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INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

HEARING

JUNE 20, 2001

AMPHITHEATER HIGH SCHOOL

TUCSON, ARIZONA

**ARIZONA COURT REPORTING
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1 MR. ELDER: My name is Dan Elder. I'm one
2 of the Commissioners on the Arizona State Independent
3 Redistricting Commission. Tonight Steve Lynn, our
4 Chair, will give a presentation to bring us up to date
5 as to where we are at right now. And then we're going
6 to -- I get the chance to have the microphone back and
7 will ask you questions or ask you to ask us questions
8 to educate us. So we will take question.

9 We do have a court reporter here. So when
10 you ask a question, would you give us your names so we
11 can get back to you. Appreciate it. For the record.
12 And we will start with the presentation. Thank you.

13 MR. LYNN: Thanks, Dan. Good evening.
14 Appreciate everyone coming out tonight. It's tough to
15 get here when summer monsoon started a week and a half
16 early, but we're happy to have the rain and have it
17 cool it off as well.

18 We will start with the presentation. I
19 know some of you in the audience have seen this
20 presentation a couple of times. It has changed since
21 you've seen it. Unfortunately, it hasn't changed as
22 much as you would like it to. It's still basically the
23 same information, but we've updated it with the most
24 recent place we are in the process.

25 At any rate, it's going to be an

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1 interesting time tonight because my computer's not
2 functioning the way it should. I'm going to have to
3 keep looking back to make sure I have up there what I
4 think we have up there.

5 The subject of the presentation tonight is
6 in fact redistricting, which is the drawing of new
7 district lines for both the state legislative district
8 and the congressional district under the provisions of
9 Proposition 106.

10 Proposition 106 is different. It's the
11 first time that this process has been done with
12 Proposition 106 in place. It changes the rule in terms
13
14 of who's involved in providing this service to the
15 state and to the people. Instead of the legislature
16 doing this work, the Commission is doing this work
17 under the provisions of 106, and the citizens of the
18 state will play a very critical role in the process.

19 These public hearings are intended for us
20 to tell you where we are in the process, but more
21 importantly, they're intended for you to tell us how
22 you would like to see this process progress.

23 We will be using these hearings to take
24 information from all over the state and involve the

24 Massachusetts, and there is one of a salamander,
25 Governor Gerry salamander, Gerrymander. So we use that

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1 term now for all of this kind of line drawing.

2 There are a number of things that
3 Gerrymandering can do if it's intended to do this. For
4 example, you can take groups of minority party voters,
5 whichever that party may happen to be in a given set of
6 districts, and by dividing them a certain way, you can
7 dilute their influence on the elective process.

8 Similarly, if you have four districts to
9 make and there is a concentration of minority party
10 voters, by packing them all into the same district, you
11 then preserve three of the districts for a majority
12 party.

13 The same process could also occur if we're
14 talking about a racial Gerrymander. Here you have a
15 group of ethnic voters, Hispanic voters, and you want
16 on the left to create an ethnic district to help
17 Republicans, there is a way to do that by isolating
18 that district in terms of a voting pattern of the area.

19 If you're trying to preserve a white
20 Democrat incumbent using the same configuration of
21 voters, you split through the Hispanic district and

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thereby dilute that influence in terms of the districts
23 that are being drawn.

24 Well, the voters of Arizona said that none
25 of these is a good thing and they would like to do

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1 something very different. So Proposition 106 was both
2 put on the ballot and passed.

3 This process is the first time it's been
4 done under 106, and it created the new entity, the
5 Independent Redistricting Commission. We are now
6 responsible for drawing lines where the legislature had
7 that responsibility before.

8 This is the makeup of the Commission. And
9 let me talk a little bit not only about who we are but
10 how we came to be selected. And I say selected because
11 it was an affirmative application process. That means
12 that anyone who wanted to be on the Commission had the
13 responsibility of getting an application and submitting
14 it to the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments.

15 That commission is chaired by the chief
16 Justice of the State Supreme Court, Justice Zlaket from
17 Tucson, and that commission met and took the 311
18 applications that they received and reduced them down
19 to a list of 25 individuals, 10 Republicans, 10
20 Democrats, and 5 Independents.

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21 That list then was circulated among the
22 leadership in the House and Senate, and each leader in
23 turn used the list to select their representative to
24 the Commission. So the first four Commissioners were
25 selected by political leadership.

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1 The first person selected was Jim
2 Huntwork. He is a Republican attorney from Phoenix.
3 He was the selection of the Speaker of the House, Jim
4 Wires.

5 The second person selected was Andrea
6 Minkoff, who is now serving as Vice Chairman of the
7 Commission. Andrea is from Phoenix. She, and she goes
8 by Andy, so often times people think there are five
9 males on the Commission. That's not true. Andrea is
10 from Phoenix. She is very active in her community and
11 community affairs. She was selected by House
12 Democratic leader Ken Chevron.

13 Now, notice the first two selections were
14 from Maricopa County. 106 indicates that no more than
15 two of the first four people may be from any one
16 county. So after the first two selections, Maricopa
17 County was not able to have other representation until
18 the selection or possible selection of a Chair.

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19 The third person selected was the choice
20 of Senate President Randall Gnatt of Scottsdale. He
21 chose Dan Elder, who introduced himself to you earlier.
22 Dan is from Tucson. He's a landscape architect and
23 consultant.
24 And the fourth pick overall was the pick
25 of Jack Brown, who is the Democratic leader in the

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1 Senate. Used to be called the minority leader, but
2 since the Senate is 15-15, he's the Democratic leader
3 in the Senate. And he selected Joshua Hall of Apache
4 County. He lives in St. John's and works in several
5 communities in the White Mountains. He is in the land
6 title business.

7 So the first four Commissions, two
8 Republicans, two Democrats, two from Phoenix, one from
9 Tucson, one from Apache County, they then had the
10 responsibility of interviewing publically the
11 candidates for chair. The chair by law under 106 is to
12 be an Independent.

13 And there were originally five candidates
14 for Chair. One person decided to withdraw his name.
15 They were all males. And if I'm not mistaken, they
16 were all male and all Anglo. So all five candidates
17 for Chair would not have felt in terms of divinity of

18 the panel in any way, shape, or form

19 Of the five people who originally were on
20 the list, one person withdrew his name prior to the
21 interview. Apparently somebody told him how much time
22 it was going to take and how good the pay was, and he
23 decided he could do something else this summer besides
24 travel around the state and participate in this
25 process.

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1 So there were four that were interviewed.
2 After the interviews took place, there was a vote of
3 the Commissioner, and on a unanimous first ballot, they
4 selected me to Chair the Commission. I am from Tucson.
5 I work for Tucson Electric Power. I am in charge of
6 corporate relations/communications for that company.
7 And I am an Independent and have been for more than 10
8 years, having formally been registered various times as
9 a Republican and/or a Democrat based on the fact that
10 until recently we didn't have all the primaries. And
11 so I was switching back and forth to support candidates
12 of my choice fairly regularly during that period of
13 time.

14 That's your Commission. We are dedicated
15 to making this the best process it can be. 106 states

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16 that the first thing that the Commission has to do is
17 it has to commence the mapping process for both
18 congressional and legislative districts with the
19 creation of districts of equal population in a grid-
20 like pattern across the state.

21 Now, there are several other requirements
22 that ultimately have to be met by the maps that are
23 ultimately drawn by the Commission, and here are some
24 of them.

25 First and foremost, we have to comply with

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1 the Constitution, one person/one vote. That really
2 means that we, the districts need to be as nearly equal
3 in population as practical. And in the case of
4 congressional districts, it really means that they have
5 to be almost dead even because the number in the census
6 for Arizona for 2000 is divisible by 8, which are the
7 number of districts that we will be forming for the
8 congressional group.

9 You will notice also that we have to
10 comply with the Voting Rights Act, and there are
11 several things that are tenants in that act and some of
12 them are enumerated in terms of our responsibility. We
13 need to be as geographically compact and contiguous as
14 practicable. We need to draw boundaries that shall

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15 respect communities of interest.

16 I want to pause for a minute and talk a
17 second about that term. That term is a term of art.
18 It was coined by Sandra Day O'Connor, Justice of the
19 U.S. Supreme Court. Unfortunately, she coined it. She
20 did not define it. She simply said that we need to
21 respect communities of interest.

22 So we had a couple of choices. One, we
23 could assume what those communities of interest were
24 and follow that assumption or we could do what we've
25 chosen to do, which is to not define that term and

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1 allow you to do that for us. That's the purpose of
2 tonight's meeting. We will concentrate on your
3 definition of your community of interest. We need to
4 know what that is so that we may respect it.

5 Next, to the extent practicable, district
6 lines shall use visible geographic features, mountain
7 ranges, rivers, other kinds of geographic features in
8 the State of Arizona. They will also respect county
9 and town boundaries and underlying census tract.

10 And finally, we, to the extent
11 practicable, will create competitive districts where no
12 significant detriment to the other goals is achieved by

13 doing so.

14 And so these are all the criteria that
15 fall into play when creating the districts that we will
16 ultimately create.

17 Notice how Proposition 106, however, does
18 something very unique. There are several states that
19 have gone to independent commissions to do this work,
20 but this is somewhere unique. Party registration and
21 voting history data shall be excluded from the initial
22 phase of mapping. And when the grid was published, and
23 we will talk more about the grid later, the only
24 criteria that's in that grid is equal population. None
25 of the other factors that you saw there has been

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1 applied to that grid process.

2 So those all need to be applied as we move
3 forward. Be we cannot apply party registration and
4 voting history data until later in the process in order
5 to test the map for compliance of the goals that we
6 just talked about.

7 But here's the real kicker. The place of
8 residence of incumbents and candidates shall not be
9 considered ever in the process. What does that mean.
10 It means very clearly that certainly in the legislative
11 districts that are drawn and possibly in the

12 congressional districts that are drawn that the
13 incumbents currently serving in the legislature or in
14 congress will find themselves in a district residence
15 of another district where an additional incumbent
16 lives. Since we can't know where they live, we
17 certainly can't accommodate where they live, and lines
18 will be drawn without that knowledge. That's part of
19 106 and that's unique.

20 So we started with the census data in
21 April of 2000. Now, note that we're using official
22 census data to do this process. That too is dictated
23 by law. There are several communities that have
24 challenged the census data for their community feeling
25 that there was a significant under count or under

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1 representation. We clearly understand that argument.
2 However, we're powerless to do anything about it. Our
3 responsibility begins and ends with official census
4 data.

5 So let's take a look at some of the
6 numbers in the State of Arizona. In 1990 we were about
7 3.66 million people. By 2000 we had grown to 5.13
8 million, a 40 percent increase over the 10 years. And
9 I want you to keep your eye on that figure for the 1990

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10 statewide population as I show you the fastest growing
11 counties in the State of Arizona. These are the
12 counties that grew in excess of the rate of the entire
13 state. Notice the figure from Maricopa County in 2000.
14 Almost the same population as the entire state in 1990.
15 Maricopa County grew 45 percent over that 10-year
16 period.

17 You will also note that Pima County is not
18 present on this list. Our growth rate over the last 5,
19 10 years in Pima County was a shade over 25 percent,
20 which means that by one person/one vote, Pima County is
21 going to be losing representation in terms of the state
22 legislature. We don't know how much, but it's
23 certainly that with population shifts to Maricopa in
24 terms of their total population. The seats in the
25 legislature also shift as these seats in congress.

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1 Well, we've got several responsibilities.
2 The first was to develop this grid-like pattern, which
3 we talked about. And no matter where you define grid,
4 it's basically a series of vertical and horizontal
5 lines that generally have right angles that are regular
6 in shape that look very much like squares or rectangles
7 and that are replicable across a plane or the map of
8 Arizona. That's basically what a grid means. What we

9 have done is deal with that. I will talk a little bit
10 more about that in a minute.

11 The second thing we're doing is what we
12 call the hearings. As I indicated our mission here is
13 to provide information to you, but more importantly, to
14 have you talk to us about communities of interest,
15 about the kinds of things that you think are important
16 in this process.

17 The Commission, as part of its process,
18 will make maps, congressional and legislative maps, not
19 grids but real maps with real districts on them,
20 available for public comment for a period of not less
21 than 30 days.

22 Now, the legislature will have the same 30
23 days to react to the maps that the public does, and the
24 legislature certainly will in all likelihood give us
25 some input on those maps. They will probably provide

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1 maps of their own. They certainly may enact either
2 memorials or minority reports which make
3 recommendations to us as to how those maps ought to
4 change. That's fine. We expect that. We welcome that
5 input. And we certainly want to hear from them as well
6 from the citizens during that same period of 30-day

7 review.

8 We then will make final adjustments to the
9 maps, the Commission will with our consultant. Once
10 the final adjustments are made, there will be a brief
11 publication period so that everybody understands what
12 the final maps look like. There may be a very brief
13 comment period at that point, and at that point, those
14 maps will be submitted to the Department of Justice for
15 their review and hopefully preclearance.

16 Now, to get the kind of information that
17 we're looking for, hopefully you picked up on the way
18 in here a citizen input form. Those forms are
19 available in both English and Spanish. They're also
20 available on our website. They are the forms that we
21 are using statewide to garner this first round of
22 input. We ask several questions.

23 First, we would like your name and address
24 so that we may correspond with you so that we may make
25 you part of the permanent record and so that we may

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1 make your comments to us official.

2 Secondly, we're asking that you give us
3 your major concern. Let us know in as few words as
4 possible what you think the most important aspects of
5 this process are. You certainly can wax philosophical

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6 if you would like to. Talk about the Commission should
7 be operating. Talk about procedure. Anything that you
8 believe is important and we should take into account we
9 wish to hear from you.

10 Next, we actually would like you to tell
11 us what boundary lines you would like to see us use in
12 your area. If, for example, your area has several
13 school districts, but from your perspective it is very
14 important to keep those school districts in one
15 legislative or congressional district, you need to tell
16 us that. If there are natural boundaries that are
17 present in your community and you feel strongly that
18 people on one side of that boundary or the other ought
19 to be either kept apart or together, that's the kind of
20 thing we need to know from you.

21 What groups, areas, or neighborhoods do
22 you think should absolutely not be divided. There are
23 been several communities in the state, Apache Junction,
24 Casa Grande, Nogales, all of whom share legislative
25 districts. Some split more than two ways. Now,

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1 there's one school of thought that says that gives you
2 more representative in the state legislature. Another
3 school of thought would suggest that that allows you to

4 be ignored by more representatives, and both of those
5 have been expressed during the hearings. Both points
6 of view. So it's going to be very interesting to see
7 how that comes out as we draw districts.

8 I think that the prevailing thing that
9 we've heard is that to the extent possible, people
10 would like to be kept together because they feel that
11 the cohesiveness of the community needs to be
12 represented to their legislative or congressional
13 representatives.

14 And there are a number of questions on the
15 input form which we ask what information would you like
16 to see us take into account. Take a look at these and
17 we ask you to rank order them. Is keeping a community
18 intact or bringing particular groups together more or
19 less important than using a mandate or natural
20 boundary. Is that more or less important than drawing
21 congressional or legislative districts that includes
22 whole cities and so on. Using local government
23 boundaries when drawn. Keeping census tract from being
24 split. Using freeway or major transportation routes
25 when possible. Drawing compact and contiguous shapes.

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1 These are all variables, and we would like to know how
2 you feel about all those.

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3 Then when you're finished with those, you
4 can get them to us in a variety of ways. You can give
5 them to us tonight and they're part of the record. You
6 can mail them to us. You can fax them to us. You can
7 go to the website www.azredistricting.org and you can
8 fill it out on line and submit it as you fill it out.
9 Any or all of those are fine with us, and we will take
10 them any way we can get them.

11 If you would like to be even more precise
12 in your suggestions to us by drawing actual boundaries,
13 actual districts, you can request tonight through staff
14 the citizen kit which have maps prepared for you to
15 draw your boundaries on, and we will take those maps
16 into account just as we will when we get maps from the
17 legislature or other groups who might be preparing
18 them.

19 The criteria for judging all plans, yours,
20 ours, the legislature's, all are the same. Federal
21 mandate, equal population, Voting Rights Act, through
22 the Department of Justice review, and Proposition 106
23 requirements as we discussed this evening.

24 Now, we've already started our process by
25 created the grid. The grid on June 7th was approved

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1 based on the fact that we had approved the rules that
2 created the grid, and the grid was simply an outgrowth
3 of using those rules in orderly fashion. That process
4 has already taken place.

5 Most of Arizona is already divided into
6 this grid-like pattern called townships. Townships
7 start a place called the Gila Salt Baseline & Meridian,
8 which is at 107th Avenue and Baseline Road in Phoenix
9 area, and emanates there all four directions townships
10 of 6-mile squares. They've been there for years.
11 They're the basis for all property designation, for
12 recorders and other public purposes. We figured on
13 using them because, number one, it's random; number
14 two, it's recognized; and number three, it's grid like.
15 So we started there.

16 The townships as I said are 1-mile square.
17 And what that means is that in the middle of Phoenix a
18 1 mile -- pardon me, 6-mile square. Townships are 6
19 miles square. In the middle of Phoenix, a 6-mile
20 square contains a lot of population. In Mohave County
21 and some of the other area, in the rural parts of the
22 state contains much less.

23 And so you have to have a methodology of
24 aggregating townships in order to achieve population
25 thresholds. So we used intermediate or super township

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1 grids again aggregating those townships in a regular
2 fashion as we go through the state.

3 Now, once they've been accumulated, you
4 overlay the census data in terms of population. And as
5 soon as you get the threshold of approximately 171,000
6 for legislative districts and approximately 641,000 and
7 change for congressional districts, you finish that
8 district off and move onto the next one.

9 In order to maintain the randomness of the
10 grid, here are the rules that we went by. Start from
11 Meridian. We then put the four quadrants of the state
12 in a hat and drew lots. Northwest won. So we started
13 accumulating population in the northwestern part of the
14 quadrant of the state until we finished the quadrant.

15 Then we had to make a choice as to whether
16 we were going clockwise or counterclockwise to get to
17 the next quadrant. We flipped a coin.
18 Counterclockwise won. So we went northwest, southwest,
19 southeast, northeast in a counterclockwise fashion and
20 completed the grid.

21 Those rules were followed to the letter by
22 a consultant and the grid that resulted is available
23 for you to see. However, I would ask you to pay less
24 attention to the grid and more attention to your point
25 of view about this process tonight. Why? Because that

1 grid will change, and it will change based on the input
2 that you provide us and the input that we know we have
3 to provide ourselves to meet all the criteria of the
4 act and the Voting Rights Act.

5 Those things were not taken into account
6 when the grid was produced. The grid is a random
7 starting point. We could have started with the 30
8 legislative and 6 congressional districts that we
9 currently have but those have some political history,
10 and rather than carry that political history forward,
11 we felt it important to start with an objective grid.

12 Our process is this. Public hearings to
13 get input on communities of interest. Then we will
14 develop maps finally. Those maps and plans will be
15 taken back out to the public for comment at least for
16 30 days, perhaps more. We will then make final plans
17 which then will be published and ultimately submitted
18 to the Department of Justice for their review.

19 We expect that the Department of Justice
20 will take as much 60 days to review the plans. If they
21 did so, we would still like to have a preclearance
22 prior to the end of the year. So our target date for
23 submission of the plans to the Department of Justice is
24 early to mid September. And that puts us on a very
25 tight time frame. That's why these hearings have been

1 going on for 2-1/2 weeks straights, 4 nights a week all
2 over the state.

3 So with that, I would ask you to bear with
4 us tonight. Bear with your fellow citizens. We are
5 going to take as many comments as there are people to
6 talk to us.

7 Let me first make some quick
8 introductions, then I will turn it back over to Dan.

9 Here with us tonight representing the
10 consultants, National Demographics Corporation, is
11 Margarite Leoni.

12 And next to Margarite is Tracy Chaparo.
13 And for those Italians out there, there's apparently
14 the correct pronunciation. Tracy is representing our
15 Democrat counsel this evening, Jose Rivera, who is
16 attending a conference.

17 And we have two counsel. We have
18 Republican and Democratic counsel because those in the
19 state with the most background in election law and
20 redistricting seem to have been doing work for one
21 party or the other. So we felt it only fair to have
22 one of each. Jose is our Democratic counsel. Our
23 Republican counsel is Lisa Hauser. She this evening is
24 staffing the meeting that is at Apache Junction, which
25 is going on simultaneous to this one.

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1 So let me turn it over to Dan, and I will
2 get back to your favorite page and we will go forward.

3 MR. ELDER: My favorite page relates to
4 the information we really need to be able to
5 demonstrate to the Department of Justice why we moved a
6 line or why we put a particular line in a particular
7 location. I equate it or look at it very similarly to
8 protesting your taxes. You go to your county assessor
9 and say my taxes are too high, my taxes are too high.
10 He looks at you and says, so. If you go into your
11 county assessor and said the comparable sales in my
12 neighborhood don't indicate I've been fairly evaluated,
13 the square footage of my house isn't right, there's a
14 whole series of things. So if you show how you're
15 protesting those things, generally your taxes are
16 nullified.

17 The same thing goes with us. If we can
18 show the Department of Justice that it was a community
19 interest, it was a geographical boundary, there's an
20 edge that divides the community, the community said we
21 would like to have that edge respected, then we've got
22 a pretty good chance the Department of Justice will
23 accept the redistricting plans.

24 So as you make your comments, if you can
25 relate to these six or five, you know, make your points

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1 up there and say, well, it's kind of a combination of
2 both. We have a geographical boundary or we've got a
3 community of interest or some other of these reasons,
4 it will help us to be able to document and justify how
5 the districts were formed and how they were configured.

6 So with that, I will take these in the
7 order we received them. And if you use the microphone
8 so that everybody can hear you, as well as the court
9 reporter, we appreciate it.

10 So the first one is Saul Figueroa. He
11 left.

12 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: No, he's right
13 here.

14 MR. ELDER: Oh, no. Okay.

15 MR. FIGUEROA: Actually my question is
16 very simple. First of all, I commend you on a very
17 good presentation. Very clear.

18 I am going to write some stuff later on,
19 but what I would like to know is as you get input from
20 different people, different comments and plans and
21 maps, are those available to other folks? Like could I
22 -- could we have access to what other people are
23 submitting or is that just for the Commission?

24 MR. ELDER: We have the methodology to

24 thinking. You will see it across the southern part of
25 the state. It will all be there. And that will be the

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1 AURs.

2 MR. FIGUEROA: Okay. That answered my
3 question. Thank you.

4 MR. ELDER: Mike Hellon.

5 MR. HELLON: For the record, it's Mike
6 Hellon. I'm Republican National Committee member for
7 Arizona. I'm speaking for myself.

8 It seems to me that political boundaries,
9 counties, cities, tend to be, if you look at the
10 history of Arizona, tend to be more arbitrary. And so
11 as you're establishing the hierarchy of criteria, I
12 would suggest that you pay less attention to political
13 boundaries and more attention to geographical
14 boundaries and to concentrations of what we started to
15 call communities of interest.

16 And let me give you some examples of what
17 I'm talking about. Up in the Phoenix area, I would
18 suggest that Sun City and Sun City West probably should
19 be in the same district. They like being in three
20 districts because they get more 9 legislatures to show
21 up at all their meetings. But taking the approach that

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22 I think you have to take under the constraints of Prop
23 106, it seems to me that that needs to be one district.
24 Down here we have a situation in
25 northwestern Pima County where Saddle Brooke is in

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1 Pinal County and Rancho Vistosa is in Pima County. I
2 would suggest to you it would make sense to ignore the
3 county line, that Saddle Brooke has much more community
4 of interest with Rancho Vistosa than it does with any
5 of the rest of southern rural Pinal County.

6 Looking over at sort of the eastern part
7 of metropolitan area, we have a situation along Tanque
8 Verde where Snyder Road doesn't go through. And if you
9 live on the east side you can't -- or west side, you
10 can't get to the east side. And so it seems to me the
11 community of interest would be that geographical
12 barrier.

13 Now, I recognize there's a school district
14 that overlays that, but that's one of what I call those
15 arbitrary political decisions that in my judgment you
16 ought to be ignoring and you ought to looking at where
17 people really live and where they interact with each
18 other.

19 I would further suggest that Rillito River
20 and if not River Road, at least the river is a very

21 significant geographical barrier in northern Tucson.
22 There's a substantial different between the people, the
23 communities, their interests north of the river than
24 from the people south of the river. Again, that cuts
25 across some political boundaries, but again, I think

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1 that's very fairly significant.

2 And recognizing what you said that this is
3 not a map, that it's a grid, I would simply make the
4 observation that Sells probably has not much community
5 of interest with any of the district that where most of
6 the population is as that is currently drawn.

7 What you're going to find, and this is a
8 tough task you've embarked upon. What you're going to
9 find is that you're going to be overlaying some ethnic
10 concentrations with some other ethnic concentrations.
11 You're doing to put people together. For example, I
12 don't know how you try to separate the Hopis from the
13 Navajos when you start looking at geographical
14 compactness and communities of interest.

15 And I submit to you you're going to get to
16 the end of the day where you have a map that does most
17 of the things that you set out to do that nevertheless
18 is going to make a lot of people upset but that's

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19 simply going to be the best you can do. So good luck.
20 Thank you.

21 MR. ELDER: One of the trademark quotes
22 that going around our Commission is if we can make
23 everybody equally unhappy, we probably did our job.
24 Jerry, and I can't read whether it's
25 D' Pato or D' Palo. Thank you.

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1 MR. D' PATO: My name is Jerry D' Pato, and
2 I am concerned and I would add my opposition in general
3 to the lack of a minority member to this Commission.
4 This has been questioned before. It's not something
5 that's new.

6 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Can you get
7 closer to the mic?

8 MR. D' PATO: Yes. I will start from the
9 beginning.

10 I'm concerned and would add my opposition
11 in general to the lack of a minority member to this
12 Commission. In view of the new census, I'm sure you
13 will take all this into consideration but all of your
14 members have got communities of interest. You yourself
15 have got TEP. You've got your association with Walk Up
16 Campaign.

17 So I'm concerned about how fair you can

18 make a decision based on your -- I don't mean to talk
19 to you precisely, Mr. Lynn, but there is a parity and a
20 fairness that I would ask that be considered in these
21 issues in the census. I know you're not expecting the
22 arising 30 or 35 percent in the Hispanic and the
23 minority population, especially in Pima County, and
24 also the division of our Indian nation. This is
25 something that historically has been a problem. The

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1 Navajos and the Hopis have never ever been able to live
2 in the same area. That division has still not been
3 settled in federal court. And now we see that the
4 Tohono O'Odham is also in disarray and maybe looking to
5 be split.

6 These are communities of interest that
7 have to be seriously looked at, and I believe that the
8 justice department is going to scrutinize this and
9 arbitrarily have to dispute or at least look at your
10 decision.

11 So I would ask that you be very prudent
12 about the decisions you make with the communities of
13 interest in view of the new census, in view of the
14 communities of interest, and in view of the lack of a
15 minority member on this Commission. It makes it lack

16 somewhat credibility amongst at least the Hispanic
17 community, and it's something that concerns me a great
18 deal.

19 So this is what I would like to voice and
20 I hope that we do see some type of addressing the
21 minority issue and minority representation. So this is
22 about what I needed to say tonight. Thank you.

23 MR. ELDER: You're quite welcome. Okay.
24 We were in fact appointed. And after we were appointed
25 we had no control of the diversity, the ethnic

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1 backgrounds of the people who were appointed. I will
2 state on the record categorically that we've got a
3 pretty good Commission that's looking at things as
4 fairly as we possible can. It's mostly statistical and
5 it's mostly the input we get from the public, and
6 that's why it's important for people to speak out and
7 let us know what they think because I think responding
8 to one of the comments response to our grid. I say our
9 grid because it's not a map. We know we've got
10 problems with it. Our grid is not any better than the
11 five or six grids that were put out in the Arizona
12 Republic as options. You know, they all had flaws.
13 Ours has flaws.

14 Talking with Chairman Manuel, he doesn't

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15 really want the Tohono O'Odham split. You know, that's
16 just the way the mathematics in the census aggregation
17 that the tract worked.

18 So with that, let's go to the next one.

19 Kenneth Smith.

20 MR. SMITH: I'm Ken Smith. And most of
21 you here know me as the President of the Amphitheater
22 School District Governing Board. However, I'm not here
23 representing the governing board. We haven't met on
24 this subject, and so I'm here representing only my own
25 views.

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1 It happens that right now the existing
2 legislative District 12 and the Amphitheater School
3 District lines are fairly close to being identical.
4 Therefore, if I have a concern and we have one that I
5 talked with Representative Hirshberger tonight about if
6 we have a concern, I will assure you that whether it's
7 Representative Hirshberger, Representative Huffman, or
8 Senator Helm, where's the mic at, or Senator Helm, we
9 have no difficulty in getting their attention.

10 Looking at the breakdown map, which you
11 don't have here tonight but which I have seen and which
12 is on the web, that puts us in three different

13 legislative districts. Given the nature of these three
14 people that I just mentioned, I'm sure that since
15 they're good people, we will be able to get their
16 attention anyway.

17 But it's not quite the same thing as it is
18 having a district -- and a school district and a
19 legislative district being almost the same thing.
20 There could be the advantage that there would be nine
21 of them instead of three. There could be the problem
22 also that we really couldn't get the attention of any
23 of them since we would just be a little bitty portion
24 of the district for any one of those three legislative
25 districts.

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1 The other thing that I wanted to mention
2 doesn't directly have anything to do with the school
3 district matter, is merely to agree with what some
4 others have said. When I look at a district that I
5 will end up in myself being from the Town of Tortolita,
6 and I see that that takes in Catalina Foothills, takes
7 in Oro Valley, takes in Tortolita, takes in Marana,
8 takes in Pinal County, a little bit of the kingdom of
9 Maricopa, and also part of the Tohono O' Odham
10 Reservation, I look at that thing and I see that as a
11 place where the Tohono O' Odham Reservation is not going

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12 to have any representation. And looking -- I don't
13 live down there. I'm a long ways from there living in
14 Tortolita. It looks to me as if the representation for
15 them is going to just disappear.

16 So I would like to say, however, that
17 first I don't envy your task. And secondly, I note
18 that some of the things that I've talked about here do
19 fit into some of those principles that you've got
20 listed up there, each of which says at the end of it
21 "to the extent practicable" and at the end of the day I
22 realize that not all of these things are going to be
23 practicable, but I would hope that you would keep some
24 of these points in mind. Thank you very much.

25 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Ted Downing.

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1 MR. DOWNING: Hi. I'm Ted Downing. I'm
2 special candidate for the state legislature. There's
3 goes my bias. But in the most district that exists in
4 Arizona, which is 13, may still be.

5 In the first place I would like to
6 comment, because I'm also an anthropologist. I'm
7 really pleased to hear how many people are concerned
8 tonight. This is really a surprise. And I would like
9 to make a comment. I think the Native-American

10 community can speak very well for itself in the year
11 2001. And there are some misperceptions about
12 Hopi/Navajo fighting with one another, and that a lot
13 of people don't know that actually Hopis and Navajos
14 married to each other. So it's a lot of misperception
15 that's going on. I just had to say that because it was
16 bothering me to hear it keep saying over and over
17 again, that they represent distinct communities of
18 interest.

19 They have disagreed. You may have a
20 disagreement with somebody, but that doesn't
21 necessarily mean that you represent a different
22 community of interest. I think a lot of people that
23 marry somebody they've been fighting with for years
24 that they have community of interest even though they
25 disagree. So I don't think that's a very good

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1 definition of difference community of interest.

2 I have a couple of points. One that
3 concerns me is when the door opens, when they opened
4 the barn up, I was pleased with what I see, and I think
5 it's a very logical effort, enormous effort. I didn't
6 know how it was going to come out, and I was a little
7 surprised. But now that I understand the significance
8 of randomness in the process, and I hope -- may I ask,

9 was that randomness, those coin flips done publically
10 or it was private?

11 MR. ELDER: Publically.

12 MR. DOWNING: Okay. Good. All right.
13 Then I'm okay. And I think the justice department will
14 find itself impressed with the fact that there was
15 coins flying through the air instead of in their
16 pockets.

17 In fact, my first concern is when the
18 legislative gets holding, they get kind of twisted.
19 And I would encourage the Commission to disallow
20 anything coming from the state legislature that
21 disagrees with the law itself. And so if you catch any
22 whim that members of the legislature somehow become so
23 magnanimous that they've forgotten where they live,
24 they come in there stepping in and trying to move
25 districts around in some other form, you can catch that

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1 if they're trying to violate the law, I suggest you
2 take those deep 6 any of those comments as a matter of
3 principle before you receive the legislature comments.
4 Make it clear that that was going to happen.

5 Next one. On -- interesting. On the
6 boundary lines, I would like to talk about a little

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7 bit, I don't know what the existing district is going
8 to be, but there's two districts, used to be 13, 14
9 flew off the map, but the boundary that I'm curious
10 about is the one at River and Campbell Avenue.
11 Campbell Avenue is a major geographic feature in our
12 city, just like the river. Someone mentioned that just
13 a few minutes ago. The river is geographic, the
14 Interstate, and Campbell Avenue is. And for some
15 reason, somebody got a wiggly hand when they drew that
16 thing, and it started looking like the old process
17 where things kind of, you know, it looks like teeth and
18 jaws going back and forth.

19 I can tell you as someone who has
20 campaigned in this area and walked up and down the
21 street that you can draw a straight line on Campbell
22 Avenue. People will understand that better. Well, if
23 God wanted us to redistrict, by god he should give us
24 straight lines.

25 Second thing, I said what was the

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1 community of interest in one of the districts that was
2 drawn here, I don't know what its number is, but it
3 says King Road down to Irvington, off the Interstate,
4 over to Campbell. And interestingly enough, as a
5 professional anthropologist and somebody who's worked

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6 in this city for 35 years, I think you've got a
7 community of interest. What you've got there, and
8 here's how I define it, the whole cluster, you've got a
9 primarily urban area. It's an area of an older
10 neglected part of Tucson. It's an area of mid to low
11 income people. Probably these are more Wal-Mart people
12 than Dillard's. You know, that's where you would find
13 most of them. It's ethnically diverse with different
14 levels. It's very ethnic and there's other areas that
15 are transitional that they were graphically at the time
16 becoming more ethnic or changing around.

17 It has an industrial base. It has a lot
18 of little small businesses that are struggling. A lot
19 of where people's hopes and dreams and mortgaged houses
20 are racked up in a little idea they're trying to get
21 going. And it's also got an aging downtown area that
22 periodically these kind of theatric suggestions of
23 public money, private money, people try to keep it from
24 going downhill.

25 So there is a community of interest, and

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1 I've been looking at as somebody who would campaign in
2 there. I think there's a lot in common for those
3 people in that area. I accept it. And it doesn't have

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4 -- I bet there's not a spattering hills. The area is
5 primarily flat. But there is something in there apart
6 from whatever else because community of interest is a
7 really hard thing to define. It's just a great
8 diversity. But don't let the fact -- I encourage the
9 Commission, don't let the fact that people disagree
10 indicate you've got two communities of interest. Thank
11 you.

12 MR. ELDER: Thank you. David (inaudible).

13 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: My name is
14 David (inaudible) and I have just one quick question
15 about the process that wasn't addressed, and I was
16 curious about it. How were the consultants selected?

17 MR. ELDER: Consultant selection process.
18 The state helped us acquire the names. Other people
19 asked, you know, to be considered. They were put on a
20 list. I believe we had 11. I think it was 11 or 12
21 consulting firms that requested to be considered.

22 The Commission had a meeting. We reviewed
23 the resumes. We reviewed the preliminary proposal. We
24 short listed that down on the first day to five firms
25 that we had come back on Tuesday to be interviewed in

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1 public. And this process of short listing them was
2 done in public also.

3 We interviewed them. They had
4 approximately an hour each. We went into lunchtime and
5 with interviews, and then we came back in the afternoon
6 and selected a consultant.

7 So part of 106, it makes it sometimes
8 difficult, but it's public, in the public view. The
9 only time we have an executive session is if we've got
10 staff issues or we've got, you know, some -- we're
11 getting legal counsel. You know, those can be done in
12 executive session. Outside those two things, staffing
13 and legal, I don't think we can go into executive
14 session for anything else, can we? So it's public.

15 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Thanks.
16 That's what I wanted to hear. I'm glad do hear that.

17 MR. ELDER: Okay. Thank you. Paul
18 Jewing.

19 MR. JEWING: Thank you. Community of
20 interest it seems to me is inconsistent with F, which
21 is competitive. And I've been trying to think about
22 this as long as Proposition 106 has been proposed and
23 voted on and now that you guys are going through this
24 trying to, you know, it's obviously not clearly defined
25 anywhere, but, you know, is it economic, is it age, is

1 it geographic boundaries, government boundaries, all of
2 those things in C, D, and E probably are inconsistent
3 with making those districts competitive in as far as
4 the homogeneity of the districts that are going to be a
5 community of interest are likely going to be voting in
6 a similar way, and I don't know how you can possibly
7 avoid dealing with F as you going through A, B, C, D,
8 and E, but particularly C, D, and E if you're not
9 concerned about being competitive.

10 And I understand, you know, it's really a
11 hierarchy or priority and you're not supposed to do
12 that, but if you're not doing that, we're going to end
13 up with pretty much the same kind of a situation that
14 we've got now. As was stated earlier, we've got one
15 competitive district in this community, maybe one in
16 the whole state that's really gives an opportunity for
17 either party or anybody to win the election.

18 And so I don't know how much courage you
19 all are going to be able to have to break out of that
20 pattern, but I hope you do.

21 I also would like to ask you a question.
22 It seems to me that as a growth of 40 percent in the
23 last 10 years, and I don't know how much it was before
24 that, it seems to be ridiculous that we continue to
25 only have 30 legislative districts. I can't see

1 anything in the law of Proposition 106 that addresses
2 that. I don't know whether I missed it or, you know,
3 what -- whether that's a parameter that's been set for
4 you, you can't make any recommendations otherwise or
5 decisions that go beyond that. Is that -- I understand
6 the congressional districts are set by some higher
7 authority, but is that -- what's the purpose in leaving
8 it at 30 or was it just something that wasn't
9 considered?

10 MR. LYNN: We don't have the purview to do
11 it. It's not our purview to deal with the number of
12 districts in the legislature. That's a legislative
13 process. And when that is set legislatively, then we
14 would respond to it, but there was no change in the
15 legislative portion.

16 MR. ELDER: One of the things I said when
17 I joined the Commission is I was going to have fun. If
18 you can't do it and have fun doing it, then you might
19 as well not do it. So I will say that it was more the
20 number of desks that you can get into the Capital is
21 why we don't have more than 30. Well, 60 leg and 30
22 senators, so I have no idea. You know, that's a
23 legislative issue.

24 Let me make a comment in relation to that
25 last gentleman's comments. I'm Republican. I did not

1 participate in Republican politics to a great extent.
2 I think I maybe had donated \$25 a couple of times to
3 candidates, but I've never been to the \$1,000 dinners
4 and I don't think I've ever even been invited to a
5 \$1,000. But when it got short listed and the newspaper
6 was the first notice I got, and it said, well, if we
7 have to have one of the Elders, we'd rather have the
8 elder Elder than the younger Elder. My son had put in
9 his application also. So I guess the Supreme Court
10 Justice said, well, we'll take the older Elder.

11 Three weeks later I got a call said are
12 you still interested, are you willing to be
13 interviewed, and the Republican caucus group
14 interviewed me. One of the questions that we had came
15 down if you had two districts and you had to divide
16 them up and district them to where they were balanced
17 and competitive, would you do that or would you take
18 the other choice where you say I'll make a really
19 strong Republican and I'll make a really strong
20 Democratic district.

21 And for saying at the lead end of this
22 conversation that I was not a politician so I can
23 really answer that two ways, the weasel words come out
24 of the thing. I said if the community has been having
25 extremely good response from a particular legislator or

1 senator or congressman, it may be that that makes the
2 strong noncompetitive district.

3 The other side of it is if it's a strong
4 district one side or the other, it's over in the
5 primaries. You don't have that discourse. You don't
6 have the debating of the issues. You don't have the
7 education of that process to the public, to the
8 citizens. And that's what we have to have really for
9 our Democratic or Republic form of government. We've
10 got to have the discourse. We've got to have the
11 discussions. We've got to think about the issues.
12 We've got to debate the issues and then make a choice.

13 So I said based on that, I would probably
14 fall in the fair district. I think almost all of the
15 Commissioners we've got have got that same sort of
16 philosophy that we're looking to try and produce a fair
17 redistricting. Some, I want to say incumbent, don't
18 like to debate. They would rather just go out and do
19 it, and I think, you know, that's my opinion, that's
20 kind of too bad. You know, let's get out. Let's talk
21 about it. Let's debate the things and then go forward.

22 Let's have Ted Prezelski.

23 MR. PREZELSKI: Thank you. By the way,
24 folks, I don't think I said this at the meeting that I
25 was at on Thursday, but I'm a Vice Chair of the State

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1 Democratic party, so before anyone says anything, that
2 was me.

3 I have two concerns. One was, you know,
4 making sure that some of these citizen maps and some of
5 the citizen comments are made available. A lot of
6 people talk to me about, you know, what I've heard
7 about how that information is going to be put out. And
8 so I would like to reiterate what someone said.

9 The other thing I'm curious, and actually
10 I wondered about it before. I hadn't actually asked.
11 There was a slide that you had that said we couldn't
12 consider where incumbents were and where possible
13 candidates were. I've been to three of these meetings,
14 and at all three of those meetings we've had candidates
15 and incumbents at those meetings, and I'm curious about
16 how you guys are keeping that, you know, that from --
17 obviously they're interested, and I can't imagine them
18 not contacting you guys directly. I mean you hang up
19 the phone when they start talking.

20 The other thing, I did like the comments
21 you made about these, what were they community units or
22 what were they called again?

23 FEMALE: They're called Arizona Units of
24 Representation.

25 MR. PREZELSKI: Okay. Arizona Units of

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1 Representation. You know, that will be helpful to
2 people like me who wanted to play with this stuff.

3 And I -- a couple of people that
4 approached after the Thursday meeting about trying to
5 come up with some ways to make some of the districts
6 competitive and I had a whale of a time trying to make
7 things balance and fit together. So I really
8 appreciate the job you guys have done. So thank you.

9 MR. ELDER: Thanks, Ted. There's one
10 other person that has not spoken yet that put in a
11 form. No, I don't have any other slips. Is there
12 anybody else who would like to speak or make comments?
13 Please come forward, state your name, and if it's
14 difficult, then spell it for the recorder.

15 MR. HUFFMAN: My name is Steve Huffman.
16 I'm the state representative from District 12
17 currently, but I'm just here representing myself.

18 MR. ELDER: But don't give us your
19 address.

20 MR. HUFFMAN: Pardon me?

21 MR. ELDER: But don't give us your
22 address.

23 MR. HUFFMAN: Yes, I live randomly
24 somewhere in -- no.

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1 popped to mind in listening to some of your comments is
2 that I think the million-dollar question that a lot of
3 people are asking is: What constitutes a community of
4 interest. And I mean clearly we heard that there is a
5 lot of discussion going on right now.

6 I guess the thing that I would ask to keep
7 in mind is if we define community of interest as just
8 what input you get from different parts of the state,
9 then it may not necessarily be this pure community of
10 interest. What you may be getting is comments based on
11 self interest of a particular community, which means
12 you could have 30 districts and their community of
13 interest is something different in every part of the
14 state.

15 It seems to me like if you're looking for
16 fair districts, there are to be some, and I know it's
17 hard, there ought to some shred of continuity between
18 all 30 districts as to what constitutes a community of
19 interest because otherwise it really is -- I mean what
20 is your definition going to end up being if we get 300
21 comments from this community that this constitutes a
22 community. That's going to get our attention. Versus,
23 you know, 150 somewhere else. And then you're going to

24 start comparing the communities across the state, and
25 you're going to find your definition of this district

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1 up here is completely different from how you define
2 this community down here.

3 And then I guess the other question that I
4 have for you, which I know you guys are probably
5 wrestling with, but it's nice to say we want to fair,
6 competitive districts, but I don't -- if you're just
7 looking Republican/Democrat, I don't know how you score
8 Independents and everybody else. But clearly there are
9 a lot of Independents that are not necessarily truly
10 Independent.

11 There are also, because of the open
12 primaries, there are a lot of people that used to be in
13 parties that are now moving towards Independent. And
14 it's very hard, I mean there's got to be some real
15 thought in looking into what constitutes a competitive
16 district because I don't think you can get that just by
17 saying we have the same number of Republicans and
18 Democrats. I mean we're seeing that all across the
19 county, not just here in Arizona, but with us being the
20 second fastest growing state in the United States, all
21 these new people coming in, people moving towards

22 ^{amphi.txt}
Independent registration, you're not necessarily
23 getting fair districts.

24 And I guess I heard tonight what your
25 definition of competitive district is, but I would ask

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1 you to keep at least those two things in mind. There
2 out to be some baseline definition of what you're
3 looking for for a community of interest and some
4 discussion as to what constitutes a fair district.

5 MR. ELDER: Thank you. I will respond not
6 necessarily to that but to a previous question. I
7 believe in one meeting our attorney -- the person came
8 up, said I want to give you the address of, and it was
9 kind of like a kid going "nah, nah, nah, nah." Jose
10 would not let that come on record. So hopefully, we
11 don't know where anybody lives. I don't know where my
12 representative lives, and I'm in 14. I have no idea.

13 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I have a
14 question. Wasn't -- before this slide I'm looking that
15 you have up here, if I tend to remember the statute of
16 rights, isn't the same acts necessary --

17 MR. ELDER: Well, that's what I'm saying.
18 It's a very --

19 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: -- option to
20 just forget the issue?

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21 MR. ELDER: No. I can say if you look at
22 this number count, you know, we're looking at the fair
23 and competitive districts, go into the last phrase
24 where it says where it would create no significant
25 detriment to the other factors or other goals.

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1 So if you look at the first four or five
2 up there, and you say okay, you know, working this out,
3 trying to get this competitive district, I agree. I
4 have no idea what a competitive district may be. I
5 believe it's 18 percent Independent is what their
6 estimation is right now in Arizona. So we've got I
7 believe it's 46 or something like that Republican, 38
8 Democrat, and 18, 17 something like that Independents.
9 So we're getting to where it won't be long where
10 there's a third type of proposition that we'll be
11 looking at.

12 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: In the
13 statute, this is taken out of the statute, but the
14 senates right before this list said that, I'm looking
15 at it right now, "Adjustments to the grid shall be made
16 as necessary to accommodate the goals set forth below."

17 Does the Commission interpret that to mean
18 that you may decide it's not necessary to take into

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19 account factor F or E or D? I mean they don't have a
20 statute to provide --

21 MR. ELDER: I will speak to myself. The
22 answer there is, no, it will make a difference. There
23 is no way that we can take that random, unrelated to
24 the citizens, to the public, to the neighborhoods,
25 communities, whatever it may be, and say that's a fair

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1 way of dividing the state.

2 We've been hearing, you know, the meetings
3 that we've been having around the state in this first
4 round there's some areas that are very concept. We
5 want to keep the rural -- the rural communities have
6 common issues, common interests, and we want them
7 altogether. So that's the type of consensual comment
8 we need to say if we have to move a line to meet one of
9 the other factors, why did we do it. And if we say,
10 well, let's pull up here and take in part of Pima
11 County and the City of Tucson, and Sierra Vista says,
12 no, no, no, that's not what we want at all, that's the
13 kind of information we need to hear.

14 So some of the comments that we've had of,
15 you know, earlier, I believe it was you, where you said
16 there's a fabric, there's a thread that runs through
17 there, primarily it's urbanized, it's industrial.

18 There's a, you know, striving community of young
19 entrepreneurs that are trying to get their businesses
20 established. The school districts. You know, there's
21 a continuity or cohesiveness. The factors that make it
22 cohesive, the factors that we could use to adjust those
23 lines and make it more responsive to either getting
24 people to vote. You know, if you can't get there, you
25 know, we've got a line that goes in there than goes

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1 right down Snyder. Sabino High School is north of
2 Snyder. They're with Pinal County. The road doesn't
3 go over. Took out a U. S. G. S map and when I was in
4 college, and maybe that's the last time that road was
5 used. We were a little bit polluted at the time. You
6 can't get there. So why have that area tied to Pinal
7 County and that to the north. It doesn't make sense.
8 So we will be making adjustments based on those
9 factors. There isn't any doubt in my mind about it.

10 Yes, ma'am.

11 MS. CLEMENS: Elizabeth Clemens. Another
12 way of defining a community of interest is a group
13 that's used to doing causes together and working
14 together. This picks up on some of the earlier
15 comments. Because I was struck looking at particularly

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16 central Tucson at the degree of fragmentation if you
17 think about the way in which voting districts for
18 different kinds of elections.

19 I mean in central Tucson it's quite
20 typical not to know who you're voting with in terms of
21 the city ward, the legislative district. I think
22 looking at the map I've always voted at the school just
23 across the street. It's not in a different
24 congressional district.

25 And so I was thinking a little bit about

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1 maybe not being able to map all of the different
2 districts onto one another but trying to provide some
3 level of coherence so that the same communities work
4 together, talk together across more than one kind of
5 election. Because I think in central Tucson in
6 particular we're always at the point where the pie
7 wedges come together being flipped back and forth and
8 it actually demobilizes politics.

9 MR. ELDER: Thank you. One of the
10 comments that was made by another speaker, I believe in
11 Nogales, he said, well, this group shops together. We
12 go into Tucson to shop. We don't go over to Sierra
13 Vista to shop. That gives us a cohesive in this area.
14 So there's a linkage on a sort of social. There's also

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15 a linkage on economic. That type of perception helps
16 us.

17 Any other comments?

18 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Thank you all
19 for putting on this meeting. It's been very
20 informative.

21 My comment is about the citizen input
22 form. Is it possible to put it in the newspaper so
23 people can -- I know we haven't had a big turnout in
24 these meetings, but if you put it in the all
25 newspapers, you would probably get a lot more.

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1 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Let me go into the
2 access aspects of the citizen input forms and of the
3 kits. The citizen input forms as noted were on the
4 website. We understand, we know that there's a lot of
5 citizens that don't have computers. All of the
6 libraries have computers. The librarians have been
7 keyed in to operate in where you can sit down at your
8 local library, click the buttons, fill in the blanks,
9 and then say send. So we can get it that way.

10 You can write to us. You can call us, and
11 I don't have that toll free number. Doesn't anybody
12 have it?

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13 MR. LYNN: I haven't memorized it.

14 MR. ELDER: I will get it for you or try
15 and find it. There's a toll free number that you can
16 call our office in Phoenix and ask for a citizen kit.

17 They're all equal. You know, it doesn't
18 make any difference whether you mail it in, you fax it
19 in, you e-mail the thing back, ask for some more
20 information. Something I would also encourage people
21 to fill one out tonight, give it to us. And 2 weeks
22 later you say, oh, there's something else I thought
23 about, put in another one. I would rather have more
24 information from one person than not get any
25 information other than the first comment. It's not

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1 going to bind the statistics that much. So if you've
2 got something you think is important, shoot it to us
3 one way or another. We would appreciate it.

4 Yes, sir?

5 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I would just
6 like to further comment on this last comment about it
7 being in the newspaper. If people who are in this room
8 know about the e-mail, the telephone number that is not
9 out there someplace where the citizens can see it
10 themselves, such as the newspaper, which most of us get
11 or have an opportunity to see, then they're not going

12 to know about it or take advantage of the opportunity
13 to send it to you.

14 MR. ELDER: Thank you. One other aspect,
15 when you're filling out these forms, you're not limited
16 to that list. I mean if you've got -- in fact, there's
17 an area that says other. There's some other lines. If
18 you think there's other things that provide the
19 interest or provide the cohesive.

20 I'm talking a little bit out of school
21 because I have not seen it yet. In I believe it was
22 the South Mountain meeting, as matter of fact, I think
23 it was the first Monday that we were out, that group of
24 Mexican-American legal and education put on a
25 presentation, put on a -- oh, apparently similar to

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1 this. One of the pieces in there that they presented
2 was they said look how we vote on propositions. And
3 you can see the pattern and the percentage of the vote
4 on a proposition. That gives you a sense of the
5 cohesiveness in this area. Then it came to like six or
6 seven different items that could be traced
7 statistically. They could say this is a cohesive
8 community and there's a reason why. Now, that's very
9 defensible. So if you say, look, we always vote the

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10 school board out every year, well, maybe there's a
11 cohesiveness right there.

12 I grew up in the Cartwright district. My
13 father's on the school board also up in Phoenix. So I
14 understand the school board issues. So we've been in
15 the school business.

16 But in any case, any of those aspects that
17 you say, you know, we've got more people, you know, in
18 our community than anyplace else. Well, let us know.
19 Whatever it might be helps us.

20 Any other comments? Please.

21 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I can talk
22 back here. [Inaudible--not speaking at microphone]. .
23 . . really solve things when you start talking about
24 communities of interest in which the geographic
25 boundaries are used. You have an opportunity in F to

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1 get a map that I think will help considerably when
2 you're sitting down and trying to ask National
3 Demographics to take and draw the maximum number of
4 competitive districts that you can with the current
5 districts you have and keep them as compact and as
6 contiguous as you can. Otherwise with as little
7 modifications as you can, get the maximized
8 competitiveness in the districts in a map form as you

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9 can visualize. Then you can take that map and when you
10 consider the communities of interest and political
11 boundary, you will know what your needs are in
12 accordance with competitiveness how it will be
13 detrimental or not when you consider together things
14 like community of interest, this political boundary, a
15 county versus the city boundary.

16 You have grids to work with now. If you
17 also have a map that shows maximum competitiveness in
18 districts with minimum change to what you have in your
19 grid, I think that will help considerably in addressing
20 that problem beforehand instead of drawing the
21 districts and they later saying what is the most
22 competitive. Find out what most competitive is. Then
23 you can put the other factors in.

24 MR. ELDER: Let me post a question from
25 one of the other speakers. Is what is a competitive

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1 district?

2 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: [Not using
3 microphone]

4 MR. ELDER: I'm sure we will.

5 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: That would be
6 the intention of competitiveness we're talking about

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7 there, to make, as you were saying before, districts
8 where you actually have a fight in general.

9 MR. ELDER: Again, I'm sure we're going to
10 get legal counsel on how we go about this.

11 Is it total population, is it registered
12 voters, is it registered Democrat, is it registered
13 Republican, is it registered Independent, is it voting
14 age only. How do you determine what's fair.

15 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: That was the
16 intent.

17 MR. ELDER: Anybody else?

18 MR. BENNETT: My name is Ron Bennett. I'm
19 a lifelong educator. So I'm going to speak on behalf
20 or myself but also from a constituency that I think
21 needs to be voiced.

22 You are creating in one sense, one part of
23 your job is legislative districts. And I think it's
24 important that the Commission look at what the
25 significance of the Arizona legislature is, what's

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1 their main function. And by far the greatest function
2 of the state legislature is giving the schools and the
3 financing of schools. It makes up the largest part of
4 the state's budget and they have more state statutes
5 dealing with schools than with any other issue.

6 Therefore, schools in my opinion should be
7 taking the precedent when it comes to prioritizing, you
8 know, what should be impacted the most. The schools in
9 the state should be set up at the top.

10 So instead of districts for legislators, I
11 agree, you know, on the school board members, who are
12 probably going to be thinking it's a lot more
13 advantageous for a school district to deal with a set
14 of legislators who represent their district rather than
15 having to try to meet all of those different
16 legislators might not feel as much of a compulsion to
17 meet the needs of their constituents because it's so
18 divided.

19 You know, if a Marana and an Amphi school
20 districts are placed in one district, then they are
21 going to have the ability to come together as one
22 constituency, a like community. But if it's split up
23 and divided where Marana would have to deal with nine
24 different legislators, then those legislators probably
25 would not feel any obligation to meet the needs of that

1 particular school district.

2 The hard part is going to be when you deal
3 with a district like Tucson Unified. You know, it is

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4 overburdened itself, but then when you try to gravel
5 with, you know, how they're going to be meeting the
6 needs of legislators, that is truly a task.

7 But there are only so many Mesas and
8 Chandlers and Tucson Unifields around the state. And by
9 and large, most of our rural areas I think will find
10 themselves identifying more with their school districts
11 than sometimes they might with their own county or
12 their own city. The schools traditionally in our
13 state, but in every state, have been the center of
14 communities, recognizing that historical foundation,
15 and then compounding that with the number one priority
16 of our state legislature I think should allow some kind
17 of prioritizing to the school districts and their needs
18 as the districts are established.

19 MR. ELDER: Thank you.

20 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: To elaborate
21 slightly on that point that deals with Amphitheater, I
22 said that it was in District 12 almost exactly but not
23 quite. The fact is if we take in a portion of District
24 13 or 8 as it stands now but not enough of District 13
25 so that I even know the legislators in District 13,

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1 whereas there's people here from District 12 I know
2 they're in regular contact with me because, you know,

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3 we are almost exactly the same population.

4 If we were to get split into three, the
5 way it is on the web right now, I don't know whether I
6 would know any of them after that. We might be too
7 small a portion of any of them for them to be making
8 regular contact with us.

9 MR. ELDER: Thank you.

10 MR. BUEHLER: My name is David Buehler.
11 I'm the town manager in Duncan, and I'm here with the
12 advice and consent of my council members. I didn't
13 drive all the way over here just for this. I had
14 another meeting, so it was a good coincidence that I
15 was able to combine things.

16 Some odds and ends that occurred to me.
17 For the consultants, I'm assuming that you have some
18 experience in doing this particular thing in other
19 states?

20 FEMALE: yes.

21 MR. BUEHLER: How does the goals of our
22 legislature go with the experience of goals of other
23 legislatures that you might have dealt with in the
24 past?

25 Female: There is typical legislative

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1 districts on all levels, and they have been sanctioned
2 in opinions of the United States Supreme Court.

3 MR. BUEHLER: Well said because that's who
4 we're eventually going to have to fuss with if it
5 doesn't go through the Department of Justice. I have
6 to write letters to the Department of Justice for my
7 elections in our little town. Incredible.

8 The other comment I make is thank you very
9 much for those of you that are serving, for your time
10 and for your employers or your businesses that are
11 supporting you while you do that.

12 The third thing I would mention is that
13 having been born and raised in Tucson and lived around
14 the state and been a little bit of a constitutional
15 scholar in my time, if you go back and study anything
16 about the constitution and the constitutional
17 convention, you will realize in that study that the
18 single biggest issue that divided those people of that
19 time was rural versus the urban areas. The whole thing
20 almost fell apart. And coming from a rural community,
21 we don't have to be worried about too much about
22 communities of interest but we worry about being
23 steamrollered by the states of Maricopa and
24 occasionally Pima, even though they are more or less
25 suburban.

1 So that's a consideration that we would
2 like to point out to you and all these difficulties
3 with taxes moving one way, and that seems to be toward
4 the center of the state. I don't know how to control
5 that, but we just mention that because it is important
6 to all the rural areas.

7 Thank you for your time.

8 MR. LYNN: Thank you.

9 MR. ELDER: Put a little bit of an add in.
10 I believe I will be seeing you in Thatcher/Safford on
11 Tuesday.

12 MR. BUEHLER: Oh, I got it down.

13 MR. ELDER: All right. Great. Can you
14 see if you can bring some more people from Duncan?

15 MR. BUEHLER: Probably so. This is not
16 quite so far. I won't have to drive with my council
17 all the way.

18 MR. ELDER: All right. Yes, sir?

19 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I have a
20 question. The information that was provided to us out
21 there, there's no numbers to the districts. Is that by
22 design that we get more confused?

23 MR. ELDER: It's not -- it's by design
24 from the standpoint that since we're going from 6 to 8,
25 the numbers are going to change. You know, the way the

1 congressional districts fall, that may be the easiest
2 to understand. When we get to the legislative
3 districts, we're going to be most likely losing a
4 legislative district from the Tucson area. When you
5 took away 13, it's no more. You took away 14, it's no
6 more. My preference would be that we start up and, you
7 know, where we started the grid and just start
8 numbering the way they came out, and everybody will
9 have a brand new number when we get done. That way it
10 won't be like my private district is now gone.

11 So it wasn't the intent to confuse people
12 but it was to maybe break the mold a little bit where
13 you thought about who you wanted to be with rather than
14 say this is who I was traditionally with. I don't
15 know.

16 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I have a
17 question that in here. It talks about the state's
18 minority population is 36 percent. Does that mean then
19 that the 30 legislative districts will have 11
20 legislative districts that are minority for
21 representation purposes? And then on the
22 congressional, will there be three congressional
23 districts that will be represented by minorities?
24 Because that's what the breakdown was, it was 36
25 percent.

1 MR. ELDER: It depends if you voted as a
2 group. You know, I mean there's all kinds of
3 scenarios. You know, right now --

4 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: My people
5 don't vote as a group because --

6 MR. ELDER: Well, I mean and you have to
7 classify what's a minority. You know, are we talking -
8 - there are three classes.

9 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: There's a
10 definition of what a minority is because we have to
11 define it. I guess that that's my question. I mean
12 the thing is that with 36 percent of the population, 25
13 percent being Latino, I mean we're looking at
14 substantial numbers and stuff, and I know that the
15 educators that are here are interested in their
16 districts and the money and things like that, but we're
17 interested in staying together as communities of
18 interest because of everything. Education, our
19 streets, programs for our children, things that come
20 back to our communities so we can do things. Even
21 demographics for commercial issues like, you know, what
22 gas station, what shopping centers come into the
23 community and stuff like that.

24 And if we don't get the political power --
25 we have two minority districts in Tucson as we speak

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1 now, and in Phoenix there's two or three, and in the
2 rural areas there's one or two. So that sticks. So I
3 mean we're already five districts behind on the
4 legislative side.

5 We have one minority congressional
6 district. So that means we're two congressional
7 districts behind the way I see it for population
8 purposes, stuff like that.

9 So those are the things that I would like
10 to get answered. And then see it on the map and stuff.
11 I mean you break down by population the district here
12 but you don't break down minority population on it.
13 That's something I would like to see put in.

14 MR. ELDER: Well, those factors are a part
15 of that analysis. They're not factored into this grid.
16 The grid took in none of the triggers. There's three
17 minorities that are identified Voter Rights Act or
18 Bill, or Act. Excuse me. Racial minority, ethnic
19 minority, and language minority. Those are the ones
20 that the Department of Justice is going to look at and
21 see has there been any retrogression, has there been
22 any lessening of the ability of the minority to elect
23 representatives of their choosing.

24 So we've got to address those. And that's
25 in this next phase. There's a good reason why I'm

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1 saying don't look at that grid as districts because we
2 are going to have to adjust things just to make sure
3 that we don't have retrogression in any of the
4 minorities that's covered under the Voter Rights Act.
5 So yes, we will.

6 Anybody else?

7 MR. LYNN: Dan, if I can make -- let me
8 just follow up on that for one second. I want to
9 follow up on your question and your concern.

10 I think it's very clear that the minority
11 population in the state not only has grown and clearly
12 needs to be addressed in a very important way in terms
13 of the percentage of population in this state that
14 constitutes one or more identified minority.

15 The issue is this. And one of the reasons
16 we're having this dialogue is if you remember the
17 examples of how groups could either divided or put
18 together in districts, there are a myriad of ways to
19 address those issues, some of which are quite fair to
20 the people involved. Some of which are quite unfair.

21 We need to hear because the minority
22 population in some cases is very concentrated
23 geographically. In other cases it's quite disperse
24 geographically in a community. That's an issue because

24 it's a balancing act but understand that we get the
25 point and we will try to do the best we can.

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1 The other thing I want to make clear to
2 people is that Dan said earlier I think if we do our
3 job right, we will make everybody either a little bit
4 happy or a little bit unhappy. I want to also point
5 out that there are two distinct sets of rules that are
6 -- excuse me. One set of rules that are being applied
7 to two distinct mapping systems.

8 One is legislative where we have 30
9 opportunities to draw districts in the state. Clearly,
10 with the threshold population of a legislative
11 district, we can in effect be more creative in drawing
12 that district because we don't need as many people
13 inclusive in that district to make it work.

14 With the congressional districts, we have
15 less latitude for two reasons. One, the population has
16 to be virtually identical. And two, we have to take in
17 huge chunks of Arizona in order to get to the threshold
18 population that is required for a congressional
19 district.

20 So when you address us formally, written
21 and in other communication, please help us in both of

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22 those instances because everyone is going to have to
23 compromise somewhere. Everyone will have to compromise
24 somewhere. And in some cases it will be on the
25 congressional side. In some cases it may be on the

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1 legislative side. What will try to do is be as fair as
2 we can. We need your help, though. I mean it's a very
3 good question but you need to help us answer it is my
4 point.

5 MR. ELDER: Yes, sir?

6 MR. MOSS: My name is Robert Moss, and I
7 just have a simple question about congressional
8 districts.

9 Why is there no consideration for making
10 say the 600 and some thousand people central Tucson?
11 It seems like Tucson has a community of interest, great
12 Tucson, because I think you will find a community of at
13 least 600 and some thousand people in central Tucson
14 and the Foothills and some of the suburbs. So why
15 would that -- it always seems like Tucson is divided
16 congressionally. I realize this issue is urban. It
17 seems like one of the issues that people talk about is
18 urban versus rural. So why is there no consideration
19 given to just making Tucson or greater Tucson a
20 congressional district?

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21 MR. ELDER: I think we would have to
22 answer going back to the randomness of the grid. At
23 this stage, it was started up there in that northwest,
24 and it came in. It came in and grabbed a portion based
25 on the aggregation of precinct of the census tract.

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1 It's just a block. So it may very well be. If we get
2 enough information from the public that says we really
3 want to have that as one district, congressional
4 district, it may be we will have to go around the total
5 rural and have a congressional district in Tucson. We
6 have to have a reason why, and that's what we're asking
7 throughout of the meetings. Do you want to be urban.
8 Do you want to be rural. Do you want to have a blend.
9 I've had rural meetings say we shop in
10 Tucson. You know, we go to church. You know, that's
11 what we do. We're not totally rural. And then I've
12 got other people, we don't want to have a thing to do
13 with Tucson. Other people say, hey, here's Tucson.
14 There as much rural in relation to Maricopa County as
15 we are. If we bind with Maricopa County, we have no
16 chance. If we bound with Pima County, we may have a
17 chance. You know, so there's a whole myriad of ways of
18 looking at that.

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19 The grid took in nothing into no account
20 other than just a random -- or not a random. It was
21 directed by the rules we gave them, and the rules were
22 to do it the same way every time you came to a
23 junction. If it said go left, the rule said go left,
24 they went left and picked up the next precinct. Or not
25 -- I keep saying precinct. Excuse me. Township. You

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1 know, and then the census tracts in that. Once it
2 filled up, I mean we might have only filled up a half
3 with a township by the time we got to 171. Then they
4 started again. The zigzag lines that was referred to
5 along Campbell because the census tracts did not follow
6 Campbell. They would say the majority of it's in this
7 township, so it goes in your census tract and it may
8 have a had deeper shape, you know, or whatever.

9 So in any case, some of those things we
10 will be able to clean up. Some of the things will be
11 modified based on information we get from the public
12 meetings around the state. And then some of the things
13 are going to be pure mathematical where we made sure
14 that we had changed opportunities in the state for fair
15 representation. You know, if we do that then we're in
16 business.

17 Yes, sir?

18 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: [Not speaking
19 in microphone] I just want to make sure that you hear
20 that some of us are very happy I with the congressional
21 districts in Pima County.

22 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: When I look at
23 District 12, I'm Republican, but when I look at
24 District 12 I look at an area that had history of like
25 30 years, maybe 40 years of solid continuity. And in

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1 Pima County when you look at it, we are dictated by the
2 mountains and the rivers, which we could not cross. We
3 couldn't even get across them for a while.

4 So these make continuity and compatibility
5 of people just because the geography and the history
6 where we've gotten along together. Whether we were at
7 any party we've gotten along together because that's
8 how it was. Roads and/or the lack of roads really
9 holds us together in Pima County or forces us apart,
10 but holds us together because it's an area of interest.

11 Mobility and/or the lack of mobility,
12 that's another common area because we are glued
13 together by the very economic base of moving around.
14 So that's becomes important.

15 When you people put together your

16 adjustments, you meet the justice department concerns,
17 you are approaching the lawyers and all their concerns,
18 and you tie in the census tract. You've got the basis
19 from which you're going to have to judge things. But
20 please don't forget the glue of the people. Not the
21 law, but the people. They make it together. All the
22 education. That is a glue that holds people together.
23 Safety. How quickly we are kept alive or
24 retrieved to go to hospice makes a huge amount of
25 difference in what people bind them together. So those

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1 areas of communities of interest are important just as
2 people when you put all these maps together. And I
3 hope that when you said earlier that you can't make
4 everybody happy, I do hope and pray that you make at
5 least the justice department a little bit happy.

6 And as a person who has been with you for
7 the last three nights, your staff, the two
8 Commissioners, I commend you on your time, your
9 patience, and I will try to put more things in writing
10 for you. But those kinds of people concerns are the
11 ones that I think are very important. Thank you.

12 MR. ELDER: All right. Anybody else?
13 Steve, anybody have any other comments they want to
14 make before we close or?

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15 MR. LYNN: No, I know you're going to do
16 your appeal. We've been doing this for 2 weeks now,
17 and the crowds have been mixed in terms of size. We've
18 had hundreds of people at some meetings. We've had
19 smatterings of three and four at other meetings.

20 To try and put it in perspective, when
21 last Maricopa County did their county redistricting,
22 some of you will appreciate this one being on the Pima
23 County redistricting group here, Maricopa held 11
24 meetings throughout Maricopa County to do their
25 redistricting and got a total in 11 meetings of 11

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1 people.

2 And so it's going to vary. It is
3 ratifying to see people come out whether you spoke or
4 not. The important thing is that you heard what we're
5 doing and how we're doing it. I hope you share that
6 with your friends because we are coming back. We're
7 coming back with draft maps. Not grids but maps this
8 time that really need to be looked at closely and
9 scrutinized for their complexity because they will be
10 complex. All the factors that you see up here will
11 have been taken into account the next time to some
12 degree or another. And we really need your input.

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13 So when we next get together in about a
14 month, we hope not only you but your friends will join
15 us and give us the benefit of your wisdom on maps.

16 Dan?

17 MR. ELDER: Yes, sir?

18 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: One question.
19 When your next round of hearings is and by when do you
20 need input?

21 MR. ELDER: Well, if we could get written
22 input within the next 3 weeks because what we're going
23 to be doing is we're going to be taking and trying to
24 statistically review the comments that we get, you
25 know, from the record. NDC, our consultant will go

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1 through them and try to categorize them or characterize
2 them for area and state because a comment made in the
3 southeast might not be the same issue that's in the
4 northwest.

5 So they will be giving us a statistical
6 review. That's going to take them several weeks to
7 take the information we've gotten. We are constantly
8 more either hits. Enrique Ochoa gets on the telephone,
9 Dan, we had 183 hits today. You know, so he's excited
10 about the information we're getting over the web.

11 We also, I said, Enrique, how many

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12 envelopes came in, the snail mail or whatever you want
13 to call it. So we're getting that type of input. So
14 it's going to take us 2, 3 weeks to generally get
15 statistical base.

16 The second thing that's happening is that
17 in this grid, you know, we only used one factor, the
18 population census 2000 data for the population only.
19 The next round we are going to go back through and
20 we're going to have historical data. The historical
21 data will give us the trends, what progress has been
22 made by an ethnic minority here, what was it like in
23 '90, what was it in '92, '94, '96, to where we make
24 sure we understand the growth and the history. You
25 know, you don't know history you're going to go it

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1 again and again and mess up. You know, that's not
2 quite the whole issue. If you don't respect history,
3 you're bound to repeat it. So hopefully we will get
4 some information historically. And that will be
5 another part of the thing that gets in there.

6 So we've got a whole bunch of factors.
7 I've already been forewarned by our attorneys and by
8 our Outreach Coordinator and all that that we need time
9 to reach out and get maps or get system input forms in

amphi.txt

10 the newspaper and that, but as soon as we know when
11 we're going to hold the next series of meetings, we're
12 going to get those out in the newspaper. We're going
13 to get those out to the free issue, you know, what the
14 cable has, what's going on today, what's going on next
15 week.

16 But we also are going to have to have 2 or
17 3 days where counsel is going to say these are the
18 things that came out at these meetings, these are
19 things that have to be considered. Because here I am
20 in Tucson. We've got a meeting in, is it Apache
21 Junction tonight, gym?

22 MR. LYNN: Yes, Apache Junction.

23 MR. ELDER: I've had Lisa Hauser with me,
24 you know, an attorney down in Sierra Vista, and then
25 Jose with me in Nogales. No, Lisa was in Nogales.

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1 Jose was with me in South Tucson.

2 You know, so we have it mixed. None of us
3 have been in the same place at once. We've got to sit
4 down together and say, what happened in your part of
5 the state, you know, when you were doing these
6 meetings. Joshua Hall is up in Hon Dah and he's been
7 doing a little bit more work than I have with say Jim
8 Taylor, the Hopi or the Navajo. I sat next to the

9 Navajo representatives at the intertribal council in
10 Phoenix, and they invited us to make the presentation.
11 So we've been going to those meetings, sitting there
12 and bending their ear every time what issue do you want
13 us to consider in your nature or your community.

14 We've been trying to do that across the
15 state. As a one-man office, you know, I don't have
16 support. So it's like how did I ever get into this and
17 what is it going to do to my business, but it's a lot
18 of fun, and if I'm willing to participate, I hope you
19 all will.

20 Be watching for the next meetings, and we
21 sure will be happy to have you. Bring a big felt tip
22 because in architect school the guy who had the biggest
23 felt tip won the map. So you can come up to those maps
24 and start drawing where we can see what is. It makes a
25 difference. This is an edge. This is what we want to

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1 see. You missed it in our meetings. That's what we
2 want to know. We try and listen. We can't hear
3 everything. We may misinterpret something. Say, no,
4 you guys just didn't listen right. Andrea, she lets me
5 know every once in a while.

6 We sure appreciate you coming, and we hope

