STATE OF ARIZONA

ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC SESSION

Thatcher, Arizona
September 13, 2001
6:30 p.m.

ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR

Certified Court Reporter
Certificate No. 50349
The State of Arizona Independent Redistricting

Commission convened in Public Session on September 13, 2001, at 6:30 o'clock p.m., in Graham County at Eastern Arizona College Activities Center, 1014 College Avenue, Thatcher, Arizona, in the presence of:

Appearances:

CHAIRMAN STEVEN W. LYNN
COMMISSIONER JOSHUA M. HALL
COMMISSIONER DANIEL R. ELDER
LISA T. HAUSER, Commission Counsel
JOSE DE JESUS RIVERA, Commission Counsel
DR. FLORENCE ADAMS, NDC, Consultant
ADOLFO ECHEVESTE, Executive Director
AMY REZZONICO, Press Information Officer
AUGUSTA KNIGHT, Outreach Staff
AMLA VILLARREAL, Outreach Staff
PAUL CULLOR, Outreach Staff
Spanish Interpreter
LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Court Reporter

ATWOOD REPORTING SERVICE
Phoenix, Arizona
PRESENTATION BY:

COMMISSIONER JOSHUA M. HALL

SPEAKERS FROM CALL TO THE PUBLIC:

SUPERVISOR MARK HERRINGTON (Graham County)

WRITTEN SUBMITTAL FROM MARK C. HERRINGTON, JAMES A. PALMER, and DREW JOHN (Graham County Board of Supervisors)

MAYOR AIDA LOPEZ (Clifton)

TONYA WILLIAMS (Town Manager, Clifton)

BARBARA HARALSON

COUNCILPERSON DOUG HOOPES

MAYOR CHARLES M. MORRIS (Thatcher - by written submittal)

PAUL BRIERLEY

PHILLIP HOGUE

DAVID M. NEWLIN (Town Manager, Duncan)

MAYOR JOE M. ARANDA (Hayden)

SUPERVISOR JIM PALMER (Graham County)

SUPERVISOR DON STACEY (Graham County)

VEANNE UDALL (Apache County Recorder)

SUE HALL (Clerk of Superior Court, Apache County)

TED POELSTRA

GARY GRIFFITH

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Steve Lynn. I chair the Independent Redistricting Commission. Thank you very much for being with us this evening. As is our custom, we are here to hear from the public. That is the purpose of the meeting. We do begin each of meetings with a brief Power Point presentation to bring everyone up to speed with where we are, to let people know how the process has gone to date, and exactly what we're interested in in terms of public comment.

Let me make some introductions and then we'll begin with the Power Point presentation.

Let me start, as people are still setting up. So we can be respectful of your time, we'd like to start as close to on-time as possible. Let me see who I am. That's good. Actually I'm sitting in the right place. Let me start. I'll start at that end of the table, introduce everybody down the row.

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At the far end is Lisa Nance, the public stenographer. When you speak this evening, come up to the podium, and we'll ask you to say your name and spell it for Lisa so we'll have an accurate record of your identify for the comments. Next to Lisa, on the dias, Dr. Florence Adams. Dr. Adams is with our consulting firm, National Demographics Corporation. Next to Florence is Lisa Hauser, one-half of our legal counsel. Next to Ms. Hauser is Dan Elder, a Commissioner from Tucson. To my right is Joshua Hall, a Commissioner from St. Johns, Arizona. Then we have Jose Rivera, our other life revolves around Velcro, packing and unpacking his computer (laughter).

MS. HAUSER: Even Velcro on his shoes (laughter).

MR. RIVERA: Never learned how to tie (laughter).

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next to Jose is Augusta Knight with the Redistricting Commission. Standing next to Augusta is Adolfo Echeveste, Executive Director. Amy Rezzonico, Public Information Officer for the Commission. Paul Cullor is working the slides. Alma greeted you as you came in the back and will be here as well to assist.

(Whereupon, the Chairman addresses the

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audience in Spanish to see if anyone needs desires
services of a Spanish interpreter. No one requests the
services of an interpreter.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Gracias.

We'll conduct the meeting this evening in
English.

Translation is available if someone should
need it.

I would then ask that Mr. Hall give us the
Power Point presentation this evening. Following that,
we will take public comment.

If you haven't done so already, I'd
appreciate it if you fill out a yellow speaker slip and
turn it in at the conclusion of the Power Point
presentation so we can get you to the podium as
expeditiously as possible.

Mr. Hall, want to use this mike?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you.

MR. ECHEVESTE: Speaker slips? Anyone
need speaker slips?

COMMISSIONER HALL: Ladies and gentlemen,
thank you this evening. It's very interesting as we're
now at the second to the last meeting in the second
round of public hearings, and a little tired, to say the
least, a bit like a traveling carnival show. It's
interesting as we go from area to area to note the attendance at a meeting seems to dictate how unhappy or happy people are. And it seems to me that the happier people are with a current draft plan, the slimmer the attendance. The unhappy they are, the more packed the room is. Hopefully this is a good sign with our current configuration.

As you know, this is the second round of public hearings. We are here to hear from you as to how we've created the draft plans.

As part of that, Paul, if you want to go to the next screen.

We welcome your input on the draft Legislative Congressional maps.

Please.

Proposition 106 is set up with the following guidelines for us to create new districts which were started pursuant to the guidelines set forth therein.

The guidelines are as follows for us all to review.

The first two, federal districts are to comply with the United States Constitution, Voting Rights Act.

The Congressional Districts and

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Legislative Districts are to have equal population to the extent practicable.

And districts shall be geographically compact and contiguous to the extent practical.

District boundaries shall respect communities of interest, to the extent practicable.

To the extent practicable, districts shall respect visible geographic features and city, county, and town boundaries.

Finally, to the extent practicable, there should be competitive districts to the extent the creation would do no detriment to the other goals.

Proposition 106, we started with a grid.

As you may recall, our initial grid maps aggregated townships, which are six-mile-square building blocks and not dividing Census tracts only utilizing criteria of equal population. Aggregating equal population, there were created eight Congressional Districts and 30 Legislative Districts. These were our starting point as required by the proposition. These were the grids.

We then went and did the public hearings throughout the state. Throughout the state, citizens made it clear we should follow the following basic principles and priorities. They are, one, we should respect communities of interest; two, we should respect
for -- show respect to cities, towns, county boundaries; three, that citizens also identified what were their communities of interest. And we have identified those as AURs, or Arizona units of representation. Major community of interest were identified: Native American and Tribal interests; Hispanic interests; and rural and urban interests. The Commission followed the mandates. We then utilized the draft plans and adjusted the grid based upon the principles and heard from the citizens of the state in the first set of 24 public hearings. The draft plans had many fewer city and town splits. The existing Congressional Districts, for example, have 16 split cities and towns. The draft Congressional maps have less than half, six city and towns are split. The existing Legislative Districts have 39 city and towns split. We split only a third of that. In our draft there were 13. Some cities cross county boundaries, tribal reservations. In such cases, county lines should not be left. Everywhere else, there was an effort to unite county boundaries, existing county boundaries. Realize there were six existing Congressional Districts

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where in our draft there are eight Congressional
Districts and we only split one additional county.
The existing Legislative Districts split
13 counties. Our draft Legislative Districts split only
nine counties.
The state major communities respected the
draft plans. Tribal reservations were undivided in many
cases, unified other tribal reservations, and maximized
the voice of the Native American people.
The Hispanic community of interest was
kept together where possible and rural and urban
communities were distinguished.
Most AURs, Arizona units of
representation, are respected by draft plans.
Proposition 106 did not allow the
Commission to competitiveness in the initial phase of
drafting. We're now in the process of analyzing the
competitive data and making adjustments and attempting
to make adjustments to make each of the adjustments more
competitive.
Competitive districts favored no
substantial detriment to other goals.
The Commission designed the following
draft plan. In the following the draft plan, there were
eight Congressional Districts. I'm sure you've seen
Back up one real quick.

You can see that overall rural district in the far outside and then focus in on Metropolitan Phoenix. This is a zoom-in on that.

There are the Congressional Districts in Metropolitan Phoenix and the dividing line in Metropolitan Tucson.

We have also a draft plan for the Arizona 30 Legislative Districts. I'm sure you've seen this. In fact, I saw it in your newspaper.

As we focus in on the metropolitan area of Phoenix, here's a detailed version of that. And here is a detailed version of Metropolitan Tucson.

We are here then to hear from you. And it's important you express to us what your particular concerns or likes or dislikes are relative to the Commission's draft plan.

I think it's important that if you like what we've done in the draft plan, you let us know you are pleased with that. If there is something you don't like, then we would be -- welcome and be interested in hearing what you may feel we can do differently to affect your area and in so doing, help us understand, if possible, what would be the ripple affect suggested by

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the changes you might make. Your particular district affects this area by the Commission designated as one of the AURs. Therefore, we would request you let us know whether or not that is the current feeling of this particular area or community.

If, in addition, you'd like to provide input, obviously you can do so via mail or through our website, www.azredistricting.org.

The Commission continues to consider other alternatives as we begin to finalize our final plan. Those alternatives will be posted to our website. You see, for example, the alternatives on the back wall have been presented by some neighbors to the south, one of which affects your particular area. We would be interested as you make comments that you may well want to respond to those alternatives; also, provide us specific feedback so we understand what your perception is.

With that, then, we are welcome to hear your input.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Hall. The purpose of the meeting then this evening is to hear public input. We, again, ask if you wish to speak to us, you fill out a yellow speaker slip
and turn it in at any time during the course of the
evening. We'll be happy to take comments.

We have seven or eight people that have
initially indicated they wish to speak. At the
conclusion of those seven, eight speakers, we'd be happy
to take anyone else that wishes to speak. The
Commissioners will stay as long as any wish to engage in
conversation, as long as you don't throw anything or
don't say too many bad words. (Laughter) It's been a
long two weeks. Actually, it's been a good two weeks.

It's very useful.

We are hopeful to receive the same kind of
input from Southeastern Arizona; that you will give us
an insight into how you feel about what we've done so
far and what your feeling is in this part of the state.

With that, then, let us take the speakers
this evening.

The first speaker is Mark Herrington who
is a Graham County Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: I'm Mark
Herrington, Graham County Supervisor.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission,
we're pleased be here and have the opportunity to
address you.
I want to thank you on behalf of Graham County and the rest of the State of Arizona for all the hard work and all the other things you are trying to accomplish here.

I'd like to state for the record we are in favor of the district as it's currently drawn, the Legislative District, also the Congressional District.

One of the things we've stated from the beginning in this process was the importance of having a rural Legislative District and a rural Congressional District. Sometimes there are some problems we face when our issues cannot be fully addressed because we compete with the metropolitan areas. That's one of the things we wanted specifically to avoid this time around.

The other thing is for 10 years we have been divided. To some that might be a good thing. Graham County was split in half. A gentleman said we have double representation. In fact, it made it much more difficult to send representatives from our own area to the Legislature. It made it virtually impossible to Congress.

So, in those ways, we're pleased, very pleased, with what we see.

Community of interest is important.

The organization, Eastern Arizona Counties

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Organization, of which Graham County is a member, I'm a member of the board. These counties are counties included in the current Legislative District drawn. We do have communities of interest, similar interests that are very important to us here and issues that are paramount to us as far as the future of our county, rural health care, endangered species, public land issues, forest health, grazing, and a myriad of other things we share in common with these other counties that would really serve us well in this district.

I'd like to also point out that this is the only Legislative District proposed that has unanimity among all Boards of Supervisors. We've all passed resolutions in favor of this. Also, we have support of the cities and towns within the boundaries of this district in the various counties.

We hope that this will stay as it is and that you'll let us kind of determine our own destiny here.

I realize there's people outside the district that would like to see it different. We just encourage it, to let us be able to have this district the way it's drawn up and also this Congressional District.

I have also a letter I'd like entered into

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the record from whoever I should give it to.
Thank you very much. I appreciate it.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Herrington, would you
yield to a question or two.
SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Certainly. I
Appreciate that. I think --
CHAIRMAN LYNN: What is very useful, we
can engage in dialogue rather than just listening to
your comments.
Mr. Elder.
COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes, Supervisor
Herrington. Would you comment on the three maps in the
back. I want to say some competing Boards of
Supervisors in the southern part of the state made
proposals or various proposals. Do you have any
preference or would you object to any of the three?
SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Do I have a
preference? If I had to settle for something different,
I want it stated clearly on the record the way it's
currently, drawn, is far and beyond our preference. Of
the three maps on the wall, the only one I see that
would be even remotely possibility would be the map to
the far right there.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Could we identify that for
the record?

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MS. HAUSER: Number two.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: It may be number two.

MS. HAUSER: Number two.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Do you see similarities of goals, needs in the community.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: I can't see the map real clear. I didn't look before we started. The idea is simply what I stated in the beginning. We want to be rural, in a rural area. We don't want to be globed in with Pima County, metropolitan areas, where Pima County is going on.

I didn't look real good, I have to admit.

I think of the three maps, that's the least damage that way. The rest stretch far into Pima. It may be rural.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let's be clear. I think what you just said, there may be a conflict in the testimony. I want to be sure you are clear. The three maps in the back are an attempt to redraw not the district that you are in, this county we're in at the moment, but to redraw the district that primarily deals with Cochise, Santa Cruz, and some parts --

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Pima County.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: One and three choices, the one on the far right, includes parts of Graham and

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Greenlee County in with Cochise in a Legislative District. That appears to be at odds with what --

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Right.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: -- you have testified. I want you to be clear you are looking three maps that that particular choice does something different than you stated in your testimony.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Correct.

I must have misunderstood you, Mr. Elder, I apologize.

The far left map then would probably be the one that would, for those folks, I believe, be the most conducive.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: To the left do not come into areas of Pima County, and it does address the strong border issue content.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: It also addresses the minority-majority, or at least has a strong influence, if not a minority-majority district.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The far right brings in Cochise.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: We'd prefer going north rather than south.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Two on the left.
SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Two on the left.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I don't know the numbers, on the record.

MS. HAUSER: Four and five.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Right.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Let me tell you the argument we heard from folks at Cochise. The reason a significant group wanted the southern portion of Graham and Greenlee included with them, what they testified was based on a draw of an additional alliance, not only from a, I guess, some cattle associations that were affiliated, I guess, in years past, and considered there to be a traditional alliance in the southern Graham and Greenlee with northern Cochise. I guess for clarification for the Commission's benefit, if you could help us understand why your feeling is that you folks have a more or might have a preference north rather than south and maybe clarify that in our minds.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: I believe the reason we want to go north rather than south, we hold more in common, I believe, with Greenlee County, and the fact that some of major issues that we are facing as far as these communities of interest that you are talking.
That we work on in the Eastern Counties organization, I think, would be a stronger alliance going north than would be south. We don't share the border issues. There's a number of things we don't share, actually, going south, that we doing go north.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Herrington, I'd like to ask a question relative to the Congressional District. When that district, which is in fact a rural district, has been criticized, it's been criticized for one very basic reason, and that is its size.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: It encompasses a tremendous number of square miles. This part of the state would be at one of the extremes of that district. And the argument has been made publicly that any person attempting to represent that district would find it difficult if not impossible to reach the far corners of that district and would rather spend time in the population centers of that district. Do you feel that the people of Graham County can be fairly represented in a district of that size with one representative having to cover as much of that land mass as is projected?

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: My first answer to your question is yes I do. Even beyond the fringes doesn't bother me. Populationwise, it's probably one of
the bigger population centers, if you take the whole
valley, I think. Not so? Huh? My answer to that is I
believe so. I believe it to fairly be.

Since you brought that up, I'm glad you
did. I think what ought to happen, I think what ought
to be two rural Congressional Districts in this, be
considered in this, and instead of being two Pima County
numbers where there are two strictly rural Congressional
Districts, and I think that way it wouldn't be quite as
sprawling. I can't draw that for you, can't tell you
exactly how it ought to be, I think that's very possible
and very probable. That could be done and those could
be both very -- totally rural in nature. And they
wouldn't be so sprawled out. I think there could be
two.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let me argue just a
second, try draw two rural Congressional Districts.

One of the two, necessarily, would either
have to find its way into Pima County or Maricopa County
in order to pick up sufficient population. Given that
scenario, would you still be in favor?

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: The switch, where
you go with that population, this, again, I believe
would work, that is go into western Maricopa County,
into the far rural areas of the county, predominantly
farming. I think that -- I think that would work.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Hauser.

MS. HAUSER: One of the areas that the Commission has heard a lot of testimony about is about the notion of what is rural. And it is interesting, as you travel around the state and hear testimony in various corners of the state, a lot of areas believe that they are rural. We've heard testimony, I think, from Yuma, that they consider themselves to be rural.

And it almost seems as if there is a notion that anything that is not Maricopa and Pima is rural. And then there are, you know, other definitions of rural.

And I wanted to get your thoughts on how you would define rural for purposes of rural districts.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: I think the way I would define it is anything absent of the huge metropolitan areas of the state, the gigantic -- I have to admit, the great State of Maricopaa, that's how we refer to Maricopa County in terms of things we face that come down, come from there. And so, we often refer to that. I would say that what it is is those places that are absent of huge metropolitan areas. I don't know if that makes any sense or not.

MS. HAUSER: Let's follow up on that.

What do you consider huge metropolitan? Obviously
Phoenix and Tucson. Anything Phoenix, Tucson and their bedroom communities you consider to fit within the rural definition?

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Yeah.

MS. HAUSER: Okay.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: I do.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Herrington, very much.

SUPERVISOR HERRINGTON: Yes.

(The following is the letter submitted by the Graham County Board of Supervisors:


"Members of the Commission,

"We as members of the Graham County Board of Supervisors wish to take this opportunity to thank you for all of the hard work and long hours that you have committed to the redistricting process for our state. We know that this has been at great personal sacrifice, and oftentimes subject to much criticism. We are sure that trying to please all the different factions and areas of a state as diverse as Arizona is a daunting task and appreciate the efforts that you have made."

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"In the initial faze (sic) of this process, we as a board presented a resolution that was unanimously passed by our board, asking for two different issues to be addressed. The first was that you consider a legislative district that includes Graham, Greenlee, Gila, and the southern half of Apache and Navajo counties. We are an area of the state that has a very strong community of interest in rural issues such as mining, agriculture, public lands issues, water, rural health care, economic development, and forest health. We were most pleased when our request was given consideration and implemented in your draft plan, which we now have before us. We would urge you to leave this district intact, and not be influenced by those interests, which would like to see us split up. We fear that in some instances, it may be people outside of our county, which would like to see this done for purely political reasons. We believe that this district gives Graham County the best opportunity for a voice in state government that it has had in many years. We are very happy with your proposal, and implore you not to change it in any way as it pertains to us as a County and a District.

"The second issue that we addressed in our

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resolution was that we be represented in Congress by a truly rural Congressional district. Once again we are extremely pleased with the proposed Congressional district we have been included in, and see for the first time in recent history the opportunity to be represented by a truly rural congressman, who understands our issues, and feels a real need to be responsive to them. We urge you to keep this Congressional district intact, and give us that rural voice that we have wanted for so long.

"In conclusion, we would say again that we are very happy with the way you have drawn our districts, and we hope that you will withstand the effort to have us split up. We know that you can't please all the people all the time, but in this instance, we feel that you have truly listened to the vast majority of the people who live within our area, and we urge you not to be influenced by outside interests or those with a specific agenda or political interest, which are not necessarily best for the majority of our citizens. We unanimously support the current draft proposal as it pertains to Graham County and our legislative and Congressional districts. Once again thank you for your time and effort, and for considering our input in this most important process.

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"Sincerely, Mark C. Herrington, James A. Palmer, Drew John. Graham County Board of Supervisors.")

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next speaker, Aida Lopez, Mayor of Clifton.

Mayor Lopez.

MAYOR LOPEZ: Good evening to everyone, the Commission and audience, members of the audience.

I'm Aida, A I D A, Lopez, L O P E Z.

Now I am going to say the opposite from what my fellow supervisor said. I am the Mayor of the town of Clifton. And I am just going to say what one of the Commissioners asked him a question awhile ago, "what is considered rural." Let me say what is considered rural. I just went to a conference, the Governor's rural conference in Rio Rico. The new director of the, what is it called --

A VOICE: Department.

MAYOR LOPEZ: Department of Commerce, first name Marjorie.

MS. HAUSER: Marjorie Himmerman (phonetic).

MAYOR LOPEZ: After I gave a speech myself, the town manager and I went up to introduce ourselves. And I said, "My name is Aida Lopez, and we
are from the Town of Clifton." And she says, "Where is Clifton?" Ohh, and that is rural. Okay?

Now, have any of you been to Clifton?

MS. HAUSER: Yes.

MAYOR LOPEZ: Okay.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Turn right at Morencie.

MAYOR LOPEZ: I'm against redistricting.

Our Council signed a resolution not to have our area redistricted.

My community is 61 percent Hispanic. We are very small town. Our population is about 2,600.

And being Hispanic myself, I feel that the way you are planning to do your redistricting is very, very large.

And you asked a question awhile ago: Do you feel one person could be a representative? Unless you had a superwoman or superman to fly around, back forth, then you could.

It's impossible for one person to go and be our representative. And I think you maybe are realizing that.

We have a lot in common with the way you have your map over there, that first one now.

We are a mining community. We grow cattle. We are also farming. So that map right there, the very first one, would be exactly what is needed to

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We are, with the Mexico, we do have things in common with them. First of all, we have a huge Hispanic population. And I feel if you redistrict us like that, this person, whoever we elect, is going to come see us maybe once a year. Hopefully not. That’s probably what will happen.

You wanted to know what I liked or disliked. I listen to your questions.

First of all, the huge area that you have given us, that’s too large. We would like to be smaller. We feel if we are represented, we have a smaller redistricting area, both Legislative and Congressional, that we would be able to be seen more often by our representatives. We would be able to be -- right now we’re doing real good. We have a good rapport, whoever is representing us. If you redistrict us in that huge area, I don’t think we’ll have that good rapport. I am not favor of you redistricting Greenlee County or the Town of Clifton the way you’ve planned to do it. I wish you to reconsider it.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Hauser.

MS. HAUSER: The -- I just wanted to clarify. The three maps on the wall presented to us in...
Cochise County deal with Legislative.

MAYOR LOPEZ: Okay.

MS. HAUSER: As opposed to Congressional.

Those would be way too small for Congressional
Districts. So -- I guess my question is with respect to
the Congressional District, have you seen a plan that
you like better for your area?

MAYOR LOPEZ: For Congressional, I have
not. I don't agree with the huge area you have here.
First of all, you have us here in Northern Arizona.
I've lived just about everywhere in Arizona. Nobody up
in, let's say, the Teec Nas Pos area, I think you have
us there for a Congressional District? Is that correct?

MS. HAUSER: Yes.

MAYOR LOPEZ: Nobody in Teec Nas Pos has
any idea where Clifton is. I'm not saying we'd get a
representative from that area. I lived in Kayenta for
five years, Lutachukai, all those areas, all the way to
Dolan Springs. I'm afraid this person you get to
represent us will not be able to do it. We have so many
different things, we don't have a lot of things in
common.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes, Ms. Lopez.

Would you prefer if we were reworking the Congressional

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Districts to be moved to the south?

MAYOR LOPEZ: Yes. I definitely would like that.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Because of mining, cattle, farming, and Hispanic relationships?

MAYOR LOPEZ: Yes. Exactly.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mayor Lopez, thank you very much for being here.

MAYOR LOPEZ: Thank you for listening to me here.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The next speaker, Tony Williams, Town Manager of Clifton.

MS. WILLIAMS: Tonya, T O N Y A, Williams, Town Manager of Clifton. I just kind of want to support what the Mayor says.

We interviewed a lot of citizens, our businesses, major business. We talked to people all over Cochise County and feel like we belong with them, a part of them. Much of our area migrated up from Bisbee, or Douglas, into Clifton, all into mining. Mining is important to us. It's our lifeline. And it needs all the help we can get. We feel like agriculture is supported by Cochise, Nogales, and the CaniMex plan. We would like stay with Cochise, stay this way, keep things
We have in common.

We're a primarily Hispanic population.

We'd like to stay a Hispanic population. They feel like
their voice will be lost if they have to move up north.

I guess that's mainly what I'm hearing
from our citizens.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Williams.

Next speaker is Barbara Haralson.

Ms. Haralson.

MS. HARALSON: Thank you for coming to our
county and thank you for all the hard work you've done.

I've been employed in agriculture here in
Graham County for the past, as manager of the gin for
the past 13 years. And prior to that, I worked at the
gin. I've been there 21 years. There is a major flux
in what will happen with agriculture. I believe that
one of the most important things about the Legislative
District is the economic center of the community. In
our case, in Graham County, probably 35 percent of the
economic impact is from agriculture. I believe that to
go north, we're going to lose some of that. We're going
to, as I look at the areas around Show Low, Pinetop, I
look at them as blooming tourist areas that probably
will be the center draw of this new district. I believe that we would become a fringe district. I believe that the road does not travel from the center to the outside in the same way it does around the center. I believe that we have had a good relationship with the SEAGO group and with Cochise County. We've had a very strong alliance with SEAGO. I think we've overlooked that in our discussions. In listening to Fred Fox and President Bush, I believe the border issues are going to become more and more important areas, especially with the fact we are agricultural.

I think we need the ability to impact that through representation.

When I think about where dollars are going to go in the new Legislative District, I think they are going to go to the center. We're not the center.

I believe when you talk about highway dollars, we're going to do that by Census counts, and what have you.

If I look at the number of cars that go down the road in Graham County as opposed to those that run between Show Low and Pinetop and Lakeside, I put my dollars there. I -- contrary to what others believe, I believe there is something to be said to have a county that has as much representation as we do in the state.
Legislature. I believe they are all rural voices. I do not believe in being rural just for the sake of being rural.

When it comes to the Congressional District back here, I agree with Mark Herrington. I believe it needs to be split. I do not believe anybody could conceivably represent all the counties outlined in one district.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Haralson, just one question. As Supervisor Herrington said earlier, EACO has unanimous support from the elected officials of the counties and many municipal officials in the region for that area to stay together. Do you have a sense that whereas the elected officials may have one point of view that point of view is not unanimously shared or even widely shared with the people who live in those areas?

MS. HARALSON: It would be hard for me to say how other people feel. I know people I've spoken with within our current district feel the same way as I do regarding the splitting up of the SEAGO group, the splitting up of Cochise County, Graham, and Greenlee. As far as being able to represent those people, I'd hate to say I did.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Doug Hoopes, member of the

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City Council of Thatcher.

Mr. Hoopes.

COUNCILMAN HOOPES: Commission, audience,
I'm representing the City of Thatcher. I have a letter from the Mayor.

I'm Doug Hoopes, Thatcher, City of Thatcher. I have a letter from the Mayor he's written in support for this, this program you worked hard and diligently for. I was born and raised in Thatcher. For a few years I lived in Clifton, Morencie, working at Phelps Dodge for 28 years. I don't look that old, do I?

MS. HAUSER: No.

COUNCILMAN HOOPES: I'm retired out of there a few years ago. I -- I want you to know I support this group of going north.

I -- I've been around in this community long enough to see the gerrymandering that has gone on for years, and our representation not being held. I personally feel we've not been represented. Right here in the City of Thatcher we have probably two or three districts, Commission districts, dividing, probably Safford, too. I think it's time to become one in this group.

I appreciate your efforts and what you've done.

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CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Hoopes, very much.

(The following letter was submitted by Charles M. Morris, Mayor of Thatcher, Arizona:


"Dear Sirs;

"I would like to commend the Commission on their efforts to be fair and equitable in the redistricting efforts for the State of Arizona. I have looked over the information that was sent to me and feel that you have done a magnificent job in setting up the Congressional and state Legislative districts.

"I would like to thank you for allowing Graham County and more specifically the Town of Thatcher to stay completely in one district. We have felt for some time that we have had little or no representation in government. I would also like to express my appreciation that Graham County has been included with other rural counties that have common interests. I feel that this will give us more of a voice in the affairs that affect our area. I would urge you to go forward with the current redistricting proposal as it now stands. I know that there will always be other voices

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Phoenix, Arizona
and concerns that will not be happy with the results, but, as for the citizens of the Town of Thatcher and as a citizen of Graham County, I would ask that the Commission leave the division of the State of Arizona as it is.

"Thank you for your interest in our great state and listening to our needs and desires.

"Respectfully, Charles M. Morris, Mayor, Town of Thatcher, Arizona.")

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The next speaker is Paul Brierley.

Mr. Brierley.

MR. BRIERLEY: Paul Brierley,

B R I E R L E Y. First name Paul.

I appreciate you guys coming out and getting our input. You may remember last time, I said that I felt if you kept our county split up the way it was, you would have failed in your mandate. I want you to know I like what you like you did. I like that you kept us together as a county. That to me was the most important thing. I don't come with a particularly strong voice, or anything else, tonight, except to me that was essential that we be grouped as a community. I appreciate that.

I felt from the beginning, I wish that the
original grid, which was just, you know, basically, a
statistical thing with no favoritism to other issues, I
wish we just stay with that. Here's equal populations.
Forget all the other stuff.
If you live here, that's where you are
represented. It's a shame we can't. I realize you are
under a lot of constraints. Having said that, I believe
the far left scenario, number two, is what came out of
the grid, if I'm not mistaken. I liked it then. I
still like it now. I feel like we have a lot -- I come
from an agricultural community, also.
As far as my, what is your term for it,
community of interest, as far as customers, people I
work with, whatnot, we have more in common with the
Cochise County area. I don't have anything against the
northern area. Don't have much to do with them.
The other thing I like, and I'm not -- I
can't tell for sure from that map. It looks like maybe
I'm wrong, but that the Indian communities of San
Carlos, and whatnot, are separated. Just -- just as a
matter of reality, for someone to try to represent both
Indian communities, with them suing us for water, it is
a pretty impossible thing, I think. So I like that
aspect, also.
The only other comment I had, it looks

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Phoenix, Arizona
like you're trying to fix it, what happened with Cochise
County. It looked like a travesty. And I hope you are
able to fix that.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you very much,

Mr. Brierley.

COMMISSIONER HALL: For the record,

Mr. Brierley, the Native American communities are
included in the scenario you represented.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The next speaker is

Phillip Hogue.

Mr. Hogue?

MR. HOGUE: Thank you very much,

Mr. Chairman.

I'm Phillip Hogue. I'm a land owner in
the Bouie (phonetic) area. I live in the Willcox area.
I appreciate the opportunity to speak before you
tonight. I was unable to speak when you met in Cochise
County.

I have a problem with the way it has been
drawn. Cochise County is a rural county. I'll clarify
my opinion of what a rural area is: anything other than
a major metropolitan area.

Cochise County now has a small
metropolitan area blooming. That's Sierra Vista. Casa
Grande is the next metropolitan area. Chandler, Tempe, and those urban areas are metropolitan areas. When you have rural areas where a portion of that is agriculture, light industry, and ranching, that is rural. The way the map is drawn now that you have proposed, it does separate Cochise County from Graham County, the traditional guidelines. We do share agriculture. Part of Cochise's biggest industry is agriculture, along with manufacturing.

What bothers me more is the redistricting has taken out what we consider our metropolitan area for Cochise County. Sierra Vista is now over with Tucson. That makes no sense to me whatsoever.

I know there is a big population there. That's still Cochise County. If you bring the line way down and suck it up into the area, it does not make sense.

I prefer scenario number two. It's similar to what we have now. It is truly a rural area.

Something you said, that did include Native American Tribe? Is that true, it does include the San Carlos?

MS. HAUSER: No.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: That's south.

MR. HOGUE: Looked to me to be south.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: That's Legislative.

Doesn't include. That option does not include.

MR. HOGUE: What Mr. Brierley said are my sentiments as well. They are suing us for our water in Cochise County. My farm is in a tributary to the Gila River. In my opinion, it will be only a short time, if they win here, they'll continue on up to Bouie (phonetic) and Sansimo (phonetic). I don't feel my representation, someone representing both, is just. And that's been quite evident by the Department of Interior's actions here in Gila County.

On the Congressional side, I agree with some of the comments that it's too big. Now we're lumped in with Tucson and Pima County on one side. Pima County does have two Congressional Districts. I believe they only should have one. I agree with Mr. Herrington. I've known Mr. Herrington for 25 years, have served with him on some other committees. I think there should be two rural districts. Two on portions of Tucson one district, take the loop around, go into Maricopa, pick up parts of Pinal County. Debating on whether to include Casa Grande in the metropolitan area. Whether growing slowly, rapidly.

Rural area, Pinal County is agriculture.

Yuma, it's a big agricultural community. Maricopa is

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Phoenix, Arizona
big agriculture. You can probably guess I'm
agriculture. It makes more sense to have a Legislative
District like that.
I appreciate the hard work. You've been
given a yeoman's task to try to come up with different
plans. I know you can punch it 13, 14 different ways
and have thousands of different potential maps, but this
is a traditional rural area. We have rural values. And
we, in rural areas, today, and in the future, are going
to be struggling as far as bringing voices to our
counties and to our areas.
I am not sure how many know what the
situation is for agriculture in the State of Arizona.
It is not good, just not it's not good in the rest of
the country. These areas are in a little tougher shape
than some other areas because they are closer to markets
than others.
I appreciate the opportunity to speak to
you.
If you have any questions, I'm glad to
speak and answer them.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Hogue.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next speaker is David
Newlin.
Mr. Newlin.
MR. NEWLIN: Good evening, Mr. Chairman,

Commissioners.

I'm David Newlin, Town Manager of Duncan, Arizona, a rural town in southern Greenlee County.

David, Newlin, N E W L I N.

I'm here as the Town Council are all working. Chairman Stacy (phonetic) is working.

Chairman Stacy and the Town Council all concur in the same comments, that is we like things the way they are.

I don't know what we're going to do to solve the problem of the agricultural interests. My definition of agriculture means people are spread out. You can't put people together if they're not close. I don't know how you would divide up the Congressional District. We regret very much the probability we'll lose Congressman J.D. Hayworth. He's been an eloquent spokesman for our interests. Such is life.

We like the Legislative District as it is.

I'm a fourth-generation Arizonan born and raised in Tucson. As much of the people of Cochise County, I feel a little frustrated with it in the orientation more toward Tucson. Sierra would like to become Tucson in many ways, in talking with them on occasion. There is becoming more growth in Cochise than other areas of SEAGO. The area values, things we
share in the southern parts of Navajo, Apache County,
fit better with what we do. Those are the things my
Council asked me say to you.

I'd be glad to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: So I understand
right, you were saying SEAGO no, EACO yes?

MR. NEWLIN: We like the SEAGO
organization. For the Congressional and Legislative
Districts, it won't have any difference on how that
organization functions.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Newlin,
very much.

Next speaker, Joe Miranda (sic) from the
Town of Hayden.

Mr. Miranda.

MAYOR ARANDA: Good evening, ladies and
gentlemen of the Redistricting Office.

First, to correct, I thought we were
rural. I know Hayden is rural. But then to correct
pronunciation, it's Aranda, A R A N D A.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Middle initial M. I
apologize.

MAYOR ARANDA: To give you an idea of how

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Phoenix, Arizona
rural Hayden is, here you go and tore up my name.
That's okay.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'd have torn it up if in Tucson, Mr. Aranda. Bad reading on my part.

MAYOR ARANDA: Nonpartisan, that's the way you guys are supposed to be. That's okay as far as Congressional Districts. The Town of Hayden, as it is right now, we're -- we're in District L D6. And we are -- have a Representative out of, I think it's north Scottsdale, whose pretty much a dinosaur to us. It's very rare we get any type of representation from him, although I have contacted some of his staff and they seem to be a little responsive, anyway.

But as you see this map here, this, what I have, what I have here, you know, it's cute, nice and pink, but it's too big. As it is, you are giving this person more area than what he or she has right now. In this case, what he has right now, you are running us, Hayden is a small mining community, under 1,000. We took a horrendous loss in the Census. We went from 910 to 892, lost, from 910, 910 to 872; and as it is, the mining industry, that's our only, it's our livelihood. And that is -- right now it's in the dumps, the copper industry. Plus we took the hit from the Census. There have been layoffs, and they haven't replaced people, and

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Phoenix, Arizona
retirement, attrition. They don't replace people. We
lost people with the Census. We took a tremendous hit,
which means there are less monies to us as far as state
monies, federal monies, highway monies. The -- it's
just a tremendous impact on us. And like -- as far as
Congressional Districts, to give us an idea, you,
yourself, scheduled, I think, 12 meetings, in this
district, that you are proposing, this Legislative
District.

So that should give you an idea of -- you
are going all way from Bullhead City to the Graham
Cochise County line. That in itself should give you an
idea of how big an area you are looking at.

What would I have in common? What
community of interest would I have with somebody in
Mohave County? There just isn't. As it is, it creeps
along, takes up some of Northeastern Maricopa County.
There might be a few Hispanics in there, but even there,
as far as a community of interest, I have none with
those, outside of the same heritage. And, therefore,
this is just too -- it was suggested a couple times
earlier by some speakers to divide up this Legislative
District, this C. And that -- I can wholeheartedly
support that. There's just no way that this person
would be able to come out to my part of the county, my

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Phoenix, Arizona
part of that district. He or should would have a hard
time representing us. We would never have an
opportunity to have some representation from our part of
this Congressional District, as is proposed, because the
population centers, of course, are away from there. It
would make maybe more sense to take in, part of, as is
suggested, maybe pushing us up more towards the Globe
Miami area, some Hispanic population, plus some mining
there, some agriculture around Hayden, but -- and then
grouping us in with -- probably with Pinal County in
District G, maybe, would be a consideration.

I know we had passed a resolution before
our Council. As far as Legislative Districts, we
requested to remain in the Pinal County District, which
was presently, it's Legislative District Seven. You
know, you have us, moved us again into what you call E
as far as Legislative District.

Again, yeah, we have some commonality with
the Globe Miami area as far as the Heritage Mining
District. I think we have more in common with Pinal
County, which I think you call it, what is it, Y, I
guess, the Mammoth, San Manuel area, I believe.

As far as Legislative Districts, we'd be
grouped in, I don't have anything against Eastern
Arizona. I have relatives off here. My dad was born in

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Phoenix, Arizona
Solomonville, which as I understand doesn't exist.

Relatives here are east of Safford. I have nothing against it, but this Legislative District, every attempt, as you see it there, we're on the southern tip of Gila County there. There wouldn't be anything in our resolution that mentioned staying in District Seven. As a matter of fact, the incumbent there lives a couple miles from me. So we have some representation.

We do have an opportunity, the way it exists now, to be represented. Two House members, one in Mammoth, one in Kearny. We have an opportunity to be represented. As it is here, being put into District E, you know, our representation goes away, which is basically, my argument about, as far as having -- retaining some representation in Congressional, it's too big, too cumbersome. We're in in Congressional District C, very disenfranchised from communities of interest, the mining, Hispanics, some agricultural. We would be just, period, just disenfranchised, more so than we are now.

Now we have an opportunity, the way they exist now. I understand they can't stay that way. But at least now we have some representation. But given these, the way I see it in front of them, we'd be very disenfranchised, separated from communities of interest
and our heritage.

You know, let me say, I appreciate, in closing, don't want to go on too long, in closing, since fellow my fellow Mayors, and so forth, took a short time, I don't want to break their streak, I would like to say thank you for your diligence and work. I know what it is to -- this can be very difficult. But yet, you know, I have to represent my constituents. And 892 are just as important as the middle of Maricopa County or Pima County.

Do you have any questions for me?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

Ms. Hauser.

MS. HAUSER: I just need to clarify something. I may be confused about what you said.

Our draft, the Commission's draft, has, I'm talking about the Legislative right now, has Hayden in proposed Legislative District W, which is that sort of long diagonal-shaped district that goes all the way down to Douglas, I think. That's where Hayden is.

MAYOR ARANDA: I'm looking at this one.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Uh-huh.

MAYOR ARANDA: I'm looking that. It's in E.

MS. HAUSER: It's barely in W. It is.
It's just over the -- it's just over the line.

Actually, if we have --

Does anyone have the smaller map?

Actually, I just want to show him.

MS. HAUSER: Mr. Aranda, Dr. Adams is going to show you.

MAYOR ARANDA: I believe you.

MS. HAUSER: The reason I want to clarify it for you, this district you are currently in has been soundly criticized. And --

MR. ARANDA: Go ahead.

MS. HAUSER: That District W, the long one, has been criticized. The Commissioners have said they intend to change that district quite a bit. I wanted to get your comments on -- now, assuming, knowing you are in the current draft W instead of E, if W were to change significantly, for example something similar to like one of the three on the wall, the three presented in Cochise County, I'm not saying those are what it's going to be, or any other kind of district, what would you prefer?

MAYOR ARANDA: Let me say.

MS. HAUSER: They are in W.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I don't know what you are asking even.
MAYOR ARANDA: Seemed like in E to me.

In that case, then my arguments are still the same.

MS. HAUSER: Okay.

MAYOR ARANDA: W is a little better than E. If we had been in E, a little better. Overall, the arguments are still against us being in W. Now you are placing us more into Maricopa County in W.

MS. HAUSER: No matter what, you would rather be with Pinal?

MAYOR ARANDA: Yeah. I have to say the Council did pass a resolution, and --

MS. HAUSER: Okay.

MAYOR ARANDA: But we're getting into Maricopa County, the northeastern edge of Maricopa County. My complaints would be the same that while we have, I have nothing against Cochise County, either. I -- there's still communities of interest that are more closely related to us being in what would be Pinal County, or Y, I guess. Am I doing that right? Y? Even though doing -- we have a couple Native Americans in our town, but -- but the main complaint would be to us, we would be grouped into Maricopa County, whether northeastern Maricopa County, and south, looks like southern Maricopa County. That's more heavily

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Phoenix, Arizona
agricultural than we are. There isn't much mining.

While there is some mining in Cochise County, a lot of it is nonexistent. We have more of a community of interest with Pinal County where we were in Legislative District Seven.

MS. HAUSER: Thank you.

MAYOR ARANDA: Sorry I misinterpreted that. It's a long drive out here.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next speaker is Jim Palmer, Supervisor of Graham County.

Mr. Palmer.

SUPERVISOR PALMER: Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I'm Jim Palmer, P A L M E R.

A couple things need to be addressed.

Population center, Congressional Districts, Legislative Districts represent.

Our concern is being pushed into this southern proposal is that we have fears being completely ignored the likes of Sierra, Douglas, very large areas, quite honestly swallow us up not even realize we're there.

When we look at the current draft proposal, we see a group of communities of interest, all of similar size and population.

If you take Gila Valley as an area that
compare to the Globe Miami area, or communities in the White Mountains area, see very similar populations, very similar kinds of communities very rural interests, I think it's important that, in that scenario, we feel like Graham County be represented, listened to, heard. Our voice is as important as any other area within that Legislative District, unlike if thrown in Sierra Vista. We're a very, very small minority compared with the large population of Sierra Vista.

Another thing I think needs to be addressed, and that is that it's been referred to several times that one of the communities of interest is mining issues.

I think when you truly look at the draft proposal that you currently have, you link two of the most important mining communities in this state together, the Globe Miami area, Morencie area, don't see any gain going south, two communities linked with a common employer, common interest, a very strong mining background.

Talked about agricultural issues, a hard drive across Southern Apache County, a hard drive across the vast areas of Gila County, Graham County, and Greenlee County. Most Navajo County, without realizing all very agriculturally oriented, whether grazing,
production of crops, certainly one of the most important
issues in communities of interest.

Another thing that perhaps should be
addressed, that's competitiveness within that district
as presently proposed. I don't see any particular
political interest in really gaining a strong dominant
hold there. A very competitive district, where I
realize this is not primary goal, it is nonetheless I
think an important goal where I think that district
would be very competitive. Both political parties were
a very good opportunity to be represented within the
district. The finally elected representatives, those
five counties, from the majority, I understand not every
city, majority, municipalities within the district
passed the resolutions, correspondence and letters
supporting that. I think it's important to let the
folks live within the areas, determine a designee, not
someone that lives outside the area that wants us for
other reasons. This is where we'd like to be.

Finally, let me just comment on the
Congressional District. While I understand the
challenges posed by the large land mass, by the nature
of being a completely rural district, it is going to be
a large land mass whichever way you draw it. While I
understand, certainly, the challenges that will be
faced, when I way that against being represented by
someone from the Phoenix area, or the Tucson area, I'll
take the large land mass anyway.

While it may be difficult, we live in a
time and area where travel is not that difficult. It's
not that hard to get across the State of Arizona. It
can be done within part of a day. You can get anywhere
in this state. By air, it can be done in a matter of an
hour or two. I don't see that as an insurmountable
obstacle.

While dicey, the only other option I see
is to slice pieces of rural Arizona into Phoenix and
Tucson, and suddenly we've lost our representation being
rural.

I would wholeheartedly support the present
Congressional District, albeit a large one. I think it
serves us well, which I think is important to the area.

I thank you for being here tonight, thank
you for the work you've done, and thank you for allowing
me to comment.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes, Mr. Palmer.

I'd like to get an idea, when you say
slice the rural area, if we had to rework that
Congressional District, possibly for size, possibly for other issues, what percentage of urban influence would you feel would be appropriate or would not take away the rural flavor? In other words, if we had to go into Maricopa County, 10 percent, 20 percent, 30 percent? Where would you cut line? Or Pima or whatever?

SUPERVISOR PALMER: I'd have it held at 20 percent or less, it would still be held with a predominantly rural flavor and have an opportunity for rural folks to truly be -- elect a representative from one of them. But I still think it's good the way you have it. While big, with the present challenges, I want to go on record supporting it wholeheartedly.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Palmer, very much.

Don Stacey, Supervisor for Greenlee County.

Mr. Stacey.

SUPERVISOR STACEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. My name is Don Stacey, Supervisor of Greenlee County.

I think when asked to speak here tonight on behalf of the Board, I think the main thing she wanted me to emphasize is issues, Greenlee County.
issues, which are very important.

Over the last decade, we have joined several organizations, EACO, the Arizona New Mexico Coalition, and we didn't join these coalitions and organizations because we enjoy belonging to more organizations. We joined them because our issues are very closely tied. We have formed no new organizations with the -- our folks from the south, although we have a lot in common with them. SEAGO handles much of that. I don't think that area will be disturbed.

When you look at mining, as the supervisors from Graham County just spoke about, you traveled through Glove, Miami, I think the name of Phelps Dodge is very prevalent throughout that county, and also in Graham County. I understand that mines may be opening in the future when things look better.

Public land issues are very big for Greenlee County. We're just about, I can't remember the exact percentage, 97 percent public lands. We look at Apache County, Gila County, it's the same issue: public lands.

Cattle mining, cattle, ranching are present in all counties. And Graham County, there are water issues along Gila River.

And with the present litigation going on,
Gila River flows through Greenlee County, Graham County, Gila County.

So all these issues we have in common. I'm not going to take a lot of your time in restating the same things that the Graham County Supervisors did. But as far as the Board is concerned, when issues come up, we're constantly communicating with Apache County, Gila County, and Graham County.

Again, the issues: Commonality between counties. That's what is important to us. And those economic issues we talk about at EACO, the Arizona Mexico Coalition, they are very important to all of us. And that's our livelihood.

I wanted to thank you for the time.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Stacey.

SUPERVISOR STACEY: Do you have any questions?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you very much.

I have two speaker slips remaining. If you wish to speak and have not turned one in, please do so as soon as you are able. Staff will take one, if you hold it up, and get it in the cue.

The next speaker is Jeanne Udall, Apache County Recorder.

Ms. Udall.

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Phoenix, Arizona
MS. UDALL: Thank you, Commissioners.

Not like the last speaker, I am an elected official. I love to talk. I am going to reiterate every single point, every detail said tonight. The Commissioners do not look one bit worried. I said I'd hold my comments to a minute, let me give you my issues, and go home, drive back to Eager tonight. They said "Oh, I wish everybody would do that."

Anyway, I am immensely pleased with the Arizona Units of Representation called District E in the latest draft you have up here. And I wanted to repeat again that the EACO organization, Eastern Arizona Counties Organization, includes Gila, Graham, Greenlee, and the southern part of Apache County and southern part of Navajo County.

And something I would like to point out tonight, there was a concern that the Show Low Lakeside area might dominate what is going on there. However, there is a huge amount of rural communities and people surrounding that area.

The Pinetop, Lakeside, Show Low area is primarily a tourist area with many, many summer homes, people only there for a short period of time, and probably are voting in many other places.

Now, again, each Board of Supervisors of
these counties, many of the elected officials, most of
the Mayors and City Council members, have supported this
District E you see up here. My sister recorders in
these five counties have also written to you
Commissioners with their support. But the driving
thought that is pulling this area together, is that
through EACO, they are already functioning, working,
cooperating together.

And it was asked how the elected officials
felt. I believe that was asked or said, and if they
would be representing the people in this view of wanting
to remain together, remain united in this area. So I
would like to point out, maybe redundantly so, the
elected officials are elected by these groups. There's
not one single elected official in that area that does
not represent the population that is there as this group
has worked together, I believe, about 10 years.
Everybody is being represented by their elected
representatives.

Another point, District E as I've seen,
especially here tonight, fits the criteria set forth in
Proposition 106 probably more so than most other
districts, or many other districts.

Another thing might be pointed out. As
cities and towns speak here this evening, the more
centralized individual groups they're speaking for, of course, themselves, and their own individual communities of interest. But this district by it's very nature, being a Legislative District, has an outreach, or an outward reaching, it is an outward-reaching group, striving to serve the needs of the whole.

So I strongly support and ask you to support this District E as you have drawn it.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Udall.

The next speaker, Sue Hall, Clerk of the Superior Court, Apache County.

Ms. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me first start off saying thank you for all your sacrifice, the time you've put forward in this redistricting effort. It's not been an easy effort, I know. I appreciate that.

I wanted to say I am in support of the current Legislative District draft map that you have for District E. I feel that it represents our interests in Southern Apache County, Southern Navajo County, Greenlee, Graham, and Gila.

In working with my other clerks of the court throughout the state, those of us in these

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counties mentioned we seem to have similar problems and
similar hurdles that we have to overcome. Some of those
are shrinking budgets and growing population bases, and
with that, then, we have to make do with less. When we
go to funding sources, we are all faced with the same
types of problems. And so we have worked very closely
together to become a more organized unit. And we call
each other and find out how did you overcome this
problem? That seems to have worked for us.

I'd like to see that you keep those
counties represented in District C, or District E, as a
Legislative District.

I have a personal commitment to this,
because I feel that -- I know of the families that are
related to one another from the Eager, Springerville
area. I have relatives in Safford, Thatcher. There is
a lot of travel between the areas common interests there
and we'd like to see us kept together.

As far as the Congressional District, it
is a large, rural district. Those of us who live in
rural Arizona are used to traveling long distances to
get from one part of our county to the other. In Apache
County, Jeanne Udall and myself represent the entire
county. It takes four hours to get from one end of the
county to get to our voting constituents. We're used to

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that. With that, it's very important that you have
given us rural representation, even though the area is
very large.

I appreciate those efforts. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Hall.

The next speaker is Ted Poelstra. I have
one additional speaker slip from Gary Griffith following
Mr. Poelstra. Those are the last two slips I have.

MR. POELSTRA: Good evening. I am Ted
Poelstra. I am a lobbyist in the legislature. And I
represent myself this evening.

I'd like to go back and tell you a moment
about an observation I had many years ago of the Navajo
Hopi settlement. In the three days that I witnessed
this situation, it was like watching Palestine and
Israel at war. We don't need that in this state.
Communities of interest should be the primary goal of
setting up Legislative Districts. And the same thing is
true in this area.

When you look at the growth patterns that
are ongoing and what the growth patterns have been since
the last Census, the western counties of this state are
going to have probably the greatest growth and be
completely out of balance in the next five years, just

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Phoenix, Arizona
as Maricopa County Legislative Districts will be out of balance in a very short period of time. I think the growth patterns really reflect what we should be looking at in not making these districts hold to a flat number of trying to balance population. It is creating for the future a real problem, and especially for the rural area that does not have the growth.

If you really go to the community of interest, in the Legislative and the Congressional Districts, you will have a much better representation by the legislators and can do a much more equal job in representing their districts, even in the rural areas that have the smallest number of real representatives in the state.

There will always be safe districts with the six goals of redistricting of Prop 106. Making competitive districts at the expense of the other goals would make the districts appear as branches cut off from a tree. And I don't think that is your intention. But please review the growth patterns. And please look at the true representation of a community of interest over the other goals that are set by Prop 106.

I thank you. And I truly admire and respect the services you are performing for the state.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Poelstra.

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One quick question about growth areas. As you know, we've had some comments about that, areas that have experienced extreme growth. Western areas, Pinal had terrific growth in the last 10 years. The difficulty is that the constraint on us is to come in as fairly equal in population as practicable. That's one of the requirements of 106. We don't have lot of leeway in that. So we can't take the growth potential for any area into account in a way that would make a large deviation in population going in. However, we may have an opportunity to mix and match, if you will, areas of high growth with areas of more stabile growth so as to balance the growth in those areas in some ways.

Given those choices, and the constraints, does the second alternative meet your concerns?

MR. POELSTRA: It will do a better job in representation for the areas. But you are going to get some imbalance in the community of interest when you do this.

I think that the Justice Department has reviewed these processes in the past and will give consideration as they have in other redistricting years to having a small percentage of imbalance in the population numbers. And I would hope that you would look at that, and the past history of what the Justice
Department has done, before you finalize these issues.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Just to clarify that issue, the Justice Department will not make a
determination on population. It will make a
determination on other things, minority representation,
retrogression, other issues on the Voting Rights Act.
Where we get a challenge is a lawsuit issue on the one
person one vote case law which held there may be room
for variation. 106 is relatively clear in terms of
raising the any insofaras trying be as close to equal
population as possible.

We don't have a DOJ problem in terms of a
suit, that someone felt a misalignment of
representation. That's the concern. But thank you.

MR. POELSTRA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The last speaker slip I
have, Gary Griffith.

Mr. Griffith.

MR. GRIFFITH: Thank you.

Gary Griffith. I'm an attorney in
Safford. I'm just representing myself, I guess.

I wanted to direct my comments to the
Congressional District in District C. I think you've
done a very good job on this. I recall the original
draft that was done kind of split the area into two, had
to majority type rural districts. That was fine as well. I like this better. It really does take into account the fact there are rural issues that need representation in Congress on.

                   I think large is fine. Not a problem. I don't think the people understand what you're talking about, necessarily, when saying it's a pretty big district. It really isn't when you compare it with other western states. The western states are large Congressional states. Imagine Don Young in Alaska. Imagine Barbara Cuben (phonetic) from Wyoming. This is pretty small. True, it takes awhile to get to Kingman. People from Kingman have a lot in common with us. Safford is completely surrounded by B.L.M. land. People in Kingman are surrounded by B.L.M. land. A Congressman that represents Safford and a Congressman that represents Kingman, he can represent both very well fighting with the B.L.M.

                   I think a lot of rural type issues will be better represented by this district.

                   Many, like the fact Northern Pinal is in this district. The choice of the south hookup, Tucson like it used to be, I like what you've done. Areas of Hayden, Winkleman, Superior, strong mining interests, like we do, that's something very important.

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If the Commission decides to split the district, however, I would suggest that if going to go into Maricopa County, they try to bring the areas of Queen Creek, Higley, Gilbert, areas not truly rural anymore, at least remember what it was like to be rural at one time.

If you go into Scottsdale or certain parts of Mesa, it's not that way. But I encourage the Commission not to do that.

I think this district is very well-drawn. I don't think it's big.

I've looked at a lot of districts. This isn't all that big. That's not a problem.

That's my comments.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Griffith, very much.

Are there any other member of the public that wishes to be heard this evening?

Ladies and gentlemen, this is a very important process we are just wrapping up. In the past, the Legislature has performed the redistricting function and no public hearings were heard, no citizens were invited to speak. No individuals were allowed to participate in that process. For the first time the citizens of the State of Arizona have an active role in

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what we're doing. Believe me, the comments made this
evening even though they may seem to be contradictory at
times are helpful to us in the work we have to do. Our
job is to represent all 5.1 million people in Arizona.
That means we'll have to make tough choices. It means
not everyone is going to get what they wanted. It means
perhaps no one is going to get everything they wanted.
It does mean the process was done openly, with your
help, with your observance, with your participation.
And that, alone, is something to I think you should be
happy about in terms of the way the process is done.
I neglected to do something at the
beginning of the evening. I hope you will bear with me
and join me at the end of evening to do something very
important. As you know, it's been a very difficult week
for all of us in this country. I wonder if you wouldn't
mind joining the Members of the Commission and
consultants and staff in a moment of silence to
commemorate the people so tragically and needlessly
killed in an act of barbaric terrorism we cannot afford
to let go and cannot afford to keep us in fear. It is
to our great credit as a country this process, being one
eexample, of why we do what we do. We do it together as
a people.
I would ask you join with us for a moment

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of silence in remembrance of the people lost this week.

(Whereupon, all in attendance joined
together in observance of a moment of silence.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Again, thank you for your
participation.

The Members of the Commission are
available after the meeting to speak with you
individually, if you should so desire.
We thank you for coming this evening.
The meeting is adjourned.
(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
approximately 8:13 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 69
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.

DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 14th day

LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR
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