THE STATE OF ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING

COMMISSION convened in Public Session on June 28, 2001, at 7:00 o'clock p.m. in Maricopa County at Glendale Community College, 6000 West Olive Avenue, Glendale, Arizona, in the presence of:

APPEARANCES:

CHAIRMAN STEVEN W. LYNN
COMMISSIONER ANDI MINKOFF
COMMISSIONER JAMES R. HUNTWORK
LISA T. HAUSER, Commission Counsel
JOSE de JESUS RIVERA, Commission Counsel
MARGUERTE MARY LEONI, Counsel for NDC
ADOLFO ECHEVESTE, Outreach Coordinator
AMY REZZONICO, Press Information Officer
ENRIQUE MEDINA OCHOA, Executive Director
AUGUSTA KNIGHT, Outreach Staff
LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Court Reporter
PRESENTATION BY:  CHAIRMAN STEVE W. LYNN

SPEAKERS FROM CALL TO THE PUBLIC:
WILLIAM G. BEYER
RAMONA WASHBURN
VIDE MAYOR PAT DENNIS
WILLIAM A. BARNES
HARRY McALLISTER
TOM VOROS
STEVE SCHALLENBERGER
REPRESENTATIVE PHIL HANSON
COUNCILMAN MANNY MARTINEZ
MARGE MURPHY
MORDECAI ROTH
BEV CUTHBERTSON
COUNCILMAN KEN C. FORGIA
JOHN M. KECK
COUNCILMEMBER JOYCE CLARK
BOB HARAN
ROBERT B. MOTLEY
TERRY KRUKEMYER
PRISCILLA ANN GIBSON
Public Session
Glendale, Arizona
June 28, 2001
7:00 o'clock p.m.

PROCEDINGS

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'm Steve Lynn. Andrea Minkoff will be here. James Huntwork will be here.

This is our next-to-last public meeting for this round. The last one will be televised. That one, the last meeting will be on Saturday. We'll be using the teleconference facilities of Northern Arizona University and other community colleges.

We have five smaller communities throughout the state that we couldn't mount full-blown hearings at which we'll take the meeting into over the interactive television system this Saturday. That will then conclude the first round of meetings.

I think what we'll do this evening in deference to your time, the fact you were good enough to be here, we'll start, do the Power Point presentation. Over these several meetings we've tried to do the presentation just about the same way every time.

It's our opportunity to help the public understand the process and the reason we're doing what
we're doing the way we're doing it. And then we'll get
to the most important part of the evening which is your
comments.

I'd ask if you wish to speak and haven't
filled out a yellow speaker card, if you'd raise your
hand, I'd ask staff that make those available. If you
don't already have one or if you have filled one out and
would like to speak, raise your hand. We'll collect
them and use those later on in the evening and ask each
of you to make public comments.

Is there anyone that needs a speaker card?

A VOICE: Sir, I have a question.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Yes, sir.

A VOICE: What happens. I'm at a hearing.

An issue comes up and I later want to speak but I'm
presently not planning to do that.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: If you'd like to address
us later, the easiest way do it is use, if you have
access to the web, use our website. We'll talk about
how to do that later in the presentation.

We'll also take written comment as well,
either fax, e-mail, or drop it off at the office. I'll
give all that information as we go through it.

Why don't we, without further adieu, get
started.
There's Mr. Huntwork joining us.

Hey, Jim.

Can you all see the screen?

Thank you very much.

The subject of the presentation this evening is in fact redistricting, drawing new district boundaries, both State, Legislative, all 30, and the Congressional, now eight, Congressional Districts for the State of Arizona. For the first time, it's being done under the provisions of Proposition 106.

A very important difference between Arizona's currently districting effort and every previous redistricting that has been done in the State of Arizona. The primary difference is who's involved. Proposition 106 replaces the Legislature as the drawer of the lines, the drawer of the maps, with an independent Commission, group, who's meeting and will be working through the process.

The other important difference is the citizens will be playing a much different and more extensive difference. More importantly, we want you to tell us about your communities of interest.

We'll be using hearings throughout the state to involve people of the State of Arizona, and we've already had several hundred people count how many
people have been in attendance collectively at all the 
meetings. There has been very good reception all over 
the State of Arizona.

We need to share with you our plans for 
new districts in Arizona and hear your reactions to 
them. We will do that later this summer.

We're determined make this a fair process.
We're determined to achieve districts that honestly 
represent the needs of the people of the state. And 
we're absolutely committed to do a fair job for the 
people of Arizona.

Now, often in the past --
Ms. Minkoff, Vice Chair of the 
Commission.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I've been 
wandering around campus.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Often redistricting is a 
difficult process, filled with accusations of dirty 
politics, power plays, incumbent protection, racial 
discrimination, all sorts of difficulty. All these 
things are wrapped up in one concept, the concept of 
gerrymandering.

Gerrymandering. Early in the 1800s,
Elbridge Gerry, then the Governor of Massachusetts, had 
a famous drawing, interesting looking political
boundaries. A cartoonist for the Boston Globe depicted his drawing of the boundaries as a salamander or gerry salamander, or gerrymander.

Gerrymander from that point forward was used for any one of those odd-looking districts for some political purpose.

Now, there are several things gerrymandering can do. Let me give you a couple examples.

The example on the left, let's the assume pink blocks, geographic groups are minority party voters. It doesn't matter which party we're talking about, just the party with less influence in the process. If lines were drawn to pie sector, divide those blocks of voters, it would dilute influence on the process.

Similarly, if the majority party were drawing lines, taking minority party voters and were to pack them into a single district, leaving the other three districts free for the majority party to control, they'd also dilute or restrict the influence of that minority party.

The same thing could be done with what called racial gerrymandering. In this instance there's a pocket of ethnic voters in an area with a bent to vote
a certain way by history and the opposite party around
them. What you can do is use this to create an ethnic
district, but it does have the same effect as packing.
Which means the Republicans in this case would control
elsewhere.

In this instance, you take the same block
of voters and use that same block to help preserve a
particular candidate by drawing lines in such a way as
the district has a heavy block of that person's voters
in the middle.

None of these things is acceptable under
the Proposition 106. And the voters of Arizona, because
of the initiative, wanted to clean up this process. And
that's exactly what we're doing.

When the voters of Arizona voted in favor
of 106, they created this Commission to be responsible
for a new kind of process.

Now, we replace the Legislature in the
process as the chief architects or drawers of the lines.
But we also replaced the process as well, not just the
entity. That's what we'll talk about tonight.

This is the Commission, three members of
the Commission here this evening.

Let me tell you a little bit about them,
as I always do in the presentation.
Mr. Huntwork, who is seated to my right here.

Wave, Mr. Huntwork, so they know who you are.

Mr. Huntwork was the first selection of the Commission.

Let me tell you a little bit about the selection.

It was an affirmative process. All of us submitted applications. The applications were submitted under the tenants of Proposition 106 after it became law. We submitted our applications to the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. That Commission received 311 applications. Their job was to take the 311 names and winnow it down to a list of 25, 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and five Independents.

That list then was circulated, that political list, to the House and Senate. Each leader had a selection.

Mr. Huntwork was the selection of Jim Weiers, the Speaker of the House. Mr. Huntwork is a Republican. Mr. Weiers is from Phoenix. Mr. Huntwork is Phoenix. I'm saying that to give geography and party affiliation.

The second person chosen was Mrs. Minkoff.
Mrs. Minkoff is from Phoenix and a Democrat, very active in social and other causes in the community, used to own a small business, and has a wealth of experience in civic affairs in this part of state. She was chosen by Ken Cheuvront, the Minority Leader in the House of Representatives.

Since the first two picks of the Commission were from Phoenix, the next two picks could not be from Phoenix, by statute.

The third pick overall was Daniel Elder. Dan is from Tucson, a landscape architect consultant, Republican. He was the pick of Senate President Randall Gnnt of Scottsdale.

Then the fourth pick overall was Joshua Hall. He was the pick of Jack Brown who is the Democratic Leader in the Senate.

Mr. Brown represents Apache County. Mr. Brown is a Democrat. Mr. Hall is a Democrat.

So two Republicans, two Democrats were selected, the first four counties two Maricopa County, one Pima county, one Apache. Once those four were sworn in, it was their job to interview the five Independents to select one to become Chair. The Independent was to become Chair by statute.

Only four out of the five showed up for
the interviews. One person withdrew his name.
Obviously somebody told him how much time was involved
in the process. He chose to have summer than do this.
That's fine.

Four applicants were interviewed. Four Independents on that first ballot. They chose the kid from Tucson, that's me, Pima County. I've been an Independent more than 10 years, and before that I was both Republican and Democrat, periodically, to vote in primaries. Now that there are open primaries, I'm not having to switch to choose those, I'll stick Independent. I'm very happy with that.

Makeup of the Commission, then, in total, two from Maricopa, two from Pima, one in Apache County.

Well, Proposition 106 states this Commission shall first establish these districts by creating grids. And many of you, either on the website or here this evening or in the newspaper or wherever may have seen the grids that were created about four weeks ago.

These grids were completely randomly drawn. I know there's a lot controversy about those grids, how diabolically ingenious they were, did somebody terrible to somebody, something wonderful to somebody, the fact of the matter is they were totally
random. Whatever they did they did.

We were required start with grids. That's what we did. Created a grid-like pattern across the state.

We do have a number of criteria we now will be using going forward to create districts that will serve for the next 10 years. These are contained in Proposition 106.

First, clearly, we have to comply with the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act of the United States. That's the supreme law and something we will do.

We will create districts that have as nearly equal population as practicable.

In the case of Congressional Districts, we have very little leeway. The population of the State of Arizona, the official population is divisible by eight. So we'll come as nearly as equal, absolutely equal on population, as we possibly can. We have a little more leeway with state legislative districts. We certainly will be within plus or minus five percent, hope to be little better than that in terms of population, have a little more leeway.

We'll also be looking at making districts geographically compact and contiguous.
Current legislative districts in the State of Arizona, some are relatively evenly shaped and others are not, and that's just the way it is. And what we will try do is have much more regular-shaped districts, that's one of the things 106 is designed to do.

Also, we'll try to respect communities of interest to the extent practicable. The is a term coined by Sandra Day O'Connor of the Supreme Court. She coined it but she didn't define it. Our job is to either define it ourselves or, better than that, ask you to define it for us. That's what we are about this evening is getting from you your definition of your community of interest.

To the extent practicable, district lines shall use visible geographic features, rivers, other things, freeways, in some cases, might be used, that truly do separate parts community. Those could be used to border certain districts. Also try respect as best we can city, town, county boundaries. Again, sometimes there are exceptions to the rule that make more sense than the rule itself. Try not to divide Census tracts with the same district to the extent possible. That allows statistical analysis to be much more precise than in the way they use the Census tracts. We can't analyze it if pieces are pulled apart.
Finally on this list, this one is discussed an awful lot: To the extent practicable, competitive districts shall be favored where to do so creates no detriment to other goals.

Now, a number of people supported this initiative who felt very strongly that competitiveness in politics is very important and that the closer we got to competitive districts the more it would encourage people to participate in the political process. We certainly agree with that but understand that this one has to be subservient to most of these in terms of their connection with voting rights and other kinds of requirements.

So we have a large list of things we're trying to accomplish. Our goal is to accomplish as many of these as we can with as many districts as we can.

Here's where Proposition 106 is quite different from other states that have used the commission system:

Party registration voting history data shall be excluded from the first go-round, if you will, in creating the grid process. These grids had none of that information available. The grids were created by computer using a set of rules of population only criteria. When we get to the end of the process, we can
use those kinds of data to analyze how well we've done
with respect to those goals and to the other goals that
are important to Department of Justice.

But notice the last sentence. "The places
of residence of incumbents or candidates shall not be
identified or considered."

We heard the kinds of grids we drew we
purposely drew district around their house. That's an
interesting concept unless the computer knew where they
lived and did it on its own. The fact of the matter is
information on incumbents or where candidates lived
cannot be considered at any time during the process and
will not be.

Lines will be drawn for you, the people,
and then candidates and incumbents can decide where they
want to run. That's their business.

We started the process in April with
receipt of the Census data for the State of Arizona.
We're using only official Census data.

We know some communities have challenged
the numbers for their community. They think they might
have had an undercount and they're working with the
Census Bureau to correct numbers. We have no choice but
to use official census data. And we'll use that
throughout the process, we'll use the official
In 1990 Arizona's population was 3.6 million. In 2000, Arizona's population was 5.13 million. That's a 40 percent increase in the last 10 years. 40 percent growth is pretty remarkable for any state.

Several counties grown even more rapidly than 40 percent. Take look at Mohave County. That numbers are huge. They're growing at a rate of 65, almost 66 percent in the last 10 years.

Maricopa County, while growing five percent faster than the state in the last 10 years, now has almost as many people as the entire state had in 1990. 63 percent of the state's population resides in Maricopa County. And clearly that is where an awful lot of districts are going to emanate from, or be contained within, because one person, one vote, is most important thing we have to deal with.

So here are the tasks of Commission. First is develop the grid. We've accomplished that and moved beyond that to develop information from people.

A grid is a regularly shaped group of lines that appear on a plain or flat or surface, regular in shape and repetitive. That's sort of how grid making goes.
And what we did is decide to do a random
distribution grid based solely on population as provided
by Proposition 106. In order to do that we picked a
point on the map in which to start. If you look at that
map of the three maps, it's the one on the furthest
right center of the room, statewide citizen kit map.
You'll notice the horizontal and vertical access that
meet in Phoenix. That means I've been corrected, those
of you that heard me say something else, I now know
precisely where the point is, 115th Avenue and Baseline,
not 107th. It moved eight blocks on me while I was
sleeping.

A VOICE: It's been that way over a
hundred years.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I have been corrected and
happily so.

115th Avenue and Baseline is the point
where we started the mapping process. Why? All
townships in the State of Arizona start at that process.
We move in those four directions with six-mile squares.
That's what a township square is. A township provides
the grid-like pattern we've been using.

If you look at a township urban in
Phoenix, there's a great deal of population in it, in
one six-mile square. Move out to rural areas, you need
more and more land to capture population; therefore, you
need accumulations of townships in order to make that
work. So we have four townships, 16 townships, and so
on in larger and larger numbers.

Now, the townships were accumulated in a
way that population numbers from the Census were
attached to the townships. And once we got to the
threshold population to create either a Legislative or
Congressional District, we created that district and
started the next one, and then completed the quadrant
that we were in.

In order to figure out where to start from
one point, because you have four choices, you could go
in any four directions. We actually pulled them out of
a hat.

Those of you at the meeting know that we
started with the northwest one. Started northwest
quadrant building these two maps.

Then the question was move clockwise or
counterclockwise. We were starting with the northwest
quadrant. We flipped a coin, again, keeping it random.
Counterclockwise won.

We started with northwest, then northeast,
finally southeast, southwest. Kept accumulating.
Finished a quadrant. Went to the next one. Finished
that. Went on. Finished that. Finished up the third
one. Those are randomly created grid maps. Okay.

Once those were completed, we embarked on
a three-week series of meetings. This is the last in
the first round of the personal ones of those. We have
done 23, 23 around the state. Saturday will be 24.
That's in two-and-a-half weeks. None of us have been
home. I'm not sure anybody in Tucson remembers who I
am.

These public hearings are extremely
important. We asked the citizens of Arizona to share
with us their definitions of communities of interest.
What we'll be is taking the bits information, putting
them into Arizona unit of representation, AURs, and
working with our consultants from National Demographics
based on the information input we heard plus all the
data that comes in, analysis of the Census material, to
create the 30 Legislative and eight Congressional
Districts.

We intend do that by roughly the end of
July or very early in August.

And then we will use about a 30-day period
for the public to respond to those.

Those maps will be available. Notice I'm
calling those maps. They will have real districts we
would like real feedback from public on. Those maps will be available for at least 30 days and also available to the Legislature at the same time. The Legislature, we're confident, will not only have the maps we've drawn, we're certain they'll supply us maps they've drawn. We expect that, are fine with that. We'll analyze those maps, see how well they did map drawing, how well we did map drawing, analyze those things, see how well those things work together, don't work together, see your input. It's just as important as yours in this process.

You have the ability, the same thing to do they're going to do.

Once those maps are circulated for 30 days, perhaps a little longer, we'll see how the schedule works, we'll make final adjustments to the Congressional and Legislative Districts. We will produce final maps. There will be a brief public of comment period on those, and those will be submitted to the Department of Justice for preclearance. That is expected to take as much as 60 days for the Department of Justice to review them. Should we achieve preclearance, those maps will be submitted to the Secretary of State and certified for use in the next election and beyond for
the next 10 years or until the next Census comes out.

We'll get input, citizen input from the
citizen kits which are available this evening, and
hopefully many of you picked them up. We'd like you to
pick them up and help us. We'd like your name, address,
phone number, and like to continue dialogue with you
about your input.

If we either need more information or need
to respond to you in some way if you have questions, if
we certainly need information from you.

We would like you to state your major
contern, let us know in a few words as possible what you
think of the most important aspect of the process is,
from your perspective.

We'd like you to tell us what boundary
lines you'd like used in your area.

If you'd like to keep certain school
districts, certain geographic areas intact, please tell
us that and we'll take that information and use it when
we create the maps.

We'd also like to know what areas groups
or neighbors absolutely should not be divided.

Certainly we've heard from number
communities currently divided in terms of legislative
districts that would very much not like to be divided in
the future, Casa Grande, Sedona, Yuma, multiple
districts within communities, they've all indicated
they'd like it different. They'd like us to take that
into account.

We're also asking a series of questions on
the input form that basically said if you take these
concepts, try to rank them in order you think they ought
to be applied, in other words, which are more or less
important to you:

Is it more or less important to keep
communities intact or bringing particular groups
together?

Is that concept more or less important
than using man-made or natural boundaries?

That concept more or less than drawing
congressional or legislative districts using whole
cities as much as possible as population permits?

Is it more or less important than using
local governmental boundaries:

Is it more or less important than keeping
Census tracts from being split?

You'll see, these mirror some goals.

Using freeways and major transportation
routes for district boundaries whenever possible?

Drawing compact contiguous shapes for
districts?

Using the form, there are several ways to
get it to us. Number one, give to us tonight. Number
two, mail to us. You can download it if you have access
to computer from www.azredistricting.org and fill it out
right online and submit it.

Once submitted, every Commissioner
receives a copy. I've been receiving 15 to 20 a day
filled out online. And they're coming to us and for
review. And we also get a summary of all of those that
have been dropped off at the office or collected in any
of the meetings that we have had over the course of
these weeks.

If you would like to do more in the way of
drawing specific boundaries, drawing some maps, if you
will, for your particular area, you can request a
citizen kit. We have them here this evening. They are
available for you to take, spend some time. If you need
help, call the office and we'll provide assistance.

Use the kit because it has maps that
outline your area of the community. And they are very
specific to your area and you can draw lines to give us
a sense of how you think your boundaries ought to look.

The criteria of any map developed will be
these, the federal mandates of equal population, one
person, one vote, all tenants of the Voting Rights Act reviewed by the Department of Justice, and all tenants of Prop 106. Those are a lot of variables. There are several things at work here.

We're having public hearings. Last series of the first round will end with the teleconference on Saturday. Then we will develop plans. Those plans, or maps, will be available, as I said, near the end July or perhaps first of August. They'll be available for at least 30 days. Comment will take the form in any way you want to talk to us, through the website, call us, fax us. We will have another set of hearings around the state on draft maps and expect people to be in attendance as you are this evening and comment.

Final plans, after a brief comment period, we'll send to Department of Justice with our brief on how these maps meet the criteria in the Constitution, Voting Rights Act, and Proposition 106, and ask they be approved, precleared by Department of Justice.

Assuming we achieve that, those maps will be delivered to the Secretary of State. And that is the presentation.

Now, what we would like to do this evening, let me remind you, if you wish to speak, fill out one of the yellow speaker request forms. We'd
appreciate it. As you come forward to speak, if you
would, using the podium microphone to my right, your
left, as you do that, clearly state your name. If
something other than Smith or Jones, if you spell it for
our public recorder or stenographer, she'd appreciate it
very much so she'd have an accurate record.

So we have a reasonable time limit, we've
not brought the hammer down, three minutes, five
minutes, if you have it in writing, Mr. Keck had it in
writing. He gave it in writing.

If you have written copies, we'd be
delighted to take them.

If -- at the end of the public comment
period, when everyone has had a chance to speak, then
any questions, any interplay, we'd like to have with the
Commissioners, we'll certainly stay to talk with you and
answer questions to the best of our ability.

With that, I will turn the rest of the
evening over to Mrs. Minkoff who will conduct the public
comment portion of the evening and the rest of the
evening.

I thank you very much for your attendance
and attention during the first portion of the meeting.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you, Steve.

I'm certainly glad I wasn't on the first
part of the agenda. It's too hot looking around for where the rest of the meeting was. I'm glad I found it.

Let me introduce, then, the people, sitting at the table with us. Chairman Lynn said he did not do that yet.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'm sorry.


CHAIRMAN LYNN: Very bad error. I should have asked if anyone needed the presentation translated into Spanish.

(Chairman Lynn asks the audience in Spanish.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank goodness. No one needed it. If anyone would like to have the proceedings translated, we do have a translator present and also copies of the presentation available.

I did well to ask in Spanish.

(Chairman Lynn translates into Spanish again.)

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Now I'll introduce the people up here at the table with us.

Chairman Lynn you've met. Steve Lynn, Chairman of the Independent Redistricting Commission.

Next to him is James Huntwork, our Senior member of the Commission by virtue of being appointed
first.

Next to him is Marguerite Leoni representing our outstanding national consultants.

Next to her, Lisa Hauser, one of our two attorneys. Lisa Hauser is one of our two attorneys that tries to keep us on the straight and narrow.

Next to Lisa is another Lisa, Lisa Nance. She's the court reporter. And she's the one that yells out at you if you forget to spell your name. Please do that so Lisa can make an accurate recording of tonight's proceeding.

Next to Lisa is Jose de Jesus Rivera recently the United States Attorney but he got a better gig and we're it.

Next to Jose, Augusta Knight, one of our outreach officers for the Commission.

Standing over there in the white shirt, Adolfo Echeveste.

Have I missed anyone?

Amy Rezzonico, she led me to the student union. She had the map. She's our public information officer.

I'll call your name reminding you to please spell your name. If there are questions you need answered to frame your remarks, ask them.
Otherwise, hold them to the end. I'll apologize in advance. I'll miss pronounce someone's name. I May start here.

William buyer.

MR. BEYER: Bill Beyer. I'm an attorney. I have offices -- recently had offices had offices in the Sun City area, Beyer McMahon and LaRue. I want to cover one important aspect tonight.

The Sun Cities, to give you a little background, as an attorney over the course of the past 20 years, I have represented four governance organizations, the Sun Cities, governance of Sun Cities. The Sun Cities are unincorporated, no mayor, no council, no municipality. However, fortunately, by virtue of CC and Rs, other legal mechanisms, forms of mechanisms, they do take care of the day-to-day operations of the two communities for operations of the recreation centers Sun City, recreations of Sun City West, Homeowner Association of Sun City, property owner recreation center of Sun City West, which all together represents some 73,000 voters, 73,000 persons.

The thing I want to address is commonalty, three quick points.

First of all, commonalty of interest, the community of interest the two communities have, Sun
City, Sun City West. The reason for raising the concern is the various maps have, particularly the Congressional map, has separated out Sun City Sun City West. What I'd like to do is tell you over the many years I practiced both in Sun City and Sun City West, looking at the various interests those communities faced, one thing that strikes you is the commonality of interests, people out there, although differences in interest, Sun City has an older population. Sun City West is more affluent, more Cadillacs out there.

Basically when you get down to basic issues that concern them, commonality is hundred percent. At a Congressional level, of course they are interested, both are interested in senior issues, Medicare, social security, HMOs, all the way down to tax issues and everything in between, on the local legislative level, we find both communities are very concerned about things that affect retirement people in the state.

What you have is a concerted effort on the part of the state administration in terms of the Governor to attract and enhance retirement, retirement aspects of the State of Arizona, attractiveness retirement aspects of the State of Arizona.

What is of concern is this split between
Sun City and Sun City West.

My point, the second point here, those of you, and you've certainly had experience dealing with people living in unincorporated areas, it's not easy being in an unincorporated area and still being able to get the attention of all the various legislative bodies that are going to impact you. It's one thing if part of a municipality. Then you have all kinds of lobbyists, all kinds of organizational structures to support you, get your viewpoint across. In an unincorporated area, rural area, I tell you this, it's tough.

One thing you'll see is the two Sun Cities work very cooperatively, a very strong commonalty of interest, also, because it takes that community, it takes them, it takes them working together to express concerns about the various retirement issues they have.

Again, of course, addressing point D, the series of goals you have. Lastly, I'd like to suggest to you that the two retirement communities, all issues they face, really are tied to what happens in the neighboring communities off to the east and the south. In other words, they have far, far more, I mean far, far more, the communities of Peoria, Glendale, and like, as compared to rural communities far west, not to disparage
the rural communities in anyway, to indicate to you the
ekinds of issues we deal with, the kinds of issues we're
cconcerned about. We have those concerns, and they are
really substantially different than the kinds of things
you see in rural communities. I offer these points to
you for your consideration and hope you look carefully
at the present arrangements which split the two
communities apart.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you,

Mr. Beyer.

The next speaker is Gary Canicle. And

then the next speaker will be Ramona Washburn.

If you'll move to the front.

MS. WASHBURN: I'm Ramona Washburn from

Maryvale.

I thank you on the panel for the effort

you've gone to on behalf of the voters of Arizona.

I've listened as the meetings have gone

on, to what various people have had to say. My

statement is this. We're all Americans. That's our

community of interest. That should be our foremost part

community of interest as you look at where you put these

grids. There's very little beyond that that wouldn't be

gerrymandering.

And I appreciate effort you've gone to.
COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Our next speaker is

Pat Dennis.

VICE MAYOR DENNIS: I'm Vice Mayor Pat Dennis, City of Peoria, and I have with me Councilman Ken Forgia and former Councilman LaRue also here representing Peoria.

Some concerns have with our Congressional District is something that Mr. Beyer just presented, you know, splitting our city into two different districts. Looking at the commonalty of Peoria and putting them in with Sun City, I think Sun City would be better off with their areas as one district and moving Peoria into one district and having Peoria as a whole city, have it be a part of it's own community with continuity, the whole area. Additional to that, looking at the districts, I don't know if you can address this in anyway, looking at the population based on what it is in 2000, do you address in anyway the growth factor that will occur in the next 10 years before the next redistricting in how you formulate future districts?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: No, we do not, cannot do that, are only allowed to work with Census figures from the 2000 Census.

VICE MAYOR DENNIS: With such major growth in our city, and other cities to the next valley,
that's another concern reference splitting the district up.

Additional to that, as a Legislative District probably three, four districts divides Peoria. And again, if we reduce it down to a smaller amount of representation, having divided up one, two, instead of three, four, two main areas, looking at community of interest of Peoria and the growth factor, we have to address and roll into one area.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Next speaker is William Barnes.

WILLIAM BARNES: William Barnes, Sun City. I've lived there 15 years.

I live in Saddle Ridge Precinct. What I understood from what is said, will Saddle Ridge Precinct still be Saddle Ridge Precinct?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: After we finish our redistricting, each of 15 counties in Arizona has to redo their precinct maps based on their districts, because every member of the precinct has to get the same ballot. Every member of the precinct has to be in the same Congressional District, Legislative District, County Supervisor District. So they'll redo them based on what we do.

We don't know what will happen. We don't
know where lines will be drawn for these other districts. As a matter of fact, Karen Osborne, mentioned the famous Dos Precinct, Dos, two people in it. The way Congressional and Legislative Lines were drawn, there were two people in a Legislative District, and another in a Congressional District, and they had to make a separate precinct.

MR. BARNES: Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Confused me, too.

Following Mr. Barnes is Mr. McAllister. Next speaker then will be Tom Voros.

MCALLISTER: Harry McAllister, only one C, M C A L L I S T E R.

I'm from Sun City, lived here off and on since '94, and a full resident since '96. I would just like to reaffirm what our first speaker said about keeping the Sun Cities together.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you.

Following Mr. Voros, next speaker.

MR. VOROS: V O R O S, I'm a resident of Sun City and have been here 16 years. Unlike the previous the speakers from Sun City, I am definitely opposed to putting Sun City in with Sun City West. We
geographically have a lot in between the two of us. 
Geographically we are oriented to Peoria and Glendale. 
They are oriented toward Surprise and Sun City Grand 
oriented toward Grand, that area.

I'll comment on the grid maps, because I 
think that all of Sun City that is south, middle, and 
north, currently lie three in separate Legislative 
Districts, should be all in one district, and preferably 
the same district, with the City of Peoria. We're very 
culturally oriented toward Peoria. And I do not think 
it behooves us to be partisan toward Sun City West; 
however, the Congressional District would not. It's 
preferable if the Sun Cities were all in the same 
Congressional District.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you.

After Mr. Schallenberger, the next speaker 
is Phil Hanson.

CHAIRMAN SCHALLENBERGER: Steve 
Schallenberger, S C H A L L E N B E R G E R.

Currently I'm the Republican Chairman of 
Legislative District 16. I'm here to talk about the 
current map you have and division of Legislative 
District 16. The entire southwest section of the 
current district 16 has been lopped off. That
particular section has been shifted to the west, over to the Sun City areas. Although we love and respect our Sun City neighbors, most of that portion, current District 16, is made up of people 30 to 50 years old, that have children between infancy and college, and to be perfectly honest, I don't see any kind of commonality with our friends in Sun City. That's basically all I had to say today.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you.

Followed by Manny Martinez.

REPRESENTATIVE HANSON: Mr. Chairman, members the Commission, ladies and neighbors, I am your Representative from District 17. I have a different point of view on the whole thing.

I mentioned early on in the past in the Legislature I'm a freshman that came into office last January 8 running under the Constitution in the State of Arizona which basically said districts would be drawn by the Legislature. Having said that, I'm not happy with way our district, you are sitting in Legislative District 17, as a general rule, without a map, I cannot tell anybody what district you are sitting in.

I dare say most voters don't know what district they are in.
So this commonalty of interest, I think,

is going to help us in the long run.

I did want to mention probably the

greatest power play in this whole initiative Prop 106 is

Mr. Pederson's funding of 106. I think he had the

feeling he was going to get some more districts

represented by his party. I think you know he's now

State Democratic Party Chairman.

A VOICE: Amen.

REPRESENTATIVE HANSON: I'm fifth

generation. I was brought up under the Constitution and

certainly as a member of the Legislature will abide by

the Constitution and will of the people.

I wish in retrospect the Alternative Fuel

hadn't happened. I think two things happened because of

it, Prop 106 happened and we didn't get a pay raise.

And with that, I will be working certainly

closely with the Commission and with my friends,

neighbors, and voters to do what we can to come up with

communities of interest, whatever that happens to be.

And now District 17 is represented by a

third of Sun City, probably 60 percent Peoria, 40

percent Glendale, and maybe five percent of Phoenix.

And it's working fine.

I would ask the Commission to move ahead
as quickly as possible so those of us who plan on rerunning can do so with enough time to decide whether we're going to be in clean elections and where we're going to get our petition signatures, because that is very critical to us in the future.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you Mr. Hanson.

Following Mr. Martinez, the next speaker will be Marge Murphy.

COUNCILMAN MARTINEZ: I'm Manny Martinez. I represent Cholla District in Glendale, the northernmost part of the city. I'm keep my remarks brief. Others want to speak.

Thank you for coming to Glendale and letting us give you our comments on redistricting.

It goes without saying, at the same time it affords us a wonderful opportunity. That's very, very good.

Currently Glendale is divided into five State Legislative Districts, and we were three State Legislative Districts. We've grown 48 percent in the last 10 years. Now our population is over 220,000.

Now, we're not unique, because the other west valley cities have grown, as referred to earlier by
Vice Mayor Dennis. All the west valley has really
grown. And that's going to continue.

What I'd like for you to consider in
forming these districts is, number one, you know, we
hear about the fact that the time for the west valley
has come. I agree. I feel one of the new Congressional
Districts should be formed where the biggest growth has
occurred, and that's the west valley.

Also, the second item, the unification of
all districts in city boundaries, unification and
geographics. Here in the city of Glendale, 25 percent
of our population is Hispanic.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: You stated, I haven't
looked it up, I'll take your word for it, the population
in Glendale is 220,000.

COUNCILMAN MARTINEZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Given the target of
271,000, obviously the entire City of Glendale cannot be
one Legislative District. Can you tell us how to divide
it?

COUNCILMAN MARTINEZ: We'll see how first
the maps show. We do intend to submit remarks at that
time.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Following the next
speaker, Mordecai Roth.
Let me also take a moment to say if people listening to other speakers are suddenly moved with a desire to say something, you are encourage to do so. Please, if you don't have a speaker slip, we can get one to you. Complete the speaker slip, raise that, and someone will pick it up.

MS. MURPHY: I'm Marge Murphy, Sun City. I'm one of the rec center directors from Sun City. I was very interested to hear Mr. Beyer. It's M U R P H Y.

We really get along very well with the other Sun City, Sun City original and Sun City West. I'm on many committees with Sun City West. We have so many problems, interests, and so on. I really encourage you about putting us together rather than separating one, you know, the age related thing, and so on.

I thank you for all the work you are doing. It is marvelous and everything.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you.

Following Mr. Roth is Bev Cuthbertson.

MR. ROTH: I'm Mordecai Roth, M O R D E C A I, R O T H. I do live in Sun City.

I thank you all for the work you've done and thank God I'm not on the Commission.

Mr. Beyer's was very eloquent in stating
our case for keeping Sun City, the retirement communities, together. I agree with him a whole lot. I think incumbent one of us try to be within the district, Legislative or Congressional, where we have most in common with the interests with our neighbors. One community, this is Peoria, has young children, whose interests are quite different from those of us in Sun City. I urge the Commission to please try to keep us together.

If the map indicates Sun City, Sun City West has to be separated, I hope you relook at that again and try to put us into one district.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you.

Following Ms. Cuthbertson, the next speaker will be Ken Forgia.

MS. CUTHBERTSON: Bev, B E V, Cuthbertson, C U T H B E R T S O N. I spell in syllables, a retired teacher. I live LD, entirely in LD-17, north of Bell Road. I attended the meeting last evening at Phoenix College, heard about communities of interest and the meaning of the phrase.

Most people have many communities of interest, depending upon ethnicity or culture, religion, education they achieve, education they receive, and
occupation, interests, all sorts of changes in their
life interests. Even age makes a difference in
communities of interest. Mine have changed remarkably
since I was a mother of five children. Teens, young
people, have different perceptions, i.e. movie theaters,
malls vs. young families who are concerned with safe
schools, safe parks. Young parents raising five
children are concerned with issues about rules like
safety crossing streets, recreational issues, schools.
Now that my children are grown, like some young parents,
my issues are different, too. My issues have changed,
expanded. Instead of family issues, education issues,
they switched to occupation, then retired issues, take
in pension, social security, to volunteer issues.

There is one issue that has never changed,
and that's my activism. Living in society means we are
governed by laws which we voluntarily respect so we live
in piece and harmony. In order to maintain peace and
harmony, we take an active interest in government.
That's politics.

I submit redistricting is essentially a
community of interest. Political interests and concerns
and need to be considered. As such, I see no purpose in
deliberately breaking up established communities of
interest and creating totally new, established
communities, to interwork together, to learn all over again. Hence, I recommend the following: Look at the present districts without regard to the grids, i.e., don't squash them north and south and extend them east and west many times as have been done. Maintain the present basic boundaries where possible, i.e. LD 18 needs only 25,000 people, square up the district to the north and square up to the south. We'll have 25,000 people and maintain our good boundaries we have now.

Keep within the natural or man-made boundaries wherever possible. Where LD-17 is now, between I-17, the natural boundaries are Shaw Butte and the other boundaries to the east, don't need new boundaries.

Somebody said at the last meeting, freeways shouldn't count.

I'd like to invite you to come to my neighborhood between 2:30 in the afternoon and 6:30 in the evening and try to get from my side of the freeway at either Peoria or Cactus without going through a minimum wait of four lights to get across the freeway. That is how long takes me do it. I travel that almost every day to take my great-granddaughter to gymnastics.

Freeways do divide communities.

Do gridding areas, influxes in population,
we've made changes in previous districts that have made it impossible to maintain.

I thought the gentleman have, we looked to the future, what was going on, no, you can't do that. There's some sense should be there in regard to that when necessary to change boundaries, districts, keep school districts intact where possible. There's just no way do that with Washington School District, some are going to be on one side of I-17, some on the north, some on the south. You can't use cities only. 220,000, sometimes it's better to have two legislative districts, then you have four representatives and four senators to lobby. So think about it in those terms also.

I thank you and hope you look at squaring up and not changing.

I have a lady here with three different districts, since she never moved, and she's about to go into a froth with the present Districts you showed us. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Following Mr. Forgia, it's John Keck.

COUNCILMAN FORGIA: That's Ken Forgia, common spelling. That's supposed to get a laugh.

F O R G I A.

Like I'd like to comment and thank the
committee for getting off to a good, fair start on redistricting. I was not at all for Prop 106. I thought it was going to be the same, old stuff. I commend you for that.

I'm a Representative of Westbrook Village.

I see the computer generated grid, different grid than other parts of Peoria, it actually appears there are 30,000 people in my district less. Keep the district current, population grid.

Myself and the other 30,000 plus people more in the community have interest with the southern district people, more the southern people than like Anthem, the current area, Peoria. We don't have problems with them, the unincorporated area, same part of the area. I believe the area, residents in that area would have more of a community of interest with the rest of Sun City, Sun City West, possibly Anthem as it's an unincorporated area.

Thank you for your time and consideration and I'd be pleased if consideration would be given to my suggestion. So far as most everything has been done by computer has to be a big assist. I think it's time to maybe roll up our sleeves and take a little human look at some of this. I think you'll turn out a better project.
MR. KECK: We must be adaptable. I've not moved in 18 years. In the eighties I was a county supervisor in District Four. In the nineties, it was District Five. Later District 16. Right now it's District 20. And it may be a different district when you are finished with me.

As a group of arbitrators, you should know you've successfully drawn the maps when all groups involved equally hate the Redistricting Commission.

I'm proud of my ethnic heritage as each person should be. I'm American first and whatever else I am follows that. I'm an American of German descent and very proud of it. And I'm not asking you for a legislative district in which the vast majority my district is of German descent, to make a district where the vast majority are of any ethnic persuasion.

In the military we were always warned, be wary of second lieutenants and newly appointed lieutenants: Men of small power who wish to show it. You'll have the same problem with the US Justice Department. Middle management people are that way.

Remind them of the Supreme Court decision that says ethnic origin cannot be the primary factor in legislative compacting, I agree with following guidelines: Draw compact and contiguous shapes for
districts; use natural man-made boundaries, rivers, canals, boundaries, main arterial streets, roads; keep legislative districts within large cities or include smaller cities completely within one district; include entire legislative districts within legislative districts. I know this is impossible, eight districts doesn't divide by 30. Split as few Legislative Districts as possible.

The district in which I live, I have had registered voters there for on towards 12 years. Believe me, such a mixture you would see. We have people of African descent, Spanish descent, Mexican descent, Cambodian, Laotian, Japanese, Chinese, a mixture of America.

How you are going to build a community of interest out of the square mile I live? I don't know. We have a community of interest in that we belong to West Plaza Block Watch, and we are interested in our community.

As for the district in which I live, District 20, it's one of the worst gerrymandered in the State of Arizona.

I believe boundaries should be, for my area, I-17 on the east, Glendale city limits on the west, the west, south border variable, might be Indian
School, Camelback, or Bethany Home. You may have to add population to District 22 directly south of us. Therefore, the north district, also, north boundary should be Northern Avenue, Dunlap, Peoria, or maybe even the Arizona Canal. Attempt at all times to use the K I S S method, keep it simple.

Since I didn't spell my name at the beginning, it's check, K E C K.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Following Ms. Clark, the next speaker will be Bob Haran.

COUNCILMEMBER CLARK: I'm Joyce Clark, common spelling, C L A R K.

I reside in Glendale. I'm currently a councilmember representing all of West Glendale. I would like to introduce our other council members, other than councilmember Martinez who you already met tonight, that are here in attendance tonight. Councilmember and Vice Mayor Tom Eggelston representing Barrel District; Councilmember David Goulelet for Ocotillo District; our former Intergovernmental Liaison, Marion Porch; our current, Amy Rudelbog Duffy. We brought a large contingent tonight as well.

Thank you for being in Glendale. As
Councilmember Martinez said, we do appreciate your coming to Glendale and soliciting our opinions. I think I can probably appreciate how you feel. I did Denver and Dallas in 48 hours and died. You guys have been traveling all over, doing it quickly, and have to be exhausted. I commend you for your dedication and efforts.

I guess the primary concern for the City of Glendale, as far as I'm concerned, is we're a community of interest. We consider ourselves a community of interest. Currently we have five Legislative Districts. That means we have to lobby 15 Representatives to command any attention or action. We're split into four Congressional Districts. It's very hard for us to find someone who really cares about water for the city, that kind of situation. The current population grid de-Falkanizes (phonetic) us even further into six Legislative Districts and four Congressional Districts.

We're looking, though, asking, as Councilman Martinez said, he'd be happy to be divided into two instead of six, five, four, or three. I think that would help us a great deal.

I'd also say I have a great deal respect and admiration and love for the Sun Cities, but we do
not share any community of interest with the Sun Cities, obviously. And I won't go into the reasons.

The last thing is probably in the form of a question. You've given us citizen kits to draw maps. But if we really wanted to draw intelligent maps, we'd need some of the Census district data. Is there any way we'll be able to obtain population by Census tracts or whatever so we can draw real maps that reflect populations?

MS. LEONI: Yes. The maps you've been given now are for identification of communities. At this point we're not particularly interested with population except insofar as the community of Glendale is larger than a legislative district.

We'd like a sense of where should your community be divided, like units within an area you think are important to unite together. When we come forth with draft maps, citizen kits will have population data so you can work directly with it.

COUNCILMEMBER CLARK: Thank you very much. And thank you for taking time listen to us.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you Ms. Clark.

MR. HARAN: My name is Bob Haran, H A R A N, I'm Chairman of the West Side Republican
Our concern is the area west of central avenue and south of northern. We cover a pretty big area.

What we'd like to get is more competitive districts out in the west side.

Believe it or not, what your computer drew is very competitive, much more competitive than what we've had in District 20, and so many districts on the west side.

As far as defining community of interest, I feel it should be determined by visible geographic boundaries, not ethnicity. I was at the first hearing and heard Supervisor Wilcox' presentation. I didn't like it. It sounded like ethnic gerrymandering. I think that's what voters voted down. Visible geographic boundaries are better. Number one, no precincts exclusively, one ethnic or another.

I happen to live in a Mexican neighborhood. I like my community. I'm part of the community, active in the community. I'm all over the valley. I like that.

Actually, you have a city councilman from Glendale, Councilman Martinez, south Glendale, Hispanic, he lives in north Glendale, Anglo. Glendale, ethnicity
doesn't mean anything.

The other thing, using boundaries, highways, things like that, they don't move. People do.

Ethnic makeup of a neighborhood changes over time. It really doesn't make any sense to go by ethnic boundaries, ethnic barriers.

As far as what geographic boundaries should be, I think valleywide, at least north of Salt River is Central Avenue. That divides north -- west valley, east valley. Here in Glendale, I know somebody asks where you divide it. The big difference from north Glendale, south Glendale, Glendale is divided north and south. Where the line is I'm not sure. Some people say Peoria. We determine it as Northern Avenue. Maybe it's Olive. I don't know.

That's basically what I have to say. I thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you,

Mr. Haran.

Following Mr. Motley, the last speaker slip is Terry Krukemyer.

Anyone else want to be heard? If so, let staff no.

MR. MOTLEY: Good evening. I'm Robert Motley, retired Air Force veteran. M O T L E Y. I've
been here since 1968. I got retired from Luke Air Force Base, left there, and returned in 1973. I came to town in Glendale. I'm making a few comments.

When I arrived in Glendale in 1968, population there was 30,000 and very concentric. Now in 2001, it has exploded east and west, north and south, so far, to Luke Air Force Base. Really, the idea to keep it concentric is impossible. The rest of the cities to the Sun Cities, has exploded also.

When I arrived, Sun City, Sun City Village, Westbrook Village, now there's another one.

Really, the basic thing is keep communities, it's impossible to keep the communities separate. Some communities like to say for other purposes. The final statement is we are Americans first and foremost.

One of the things here is voter apathy. People have been reluctant to vote or express opinions. The Legislature has been getting free rides. On the Legislative side, the House, we need to express concerns to the Legislators. If we don't understand, we need to ask them until we know what community activism is about.

We need to have clean politics like we're going to now, and the like.

And also, too, we, as Americans, first and
foremost, need to register to vote and get out to vote.

Because in my district alone, I'm precinct committeeman in 16, precinct committeeman, many people did not vote in the last election. Why? Voter apathy. Something, maybe they didn't like the current president, past president, some of the issues. My statement is do your job. Do your job for the population. Nonpartisan. This is job you should do.

Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Mr. Krukemyer is the last speaker at this last meeting.

MR. KRUKEMYER: Terry Krukemyer, K R U K E M Y E R, and it's T E R R Y. The whole process, boundaries, the process of where people believe communities of interest are, the whole process, the unbiased drawing, when we start moving lines to take into account for communities of interest, I stated this two weeks ago at another meeting in Scottsdale, this whole process screamed for more, what I considered an unbiased and computer-driven process.

I personally am disappointed with the way the process is done. We have what we have and will go with it.

When we move boundaries that include population, let's look at population, take out
population, you have to take out population in another
area, do it in a biased way or unbiased way. I'm not
going to describe which way I prefer. My preference,
though, is when you have to move that other area, do it
in a way that makes the district more square, more
compact. If that's biased -- sorry.

If you're going to have to move lines for
community interests, let the bias side on the square and
compact district. That's my comment.

I didn't say earlier, I had the distinct
privilege in '94 to '96 to serve as an economist for the
State of Arizona, and did it with a lot of pleasure, the
way wasn't very good, but I enjoyed meeting people. I
worked under Governor Symington. I really love the
state.

You guys have great people working for you
right now. We'll get it done the right way.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Finally, the last
speaker at this last meeting.

MS. GIBSON: Do you need me to spell my
name again Linda?

THE REPORTER: No.

MS. GIBSON: I'm Priscilla Ann Gibson,
District 15, public information officer for the
Republican Central Committee, and make a lot of noise.
One of the things I want to point out is something I noticed at another meeting and have not noticed here. I want you to know, it's not a reflection on anything that happened here, but I'm very concerned. I was raised in South America, my sister was born there. I am the only one brown on the inside and white on the outside. I was 17 when I arrived in the United States. I'm Hispanic. I am Liberian, not a American like many of you born here that have blood from some other place. You don't even know what Hispanic is, many of you. If you think you are, I think you wouldn't survive too long in a Hispanic country without some help. My big point is by the year 2020, the majority of the population of this country will be Hispanic.

For that, the Hispanic, Hispanic forum, to think that they can expect to be served by only one person in Congress, or one Legislature, or have a majority is a fallacy for a lot of good reasons; but most of all, so numerous, and a great variety, and people as we all no, regardless of what their heritage is, a great variety in talent, in experience, education, economic status, and their -- the way -- where they live. So we really have to consider ourselves as Americans.

And please remember that many of these
people are not registering to vote nor do they vote. Of course, if they don't register, they can't vote. I want you to know if you are complaining, if you are registered, ask: Am I registered to vote? I think this needs to be brought to the Justice Department. I'm not reflecting -- many people are not represented, are complaining about not being represented are people not participating in grass-root politics being voters, are not registered, are not becoming involved in the communities and activities.

If you are an American, you better register to vote and exercise that vote.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you Ms. Gibson.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Is there anyone else that wishes to address the Commission?

Any questions we can answer?

Well, then, at this point.

Yes.

MR. WEBBER: I have a question. How can you make it a competitive district without using the party affiliation numbers or voting districts? How do you -- how does that make it very competitive?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Webber, the
restriction on voting registration and affiliation is in
the early stages. As we move through the process and
draw maps, finalize maps, that information can be
utilized for that and other purposes. We will look at
those data as we move forward with the map process.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Anything else?

We want to thank you for coming. We want
to thank you for your attention and interest. And
especially we want to thank you for the information
you've given us to help us do our job.

Please remember, we'll be back when we
have draft maps. Come speak to us then as well.

Thank you for coming.

(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
approximately 8:42 p.m.)

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BE IT KNOWN that the foregoing hearing was taken before me, LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Arizona, Certificate Number 50349; that the proceedings were taken down by me in shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that the foregoing 59 pages constitute a true and accurate transcript of all proceedings had upon the taking of said hearing, all done to the best of my ability.

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


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