one real short and brief. There's absolutely no  
5 community of interest represented in that map. As  
6 Steve did and he's presented his presentation, it was  
7 literally a pure mathematical. Started in the  
8 northwest and calculating the number of people in the  
9 precinct. When that got filled up, went to the  
10 southwest, and then it went across. And the way the  
11 precincts -- excuse me. Precincts is not the correct  
12 term. Census tracts. As they put census tract after  
13 census tract, it was pure numbers. 345 people in that  
14 census tract. Let's add it to this group. As it kept  
15 going counterclockwise and aggregating the groups until  
16 they got 171,000 plus, 600 and what is it 41 or and  
17 change.

18 When we got to that, that's where the line  
19 was. So we know and right up front, our grid probably  
20 isn't any better than the grids that were in the  
21 newspaper. It was a starting point. People have asked  
22 us, why don't we don't we come up with multiple grids.  
23 Well, we didn't like this one, why didn't you give us  
24 another one. My opinion is -- it's my opinion is that  
25 we had come up with another grid, they would have said,

1 oh, there's something politically going on here. You  
2 know, somebody didn't like it. So they chose another  
3 grid. And we want to just take it for as a pure every  
4 time a decision was made was made on one of the five  
5 rules the Commission gave NDC, and they were generic.  
6 You'll go counterclockwise. You'll go in this order.  
7 You'll aggregate by census tract. If there's more  
8 people in a township in the census tract on this side  
9 of the tract than there are on the township line, it  
10 gets included here. If there's more people there, it  
11 gets excluded. And keep going. So literally there's  
12 nothing in there other than numbers to get a sense of  
13 how big the rural areas are, the legislative and  
14 congressional districts, how concentrated are they so  
15 that both we and the public start to get an idea of,  
16 you know, how the matrix of the state may go.

17 Now, those can get shifted around in any  
18 direction to take in communities of interest, to take  
19 in socioeconomic if that's what ties the community  
20 together. So that's what we're wanting to hear from  
21 you folks is what ties your community, what values,  
22 what fits, you know, so that you would have a district  
23 you can be represented effectively by whoever you  
24 select.

25 MR. LYNN: Thank you, Dan. I think it's

1 also reasonable to point out that when those grids were  
2 released, they were shown for the first time in a  
3 public meeting, we saw them for the first time as the  
4 public saw them. They were the result of a set of  
5 rules that were random in character and consistent in  
6 application that were given to the consultants. There  
7 were no political decisions whatsoever that went into  
8 them, and that's why we accepted them however they were  
9 when they were presented because none of those issues,  
10 community of interest of anything else other than  
11 population, was given to the consultant as a criteria  
12 for developing the grid. It's population only, it's  
13 random, and it's a starting point.

14 MR. ELDER: Anything else? Well, here's  
15 where Steve said we get to my begging. We really do  
16 need your help. We need your help in finding the wall,  
17 but we need your help in getting your neighbors,  
18 getting anybody else that would be willing to  
19 participate.

20 The next time through we're going to have  
21 some maps. We will want you to take a pen or pencil,  
22 and you're more than welcome here this evening to say,  
23 hey, here's where I think our community is, and we will  
24 take that and use that in the development of the next  
25 round of maps.

nogales.txt  
ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

44

1                   But please, you know, try and get as many  
2 people and citizens of the area that will participate  
3 here for the next meetings. We will try to get them  
4 out to the newspapers, facts, anybody and everybody in  
5 the world, you know, so that there's no -- hopefully  
6 we'll get out the dates out early enough that if  
7 somebody in the community says, oh, wait, you know,  
8 we've got nine other community meetings that night. We  
9 will try and flip-flop the times during that 2, 2-1/2  
10 week period to make sure that we can get participation  
11 that doesn't conflict with any other or as many of the  
12 others as you possibly have this evening.

13                   The other thing is access. I believe your  
14 library has the computer. If, you know, you know  
15 people that don't have a computer, the librarians are  
16 willing to say here's how to log onto that  
17 azredistricting.com. You can fill out the citizen form  
18 right there and press send. You can ask, as I said,  
19 for a, you know, a packet tonight. You can e-mail us.  
20 You can fax us. You can call us with a request, and we  
21 will send them out to you.

22                   So any way that you want to participate,  
23 we would appreciate it. They all come equal. You  
24 know, you mail them, send them in on the computer, fill  
25 them out, hand them to one of the Commissioners or

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

45

1 staff, they're treated the same. So if you're not at  
2 the meeting, you can't participate, send it to us. If  
3 you come up 2 weeks from now and say, oh, I forgot,  
4 send us another one. I don't care whether I get four  
5 from one person. You know, it helps us any time  
6 there's an idea.

7 So thank you. We appreciate your  
8 attendance -- one question or are you getting tired?

9 MR. GIBSON: both I though I would ask the  
10 question first. Harold Gibson. You said call us and  
11 we can send in the citizens kit. What's the number?

12 MR. ELDER: I will have to get out my  
13 business card. We have an 800 number.

14 MR. LYNN: We do have a toll free number  
15 as well. Enrique, do you have that?

16 MR. OCHOA: Yes, I do. It is 1-866-864-  
17 7569.

18 MR. GIBSON: 866-864-7569.

19 MR. OCHOA: You got it.

20 MR. GIBSON: Okay. Thank you.

21 MR. ELDER: And if you would be willing to  
22 publish that in your next paper, you know, the headline  
23 banner, underline, we would appreciate any help we get  
24 from the local media and news. So we appreciate that.

25

nogales.txt  
MR. GIBSON: We are going to get it.

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING

46

1 We're going to have sex scandal uncovered.

2 MR. ELDER: Thank you. All right. As I  
3 said, we're more than willing to stand around and  
4 discuss maps or discuss anything else this evening, and  
5 then we will see you here in about a month. Thank you  
6 again.

7 Oh, one other thing before we head out.  
8 There was comment says we may not be able to meet at  
9 Nogales this next time at this location. Is there  
10 another site that is easier for people to get to or  
11 somebody mentioned, you know, downtown there's either  
12 the Catholic church or there's I think up on the hill  
13 there's, you know, the Baptist church.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23



nogal es. txt

24

25

---

ARIZONA COURT REPORTING