STATE OF ARIZONA

ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC SESSION

Prescott, Arizona
September 5, 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 5, 2001, at 6:30 o'clock p.m., in Yavapai County at the Prescott City Hall, 201 South Cortez, Prescott, Arizona, in the presence of:

APPEARANCES:

CHAIRMAN STEVEN W. LYNN

VICE CHAIRMAN ANDI E. MINKOFF

COMMISSIONER JAMES R. HUNTWORK

COMMISSIONER JOSHUA M. HALL

COMMISSIONER DANIEL R. ELDER

LISA HAUSER, Commission Counsel

JOSE DE JESUS RIVERA, Commission Counsel

DR. FLORENCE ADAMS, NDC, Consultant

DOUG JOHNSON, NDC, Consultant

MARGUERITE MARY LEONI, NDC Counsel

MARION PORCH, NDC Support Staff

ADOLFO ECHEVESTE, Executive Director

AMY REZZONICO, Press Information Officer

PAUL CULLOR, Outreach Staff

MIKE SAUNDERS, Outreach Staff

AUGUSTA KNIGHT, Outreach Staff

Spanish Interpreter

LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Court Reporter
PRESENTATION BY:

COMMISSIONER JOSHUA M. HALL

DOUG JOHNSON - NDC

SPEAKERS FROM CALL TO THE PUBLIC:

SANFORD COHEN - Prescott

SUPERVISOR CHERAL BROWNLOW

MAYOR KILLINGSWORTH - Prescott Valley

MAYOR SAM STEIGER

LOU SMITH

KENTON JONES

RUDY BOYDENS

PAUL POINTER

DAWN KNIGHT

MALCOMB BARRETT

LUCY MASON

SIDNEY MOGLEWER

RUSSELL ST. PIERRE

GLEN WRIGHT

DON JOHNSON

T. McKENNEY

PETE JORJENSEN

BEVERLY JORJENSEN

ROSEMARY STRAUB

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SPEAKERS FROM CALL TO THE PUBLIC (CONT'D):

PAM AYRAS

REPRESENTATIVE HENRY CAMAROT

JOAN FLEMING

LINDA BENDER (Written statement read into the record.)

TOM REILLEY

MIKE FLANNERY

WANDA BURKHARDT

STAN TURNER

CAROLYN FISHER

SENATOR KIM BENNETT

BART VEEK

PHILIP BEESON (Written comments incorporated herein.)

MAYOR DAN MAIN

LANNY LAMBERT

MIKE BLUFF

TERRY SAPIO

AL BRADSHAW

ROBERT MARTINEZ

MICHAEL BEISCH

JIM BUCHANAN

LYDIA CHAPMAN

JAMES CROCKETT

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CHAIRMAN LYNN: Good evening.

Our host this evening, our host city, Prescott, has asked we make the following announcement, that there be no food or drink in the Council Chambers. Those of us on the dias appreciate no ripe fruit. That's a different issue.

Let me call the meeting of the Independent Redistricting Commission to order.

Let the record show all five Commissioners are present along with legal staff, consultants, and IRC staff.

I'm Steve Lynn.

First and foremost, and I mean this sincerely, thank all of you for being here this evening. This is a journey we cannot take alone, a journey we've embarked upon to draw eight new Congressional Districts and 30 new Legislative Districts in the state. This is journey we cannot make without your help, without your input, without your thoughtfulness.

We expect this meeting, as with many

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others we've had, will produce many ideas for us to consider different from the ideas that have already been expressed, some published in draft map form.

We know, for example, if you recall the entire map work in progress, some areas are a little more under construction than others. I'm sure by your presence, you feel Yavapai County is one of those areas. Clearly, ladies and gentlemen, we do to. We want to assure you the draft maps are just that, drafts; that your input is most appreciated; and when we get to the point of having public input this evening, which will be very soon, we would like to hear from you not only what you think is wrong, because that will be fairly easily spoken, what would be most helpful will also help us fix the problem. That means we ask your assistance in coming up with the kinds of solutions that will correct issues and problems as you see them. So we would ask that of you as well.

Let me make some initial introductions, a brief Power Point presentation, as we make at all the meetings around the state, and then at that point we'll hear from the consultants. The reason we'll hear from the consultants first this evening is the issue of Yavapai County, how is Yavapai County presented in the Legislative and Congressional drafts, we've asked the
consultants to look at different scenarios and options.

We'd like you to see some options as well so later in
the evening as you present your information to us and
make your position known, any reference you can make to
any options presented would also be most helpful. It
will give us an opportunity to weigh options more
effectively and give more credence to some rather than
others, which would be most helpful as we go forward.

Let me first introduce the Commission
itself. On my left, Jim Huntwork from Phoenix; Andrea
Minkoff, Vice Chairman of Commission, also from Phoenix;
I introduced myself, Steve Lynn. I am from Tucson. To
my right, Dan Elder, also from Tucson. On Dan's right,
Joshua Hall from St. Johns in Apache County. We are the
Commission.

Our legal counsel at the far end of the
table near the screen, Lisa Hauser and Jose Rivera.

Our consultants represented this evening,
Dr. Florence Adams and Marguerite Leoni. We have -- and
Doug Johnson. Doug is back here.

Adolfo Echeveste is the Executive Director
for the Commission. Paul Cullor is over here on the end
of the table and probably --

Lisa Nance is our public stenographer and
someone that has traveled around the state with us. We

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appreciate her help.

Augusta Knight is in the back.

And now I'm obligated to say:

(Chairman speaks in Spanish inquiring if anyone would desire interpreter assistance. No one request the services of an interpreter.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: We also have an interpreter whose services are apparently not needed this evening.

Thank you. With that, I think I introduced everyone I need to.

Let's move to the initial Power Point this evening.

This evening it will be given by Mr. Hall.

Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Is it dark enough that everyone can see it? Need it dimmer?

A VOICE: Can you sit down, please?

A VOICE: Can you sit down, please?

A VOICE: Sit down. Squat.

MR. RIVERA: He is sitting.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Easy, Jose.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let's go with what we have.

COMMISSIONER HALL: That will be fine. If

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we turned all the lights off, you guys would agree we're
all in the dark.

We're grateful to be here with you this
evening, and I had the opportunity to come visit with
you folks a few months ago. I'm grateful to be back,
appreciate the attendance.

Let me apologize for the lack of space.

We wish there was something we could do about it in a
rather rapid fashion, but there's not.

We're here for a second round of public
hearings to solicit feedback from you. It appears
you're here to give feedback.

A VOICE: Can you hold the mike closer?

We can't hear you.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes, sir. I
apologize.

We're here to present to you, and you've
probably seen draft maps we've put out for comment,
Congressional and Legislative District lines. We're
here to have you tell us what you think we can do to
improve those and either live with the rationale of
where they came from, where we are in our work with the
progress, give us ideas of where we need to go.

As you know, Proposition 106 was passed in

November by a substantial majority of the public

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establishing the Independent Redistricting Commission.
With that passage, we then are under the obligation to follow specific rules and guidelines we must -- that are required of us as we go through this process. The guidelines are as follows: A through F.

The first two are federal guidelines. We are required to comply with the United States Voting Rights Act. We're also required to insure that the districts have equal population to the extent practical.
In addition, as we discussed in our previous presentation, they must be geographically compact, respect communities of interest, and also respect, where possible, city, town, county, physical geographic boundaries.

After those issues are complied with, or items are complied with, we then have an opportunity to test each of these districts for competitiveness and, without providing substantial detriment to previously outlined goals, see what we can do to insure competitiveness among the districts as we prepare for the final draft.

We started the process with a grid, equal population grid, as required by Proposition 106. The was grid established utilizing six-mile-square townships as building blocks without dividing Census tracts in

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only considering equal population. We then drew
Congressional and Legislative grids. We knew then once
the grid was developed it had to be adjusted to comply
with the other requirements and goals as I previously
spoke to relative to Proposition 106.

You may recall what the grids looked like.
My guess is most people in this room liked that.
However, as you know, the lines, adjustment of the lines
in this grid, several areas throughout the state did not
comply with most of the other goals that are outlined
within Proposition 106, starting with the Voting Rights
Act and moving all down to all other requirements.
Therefore, the Commission was challenged with the goal
and is still working with the goals of adjusting the
grid lines to try and accommodate all of the goals and
all of the obligations we must meet.

In our process of our first round of 24
public hearings, the citizens identified that there were
several areas that we should follow, or several
principles we should follow in our redistricting
process. Those principles were identified as respecting
cities, towns, counties, local governments, and we
utilized this information and input from the citizens
and call that Arizona units of representation, or AURs,
as basic blocks for trying to establish areas that has

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similar interest.

Please.

There were three major communities of interest identified. They were and are: Native American, Tribal Reservations, Hispanic communities of interest, and the distinction between rural and urban interests.

Because Proposition 106 had to follow the mandates as outlined, we then went to our draft plans. And we will show you in a while in an effort to accommodate many of these goals, several strengths in draft plan. While we recognize still some weaknesses, there are several strengths we feel good about in several areas of the state we feel like we're able to achieve the goals to the best extent possible, as Chairman Lynn outlined.

If you will, this is a train. As we move along the track, hopefully each and every step of the process we're able to more fully complete the task of complying with all the goals.

For example, the existing Congressional Districts split 16 cities and towns. We added two more Congressional Districts and went from six to eight, yet we reduced the number of city and town splits to less than half. The existing Legislative Districts split 39
cities and towns. The draft map as it currently stands
splits about a third of that, 13 cities and towns,
certainly a significant improvement.

Some cities cross county boundaries and
also tribal reservations. In each of the cases, county
lines where they could be split elsewhere, an effort
should be made to unite the counties, and that is
something we're attempting to do wherever possible.
Existing Congressional Districts split five counties.
The draft split six counties, again reminding you we had
to add two existing Congressional Districts.

The existing Congressional Districts split
13 counties. The current draft map as it stands only
split nine counties.

The state major communities of interest,
tribal reservations were undivided in many cases and
unified with other tribal reservations.

Hispanic communities of interest were
unified, kept together at this stage of the game. We
feel this is a very strong interest in the current draft
map.

And where possible, rural and urban
interests were respected and each area kept together.

Most interests, by reason of the first
round of 24 hearings, are respected.

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A VOICE: What are AURs?

COMMISSIONER HALL: AUR, Arizona Units of Representation. Those were established by us with the help of consultants, and are what you, as citizens, defined, what you as citizens considered to be your units of representation.

Proposition 106 did not allow us in the initial phase to consider competition. We're now in this phase trying to consider competition and complying with the final goals of Proposition 106.

Here are the draft maps. I'm sure you've seen them. This is a Draft Congressional map. And for the purpose of the draft map, we have labeled each of these districts by a letter in order to not confuse them with the current existing Congressional Districts. Obviously when we go to the final plan they will be numbered appropriately.

This is the Draft Congressional map as it's focused in on the Phoenix Metropolitan area. Let me take a second for you to take a look at that.

And here is the split of the draft Congressional map in the Tucson Metropolitan area.

We also have 30 Legislative Districts on draft map, and here's how they look.

This is a statewide view. This is the

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Draft map for the Phoenix Metropolitan area for their Legislative, and here is a draft Legislative area for the Phoenix area.

Back up one slide.

If you just look at this district, folks, you'll see an adjustment of one line in an effort of realizing we have to maintain equal population throughout the districts, which is like throwing a rock into a pool, and the ripple effect is something that you can easily see. And the challenge is to comply with all the communities of interest, the Voting Right's Act, and still try and respect all the other goals as previously stated and keep equal population. When you make one adjustment to accommodate or maybe suggestion one hearing, rest assured that adjustment may well affect, may well negate the previous adjustments you made.

The effort is to try to balance all input to accommodate all interests statewide.

We're going to welcome your input here in just a minute as Chairman Lynn identified.

Also in your packet you have a citizen input form. We'd welcome it any time you provide input to us, mail to us, call us on the toll free number, provide input to us over the internet, via our website.

The address is www.azredistricting.org.
We appreciate being here this evening, and
I'll turn the time over to the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN LYNNE: Thank you, Mr. Hall, very
much. Now I'd like the consultants, National
Demographics, to give us a presentation.

You'll see this presentation as we see it
for the first time. It's a work in progress. This is
an update or progress report on issues we previously
identified.

The northern part of the state has been
and continues to be an area of issue for the Commission.
What you will see is a presentation that deals
substantially with the northern part of the state,
including the northern part of the county.

I'd like to ask Dr. Adams to lead part of
that.

DR. ADAMS: Good evening. I'm always
happy to see so many people, community people. It
gladdens my heart. Whether angry or not, I'm happy to
see you, glad to see you get involved.

We do have a presentation for you.

I should brief you a little bit.

On August 17th, the maps Mr. Hall showed
you, Commissioner Hall showed you, drafted by the
Commission at that time, charged the consultant,
National Demographics, to take a look at areas they considered problem areas in the map. One of the areas they considered a problem area was this area.

What we'd like to do, what I'd like to ask our senior mapping consultant Doug Johnson to do, is make a presentation of some of those areas.

Doug.

MR. JOHNSON: I'll try to move around so I don't block everyone's view of the slides so you get a chance to see things.

Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, we have a complete presentation that runs through all the instructions we've been given.

As you mentioned, I'll try to run through the initial eight slides that deal with the northern part of the state, including the Yavapai area, and come back to the others as you desire later.

Pardon me as I work with the room setup here.

As the presentation starts, a quick slide reminding us, it pencils the criteria, the same as Commissioner Hall walked through, and listed key areas. The areas you'll see you are very familiar with. Too many discussions. We looked each of these as we try in the tests.
What we tried to do was address those on a regional basis. Also, as Commissioner Hall mentioned, nothing works unless it works on a statewide basis, in the statewide maps, where it fits in. Each map works on a statewide level, to some degree. At the end of the presentation, what we'll do afterwards, is give additional information on competitiveness.

The principles Commissioner Hall covered, I'll skip over these.

Key areas we've run into both, I'll slide out of the way here, in citizen comments and instructions from the Commission and in our work on the maps, these are key areas. Most are AURs where they are difficult to incorporate the entire AUR because of the layout of the state, population distribution. Each test, this is the issue we looked at. The Northern District, Kingman area, river AUR, Yuma district, the southern district, often referred to as Tohono O'odham, in some respects the border district. Pinal County is a hot topic, Yavapai, EACO, to the Apache reservations as part of EACO. We looked at that.

A VOICE: What is EACO?

MR. JOHNSON: Eastern Arizona Counties Organization, an AUR which established considerable public support for that hearing there.
Apache Junction, the East Valley is included with Maricopa Districts.

Options, you don't see the rest of the list here, I'll run through in more detail later.

Let me skip forward to the northern part of the state.

Paragraph five, key questions for the northern part of the state we looked at, or key areas:

The question of the Navajo and Hopi.

Essentially what we found, all tests either include Navajo with Hopi or exclude them. It essentially works the same with each plan, changes the native population in the Northern District, goes down 3.8 percent in each case. Rather than presenting 16 maps, we're just pointing that out.

Kingman, the river AUR; Flagstaff also changes throughout the tests; Yavapai is a key concern; and the effect of changes in EACO, all were looked at in each of tests.

With that, I'll show you the first map.

This is the same as Commissioner Hall just showed you, the adopted draft maps.

The Native American percentage in the Northern District is 66 percent. It does not include non-Reservation portions of the Northern District. It
respects the EACO AUR borders. It does not include any Flagstaff in that district, either. You'll see how the test changes throughout test.

Kingman, the Northern District, the concern we heard, and Prescott Valley, as everyone is aware, is divided into three pieces. EACO, however, is intact.

Let me run through the other scenario.

This is scenario number two. Again, it has a slightly higher Native American percentage because this scenario moved the Northern District out of Kingman. We've moved the Kingman area out of the Northern District to make up for lost population, moved down, taken parts of Flagstaff north of the freeway down to the area north of Holbrook, but we've not included the City area of Holbrook. Gets up to 68 percent, percentage of Native American up there.

Prescott, Verde Valley, Yavapai County, we succeeded as we united maps in Verde Valley with keeping Sedona intact. We preserved keeping that intact in the state. In this test configuration we also managed to unify Prescott Valley. The two valleys were separate from each other in District C, District D. Each valley was intact within itself.

It works with EACO remaining intact,
removing Kingman from District A.

One thing to note in this test, each of these districts, C and D, do extend down to Maricopa County. In order to reach population numbers, we need to take, in Cs case, the Northern Phoenix and Carefree area and, in D's case, get the Buckeye, Surprise area. So that is one scenario.

We would welcome any comments people may have on that.

The second test we ran, in this case, in the north. Again Kingman is out of the Northern District. We take a portion of Flagstaff north of the freeway, but we take more of northern Navajo. We take in Winslow and portions of Holbrook. That gets us up to 69 percent Native American population in that district. Again, in this case we have another test scenario for Yavapai County.

Prescott Valley is intact. Verde Valley is intact. However, Sedona is not with Verde Valley in this case. We do split that AUR.

The two valleys are combined and some of western Maricopa is taken in here; however, none of the urban Phoenix area cities are included in this case. In this case, the Flagstaff, Sedona District comes down, takes in Gila County, EACO is

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divided with Gila coming off, takes off part of Gila and Cochise.

You are seeing the trade-offs we face in addressing different phases.

COMMISSIONER HALL: We just couldn't see the southern boundaries on previous map.

MR. JOHNSON: In the southern region area, I have a map that shows that, very briefly, EACO, the green district picks up rural parts of Cochise County, not Sierra, not Douglas, and continues down into eastern Pinal.

This is the fourth version of the north, third test we undertook for the Commission.

In this case, similar to one you saw earlier in the Yavapai area, again, Prescott Valley is intact, separate from Verde Valley and Sedona. They are united. Prescott Valley has to come down into Maricopa in this configuration, stays with less intrusion into Phoenix.

The big difference in this test we ran, we put the Apache Reservation together with the Navajo Reservation with Southwest Coconino County as the bridge. The two approaches can then take, I'll illustrate one very similar, the EACO wraparound, it still includes Gila County, or EACO, which goes around,
includes Cochise, and the urban districts, and they end up together.

Let me make sure I covered all the points here.

In each of the tests Kingman is removed from the Northern District and put in with the river district.

Two things to point out with the river area: Mohave, La Paz, and Yuma almost make two complete districts, about 8,000 people short. So really there are three options to pick up the 8,000: Come into Yavapai County, which you saw in adopted maps; up north; come in further south, take not part of Prescott Valley but western portions of Yavapai and Maricopa; or do as shown in this map where Yuma's district comes across, picks up Gila Bend and the Ajo areas.

I believe that is the last test.

Yes.

So those are the four scenarios that we have run in an attempt to run, blend different instructions in.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Johnson. Without objection, we'd like to move to the public hearing portion of the evening.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the portion

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of the meeting, if I may have your attention, this is
the portion of the meeting where we ask for public
input.

We have a number of people who have
already signed up to speak. If you have not yet signed
up to speak, I ask you please to do so. Staff will
provide you with a yellow sheet that will give us an
opportunity to know who wishes to speak, and we can keep
the speakers in order.

Because we have a tremendous number of
people wishing to speak this evening, I ask two things:
First, if you have written comments and can share those
written comments with us, we would appreciate written
comments, making those part of the record, asking you
instead to summarize those comments for us, if you
would, rather than reading the entire statement.

The second thing I ask, in deference to
your neighbors that have come this evening to speak, I'd
ask, if possible, you keep your remarks initially to
about three minutes each, that if. Then, at the end of
the evening, if there is additional time and you have
additional comments, we would be happy to ask you back
to podium to make additional comments at that time.
Again, we'll not put a stopwatch on you to keep you to
time. In deference to your neighbors, we'll try get as
many comments in tonight as we could.

The last thing I ask, as I said before, we are still going through a work in progress. As you can see, there are four more tests that have been done on scenarios different from the draft map as you currently see it that involve Yavapai County. To the extent that any or all of those tests serve your needs, meet your needs better than the draft map, and you can refer to those in your comments, specifically one over the other, if possible, we would appreciate those comments as well. It would give us a opportunity to study the ones that make sense more closely.

With that, a number of people asked us to speak. Again, I'll apologize for any name I will mispronounce. There will be some.

First speaker this evening is Sanford Cohen, President of the Prescott Valley Chamber and Prescott Open Trails Downtown Prescott Association.

Mr. Cohen.

MR. COHEN: Sanford Cohen, S A N F O R D, COHEN.

Ladies and gentlemen, I want to first of all say there's not one person in this room that doesn't envy the huge task you have in front of you in trying to make this work and trying to please as many people as

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possible.

I would like to give you a very quick geography lesson about the Prescott Valley. Prescott Valley is a separate community from Prescott and collectively we're known as the Prescott Tri-City area, Prescott, Prescott Valley, and Chino Valley, and the Prescott tribes. If, in the future, maps use that rather than the Prescott Valley area, you won't have as many people snickering when making presentation.

There are a couple points I want to make first and foremost. The draft map I see has two very huge liabilities in it. I don't particularly have the knowledge with which to solve the problem. I certainly know how to identify the problem, however. First and foremost, you are, in this draft, you are putting together an area in Mohave County which has traditionally been separate representationwise. In return, you are taking an area that has been united representationwise and breaking it up.

Secondly, if you were to look at the City of Flagstaff and the ability to divide that city, the advantage of that is the City of Flagstaff though divided would still have one central city government, and so there will be still some ability to manage the affairs in Flagstaff even though that district may be

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split up.

In Yavapai County, however, specifically the Prescott Tri-City area, you have basically condemned us for the next 10 years to being nothing more than an afterthought in state and federal politics.

The way in which we're divided up with Prescott being a small part of a very large Mohave County, Prescott Valley being in a very large Flagstaff district, places like Prescott Country Club and Dewey-Humboldt being swallowed up by Maricopa County, I can't tell you how much that scarce me personally. It certainly will affect us for the next 10 years, if not for a greater period of time, the efforts that have been undergone here to have a Tri-City strategy here in the Prescott area.

I can tell you as president of the Prescott Valley Chamber we have been working with the other chambers to unite and we have developed a lot of dialogue regarding issues that are, you know, similar in nature.

The Prescott Active Water Management, if we break up the two State Legislators, have six managers argue over it, we'll die of thirst while they figure it out.

What I suggest is as you revise these maps

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and go forward, keeping the Tri-City area together
should be a much higher priority than what you've made
it in this draft map.

Thank you.

(Appplause.)

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

What I'd like to do is continue to call
names. To use a baseball metaphor, we'll have someone
up and someone on deck, to move along as rapidly as
possible.

Supervisor Brownlow, following that Mayor
Rick Killingsworth.

SUPERVISOR BROWNLOW: Thank you, Chairman.

I'd like remind you tonight, Prescott was the first
capitol in Arizona. Sam Steiger picks up rumors. He
probably was there. Thank you.

We are a proud community up here, sort of
like this map you presented here, like a family fight
among themselves. Someone outside attacks them, it
pulls them together. That's what you've done, pulled us
together. We have a letter here. My thoughts sum it
up. We have a lot of publicity on our thoughts. Let me
throw out a few things here to the Tri-City area
tonight.

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The Tri-City area was designated as the fastest growing area two years ago. We have so many unincorporated areas, we don't have water infrastructure. Most of the wells in Yavapai County, the rest of state, water is big issue up here.

I'd like to tell you in the Tri-City area we've got -- now have been mandated to go to the NPO, Metropolitan Planning Organization. In the Tri-city area, we'll be doing that.

This coming Saturday, for the first time, the State of Arizona, the county and state, will be opening up a highway we built together with county funds and state funds. No other county in State of Arizona has done that, connected two of the three Tri-City areas together, Chino, Prescott Valley, and Prescott together.

We are holding talks now for a Tri-City communication center where the fire departments, police station, police, sheriffs will try to go together with the -- a joint communication station.

As you know, there's five or six AMAs in the State of Arizona. We are the only AMA that got slapped with drawn-down water. As you all know, other AMAs has drawdown legislation, and they haven't jumped up and said that. That has pulled us together.

If you look at a map of Prescott, the AMA,
I think that would make a great district for us and keep us together to try to work through this AMA situation we're going through right now.

With that, I'll leave this over here.

Thank you. And I bet you next time they ask for volunteers you won't jump up and raise your hand.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Before you get away, could you essentially give us the boundaries of the Tri-City area?

SUPERVISOR BROWNLOW: Yes, sir. The city governments is Prescott Valley, Chino Valley, Prescott. Outlying is Dewey-Humboldt, which is growing by leaps and bounds in the state there.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: All ganging up against Maricopa?

SUPERVISOR BROWNLOW: Prescott and Prescott Valley.

We do have maps to turn over. We have the most sophisticated MIS department in the state, and we'd be glad to assist you.

CHERIAL, BROWNLOW.

We'll tell you, we're showing a drawing up of three areas. We contract with NASA. We have it in the computers, if you'd like to see it.

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CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next speaker is Rick Killingsworth, followed by our host.

MAYOR KILLINGSWORTH: Rick Killingsworth, Killingsworth. I've been Mayor of Prescott Valley, sat on the Council of Prescott Valley for 13 years. For those 13 years I've been a active part working to unite the Yavapai County area, but mainly the Tri-City areas.

What you have done with your draft map has taken my 13 years of office and basically thrown it out the door, because now you have taken the Tri-City areas, and you have put us in three districts where none of those districts with any of our towns or cities have a word in the Legislative even where to small of an entity would be important to Maricopa or the larger side of the Flagstaff area you're trying to put Prescott Valley in.

We'd ask you really do look at the changing of the maps.

I was really encouraged by your counsel's changing of what they did tonight. We really felt that the first map, first time around, really was a map that showed what we were trying to get to. At that first go around, we felt that Yavapai County kind of made a statement by not making too much statements, because we really did like where we were getting.
I think what you'll find, Yavapai would first like to stay as an entity by itself. If we can't, if we can't, I'm encouraged by Number 4, or Number 3. And it's amazing that Number 3, and again, I've spent a lot of time with one of my counsel and some of our staff on trying to put together these maps. So for all of you that have been working with us, my heart is out to you, because we got to the point of frustration trying to put everything together into that. So really the job you are doing is a tough job. We just hope you listen to us a little bit in this one.

I have a map which is strangely pretty much like Number 3. In this map, if you --

Want me to hand it out to you?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Please. If you have copies.

MAYOR KILLINGSWORTH: In this map, if you can then go back to your Number 3, you'll see this map almost is the same. We have changed maybe a little bit which you have gone further to the south in Number 3 than, mainly I think you went more to the south to get to population with it. This map you see allows Sedona, a big part to go with the big park side they openly requested they would like to do. We in that map show we would like to do, pull in Williams. Williams stated
they don't have a problem which side they're going to go with. Also, pulling in Wickenburg, you pulled in more of that down to that south side.

With the map that you have in your hands, you are going to see that the population there would be 1,000 -- 167,962 population, which would be a deviation of minus 1.79. That does pretty much meet what you are trying to get to. With your map of 3, I don't think any of us would have a problem with the further south side because of the likeliness of what we're pulling in there, we can be an advocate for that, too.

With the Tri-City side, as you heard from the first two speakers, and you'll hear all through the night, we've worked so hard all through the years to bring about something in Yavapai County that has taken a long, long time. We're now at the threshold of really bringing that about. We hope you as Commissioners recognize the efforts we've put into it.

It's the water, but not only the water. You'll find everything going on up here in the Tri-City areas is really groundbreaking from the state. People are coming from all over the state to find out how we do things in the Tri-City areas, not only do them, make them happen, and work for people in our area.

I hope you'll look at that as a Commission

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and keep us together, as much of Yavapai County as you can, with the map I've given you so maybe in future the Yavapai County can truly be a leader for the state to show how something can happen if you unite. That's a key factor for Yavapai. If we unite, if we have to be, we'd accept number 4 in mapping only if that side of the valley, Verde Valley, Cottonwood, in that area, want to fight so hard, want to fight so hard they want to be that way. We'd accept that. It does keep our side intact, does keep that unity we're really working on over here. We'd hope that side wouldn't want to do that. We'd hope they'd want to stay with the efforts they've put into -- efforts we've put into the Tri-City area.

When listening to us, I don't think you'll find anybody in this area that, first, wouldn't have a problem going with Number 3. If everybody looked at that map and saw what it was, it's going to unite most of the people in this room you are going to here tonight. Two, I think number four could solve a lot of problems if Number 3 can't work.

Again, we would ask that only if that is what that side of Yavapai County would like to do.

And I thank you for the opportunity.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mayor

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Mr. Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I'd like to ask two, maybe three questions. Is the Cottonwood, Camp Verde area in the AMA here?

MAYOR KILLINGSWORTH: No.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I didn't know if it included Camp Verde as well in the AMA.

Second, I look for the glue that holds communities together, a communication system looking to be integrated for the public cities together, Tri-City broad health care delivery --

MAYOR KILLINGSWORTH: The major hospital sits here in town, the City of Prescott. Also, by the year 2006, Yavapai Regional, will be building a new hospital within Prescott Valley and will also hold out and are holding small, little units within all of our towns. So they are our number one.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Educationwise, one big district or separate?

MAYOR KILLINGSWORTH: The Prescott Humboldt District and Chino Valley, with those three, we've found, as we found with others, uniting those together work, to work with other things first and foremost, found with fire departments, found with police

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departments, when we unite, we save tax dollars, a huge
amount of money on school districts when we start
together to do that.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: I come from TUSD. We
like to divide up, if at all possible.

MAYOR KILLINGSWORTH: That's where we try
to catch people. We think uniting helps.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mayor Killingsworth, thank
you very much.

The next speaker I think speaking in that
chair, the Chair may have been moved, the Mayor of
Prescott, Sam Steiger.

MAYOR STEIGER: I want to thank you folks
for being here. I can say honestly, there was a little
unrest before you came up. I also want to congratulate
you on being able to acquire the services of Adolfo.
I'll tell you, I've known him, I won't say how long,
because he's a young man. I always thought he was
smarter than that.

I'm delighted, feel very comfortable he's
where he is.

I want to make it, stress what Mayor
Killingsworth said. The map he's offered you is a map
that I believe everybody in the county can support. And
again, it isn't, I recognize you must run into parochial
natures all the time. You've now reached the point where you are sick of hearing them. But, you know, the tradition of Tucson hates Phoenix, Havasu hates Kingman, Verde hates Prescott, that's a given. The fact is, I know you'll find to believe, Mayor Killingsworth and I have occasionally disagreed. But I will tell you absolutely that he hit the nail right on the head when he said, and you need to take this away with you if don't take anything else, "The Tri-City area is a unit."

It is truly a unit, a unit not only in the ways Mr. Brownlow shared with you, with communications, common transportation solutions, we're looking, we have a water advisory group that includes the Verde Valley in order to consult on water. This is a genuinely cohesive unit already. You really need to understand that.

And the lack of equity -- not lack of equity, but the lack of reasonableness in splitting that group up is really a mark of the fact that you brought in people from California to do the work. I couldn't resist.

But I will tell you that you are looking for solutions. I think Mayor Killingsworth and friends have come up with a great solution. Failing that, I agree with completely 4 would serve the Tri-City area. And failing that, no -- 2 would be the number three.

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choice, I believe, of everybody here, if they understood it. But clearly Mayor Killingsworth is offering his one. 3 would be two, Number 3 of yours would be two, 4 would be three, and so forth.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mayor Steiger, the frightening thing is I understood that.

MAYOR STEIGER: I agree with the speaker that said I assume this job has broken you of volunteering in the future.

Again, on behalf of everybody here, I do want to thank you for your service.

Again, I think you are a little demented, but I want to thank you.

(Appause.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Having that demented comment come from you, even those that have made the same comments before on your behalf, I take as great compliment. I mean that sincerely.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: And he's the independent.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The next speaker is Lou Smith. Mr. Smith will be followed by Kent Jones.


As a certified voting geezer, I too was

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lulled into complacency. In the local media, Yavapai is
one of the complete ideal units, the right population
mix, right geographic. I sat on my blip and didn't come
protest anything. And then what happened? I felt
blindsided like after a high school football game.

I'm very much opposed to anything that
breaks Yavapai County up. All I want is everything,
Yavapai County.

Mayor Killingsworth, just what Gene
Dickson said before whatever: Don't giveaway that what
isn't yours to give away.

Yavapai County, Yavapai County, that's
what we need. You indicated, Mr. Chairman, this is in
the progress in of construction. As far as Yavapai
County, it's in the progress of destruction, being
destroyed, hand-tied. Our voice will not be heard.

We'll wander for a decade in the wilderness. In the
meantime, we'll find out from those, them that be down
south have taken all the possibilities for us for future
growth.

As far as the Congressional District
you've saddled us with, good heavens, it's worse than
the gerrymandering in Georgia now. We know how horrible
the way that is. It isn't logical for a single

individual to represent that massive geographic area.
It's got to have some reason to that.

I look and you say: Oh, well, we have the Indian tribes there. Look back at the proposition, where in there do you find social engineering, one that mandates people voted for the Voting Rights Act? Maybe the Voting Rights Act would have something to do with Congressional seats, but the reality is I'm a believer in the 10th Amendment to the Constitution, since the Constitution didn't give the federal government the right to tell us how to redistrict the Legislative Districts, then, bingo, I don't have to worry about the social engineering which has it's origin.

(Applause.)

MR. SMITH: My wife was to tell me when my three minutes was up.

Tying such a large, massive group together, even if you had a private airplane ala Governor Hall, you can't service such a large area.

I do appreciate the Commission in the past has been told rural organizations do want to be tied together. To be tied together, to be hung together isn't what we're after. We want to have like thinking things.

Last thing. As far as the federal government is concerned, recognizing the demographics of

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this area, Robert's Road and Highway 69 is considered
the exact center as far as the labor pool that is drawn
from, as far as the market forces there, and low and
behold the people that have given you guidance on this
have sort of decided that's the center point for the
bomb and we'll split everything apart from there.

Yavapai County is my first and most strong
desire. Number 3 is the lease offensive but is still
not palatable.

Yavapai County as one unit, por favor,
please.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next speaker, Kenton Jones
followed by Rudy Boydens.

MR. JONES: Kenton Jones, K E N T O N,
J O N E S.

Unlike Lou, I didn't sit on my blip last
time you were here. I do understand why everyone did.
It's oft quoted, we were happy, content, and allowed
status the quote to be maintained. I applauded the
Commission, referred to us as the poster child for what
the IRC should do in creation of redistricting maps.
I've decided maybe applauding you wasn't
the appropriate thing to do.

We heard the issue on the Legislative
Districts, and I can't remember, Gerald said you brought
a lot different of interests. Families fight united on
issues. I'll tell you one thing, you have both the
Democrats and Republicans on this end. And that one
goes in the record books.

I guess for a frame of fairness, to quote
a Republican, Paul Eckstein, I'm sorry, Democrat.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I thought you were making
news this evening.

MR. JONES: I was going to say, I don't
think Paul is the one that jumped.

I know Paul Eckstein is legal counsel for
the Democratic Party in the state and has come out and
basically said what Mr. Smith said. And I thank Lou for
creating separation between me and our Mayor. One thing
Paul was real direct on, it will be an absolutely
unmanageable, unwieldy, unrepresentable Congressional
District.

We, we are looking at a situation where
we'll have single Congressman that represents us, if he
goes through three-fifths of the land mass of the State
of Arizona.

I understand the notion of having a rural
Congressional District. But that's almost becoming a
euphemism of denying representation.

Talking about the need for rural areas

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becoming -- representing such land a mass, there is such
disparate interests, whatever area comes out of that
forced area will create a supportive base as a body to
continue to reelect him, and will almost do that to the
exclusion of the rest of Congressional District. He
can't represent that district.

Of course, to figure out what in the world
anybody was thinking about for a massive district, I
went back to 106. 106, creation of Congressional
Districts same as Legislative Districts. 106 says
geographically compact. Now, three-fifths of the land
mass of this state is not geographically compact.

What I have to believe is the
Congressional District actually should have allowed for
representation. That doesn't happen with this.

The issue of communities of interest
astounds me in the notion you approve this Congressional
District stating it met the requirement of 106 for
communities of interest. Whatever in the world you were
convinced of to think that the towns in the white
mountains and the agricultural interests in the eastern
part of the state in common with the river and cities
retirement parts of the state is astounding to me.
Those interests are disparate, different, different
issues, different concerns.

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Like I said before, whatever portion of the Congressional District the person is elected out of will exclude interests on the other, literally the far side of the state they represent as well.

It is possible to come up with a map, Congressional District map, that allows for interests in this state to be addressed. It is possible to come up with a district that maintains rural interests, the rural interests of western Arizona, counties of Yavapai, western Maricopa, and whatever remains from the western Maricopa area, the population edge of the rural counties which gives effectively the rural district an urban flavor, creates a manageable Congressional District. It is possible to do that.

We know it is possible to do that. That's attested to by no less than our own consultants.

The reason the group did not appear, Mr. Hall was good enough to come up and meet with us. We were happy with the consultants' map, the map that started in the center of the state, came down the western edge of the Navajo Nation. That can be done. There is no reason to put this county and this part of the state through the sort of Congressional redistricting that requires they basically forfeit their Congressional representation. It can be done, must be
done.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Jones, one question, sir, please.

Granted that it can be done, in fact the current districts do something similar in the sense that for population purposes, Maricopa County is used extensively to populate various districts around the state.

MR. JONES: We understand why that is required.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I want to be clear, want your comments clear on the record. If I understood your comments, what you are saying is that a district that has a rural flavor but may not be dominated or influenced heavily by population from Maricopa County in your mind is preferable to the district drawn.

MR. JONES: Absolutely, unequivocally, even if you approach the people that have taken the Legislative maps. There are things they can live with, things we can't live with. We'll never have access to a Congressman that is literally clear across the entire extent of the state.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

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Rudy Boydens is the next speaker, Rudy followed by Paul Pointer.

MR. BOYDENS: R U D Y, B O Y D E N S.

A couple questions. I'm a property owner along Highway 69. Maybe I don't need to be here. I'm wondering are they going to break up Yavapai County? If I live on the other side of Maricopa, I'm going to become part of Yavapai County?

COMMISSIONER ELDER: The County doesn't change.

MR. BOYDENS: The County doesn't change, representation changes. I live along Highway 69. I like my representation with the Tri-City area. I own a business there. Whatever happens, I come to this area.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

Next speaker, Paul Pointer followed by Dawn Knight.

MR. POINTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Honorable Commissioners, staff.

I'm excited about the opportunity to be here. I'm here because last March I was asked by Representative Henry Camarot to see if we could figure out districts, rural districts, that were maybe a little competitive. You can see by the short talk why I'm saying that.
I appreciate all the effort that went into the maps shown. A lot of people spent a lot of hours on that. I spent a lot of hours on the alternative map I want to submit tonight. I want to present the following objections to the proposed maps: One, Congressional District C, we talked about before, I guess a duplication here. Congressional District C, all of Northern Arizona, most of Eastern Arizona, is too large and geographically widespread for any one person to effectively represent.

Number two, no proposed Congressional District contains residents with more than one incumbent. Paragraph 15 of 106 states places of residence of incumbents and candidates shall not be identified or considered. Is this a coincidence?

Number three --

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let me answer that question. Yes. Because they were not considered, have not been considered, and will not be considered. I want to make that clear on the record. That was coincidence.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'd like to also had add I do not believe statement is true. I also read the newspapers. I don't believe it is correct. I believe that there are two Congress people in one particular district currently.

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MR. POINTER: Thank you.

A VOICE: That means you know where Bob Stump lives.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'm not sure Bob Stump knows where Bob Stump lives.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Sorry, sir. I didn't mean to interrupt. If you'd continue.

MR. POINTER: Number three, I'd point to objections to the proposed Legislative Districts. They are not geographically compact, do not consider communities of interest all cases, such as you heard this evening. They are not competitive. Boundary lines do not consider geographical features of rural districts. Do they have to be drawn as proposed? Absolutely not. Everybody has heard about that by now.

I'm submitting a map which much more closely meets the goals of 106, at least in my opinion, and combines 11 rural counties, six Legislative Districts, without any districts including any part of the Phoenix area. None are as ridiculously strung out as the Commission's A, from the Four Corners in the northeastern corner, through Nevada in the west. I've submitted the map. It does not divide communities of interest, Prescott, Prescott Valley, Chino Valley, and Maricopa.

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Yes, the Commission map accomplished uniting Republicans and Democrats in hating the map.

Yavapains would like to say it set out numbers of Democrats 1.9 to 1 in this county, and that is not competitive. Combining Yavapai mostly reduces the ratio from one quarter to one, which at least is a lot better.

I respectfully request you consider the map hereby submitted.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, sir.

May I ask a question about the map? Is the map for only a portion of the state or is it a map of all 30 Legislative Districts?

MR. POINTER: 11 counties. The other part, the Tucson Phoenix area, that's not our problem.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you very much.

We'll take it.

The next speaker, Dawn Knight, followed by Malcomb Barrett.

Ms. Knight.

MS. KNIGHT: Good evening and thank you for coming and listening to our concerns. Everything said before I agree with, especially Paul Pointer's map and with his remarks.

I've been working on that same committee trying to get everything organized so that we will have

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compatible districts and also competitive districts.

Last time you came up to the hearing I did offer a map
that had part of Yavapai and part of Gila, or most of
Yavapai, most of Gila, made it very competitive. After
that, Yavapai County split up.

I agree the Tri-Cities should be left
together, because we are a working entity, and I have
seen so much good come out of all of the Commissions and
the meetings that have been done, the water and the
roads and all the hospital care and the police men
working together, and so forth.

I would also like to make a point that we
need to have interests. That was one of the goals. We
have to have common interests in our districts. And
when the one published, not the ones they came up, I
didn't really get a chance to study them, but they
looked a lot better. But I would like to keep most of
Yavapai together and maybe try to get in some of the
other areas to make this more competitive.

I'm sure when people voted for this
Proposition 106, a lot of the people who voted yes for
it voted thinking that it would be better districts and
more competitive so people would have a chance to run
for election and maybe get elected.

Thank you very much for coming.

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MR. BARRETT: I have a transparency to show, a map.

Malcomb Barrett. Stand by. M A L C O L M, B A R R E T T, resident of the Tri-City community and owner of a small business, also Chairman, First Vice Chairman of the Republican party.

I'll comment first on the Congressional District, some complaints on the district being too, too big, being a relative term.

States like Alaska, Wyoming, they never have only one Congressman today. Although the largest CCs, this rural district is rural, keeping with the goals of Prop 106, as much as practical.

It is important to note this Congressional District is the most competitive of all the new districts. We have no problems with the Congressional District as it's configured now. I do, however, have great consternation with the Legislative maps which have split into the Prescott Tri-City community.

One of the problems is not to use visible geographic features has had no application for this goal in establishing these maps. Tri-City is easily, I'd use, go to the topographical map, use the Mountains East-West North-South to form the boundaries. The Verde Valley, Sedona community can be divided likewise in
fashion. These distinctions result in a divided community relating to the Congress transportation water schools.

I urge the Commission to reconsider the break-up of the Prescott Tri-City community.

Having said that, I do have a proposed map which only involves changing the numbers in the current map and the map to the north. The current map to the south is unchanged. If those in the audience and on the Commission wish to look at the current map you were handed out, I will point out the new map, I'm going to point right here to Prescott, if we follow this District to this point, the old district went up to that point, and that was the extent of this so-called District 29. The new district, as we have outlined it, expands 29 to continue to the west along I-40 across to Bullhead City. It goes south and picks up I-40 here, goes through no man's land here in Yavapai County.

The major differences in this map and your maps are that this map includes Prescott Valley with the Tri-Cities, and it forms a new boundary at Bullhead City consistent with the current boundary of Bullhead City.

I have two other transparencies to show what I'm talking about, two other boundaries west, our district being I-40 going up to Bullhead City here, the

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north district, taking this territory, what is in the current map. I show the Prescott Valley.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Barrett, is Kingman being excluded?

MR. BARRETT: Kingman is not touched, doesn't change from the current district. It only involves two districts.

Here, the district in the Tri-City areas you see, Highway 89, the airport part incorporated Prescott in the current map, the Chino Valley city limits is also included. Over here, the big change, take in the city limits of Prescott Valley. This would include all Prescott Valley into our district. These changes are consistent with 106: Population, demographic numbers are relatively the same.

I'll provide the Commission detailed numeric data and maps.

I thank you for your participation. I must say that more than ever you must appreciate the axiom that no good deed goes unpunished.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Barrett, some questions.

Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Barrett, does the
Northern District stay the same in your current draft?

MR. BARRETT: The Northern District is the one that included Prescott Valley previously? I only changed two districts. The far Northern District has not changed at all.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Changed from the existing Legislative --

MR. BARRETT: The last proposal. Changes from the latest proposal only involve two districts.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Barrett.

Any materials you can make available to us is appreciated.

Next speaker is Lucy Mason. I know I'll mispronounce this name, after Ms. Mason, Sidney Moglewer.

Then what we'll do after those two speakers, because our public stenographer then needs to get the blood back to her fingers, we'll try to take a brief 10-minute break after the next to speakers.

Ms. Mason.

MS. MASON: I appreciate seeing all the speakers and the work over the last two months. I'm Lucy Mason, L U C Y, M A S O N.

I'm a former councilmember to the City of Prescott. In that capacity I served as the water
liaison for Ball State Regional and the water issues to
the Council.

I'm here to talk to you today about my
concerns, my very serious concerns, about water issues
within the Tri-City area. I wanted to explain, you
already heard a little bit about the AMA, Active
Management Area.

There are five Active Management Areas
within the state. We are the sole, the only Active
Management Area in all of Northern Arizona. Now, we
were talking about how that, you are looking for the
glue that holds communities together. This is, defines
glue that holds the Tri-City area together. We have
many issues, as you well know, that bind us, not only
economic, not only about transportation and roads,
education, tourism, but they are about water. The AMA
we have here in Prescott area is literally, if you take
a geological circle that kind of follows the area,
follows lines, geographical, geographical lines around
our area, it's almost a circle. And it is geological in
nature, almost a circle, and it closes in our Tri-City
area.

We have very serious ramifications from
the divisions that have happened from this Last map.
I'm here only using brevity to make my points, and it is

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by dividing the three economically linked cities and
Prescott AMA, it becomes devastating to how we do
business, how we conduct education, how our roads are
built.

Dividing our voices sets up an impossible
scenario. I'd ask you to allow this very vital Tri-City
area to stay together. I ask you to allow us to be
represented together. I ask you to allow us to work
together, to solve and find solutions for the sometimes
complex issues that we have and sometimes tough issues
that we have.

Each city, as you understand and tour the
area, each of our three cities brings a vital component.
We're very different from each other, but we each bring
an important component Tri-City area.

I'm asking you to please reconsider these
divisions. And I do see and just saw you have made some
stabs at that. And personally, your version three or
four start to address that.

So I see you are working for us and trying
to come up with a solution. I do appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Mason.

The next speaker, last speaker for this
first session, Mr. Sidney Moglewer.

MR. MOGLEWER: Sidney Moglewer,

I'll talk about Congressional redistricting.

The results of the proposed redistricting by this Commission do not meet accepted standards of fairness. The Commission has not adequately recognized that redistricting is a tradeoff between the political interest and the public interest. Instead, the preliminary maps show many safe districts that benefit the political interest at the expense of the public interest.

Much analytical work over the past 30 years has identified fair division to be composed of three basic elements: efficiency, equitability, and envyfreeness.

Redistricting efficiency refers to insuring that districts have approximately the same population and meet the requirements of Prop 106 and federal antidiscrimination requirements. Equitability for the public interest simply means that every citizen's vote has the same power of the vote as much as possible to elect officials. For the entire state this would imply optimizing the total power of the vote across the state.

Competitive districts would be necessary.

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to accomplish this since safe districts negate minority
party voters and thus they have negligible power. Party
registration must be considered in order to have
meaningful equitability.

And envyfree means that neither
Republicans nor Democrats feel they have been taken
advantage of by the process.

The Commission has focused on efficiency
while protecting incumbents. They have failed on the
other two measures of fairness. By creating safe
districts, the minority party members in competitive
districts are in favor of the political interests of the
incumbents. And too many political leaders in this
state are not envyfree.

The proposed districts by this Commission
are thus not fair to the degree possible. And fairness
is essential for public acceptance. The proposed
Congressional Districts by the Commission have seven of
the eight districts going into Maricopa County.

Attached is my suggestion for a more
competitive alignment. There would be three rural
districts that do not go into Maricopa County. All
three of these districts are competitive. Only two
counties outside of Maricopa would be split into more
than one district, Pima and Pinal. This alignment would
still meet the standards of efficiency and be more equitable than the Commission's proposal. Thus it would be fairer. Legislative Districts could be drawn from completely within these Congressional Districts and avoid the current abomination. This is the State of Arizona, not the State of Maricopa.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: We have copies of your material. Thank you.

At this point, let's keep to a 10-minute break.

Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken from 7:57 p.m. until approximately 8:17 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ladies and gentlemen, if you'll take your seats, we'll take our seats.

Ladies and gentlemen, there has been a request, we have so many speakers, if you'll take your seats, so you can give us the benefit of your thoughts on alternatives as well as the draft maps.

Mr. Johnson, if you go through the alternatives again and kind of briefly summarize the features of each.

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, I believe -- I think they are dimming the lights.

A VOICE: There's a light switch right
underneath that seat, Mr. Elder.

MR. JOHNSON: I believe everyone fairly familiar with the adopted map, essentially number one.

Number two, a two-way division of the county, keeps the Verde division, the Tri-City area together. Each of the districts extends southward, takes in a considerable portion of the Phoenix area.

Number three, a nearly united Yavapai County, excludes Sedona and takes in, as you see, the rural western portion of Maricopa County, not any of the cities in the Phoenix county.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Doug, excuse me. Two adjacent, are the districts the same color?

DR. ADAMS: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Use the laser and outline the boundary.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Here.

MR. JOHNSON: Here we go. Yeah, the projector blends colors a bit.

One district line comes along the dark stripe here. The other district line, right along the county lines going in here.

So Mohave, B, extends here into La Paz. C extends northward, takes in a bit of Coconino, takes in the western portion of Maricopa. Sedona with Flagstaff
and Gila County.

And the last option is number four we presented. This, again, each, Verde Valley and Sedona area together. The Tri-City area is together with the two parts separated, Yavapai County is separated, but slightly different and smaller portions of Maricopa County would complete each of those districts.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

The next Speaker is Russell St. Pierre, Vice Mayor of Chino and Mayer. Russell St. Pierre is followed by Glenn right.

Vice Mayor, St. Pierre?

VICE MAYOR ST. PIERRE: Here.

DR. ADAMS: Thank you.

MR. PIERRE: Russ, R U S S, St. Pierre,

PIERRE.

When Prop 106 passed, I had hoped political machinations would be put aside. This put that, showed those hopes were dashed. It is a coroner's report of rape and disassembly of a community. I won't belabor, we were was out of room, out of the deal. We're certainly out of this deal.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next speaker, Glenn Wright followed by Don Johnson.
MR. WRIGHT: G L E N, W R I G H T.

This is election year, of course.

Prescott is going to elect a new Mayor, three new city Council People. There are 10 candidates running for office. I've spoken with all 10 of them.

I assure you, we speak with one voice, we're very disappointed with the draft map as submitted.

Speaking for myself only, I think I could live with Number 3.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, sir.

(Appause.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next speaker, Don Johnson, then T. McKinney.

MR. JOHNSON: Johnson, no T.

Chairman Lynn, Members of the Commission, welcome back, Josh. Good to have you back.

We've been advised the Commission was concerned about the lack of citizen input at the last meeting which was held June 24th up here. The reason for lack of participation at that meeting was because we liked the first set of maps. There's agreement expressed by Kent Jones. Myself and Kent Jones were at that meeting. We still like those maps today.

The revised second set of maps we have in

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front of us now, we don't have any real disagreement
with the Congressional Districts. We do not like, under
any circumstances, the Legislative District map. We
believe the Commission has completely ignored the goals
which you set up as guidelines for the redistricting
process. You've ignored communities of interest.
You've ignored natural boundaries, such as city and
county lines, and created districts nowhere near compact
and contiguous.

We have little or nothing in common with
the Colorado River communities. They have next to
nothing in common with Yavapai County.

The second LD map is a complete atrocity
and must be completely redone.

The Eastern Arizona District was created
at the expense of decimating Yavapai County which
happens to be the fourth largest county in the State of
Arizona. It's not acceptable to the 167,517 residents
of Yavapai County the way it is presently constituted.
The gerrymandering of Yavapai County in the LD map has
the very probability that Yavapai County would not be in
a position to elect a single Legislator for the next 10
years. In all three proposed LDs, Yavapai County is
overwhelmed by districts such as Mohave, Coconino, and
Maricopa Counties. We'd become a very small part. This
is not acceptable to the residents of Yavapai County.

We respectfully urge the Commission to
change the LD map put in a compact and contiguous LD
district with all of Yavapai County.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next is Mr. McKinney.

MR. McKINNEY: McKinney, M c K I N N E Y.

I'm a resident, business owner, and property manager as
well here in the community. I want to echo and add
flavor to it. I will say when I saw first the map,
what I saw was reminiscent of the state west of us,
gerrymandering and water rights, Mono Lake being drained
from a large county. It could not have come at a worse
time, trying to work out and hammer out our water
situation in our communities as well.

But I want to say in regards to
competitiveness, the one reason I enjoy this area is
that it is very diversified. There's a number of groups
represented in here. It is a Christmas community. The
state comes here to watch the Christmas tree lighting.

The neat thing about it, when I think of
all of Arizona, I think of a number of areas that bring
areas that I would like to visit. I and my family chose
this area because of its diversity, because of its
uniqueness.

When I think of Kingman, I think of Route
66. When I think of Havasu, I think of the London Bridge. When I think of Tucson, which you have a number of members here, I think of the Saguaro National Preserve, and, like it or not, Hillary Clinton and Barbara Streisand, for that area. I know you may not want to impose feelings and the flavor of perhaps a strong NRA backing, strong Republican backing, into the Tucson area. Tucson has a unique flavor.

I'd not want to impose my feelings into Sedona or the Navajo Nation. I'd not necessarily divert from their uniqueness or competitiveness. People from all over the world, believe me, come to Arizona because of its uniqueness.

If you come to this area, you can choose the area you want.

This is not reminiscent of Governor Wallace's, Deceased Governor Wallace's days of breaking up counties, blocking, blacks stuck, entrenched in bigotry, not able to get representatives from a large area into the area. Those days are over. I mean, when we have parades here, it's not unique to see Bob Stump come down riding on a horse and behind him perhaps the local cloggers. There's diversity here.

I'd be going for map three, but only, and I see, and caution myself to even agree with that, I see

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this quite often in school districts, different things being reformatted. I'd throw out something totally ridiculous, then bring in something more palatable. I don't want to give the impression a Yavapai County resident would want Yavapai swept away. If I had choice to see it expanded, left to the surrounding communities, my suggestion is as a board, I'm not totally familiar with the nuances, how you work this thing out, I appreciate the work you put into it, but like our local paper that brought attention to this issue, put that map on the front page and let us see exactly what it was, the counties of Wickenburg may want to come, mentioned Wickenburg may want to join us, let Yavapai expand, let the local communities decide for themselves, Maricopa County, Phoenix. When I think about that area, it's metropolis, much like I left, Los Angeles.

Here in the north we're allowed to make decisions on our own, not excluding anybody. I'm not saying they can't come here. It's a growing county. Let the surrounding areas -- publish it in the papers. Let them come speak for themselves. I'd no more go down to Tucson, tell you how I feel your district should be broken up, much more than what I, do I enjoy you coming sharing that what you like.

Keep in mind we have a flavor here that is

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unique. Competitiveness comes with the local sovereignty we have within each county and each city we represent. Tucson has it's flavor. Phoenix has it's uniqueness. Coconino County has it's uniqueness. I enjoy having areas, enjoy coming back to a Representative in my Congressional District that understands the flavor of my area.

I'm afraid if you split this up, we're going to get someone who is somewhat schizophrenic. He's going to listen to our concerns in the north, but he also has concerns in the south, in the Maricopa County. How is he going to juggle those two areas with the needs and desires they have with ours as well?

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. McKinney.

The next speaker is Pete Jorjensen followed by Beverly Jorjensen.

Mr. Jorjensen.

MR. JORGENSEN: I'm Pete Jorjensen, J O R J E N S E N.

You heard a lot about Legislative Districts tonight. I will not carry on with that theme. I will speak about Congressional Districts.

I was heartened to hear Commissioner Hall's comments this evening on competitiveness.
realize how originally established, but competitiveness
in representation is something Arizona has not had in
the past. The current Congressional Districts divide
Arizona in such a way we have one Democratic
representative and five Republican representatives while
the population of registered voters is very close to the
same.

Your current maps really only make it
slightly better.

Given the tables handed out in the citizen
packets, four strong Republican districts, two
Democratic and two competitive, C is competitive, with
inclusion of Yavapai, it's growing rapidly Republican,
this district will be Republican, this district needs to
be changed so the Democratic voices in the state are
more evenly represented. Either districts all need to
be redrawn all competitive or we need to create more
Democratic districts.

(Laughter.)

MR. JORJENSEN: I know, it's not a popular
view.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: You at least have to live
here. We aren't not popular, either, but we don't have
to live here.

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I'm sorry, Mr. Jorjensen.

MR. JORGENSEN: If you take a portion of Yavapai and add it to District A, it wouldn't change the composition of District A, which is already very heavily Republican. This portion of Republican would continue Republican, but it would give District C -- it would remain Democratic or have an opportunity to stay Democratic, move Democratic, instead of moving in the Republican direction, which it will do in the future given the current lines.

I know you spent a lot of time. You have a tough job to do. Your consultants spent a lot of effort, still have a lot more work to do, maybe not a lot, more work to do, make one more provision of the mandate met.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Jorjensen, take Yavapai out of District C, place it in District A, Congressionally, you are speaking?

MR. JORGENSEN: Not all, west of Verde Valley.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Mingus Valley.

Where do you suggest we pick up the population to make up for it?

MR. JORGENSEN: I'm not an expert. The
areas unite. Some facilities, you have District C to
bring some Indian tribes, other communities like that,
Fort Mohave Reservation, Gila River, eastern Pinal
County, northern Cochise, including Willcox, those areas
help balance it back out. Bringing more Indian
communities helps keep it in line with the Voting Rights
Act, keeps the provisions together.

I feel that is a place to start. Again,
that's for you and your consultants to try to come up
with actual numbers.

COMMISSIONER HALL: With respect to
comments of competitiveness, as you know, certain areas
of state are very highly populated with representatives
of one party. We happen to be in one of those areas.

MR. JORGENSEN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HALL: For example, the
district now presently encompasses a portion of the
eastern valley. If you were to take a map on the
computer, have one color represent one party
registration, another color represent another, blue and
red, that whole valley primarily one color, how would
you suggest in light of the comments relative to trying
to make these districts more competitive to take that
situation, which seems to represent an area of a couple
communities of interest, and adjust it to accommodate a
more competitive district in light of the very high registration figures in one party?

MR. JORGENSEN: I realize you do have somewhat conflicting goals in what you are trying to do there. I'm not privy to all the information you are trying to do there.

In your own table, some of your districts are like District A is currently 49 percent Republican and 33 percent Democratic. District B, 49 percent Republican and 32 percent Democratic. It seems to me there have got to be ways to divide these so there is less -- it can be more competitive. If you can't make it more competitive, we need to create districts to offset those.

COMMISSIONER HALL: I guess what we're saying, we welcome input as in the consideration phase in light of District F, referring to it in draft form. We'd welcome suggestions. Like Bank One's slogan: Solutions, not problems. We're looking for suggestions of ways to try accommodate that still respect the other goals of 106. We welcome whatever suggestions you have.

MR. JORGENSEN: I don't have the adequate input you are asking for. I'm only asking that the numbers you presented, for an opportunity in asking you to try to find a way to make them more competitive.

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CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Jorjensen.

Next speaker, Beverly Jorjensen, followed by Rosemary Straub.

MRS. JORJENSON: Beverly Jorjenson.

I'll also be discussing Congressional map District C. I will be echoing many things Pete has already discussed.

I would like to tell you what it's like to be Democrat living in Yavapai County. We've lived here 20 years in Prescott. After living here 20 years, we registered as Republicans so we could participate in the election process. I find that unacceptable.

I welcome you as an opportunity to equalize the voting in Arizona. If indeed there's less than five percent difference between registered Democrats and registered Republicans, we need to do a better job in Washington, D.C., in reflecting the true demographics in Arizona. It's doing a lousy job. To do that, I echo what Pete was saying about redrawing Yavapai County, the western portion.

I believe one of the maps, it might have been two or three you had lining western Yavapai County, western A, fully Republican, taking this Republican portion out of Yavapai County would give us the potential in years to come that District C may,
actually, vote Democratic.

If the trends continue, and we continue to grow, and we're one of the fastest growing areas in Arizona, and political registration is highly Republican. Within five years we'll be Republican again. You've done a great job in making us competitive, but it won't last.

I would also like to suggest, Pete also suggested moving Fort Mohave south of District C, right below Bullhead City, really contiguous to the district you've drawn, move Willcox, the area contiguous to District C, move those areas into District C so you are addressing communities of interest.

District C has currently a very large Native American population. Increasing Fort Mohave, you also have Hispanic population, increasing that with Willcox. You know, that's, of course, one of the voting rights actions we need to be looking at. We cannot dilute minority votes. Still leave those two districts, A and H, totally Republican. We have heavy percentages right now Republican vs. Democrats.

Okay. This is it. Towards my goals, I appreciate any consideration you may have of my suggestions.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Jorjensen.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next speaker, Rosemary Straub, followed by Pam Ayras.

MS. STRAUB: Good evening.

I'm also speaking about the Congressional map District C.

Rosemary, R O S E M A R Y, all one word, Straub, S T R A U B.

And I live in Prescott. And you look tired, too.

Future growth will alter the competitiveness of District C, as I see it. I want to know what will happen as District C grows. Will it remain competitive? Will the voting rights of Hispanics and Native Americans be diminished by growth?

Section Two of the Voting Rights Act is of particular importance in this district. Section Two prohibits minority vote dilution. This includes tactics, regulations, or weakened voting strength of minorities.

District C includes many minorities' communities of interest.

Yavapai County has a very strong growth rate. And the county's growth in the past 10 years has made it more Republican.

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There are currently over twice as many registered Republicans over Democrats.

District C may be competitive right now.

In four to six years the district may become very secure for Republicans, if Yavapai County continues to grow at the current rates. Moving Yavapai into District A will insure District C remains competitive into the future and insurance that the minority vote will not be diluted by the growth in that district.

10 years ago District Six was created as a minority district, but it grew rapidly into an overwhelmingly Republican District. It is now the largest district in the state. If growth continues in the same manner as it has in the past, District C will become less competitive as it grows more Republican.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Straub.

Ms. Hauser?

MS. HAUSER: Ms. Straub, one question.

You spoke of --

MS. STRAUB: There you are.

MS. HAUSER: You spoke about Section Two of the Voting Right Act and tied that, I believe, to competitiveness.

MS. STRAUB: Yes.

MS. HAUSER: I'm not quite sure.
MS. STRAUB: Perhaps I --

MS. HAUER: I'm not sure I followed that.

If you could elaborate on that.

MS. STRAUB: Communities of interest, competitiveness, and the minorities are really the things that I'm most interested in happening, you know, seeing that it isn't forgotten in the map. So -- I am a little tired, too, tonight, so I'm not making a lot of sense.

MS. HAUER: Sure.

Let me ask it this way. By taking Yavapai County out of Congressional District C --

MS. STRAUB: Uh-huh.

MS. HAUER: -- as drafted and putting it into A, is it your opinion, then, that that increases --

MS. STRAUB: Yes.

MS. HAUER: -- the opportunity for Native Americans to elect representatives of their choice?

MS. STRAUB: It will not dilute the Native American vote whereas -- I do have just one other thing.

The tribal communities in District C include Navajo, Fort Apache, San Carlos, the Havasupai, yeah, right --

MS. HAUER: Haulapai.

MS. STRAUB: It seems inequitable to have
that many in District C. And by extending over we would
have -- I really don't know how. I suggest putting
Yavapai County -- no. That's not going to help you.

Help, somebody.

MS. HAUSER: I guess what we're talking
about here is if you take that significant a population
out of proposed C --

MS. STRAUB: Yes.

MS. HAUSER: -- you need to replace it
with something else. Are you looking at replacing that
with additional Native American populations?

I'm trying to understand where you are
going.

MS. STRAUB: No.

MS. HAUSER: No.

MS. STRAUB: Keeping Verde Valley, help
incorporate as many Native American Tribes as possible
into one district also makes District C more compact
while keeping it rural and without significantly
altering the compactness of District A.

Now, if that -- that's just about as clear
as I can make it.

MS. HAUSER: Okay.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Straub,
very much.

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(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Next speaker is Pam Ayras, Ms. Ayras, who will be followed by Henry Camarot.

MS. AYRAS: P A M, A Y R A S.

I've lived in Yavapai County since 1986. I'm a registered voter, vote actively in a little community, unincorporated, Oak Creek, near Sedona, but not in Sedona.

One thing that should be perfectly clear to you tonight, I have no political ties. I'm here tonight speaking only for myself. I'm a former elected and appointed city official in the State of California. I have staffed redistricting commissions for elected officials who jointly with me took the heat but mostly praise for the final map. That means doing most of the grunt number crunching. I would like to state that none of those plans that were adopted by those communities were ever challenged in court. I think that that is what your goal, ultimately, should be. That said, I have observations about the commission's state election map. My observations are not intended to be answered tonight, rather, they are intended to be instructive, researched, thought provoking, equal, cohesive.

It was not until tonight I saw the alternative maps. I searched the website and could not
find any. Other people searched the website and could not find any. I came early for an opportunity hoping to see alternatives on the board, and I did not see them until the presentation started.

Your presentation was good, consultants, but, Commission, it's a target in which I have no gun to shoot at. I have no history about the alternatives, no number crunching I can get from the Census Bureau in which to intelligently respond to these tonight.

(Ms. Ayras submits a letter.)

MS. AYRAS: Many people have given opinions on alternatives. They don't have the numbers, either, to crunch and give you intelligent reaction, meaningful reaction. Based on a map published by the Arizona Republic August 24th, I did some studying, and they don't seem to be, at that point, that moving target didn't seem to be geographically compact.

I was asked to comment to you tonight by a member of the community in which I live. I've watched your deliberations and read your transcripts on the internet, which was educational. With that, here's my observations.

Has the Commission or its attorneys reviewed the intent documents submitted by the authors of 106 to see if listings A through F are indeed a

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listing under Section 14 in priority order? That may, that research may give the Commission guiding light in which to work its final presentation.

Much work has been apparently concentrated on complying with 14D regarding community of interest and paragraph F, competitive districts. Perhaps these words have been given too much credence. The main thrust, as stipulated in Section 14, which we all voted into creation, was the equal population grid-like pattern across the state. I quote, "The paragraphs are simply goals -- subparagraphs are simply goals in which to accomplish that task."

Believe me, I sat there and know how difficult it is to not be trying to go one way or the other when a special interest or variety of groups come to meetings such as this. I just want to make sure that political correct criteria is not part of your program.

The other observation or question that you can answer months from now or not, but within yourself: Will the Commission or consultants run voting history numbers under test section 16 regarding party registration, party registration data, have they used test data with Section 14 which is permissive, rather than mandatory? It says "may," which is permissive.

I strongly encourage the Commission to

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direct their consultants to prepare whatever final map
or maps given the history test in voting before
submission to the Department of Justice, if indeed that
is something you intend to do. From my experience with
redistricting, again, in the past, in another state, but
with the Department of Justice, it is that voting
history numbers can clearly point out errors in those
wonderfully drawn magical numbered to it to perhaps
numbers that relate to population equality. My
experience with the Department of Justice is they are
willing to bend plus or minus two percent, two percent
is a great amount of money, amount of population in some
districts. But give that some thought, if you would.
Paragraph I believe they accept that as an acceptable
range. Paragraph in solution, I would like to comment
on the process, again. These are alternatives we would
have liked to, as a voter, seen these last month and go
on the road with your show in September for us to have
time, because I just now, and map it later on own
numbers to intelligently give you some feedback. With
that, thank you again, everyone complimented you on your
time. I've been there and no. I appreciate you on your
time.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Ayras.

The next speaker is Representative Harry

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REPRESENTATIVE CAMAROT: Harry Camarot,

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission,

at the outset let me compliment you. Before you came, there was an awful lot of rumors about that map that you had issued, the one that showed the Tri-Cities being split up, that it was not going to be changed and no way it was going to be changed, and the Commission had already been set in cement. I think by you coming here this evening and indicating there were other considerations that were being looked at, I think that's a great move forward.

In that regard, I have to agree with Mrs. Ayras, the last speaker. The opportunities to have reviewed those maps unfortunately came at the very last moment. I think that we need time, and I'm sure the Commission will accept written comments and written observations in that regard.

There's no question from everything I heard maps 3 and 4 seem to be the ones people were preferring. Without agreeing to those maps as yet, from my point of view, let me suggest I think you've heard enough testimony to realize there are two, three criteria most of the crowd wants us to follow, wants you
to follow.

One, we want to respect Mohave County's view not to be joined with Yavapai. Mohave and Yavapai both agree they should be separated because of the difference of the community of interest, mainly surrounding around water.

In that regard, let me note that the community of interest, when we talk about water, which you heard about, there's another factor. I'll avoid repetition. The Prescott AMA is the only AMA that is not in a safe yield as required by law. As a result, efforts are being made to correct that. We also have to work not only together in the Tri-City area, we have to work with contiguous properties surround us in the county. It's critical, I think, you leave us together. That leads me to the important factor.

Most people believe it's critical that you leave Yavapai as intact as possible recognizing there may be some variations. We have approximately 160,000 population in Yavapai. Take away some, the question is where will you go? I think it's clear most people do not like, from Yavapai, to be incorporated into Maricopa County. Perhaps in Wickenburg, perhaps rural burges, certainly not Maricopa proper. The reason is simple. We'd be overshadowed by population there. That's

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something important.

One other thing to note, as to community of interest, and that's the fact that the three cities work very close together and interact with their people. A example, a good many people that live in Prescott Valley or Chino Valley work in Prescott. The net effect is that interaction is very important to the community, and the roads being built today, we have a good combination of roads, much of which are bringing the three communities together, as I'm sure you've heard. The only other comment I wish to make is with respect to the Congressional map, you've been given excellent information. The one thing with your present map I detect is you have what appears to me only one rural, true, rural Congressman, and it doesn't appear that we're going to have any more.

I hope you find a way of breaking up, as you originally did, the two rural potential Congressmen that represent our areas.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

The next speaker is Joan Fleming followed by Phillip King.

MS. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners,
thank you also for coming and listening to us.

FLEMING.

As the current President of the Prescott School Board and Past President of the Prescott Chamber of Commerce, let me follow up what Mayor Killingsworth said about working together. We have four schools districts in the area: Prescott Valley, Chino Valley, Prescott, and Mayer.

Although, unlike Commissioner Elder, I'd never talk about consolidation, I don't want to be TUSD or Phoenix Schools, we do have common educational issues, work together, have Prescott Valley students coming in, and vice versa. However I'm not me tonight, I'm District One, Linda Bender. She was not able come here. You probably know I'm not her. I don't have an English accent.

She's unable to come tonight. As you may know, she's in Lake Havasu City. She asked me to read a statement from her for the record.

"Dear Members of the Commission. I respectfully wish to go on record as the Republican State Representative for District One. I'm truly disappointed in the partitioning of Yavapai County into three separate parts. Yavapai County represents a unified, cohesive, geographic location of significant

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population. The effect of partitioning disenfranchises
members of this community. They deserve better
representation.

"Sincerely, Linda Bender, State
Representative."

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Fleming. I
hope you convey she was well represented and hope her
husband continues to do well.

MR. FLEMING: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The next speaker this
evening is Phillip King followed by Tom Reilley.

Mr. King.

A VOICE: Not here. I think he left.

MR. REILLEY: Phil King is not here.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Reilley, you then will
be followed by -- oh, Lord, I'll guess Mike Flannery.

MR. FLANNERY: Yes.

MR. REILLEY: Mike is a fine person to
follow.

I haven't seen the City Council Chambers
this crowded, I'm a member of the Prescott City Council,
I wish Sam was still here, I haven't seen the Council this
crowded since the cable company tried to raise its
rates. It's nice to see them this crowded.

REILLEY. Irish spelling.

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There's no question the task before you is a daunting one. I know you know you can do it. You've done wonderful things.

Others have talked about it being less than perfect. That's a nice way of putting it. The fact the Tri-City area of Yavapai area needs to remain in the same district, that's clear. I'd reiterate a couple things eloquently stated at the beginning of the meeting, areas of concern, interest, we've just starting to work on. Some we have been working on for several years, decades, and yet other areas we need to work on that will be worked on in the future. Those areas are transportation, metropolitan ground organization coming into play, water active management organization, fire, central fire management, several outlying fire departments, those work seamlessly. We built a fire station in Prescott, Central Yavapai, some are in Central Yavapai, occupied in Prescott, the police central dispatch, something we're working on right now as we speak.

Open space, growth issues in particular, boundary issues we've just gotten over, the fact we've gotten over boundary issues recently is a tremendous effort.

Health care, you've heard about that, the
economic congruity of the area, people living and
working in other areas.

Education, not just K-12 but it goes
beyond that, Yavapai Community College, Embry-Riddle.

Historic areas extend beyond the Tri-City
area, extend to Dewey-Humboldt, Mayer, all the way up to
Paulden.

Yavapai County needs to remain whole.

Verde Valley is part of Yavapai.

Working with Verde Valley water, working
with the AMA, the Verde River originates up outside the
AMA. The AMA impacts the Verde River.

Growth issues as well come into play.

Legislative issues, please, Number 3, one
intelligent comment appears on the surface, appears most
coherent in terms of some of the things you've heard
this evening.

Congressional Districts, very briefly,
speaking just myself on this, I think Congressional
District C is a little unwieldy. Alaska may have a much
more larger area.

Representative Camarot made much of a
statement, we need one more rural representative from
Arizona. Please, if we possibly do that, we'd
appreciate that in this area.

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Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Reilly.

I want to be sure as Mr. Flannery comes to the podium, the next speaker is Stan Turner.

Wanda Burkhardt was here earlier and had to leave. I believe Ms. Burkhardt had to leave and had to be withdrawn.

MS. BURKHARDT: I had to leave. I'm back. There's one thing I could say.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: We'll ask you to follow Mr. Flannery.

MR. FLANNERY: Mike Flannery,

FLANNERY.

Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, thank you for the opportunity to address you this evening. I would like to just, there's been an awful lot of things said this evening. And I don't want to be redundant. I'll spare you. A couple things I will be redundant about. Ms. Ayras spoke to you about the availability of maps and having those available to citizens prior to the meeting. I think that was a very good point. I think that needs to be repeated to you.

Secondly, this evening was the first time I think I have been exposed to a definition of "communities of interest." I think that is something
that could have been made available on the website. I think that might be a very good point. It could be made available. I was under the impression it was a much loser interpretation, communities of interest. I was going by what you heard tonight, community of interest, talking water, road. Councilman Reilley stated fire, health, all those things make a community. So when I talk of that, that's what I'm talking about. Tonight I heard three definitions applied to communities of interest. I was a little distressed over that definition. That's really tightening belt down on the definition.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Flannery, I'm lost.

MR. FLANNERY: What is AUR?

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Arizona units of representation. Another term is community of interest.

MR. FLANNERY: Not a separate definition, another term for the same thing.

Okay. That's what I thought.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: That's what we're using.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: AUR.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Three AURs listed during the Power Point? Those are not separate
definitions. Those are three primary AURs identified
during the 24 hearings.

We had more comments about those three
than we did about any others highlighted.

MR. FLANNERY: Seemed like you were locked
in on those only.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: No.

MR. FLANNERY: Good. Glad to hear that.

Let me go to the Congressional District.

I, like some of the people that have come
up here, feel the Congressional District, I know you
want a rural district, I just do not feel people within
that are going to be served by that large an area.

Now, I heard Mr. Jones say two-thirds,
two-fifth, I believe, of the state. I do not believe
anybody can service that area. I believe serviceability
is one of the things you should hold as criteria. If
somebody is elected to that, I can't believe out of that
area anybody will be serviced except the Coconino and
Yavapai area. I think all the other areas are left out.

That, to me, you should be concerned with. I would be
if I were in one of the outlying areas.

I just think that -- when it was drawn up,
it looks to me as an observer that the one criteria, one
criteria only, numbers, it doesn't seem they met any
criteria of interest, doesn't seem like they met any
geographic or any other criteria, but just the numbers.
That's to me.

It seems, in terms of Congressional
representation. It seems to me like -- I think the
consultants came up with, I think it was the
consultants. Northern Arizona came down twice, split
west, east, came down a little north. You are shaking
your head, thank you, and came down almost mid state,
and it meets what Representative Camarot wrote said to
be rural, that met that, I have a map that kind of meets
that criteria I could enter into, I think that much
better serves Arizona. I would like to go ahead and
submit that for the Congressional District. And for the
Legislative area, I stand with Mr. Killingsworth in
terms of -- well, I guess I stand with absolutely
everybody, the number one thing I want you to go away
with is do not split up the Tri-City areas. I hope you
will leave with that number one criteria for the
Legislative District. Do not split that.

Number two, I would like to see Yavapai
County stay whole minus Sedona. I know they are on
record for not wanting to be part of that. I know we
can get numbers. Map submitted prior to -- submitted
prior to, 4, 3 --

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Phoenix, Arizona
CHAIRMAN LYNN: Three.

MR. FLANNERY: Those two things, Congressional, Legislative. And thank you for your time.

I do know that in terms of getting numbers, the software equipment does that. In terms of community of interest, I know that's the difficult part of this. And also what I've heard from some of the others in terms of competitiveness, that's numbers, too. But communities of interest, you need to get your arms out there and wrap around it. That's a very difficult thing. I don't envy you for that.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Flannery.

Please understand, this entire side of the room would have to be comatose to not have heard the messages delivered so eloquently this evening. Please understand we've heard those messages. Please understand we've heard those.

Ms. Burkhardt and then Mrs. Turner.

MS. BURKHARDT: Wanda Burkhardt,

WANDA, BURKHARDT.

People have very eloquently said keep Yavapai County together. I had originally wanted to say we don't have anything in common with the river

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communities. That's been talked about.

Prescott doesn't have anything in common with Flagstaff. That's been talked about.

One issue, keeping Verde Valley a part, hasn't been mentioned. Verde Valley is not part of the AMA. Prescott does own land in Paulden outside and north of the AMA with pumping rights. A huge, million dollar water line is already in place to bring that water to the Tri-City area because of our exploding population. The Verde Valley says that's in our AMA and you are going to take our water. If the political representative for these two valleys was two different people, they would be obligated to fight for their area against the other one, and you would have a water war to end all water wars. But if one person represented both areas, which would happen if Yavapai County was kept intact, that one person would be obligated to get an amicable agreement about the situation. That's it.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Burkhardt.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Ms. Burkhardt, before you go down, I apologize, I had the privilege of being in our last meeting here and last meeting in Flagstaff. In Flagstaff, we had representatives from Verde Valley that expressed the desire to be separate. I'm guessing, I'll go out on a limb.
COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm guessing when we go to Flagstaff tomorrow, we're going to hear that.

MS. BURKHARDT: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Which is an idea, it is indicative of how when we go from one area to another area, we hear exactly conflicting views.

MS. BURKHARDT: A daunting task. I don't envy you.

COMMISSIONER HALL: To that point, the question is in the event we were to hear that tomorrow -- if we hear tomorrow from Verde Valley we love being with Prescott, we're okay. In the event we don't, what is your recommended resolution for us playing Solomon in that situation?

MS. BURKHARDT: I'll have to tell you a bit of information given me, oh, maybe 10 years ago. It was from Camp Verde for a 4-H project about Lake Mary. Lake Mary is the water supply for Flagstaff. There's a hole in the bottom of the lake that drains out somewhere. They didn't know where it went to, so somebody put blue dye in Lake Mary. And that blue dye, I was told, showed up in a well in Humboldt. Now, I said, "I don't believe that. It had to go under Verde Valley to get there."

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I don't think the geologists really know where all our water is stored, where it goes from and goes to.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Well --

MS. BURKHARDT: That's geological map.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Rest assured, we can't fix water problems, but we are trying to draw lines.

To the point if wandering, if you had a recommended solution, we'll have probably conflicting requests regarding the division for different areas. I was wondering if you had different solutions.

MS. BURKHARDT: I'm not a geologist. I don't know if geologists know the answer to that. Verde Valley is lower than Flagstaff might be in a drainage area from Flagstaff. If this dye in Lake Mary showed up in Humboldt, Senator Goldwater said, "There's lots of water all over this state. The problem is getting it where the people are."

If you look at the -- I have a geological map here. There are little springs all over the mountains. I know of one up in the Bradshaws that has never gone dry. Water from the spring never reaches the river, flows for a while and sinks in the well.

I don't know that anybody knows the true geological strata of where the water is.

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To answer people in Flagstaff, they still might be better off, who could say where they might be better off. I don't know where the water is.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you Ms. Burkhardt.

Mr. Turner. Mr. Turner followed by Carolyn Fisher.

MR. TURNER: Thank you, and thank you to my daughter for waking me up so I didn't miss my chance to speak.

First and foremost, the thought that hasn't been presented yet I want to throw out there, Prescott was the first territorial capital of Arizona. Prescott was a leader, the backbone at the beginning of the Arizona and Prescott district. Whatever you make, it into, it should be Legislative District One, not AA, not C, One.

My feelings here are that you, as a Commission, and your advisers, have done, unfortunately, a job, just not an adequate one.

There's a four percent difference in registration between the Republicans and Democrats in the State of Arizona, yet given the majority of the state legislative districts to Republicans, the majority of the House, Legislative Districts to Republicans, with a four percent difference, I think the Legislative
difference, you can come up with a better option than
three competitive districts. Is it three or one? I
heard three or one. Basically we're looking for one for
sure, two possibles.

Again, I'd like to have you go back, start
over, come up with competitive districts. That's what
the people of Arizona voted for. They didn't vote on
all the side issues. They wanted competitive districts,
to remove incumbents that had been locked in for 10 or
20 years, or a lifetime, as in the case of one local of
the representatives.

We voted to give it a good shot at
competitive districts. We want competitive districts.
There are three districts you gave us, and that's not
anywhere near competitive.

I have to hand you this, two of those
districts, you've actually improved our chances, the
Democrats.

THE REPORTER: Your name?

MR. TURNER: Sorry, Stan Turner, Chairman,
Democratic Committee, Yavapai Committee.

Two districts, you improved our chances a
wee bit. One of the districts, you made it more than
impossible. We object that it is possible.

In district C, the Northern Arizona

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District, we don't object to that one. It's at least near competitive.

You set the standard at five percent difference in voter registration. Was it five, 10? Was it -- what was it, 10?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: We've not set that standard. It was a standard talked about by others.

MR. TURNER: Five makes it competitive. 10 percent does not make a competitive district.

The area up here assigned to us, it's three-fifths of an area. There is a slight Democratic advantage. I'd be happy. The rest of the state suffers. Revisit it as well. Take some from us, give it to them. Eight districts, four percent difference, voter registration, Democrats, Republican, six incumbents protected, depending on where Bob Stump lives. That's astounding.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Let me stop and interrupt you. Let me ask you the same question we've heard most of the evening. Combine Yavapai County to the extent possible. That we're getting is a community of interest.

MR. TURNER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HALL: If we do that, it's clear that district would not be competitive.
MR. TURNER: That would be true.

COMMISSIONER HALL: A combined Yavapai County.

MR. TURNER: I agree with you completely.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Community of interest defined this meeting today.

MR. TURNER: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER HALL: Competitiveness today or community of interest, in your opinion, which ran higher?

MR. TURNER: Competitiveness.

(Booing.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ladies and gentlemen, please, be respectful of every speaker.

MR. TURNER: This initiative was voted for with the understanding competitive districts had a chance to remove incumbents with perhaps little value and bring in new blood to help the State of Arizona. And I say competitiveness is much more important than most community interests.

I bring an up example. We talk so much about community of interest in the Tri-Cities. Let's be honest here. The Tri-Cities have been fighting each other for 20 years. There's some agreement here, some agreements there. For the most part, it's rezoning.

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where Prescott Valley and Prescott wanted to annex that.

We fought the whole thing out.

It's not so much community of interest,

there are three communities of interest. Each wants to

grow. Each wants to build on its own terms.

Put anyway they want to, the developer's

interests, the fact of the matter is this is not so much

a community of interest problem.

My point four, on the Republican scene, as

we speak here today, some are running for office. Some

high muck-a-muckers in the state party and county party,

what I'm actually bringing up here, not water, community

of interest, job security for the Republicans in the

Legislature and state government.

Again, there's four percent difference

between Republicans and Democrats.

Point five, point five, talking about the

glue. Somebody spoke about the glue. Again, I'll bring

up there isn't that much glue between Prescott, Prescott

Valley, Humboldt, on and on, certainly not over into

Verde Valley. It's more individual needs for individual

growth. The glue isn't there. The solution is the

Republican party continues to control this area --

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Excuse me a minute.

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Please, let me say something. Mr. Turner has much right to speak here as anybody in the room. Please give him the attention and treat him courteously. If you disagree, come up to the microphone. Tell us. If you don't have a speaker slip, raise your hand. Get a speaker slip and rebut anything he's said.

We've heard speakers before Mr. Turner that disagreed. We heard them. We will hear what Mr. Turner has to say. Please give him the courtesy of listening quietly and we'll listen when it's your turn to speak.

(Applause.)

MR. TURNER: I'd like, on my own behalf, I scratched off nine-tenths of what I was going to say. Beyond that, let's go on a bit further. I support, officially support the proposal of Paul Pointer in adding Gila County to most of Yavapai County to create a district. I don't think the Republicans will have much trouble. The voter advantage, they have a fair, decent voter advantage, not quite as large as now the community of interest of the Gila County Mining and Logging, many other areas. The only difference would be voter registration is a little more competitive and it will also keep the Tri-Cities together. I think this is a compromise we can actually
work with. I did indeed try to contact the Republican party chairman. He has yet to get back to me on any phone calls. We don't know how he feels. Number six, Supervisor Brownlow and Lucy Mason spoke earlier tonight, both of them, and at the last meeting they had encouraged us to split the district, not to just have a single Yavapai County, but they wanted the district split. They've done a 180 degree change from that, done a 180 change. My point is that if we have three districts in Yavapai County, there's three times the amount of people to represent us in Yavapai County. Instead of three people fighting what's right, we have nine. I'd like to make that point. Strength only grows with those numbers. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Turner.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Hauser.

MS. HAUSER: Mr. Turner.

MR. TURNER: Sure.

MS. HAUSER: Mr. Turner, hi. Just a question for you. I think it's something the Commission
1 has struggled with.
2
3   MR. TURNER: Uh-huh.
4
5   MS. HAUSER: It goes to your point about
6   competitiveness and passage of 106.
7
8   Our primary obligation is to look at the
9   words of 106, what it says, very clearly. And the first
10   thing that it tells us, with respect to making
11   adjustments to the grid, is that we shall comply with
12   the US Constitution and the Voting Rights Act. That's
13   one where the proposition gives us no wiggle room. It
14   tells us we absolutely have to do that. Then it goes
15   into a number of other criteria, such communities of
16   interest, respecting geographic boundaries, and the
17   like. I know many of those you disagree with. After
18   those criteria are listed it gets to competitiveness and
19   says that it should be favored wherever possible insofar
20   as practicable but not to the significant detriment of
21   the other criteria. And it is a balancing act that the
22   Commission is trying to go forward with.
23
24   My question to you is recognizing that
25   those other things are in the proposition, how do you,
26   specifically, suggest that competitiveness be achieved
27   without causing significant detriment to the other
28   criteria, in particular, the criteria of the Voting
29   Rights Act about which we have no option?

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MR. TURNER: You can't get around the
Voting Rights Act and Department of Justice. They have
our state on probation, as it should have, for
violations of human rights and rights of minorities that
took place years ago. I might add, just for fun, that
the Chief Justice of the United Supreme Court happened
to be one of the people that was demanding literacy
tests at polls in South Phoenix. Because of those sorts
of actions, DOJ ruled when we redistrict has to go
through DOJ.

The community of interest, wide
interpretation, a developer can say community of
interest is here. People want to protect the
environment. It's here. People want logging, gold
mining. That's a different community of interest. It's
pretty open to interpretation here.

In this case, you've seen pretty much a
development-oriented community that wishes to call
themselves a community of interest. That's for you to
decide, more important type than others. As far as,
again, the Hispanic community, traditionally they have
been targeted or districted against, and it is the only
right thing to give them fair representation now that
they are 40 percent of the community.

Democrats are only four percent less than
the Republican party.

When you look at those 17 guaranteed seats in the State House and State Senate, and what is it, one to three competitive seats, that's leaving 13, 12 Republican held seats, is not at all equitable, not at all fair, simply not right.

If you tell me, again, there's a four percent difference in the State of Arizona and five of the Legislative seats are safely in the hands of Republican incumbents, how can you believe that's possibly right?

MS. HAUSER: I don't -- I don't really want to argue that particular issue. But what I would like to ask, and I know from the last time we were here in a conversation with you that you are very involved in these kinds of issues. I think you even told me you "Live, eat, breathe and sleep these kind of issues." I think it would be helpful to the Commission for you to give some thought to coming up with some very specific suggestions with respect to improving competitiveness with keeping an eye toward not causing significant detriment to the community of interest type information that we have heard.

MR. TURNER: I believe you will find --

MS. HAUSER: I think that the

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Commissioners would benefit from that. Because, you know, it is difficult to do. It is something they hear a great deal about throughout the state as far as communities that want to be kept together, or divided, or whatever. It does have an impact on the competitiveness issue. And hearing, seeing your perspective on that might be helpful.

MR. TURNER: I might tell you, for a second time, our committee submitted a map to your Commission. The map creates at least an acceptable competitive edge, and Republicans have that. It shows all areas of interest. It fits all the criteria as an AUR. They've done that. Neither have people that spoke in here. They basically talk about -- that's the problem -- jiggle over here, wiggles over here.

For our area, we do have a definite proposal. Know the State of Arizona Democrats have a definite proposal, the three, four areas they go. I'd be glad to go over those for any of you that have not received them or have questions about that.

MS. HAUSER: Well, that -- taking it through the whole state is where it gets a little trickier. Take a look at that.

MR. TURNER: We're a county committee with 27,000 people in the county. Certainly we can't look
into what is going on in Cochise County or with that beautiful dragon's head with the Hopi Reservation. That's your job. And I'm asking you to look at it and consider it as you were asked. Look at it and consider competitiveness, and give us a fair shot. With a four percent difference, I'll say again, four percent difference in Republicans and Democrats in the state, we can do better.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork has a question.

MS. HAUSER: Thank you for your answer.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I have a question for you, Mr. Turner.

MR. TURNER: I'm sorry?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I hope you are aware the Commission does intend to take competitiveness into consideration to the extent we can and still comply with the requirements of Proposition 106. The questions being asked were just to get your thoughts on how you interpret it so we can weigh that with everything else. But once we do focus on competitiveness, there are some other questions that really address how we do that. I want to ask you kind of a hypothetical question to get your thoughts on the subject.
As I understood what you were saying correctly, the notion of competitiveness was in front of the voters when it approved 106 was to eliminate safe, bullet-proof districts.

MR. TURNER: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: If that's the case, would you say in making adjustments we should never move -- never make one district less competitive in order to make another district more competitive?

MR. TURNER: I knew there would have to be some areas that would have to be taken into consideration, as in the case of East Mesa, where you can't find enough Democrats to fill a bucket, true enough, and places like Tucson, and Southwest Arizona. In Southeast Arizona, you can't find Republicans enough to fill a bucket. That will happen at times.

There are enough here, considering the various interests in Central and Northern Arizona, we could do a little better job. I'm not saying they have to be equal. I'm not saying they need to be five percent. An improvement would make, however, help people from feeling disenfranchised.

If I could add one more thing. If this is something we feel very strongly about, there is only one universe, and the community even feels this way, I'll

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say this: If you can't make it more competitive, and,
after we've looked at the maps which we haven't had a
chance to digest here what showed up a few minutes ago,
I would stand on the maps last drawn. Not the one last
submitted. Nine different state legislators
representing the area is much stronger than three.

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: One other
follow-up question.

To be specific, some of the earlier
speakers suggested we take heavily Republican areas of
Yavapai County and move them out of District C.

MR. TURNER: Into Mexico, perhaps?

COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Not quite. Into
District A. The effect, the two districts would be less
competitive. It would make District A even more
Republican than it is already and make District C even
more Democrat than it is already.

MR. TURNER: We're talking about District
A being Prescott and the Colorado River area? I don't
necessarily disagree with that. The Colorado River area
has been overshadowed by the Prescott area for some time
now. Those people, Republican or not, the majority are
Republican, right to have a say and right to elect their
Representatives as well. So we don't -- Democrats don't
have to win every district.

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I'd like to see it another way, to look at things so the same people are not running for the same offices and controlling all of the government and we have a Central Arizona. I don't object to that.

As far as Democratic growth being possible, in the Flagstaff, Prescott Valley area, it could happen, you know. I won't object to that. That's a fight we can fight. We're willing to fight it.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Turner, one last question from Mr. Rivera.

MR. RIVERA: One of the reasons for doing this, to come out here, is to ask questions about competitiveness from a local level. The questions may be different from what you see in Yavapai, than Pima, or Maricopa.

Your testimony is five percent for Yavapai or statewide?

MR. TURNER: Yavapai. Not the Great State of Maricopa, also not the Great State of Yavapai.

MR. RIVERA: Five percent statewide also applies to Yavapai or a different standard in Yavapai?

MR. TURNER: Up here, we're so used to expecting the dirty end of the stick as Democrats, we just hope for it to be a tiny bit less dirty now.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The next speaker is

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Ms. Fisher. Ms. Fisher will be followed by Kim Bennett.

MS. FISHER: I actually live in Verde Valley. I would like to say we feel it is important to maintain the integrity of the entire Verde Valley, which includes Sedona and a piece of Oak Creek Canyon below the switchbacks. We've done a lot of work throughout the Verde Valley land to use open spaces, water, transportation, and we have a very strong sense of integrity. I live in an unincorporated area known as Big Park, actually I'm the President of the Big Park Regional Council formed with volunteer activity. There's a tremendous level of involvement throughout both the unincorporated areas and incorporated cities within Verde Valley. I'd not like to see us split up. I can appreciate what is being said this evening about the Tri-Cities area. We'd rather see us split into two rather than to be split up in the Verde Valley.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Fisher.

Next is Mr. Bennett.

SENATOR BENNETT: Thank you for coming up late enough to have to stay up in the hotels and feed the economy.

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Phoenix, Arizona
CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think, considering what time we started, we'd have spent the night regardless.

SENATOR BENNETT: Thank you.

If we had to do this at the Legislature, as you cannot take the politics out of the political process, all the frustrations would be magnified many times over with 90 doing it as opposed to the five of you.

Let me address several areas. Let's start with water. In Arizona and Yavapai County, water and sex have two things in common: Everyone likes to talk about them, and everyone else is concerned someone else is getting more than their fair share.

We talked about the AMA, Prescott AMA. There is a boundary even more important than the Prescott AMA, that's the Verde watershed. The Verde watershed boundaries, if you look at it, are very much aligned with the majority of Yavapai County.

I believe if you split Yavapai County into Legislative Districts based on Mingus Mountain, we will rip the county apart within five, six years, probably based on one issue alone, that's water.

We tried very hard, I tried to work very closely with both sides in the formation of a County Water Advisory Committee to keep people at the table.
among Yavapai County, much of what I think we've seen in
the work so far, or latest proposals, even some
alternative proposals tonight, quite honestly, is an
element from the EACO plan, Eastern Arizona Counties,
wanting to keep five counties together over there.

If it's important to keep five counties
together on the eastern part of the state, which it very
well may be, but if it's important to keep five counties
together, it's five times as important to keep Yavapai
County together, in my opinion.

Obviously there may be a divergence of
opinion within the county, but I don't -- Mr. Hall here
questioned about Solomon. Let us remember Solomon did
not split the baby. That's why Solomon was Solomon,
because he did not split the baby. He found a solution.

I think Yavapai will find a solution in
the areas of water, if we're going to be talking about
water. If you divide us up, we're going to be having
problems.

Schools, Mr. Elder talked about schools.

It was brought to my attention by two former students,
and talked about here in Tri-City, the current proposal
divides the three major school districts multiple times.
Each end up in a multiple of the three. Chino Valley is
divided in two districts. Prescott is divided in two
Legislative Districts. And poor Humboldt would now be in three districts.

There has been a lot of testimony why I think we can improve. I'm encouraged by what I'm hearing from all of you, why we can improve on the latest proposal.

There's transportation issues. Councilman Reilley talked about fire. Saturday the City Council in Prescott suggested the Fire District for Central Yavapai County and Prescott Fire Department think about consolidating, getting together. You'd think it was sent in from a left elbow or something. I mean I was not thought of very highly for a while among the districts until idea began to sink in. Now we have the Central Yavapai, Prescott, Yavapai, using each other's building, staffing each other's building, a common maintenance building. There is a tremendous community of interest in the area.

I respectfully disagree with Mr. Turner. I disagree with Mr. Turner. I think there are communities of interest.

Geographic compactness, respecting the communities of interest instead of competitiveness, do the best with the first five, let the other fall as it may.
It wasn't too many years ago Yavapai County was almost a Democratic district, county. In fact, I think Sam Steiger was the first Republican many, many decades. Prior to him --

MR. TURNER: And then what.

SENATOR BENNETT: See what happened now.

I suggest Yavapai County wouldn't be competitive, the incumbent legislators in Yavapai, two Republicans, Democrat, even almost to one advantage. It comes down more to quality of the candidates that run. Republican or Democrat can be elected almost anywhere in the state based on their own qualities.

(Applause.)

SENATOR BENNETT: To close, there are so many things already said I agree with, Chairman Lynn. You said earlier you want as much as possible to be said about hearing potential solutions of ones presented tonight. I have to believe that Number 3, which keeps most of Yavapai together, is the best alternative. I understand there's going to be some other opinions that maybe come out of Verde Valley.

I visited with the Mayor of Sedona last week. He pointed out Sedona's usually thinking about Flagstaff before Prescott when it comes to shopping, and things like that. There will be tough battles there.

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Maybe carve out Sedona and Oak Creek.

I prefer, however, again, Yavapai County be kept together.

Few people remember, obviously, when this state started, we had four counties: Yavapai, Mohave, Yuma, and Pima. From Yavapai County, the mother of Arizona counties, was created Coconino, Navajo, Apache, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, most of Maricopa, and part of probably Pinal, I think it is. Those are years ago when this county probably looked like the Congressional District we're probably talking about. And as communities in other parts of the state grew up and got enough population base, counties were created and county seats were done.

But I feel very strongly and encourage you to do everything you can to keep as much of Yavapai County, if not all of it, together. Otherwise we'll rip ourselves apart over other issues. If you leave us together, I have to disagree. If you break us up now, there will be nine legislators fighting battles.

One thing, now currently, you have the Legislator for Bagdad ends up fighting over Bagdad, for better 28, or Sedona better 22, one thing that far reaches, geographically compact. Another thing, come in and put the heart in one place, lungs one place, and

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stomach another, and I won't say which community is
which. That's a very different scenario than what we
have right now, small pieces. Those pieces are
important parts of Yavapai County as well.

I encourage you, as much as you can, to
keep us together.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Senator.

In deference to the court reporter, we'll
take Mr. Veek, Brad Veek's comments, and then take
another 10-minute break and then continue on with the
rest of the speakers.

MR. VEEK: Brad Veek, B R A D, V E E K.

I'm not totally a-political. I'm
registered to vote with no party affiliation. I'm so
pleased we have Senator Kim Bennett representing our
district.

I applaud him and agree with his remarks
as with the remarks that started this evening and have
gone on through, and particularly those, I guess, of Pam
Ayras. I have much in common with her, including
working on demographic assignments, and so forth.

We've gone over just about every facet but
one. I had a former life as sailor, submarines.

There's a saying in the Pacific submarines: Think deep.

I don't think the committee has had enough guidance to
think deep enough.

There's nice structure, turmoil,

conflicting, the structure of Sam Turner to have enough

Democrats elected as possible. Two admitted Democrats,

one of them, I believe Mr. Jorjensen said, "The only way

I get anywhere round here is to register as a

republican." Hint, hint, we have an awful lot of crypto

Republicans. The so-called 1.9 to 1.1 ratio, Henry

to the way, Democrat, how you get elected in a
two-one ratio, as pointed out by Senator Bennett, and

others, I think quality always counts regardless of

party affiliation, not party hubristics.

Down by the high school, regional medical

center, is a bench. The bench, I forget who put it

there, says "Democracy fully implemented is anarchy."

We've gotten carried away with party

hubristics.

I heartily endorse one unit, the

overriding issue you choose for yourself.

I think water really is important.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you very much

Mr. Veek.

Let's take a 10-minute recess.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken from.

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9:56 p.m. until approximately 10:16 p.m.)

(The following is a written letter submitted by Philip Beeson, Past Mayor, Prescott Valley, Arizona:

"Independent Redistricting Commission:

"Forthwith is some of my reasoning for emphatic objection to your proposed redistricting of the guidelines that you are charged to consider I here refer to "districts must follow geographical visible features" and "districts must represent communities of interest."

Also geographic distance in mileage should be considered. Your proposal, as well as the present district, present a hardship, as to visit the constituents by 8:00 or 9:00 a.m. for meetings, campaigning, it requires overnight expenses or crack of dawn travel or late night travel. It is impractical to "walk about" and know the local citizens, their local interests, concerns, and business problems. The most obvious and practical visible geographic district lines are the Mingus Mountain Range and the Bradshaw Mountain Range. They strongly determine and impact the communities of interest. The Tri-Cities have obvious and proven common interests: easy communication and travel; recent history of working together to accomplish things unable to do alone, beginning in the mid '80s
with Mayors Jerry Wagner, Prescott; Herb Voss, Chino Valley; and Phil Beeson, Prescott Valley; along with John Olson, Yavapai County, and the Yavapai Indian tribe. Note: Even the Indian tribes are different -- Yavapai in the Tri-Cities and Yavapai Apache in Camp Verde separated by Mingus Mountain range. Camp Verde, Cottonwood, Clark's Dale, Jerome and Sedona have more in common then with the Tri-Cities. Flagstaff is peculiar to itself being a college town. Having little common interests with Yavapai County, it could blend with Sedona maybe. As an admonition: Academics have a reputation of "taking overcontrol" of things that they are part of.

Colorado River communities E, G, Bullhead, Lake Havasu, et cetera, have little to no common interests with the Tri-Cities, and in fact tend to split up representation of district interests. Without different representatives elected, one or the other would not be truly represented.

Due to geographic mileage separation, at present there is a grievous campaigning problem.

Two include any communities north of the Bradshaws is to surrender any effective representation, becoming subservient to Maricopa metro concerns.

Summary: The proposed redistricting is
another nail in the coffin of rural or nonmetro
influence, say so, or true representation in any
statewide or federal legislation as promulgated by the
"law" as enacted, (imposed) close paren, US Supreme
Court under the Chief Justice Warren via the "Baker vs.
Carr" ruling March 26, 1962, so-called "one man, one
vote, i.e.," all Legislative control by high populous
metro areas. Leaving the rural control "out in the cold
- looking in." Signed "Philip Beeson, Past Mayor,
Prescott Valley, Arizona." Dated "September 5, 2001."}
CHAIRMAN LYNN: The Commission will come
to order.
The next speakers, it may be the speakers
left us. That certainly is fine. I didn't mean it
that way. Maybe I did. No, I wanted to hear anybody
that wanted to talk to us.
If not here, raise a hand. It's getting
late --
A VOICE: Keep it to three minutes.
CHAIRMAN LYNN: We'd love to keep it to
three minutes.
We'd remind you of the three-minute sort
of custom, and see how we go.
Dan Main is the next speaker. Mr. Main
followed by Ann Patrell.

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MAYOR MAIN: Dan Main, Mayor of Chino Valley. We're in no position, in an elected position, we have an elected Board of Governors, all the way to the beach grounds, all the way to the middle, and said "Don't know," all the way to the heart of Prescott to heart Prescott, in a position and different perspective focused on community.

Part of what I do, I've been on the board now eight years, college, you have to the whole county, Past President of the Arizona Association of Community Colleges. Take into consideration those issues across the state, disparity sophistication in some areas as opposed to others.

Looking at the county as a whole, we have to do living on an every day basis. There are issues of growth, issues in the college. Look at the communities as cultures. I represent the different, various cultures. Seligman is different from Ash Fork. Cultures are different. Populations are different. Ash Fork is more aligned with Williams, the Grand Canyon, joined the Grand Canyon School District. Ash Fork for years back, looking at cultural collections we have here. Sedona identifies itself with Flagstaff, no doubt. Verde Valley, Sedona don't see eye to eye all the time, all the way to Camp Verde, they're more with
Prescott, Prescott, Verde Valley, primarily out of Paulden, a watershed up on I-40 through Verde Valley down to Phoenix. And we're dealing with that now.

The concern I have is this, the concern of communities. What I mean by that is this: If you split Verde Valley off the Tri-City area, you'll have problems. What essentially Kim Bennett did, you have to sit at the table and talk. We're doing that now on water. The whole community is talking. The Sedona water issue, we're not involved in discussions, not involved, not in the same area we are.

That primary issue is not in 10 years, five years, that issue must be decided right now with communities on the other side. Verde Valley, the mountain over here, Verde Valley understand the concepts Prescott has of a water budget. Prescott Valley has a water budget. Chino Valley is drawing one up. Verde Valley is starting to understand it. If you split us up, you'll set us back 10, 15 years. You'll not hurt us as much as the Verde Valley folks who are just now getting the concepts down with help on this side of the mountain to get what they need long-term to solve their growth problems as they are growing up. That's the water issue. The other issue is areas and communities.

We literally have a mountain between us, no doubt about
it. On other side, they have dry land where you get up
to Cornville, all those areas. The middle valley, as
far as culture communities.

Looking at culture, Sedona, those, Ash
Fork is more aligned with Chino Valley, that's where
they come to doctors, food, where those things happen.
Looking at culture, Cordes Junction is on this side of
mountain, Northern Paulden and Ash Fork, that's the
community base. The community runs the whole base of
the mountain range. That's the culture we deal with on
the college board as well as the Mayor's job.

When the map came out, the Mayors got
together and said: Hey, what is going on? Three city
councils came together. We need a solution, not to
yell, rant and rave. Prescott Valley fits our personal
needs. Number 3 is the closest we get. To split Chino
is powerful. We'd sure take out everyone in Maricopa,
literally cut the community in half.

Mr. Barrett's map great, a month and a
half away, going 40 square miles to the east, 40 square
miles annexed were few months ago, literally cut us in
half.

Looking away to way growth patterns, I
have to do, as a college member, decide how take care of
needs in the future. As a four-year college doing

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studies, demographics, what is going to happen here,
pulling the center out, started building the Chino
Center. Maricopa is something we're not addressing at
this point in time. Those demographics are at the
Yavapai College Master Plan for the whole Yavapai
County. Looking at the whole issues, if you go to map
three, you'll be great. It will be tweaking corners,
everything else. Sedona right now culturally is not
part of the community. It's part of the community, not
part of the issues addressing Verde Valley and the
Tri-City area.

The two major parts, the Tri-City area and
Verde Valley, are the other side of the issue. Other
issues are the Tri-City area alone, we have how many
groups? The Yavapai Hospital district doesn't serve
much. The police, fire thing, there is a fresh study
right now, study where there is a joint center, Yavapai
center involved, police training center, central
location, dispatch center, fire, police, ambulance,
working, spending money. The Chamber is great, school
district, drawing boundaries between Humboldt, Prescott,
and Chino Valley.

Right now the school district drop-outs
all put resources into support of that community at this
point in time.

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Going into the municipal planning organization, Prescott Valley is all voting literally this month that it is going to be done. The Central Valley Transportation Road Organization, all three, when it comes to water for the tribes, the Prescott Valley Tribe is involved. Roads connecting across property joint with all three cities, county, and the tribe, a community basis, are being built. Not recently. In the last decade. Even though Mr. Turner is not in the room, I understand that the ongoing transportation planning organization has done wonderful work for years, technicians, not politicians, in a regional area with local governments. It will be a regional valley in a couple years.

The three councils sitting down, tribes, were invited, and always, what are issues that we have to deal with? What need do we have to get to and how do we get it done?

We have the Tri-City areas, Safeway area from FLAME propane, Reynolds Aluminum, Olson's Verde Valley. We don't look at the area Prescott Valley, Prescott, Chino Valley, it is not. Dewey today, Dewey worked with me as a customer. I go back to work in Chino Valley. This is one area where we don't differentiate between the three of them.

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A good portion my folks work in Prescott Valley and Prescott. A lot of folks moving in my area. We have large acreage, if did you start splitting things apart, it would now disenfranchise everything we'd do. Water, that's the biggest thing I've got, big fear, concern, right now is the work on this water issue out among both sides of the mountain right now.

If we don't do that, we'll be in court for many years to come and there has to be a Legislative solution. We'll have to have a Legislature sponsor a bill to solve the problem permanently for both sides of the problem.

If there are two legislators down there, a lot of money and lot of lawyers don't need to do. We can't afford do it.

Growth factors, 100 something percent. 60 percent Chino Valley. My market, not Chino Valley, Paulden is my district. I picked up the paper. This is the area of Chino Valley: Central Yavapai Rodeo. Tri-City, between now Prescott and Chino Valley.

The second one, Paulden. We are one community. Verde Valley is on our side on other issues. Chino Valley is afraid of Prescott. Paulden folks are afraid Paulden. Ash Fork folks don't like Ash Fork.

Go Verde Valley, say want get out of that?

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Phoenix, Arizona
No way.

Do that. Fine. End up doing that and you destroy the whole county, period. They are not forcing us to do issues. It's too easy to go. The court can't afford that any more. The growth factors are so fast, if we do that, we'll have a nightmare on our hands.

Please, whatever you do, hold the county together as much as you can so we solve the water once and for all for the whole area. I envision once and before one water issue, the Tri-City area AMA Verde Valley, this side with a separate elected board out of the court's hands, without this being one district for the next 10 years.

Forget it, will be not happen. In court, you fight for new representation, try to hire people, just because of drawing a line.

Three is the best bet. If we have to take one, we'll take that.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Main.

Next speaker, Ann Patrell, followed by Lanny Lambert.

Is Ms. Patrell here?

Mr. Lambert?

MRS. LAMBERT: Mrs., thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: It is wrong?
MRS. LAMBERT: Yes and no. Lanny Lambert, L A N N Y, L A M B E R T.

I would like to start out with the fact I don't envy you guys at all, the loss of sleep or job you have to do. Number two, I would love to walk up and tell you I have the cure, the perfect plan, because it would do me a lot of good, tonight I'd be hero and tomorrow the King of Arizona. I can't do it. But what I can do is speak from my heart.

I don't, haven't had enough time to know all the things you know. Maybe I'm not smart enough to know everything I should know about the problems we face. I know what is here. I will say one thing about Mr. Turner. He was wrong. We got glue.

I'm going to read this because people that know me know I wax poetic.

The greater Tri-City area is a family of communities. Like all families, each community wants its independence, its own style, and in many cases its bragging rights unfettered. Like all families, we have disagreements. We have a bit of competition. And we even have some misunderstandings. Beyond that is the truth of what family is.

Family is unity. To divide the greater Tri-City area is to turn a -- sorry about that, let me
try that again.

To divide the Tri-City area is to turn complicated accomplishments into unavoidable failures.

We have or are solving problems of transportation, communications, borders, open space, and water, and more. We challenge the redistricting according to this grid. It puts us at the mercy of those whose interests need and vision conflict with our own by the very nature of the geography and populations involved. There is no common ground.

The hard work that we've done. I'm going to do this. The hard work that we've done and the common interests we hold will be compromised beyond repair by those who have no concern for our individual communities beyond the numbers they can count and the influence they can discount.

In your goals are the words geographically compact and contiguous. There is little doubt that. We meet the criteria "to the extent practicable." More to the heart, common sense and justice of the matter.

Respect communities of interest. That respect is the essence of this family of communities. It is what we have come to learn. It is what we have been wise enough to practice. And it is what we are blessed enough to appreciate. I ask you, please, do not

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farm us out to foster families that don't really want
us. Please, try again.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Lambert.

The next speaker is Donald Gooder, if
Mr. Gooder is here.

Next speaker then is Arthur Marcome.

Mr. Marcome?

Okay.

We have a speaker David Summer, who
submitted a written comment, and we'll take that.

The next slip I have is Allison Scott.

Mike Bluff?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mike Bluff followed by
Terry Sapio.

MR. BLUFF: It paid to stick around.

B L U F F.

I'm from Verde Valley, Clarkdale. I want
to speak to that, not necessarily what is going on up in
Prescott. I agree with just about everything said so
far about Verde Valley and staying a part of Yavapai
County.

Sedona, I had lunch the Mayor of Sedona
today, talked to him about why they want to be aligned
with Flagstaff. What he said made lot of sense. They

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feel there's a community of interest, feel their
community of interest is with Flagstaff, that they shop
there, work there. It just makes a whole lot of sense
for them to be there.

Sedona has been part of the Verde Valley
and all the things we try to do with Verde Valley a long
time. The fact they'll be split off, might be split off
don't seem like a problem for us. We can still work
together.

The water issue is really our key request
for us in Verde Valley. I agree with what has been said
completely about us and Verde Valley being a part of
Prescott up here so we can solve that problem together.
Splitting us apart doesn't solve that problem for us.

You asked a question, said you can't solve
water problems. I appreciate that. You said you'll
hear things tomorrow night, gee, don's want to be part
of Prescott, and how do you split that baby. And you
asked Mrs. Burkhardt, I guess, about how to solve that
problem. My solution would be that you really need to
test why want to be part of Flagstaff, why other elected
officials feel they are part of Flagstaff. If you press
them, the answer is water.

Well, you can't solve that water problem.
I don't think there's a way to carve up

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Verde Valley and make folks happy.

You've done a good job keeping us together. Except Sedona, simply keeping on this side, not sending us up toward Flagstaff. Tomorrow night when hear all the folks from Verde Valley say they want to be part of the Flagstaff community of interest, ask questions about why they want that community of interest. I tell you, people in Verde Valley work here, shop over here. That's why they have a community of interest here.

Legislative map Number 3 is one fits the best. I think that's really -- I'll shut up.

CHAIRMAN LYN: Thank you, Mr. Bluff.

Appreciate it.

Terry Sapio and Al Bradshaw. I know Mr. Bradshaw is here.

MR. SAPIO: Sapio, S A P I O. I'm not a politician, not a businessman. I'm not a developer. I'm an airline pilot. Most importantly, I'm an interested member of this community, have been so for 14 years. And we've heard back and forth tonight discussions about competitiveness vs. community of interest. And as an airline pilot, I see what kind of daunting task you have here in Arizona.

When I fly over the State of Arizona at

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night, especially, you see where population is, especially. Flying over the state of Arizona at night, there's many thousands of miles of blackness. With this Congressional district, you almost need an airline pilot with their own airplane, it's so big.

One thing, also, I have noticed during the last 14 years of living here in Prescott, number one, the people that live in the area and communities in this area are fiercely independent. And you've heard some of that independence of people in the community going back and forth tonight.

At the same time, what I've seen as an airplane pilot flying over Arizona at night, and also people in this community would agree, that we are united in spite of our independence geographically and economically.

14 years ago, Prescott, Prescott Valley, and Chino Valley were three distinct clumps of light. You could barely make out the lights of Dewey, Humboldt, and Mayer. Now when I fly over the areas at night, Prescott, Prescott Valley, Chino, Mayer, Dewey, in fact Chino and Paulden has grown together. Prescott Valley and Dewey lights have grown together. In fact, now flying over Arizona at night, I can make out the entire Highway 69, Prescott all the way to the Interstate at
Cordes Junction. I never could do that 14 years ago.

In spite of that, that large growth in this area, this area has got a tremendous number of square miles of total blackness separating it from the valley in Phoenix, Maricopa County.

And the suggestions that Prescott should be part of this Congressional District A, which would be part of Maricopa County, it doesn't work. Whether politics are city politics, or county politics, or state politics, or federal politics, I'm sure you've heard the expression, all politics are local. And definitely, when it comes to a choice of competitiveness versus a community of interest, all politics are local. And you really have to consider the community of interest first.

For that reason, even though this Congressional District here, C, is gigantic and it's nice to have two rural Congressmen here in Arizona, I can see that at least for the Congressional District map, even with the Dragon's Head mentioned earlier tonight, there are communities of interest. And it's very important that you try to maintain the communities of interest. For that reason, Yavapai County has to be kept as intact as possible, and especially the Tri-City area, actually the Metropolitan service area now of Prescott, Prescott Valley, and Chino Valley.
The latest Census officially designated us as the metropolitan service area. USA Today pointed that out several years ago Prescott Valley was designated as a MSA service area, and the Census was making it official. On the Legislative District map, the Prescott area has to be reworked. The Tri-city area has to be reworked. In spite of our fierce independence as individuals and communities, we are united as a community of interest. Geographically and economically, we have to be together.

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

Mr. Bradshaw and then Mr. Martinez.

Mr. Bradshaw.

MR. BRADSHAW: B R A D S H A W.

I own Bradshaw Public Relations Company, and I'm speaking this evening as the President of the Prescott Economic Council.

The areas of the Legislative boundaries as they currently exist leave much to be desired when it comes to creating a cohesive district for representation. The Redistricting Commission had an opportunity to improve the situation. The Commission missed the opportunity, however, and the new proposed

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boundaries, if implemented, would only make things worse.

With that said, it's good to show up this evening, see you are continuing to work on other alternative plans. It seems the consensus plan Number 3, and I'd concur with that.

About four years ago we focused on a future program, developed a future development plan for Prescott. Most other rural communities have their own similar programs. In recent weeks the Prescott Economic Council held a day-long retreat to revise and update a plan for economic development. One message came through loud and clear by the end of day which was in order to be successful, we need to begin taking a more regional approach in many areas, such as available work force, job training opportunities, available land and housing, to mention just a few.

Also, the new Census told us that the Tri-City area now has a population large enough to consider establishment of a metropolitan planning organization.

As a result municipalities are having discussions about ways they can additionally join forces to work on specific projects.

During the current campaign for Mayor and

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City Council here in Prescott, the common theme has been
the need for greater regional cooperation. So it seems
clear the last thing we need are new Legislative
districts that would weaken the positive effects of our
region in which communities are trying harder to work
together. We do not need to have a region represented
by multiple legislative districts which could possibly
result in politicians competing for advancement of their
own areas at the expense of the region.

On behalf of the Prescott Economic
Council, I'd encourage everyone drawing new Legislative
boundaries to take advantage of the common interests
that exist in Yavapai County and especially here in the
Tri-City area.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Bradshaw.
Robert Martinez, and I know I'll foul this
up, Michael Beisch.

MR. MARTINEZ: Martinez, M A R T I N E Z.
I'm vice president of the Dewey-Humboldt
Community Organization.

I thank my kids tonight, it's past their
bedtime, for holding up the signs. These signs are for
you, the Commission, and points you brought across
tonight, put on website here, representing
Dewey-Humboldt.

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We're always overlooked. It's always Yavapai County, the Legislature. We're always overlooked. That concerns me.

The new redistricting lines for legislators definitely diminish our voice in state government.

I've heard a lot tonight about Prescott, how Prescott was the first capitol, a bunch of other stuff.

Let me tell you about the small community of Humboldt. Humboldt was a thriving city at one time in this area, economically held the most jobs in the area, at one time. It was home of the first movie theater in the State of Arizona and is home of the oldest Little League in the State of Arizona. And we're very proud of that.

One thing I'd like to make clear, and I think this is a nonpartisan issue, it's not about Republicans, not about Democrats, it's rural communities having a voice in state government.

The current lines you have up there, we didn't get to see maps, other ideas you had. One printed showed up and puts us with communities in the northern, northeastern Maricopa.

Now, I listened to Mayor Dan Main of

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Chino, how it so powerfully split them. Again, Dewey-Humboldt is so small, you had to stick us in two cities, urban cities, our Legislative voice.

There have been a lot of issues brought up tonight, water and everything else.

If you think we have anything in common with the cities of Sun City, Buckeye, Glendale, all those other big urban communities, I know one thing about redistricting, it's supposed to help rural communities get a bigger voice. I didn't see that happen at all.

I have been working in other communities down in Cordes Lakes, talking to some community leaders to find out how to help you change the districts.

One thing we're concerned about is --

I keep losing the line here.

One thing is losing our voice at a Legislative level. That's a big topic at that level.

We have been circulating petitions, will have petitions to the office before September 30th in the hopes of working with a new plan to come up with.

One thing we're very interested in is staying with the Tri-City area, even though Tri-City barely mentions Dewey-Humboldt, we're the corridor.

Most people work in Prescott Valley or Prescott and
We have the same interests.
We'd ask you guys again, not only what you
guys had on the screen, what my boys are holding up.
What do we have in common with the urban
communities of Maricopa?
I think that's pretty much all I have to
say.

One thing I would like to comment on.
There's been a lot of talk about one legislator being
better than three and having took out of the hands of 90
folks in State Legislature and put in the five we have,
are we better off. I'd ask you consider that.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Martinez.

Mr. Elder.

COMMISSIONER ELDER: Is Cordes Lakes the
same as Cordes Junction?

MR. MARTINEZ: That's spring valley.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: You didn't have an
opportunity to see the alternatives presented. One of
the alternatives seems to be relatively popular, the
Tri-City alternative, essentially, with the exception of
Sedona, which rejoined most of Yavapai County within the
same Legislative District. It does use some of rural
Western Maricopa County to add additional small amounts
population, nothing significant in the Maricopa area.

Given that description, is that something you would support?

MR. MARTINEZ: Probably.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: As we move forward with that, that alternative becomes part of the website, other material we put forth, I'd ask you take the opportunity to review that and have a reaction to that.

MR. MARTINEZ: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'd ask one thing, provide us citizen input, Pete.

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The sooner we get that, we're hoping to have citizen input shortly after that, and we're examining alternatives, talking about moving lines. The earlier we get it, the better to integrate into the process.

MR. MARTINEZ: I took a form letter I had in the packages, received a couple days ago, and took it upon myself to make a couple hundred of those, fax them in rather than mail them in, and visit the website. We'll do it online, fill out the form. We also read something put out on website to contact legislators, let them know how we feel about it. We gave out Henry Camarot's e-mail address all over the community as well.

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CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you for being here and bringing your family. I know it's past your bedtime. This is a very important step, and we appreciate you being involved.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you.

I need notes for the boys to excuse them.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Official excuses from school. Not sure they'd do any good. Better get some rest.

Thank you, gentlemen, all of you.

The next speaker, Michael Beisch, followed by Jim Buchanan.

MR. BEISCH: Esteemed Commissioners, ladies, I'm Mike Beisch, B E I S C H, a resident of Prescott. I lived in Arizona since 1966. This is a change of pace.

Tim Wakefield, premier knucklefielder for the Boston Redsocks, someone once asked how he pitches. "I throw in the general direction of the plate."

I think there's a knuckleball present here this evening.

I'm a former employee of the Salt River Project, collection counting division. James Brassfield, I remember they gave us a very sophisticated tour of the Salt River system, Horseshoe Dam, Apache,
Lake Roosevelt, and it's probably one of most sophisticated water reclamation districts in the world.
Without the Salt River Project, Phoenix would not be possible.

What I'm leading up to, the gentleman that spoke right before the break, and there's been several other people that touched on this, the issue here, really, is water. I remember, this is something I've never forgotten, Mr. Brassfield, in the late 1950s, Arizona had a draught. I'd say 1957, 1958, the SRP in its system, which included Apache, and the whole, all the wells being pumped into the SRP canals, and so on, they have 48 hours of domestic drinking water in the system. Water is the issue.

What you do with this redistricting will first affect the distribution of water.

Now, in the Tri-City area, you could not have the Tri-City area without the Chino Valley aquifer. If you split up the Tri-City area, the City of Prescott, the City of Prescott Valley, City of Chino Valley, possibly Dewey, all the cities will lose Legislative control of the Chino Valley aquifer. This was a principle repeated over and over again at Salt River Project: The water belongs to the land.

Now, the Verde Valley would be a unifying

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principle. The Chino Valley aquifer would be another unifying principle insofar as how these districts are drawn up.

I know Flagstaff depends a lot upon Lake Mary and that well.

What I'm leading up to is I think if, primarily, the Tri-City area is split up, I think it will all but destroy Yavapai County. I think it will tear it up, and probably result in expensive lawsuits, because some of these communities will be forced to -- they will be forced -- the SRP used the Sanaros (phonetic) and ditch riders, in the early days of the Arizona territory, and a little after the Arizona territory, Out Riders armed with thirty-thirties for guarding Arizona canals. And at times in the state, the water situation has been pretty grim.

If you don't think -- well, about a year ago I worked for a well driller, Jay Bigalow, in the Prescott area. Wells in Chino Valley were going dry, there were fording park water problems, Diamond Valley Indian water problems. They are on again, off again. I've lived in many cities in Arizona, and believe me, the Sonoran Desert exacts a toll on our water. An engineer could probably figure this out, but out there, the Central Arizona Project, all those canals are
Can you imagine how much water is evaporating going through Nevada into Arizona, how much water is just evaporating by the time it gets to Tucson or to Phoenix and --

The issue is water. And if these states, these cities --

Oh, one other point I wanted to make. I was talking to an engineer here one time, and the pull on water supply in the Prescott area is especially heavy around 4th of July. And this individual said to me, these are not things published in the newspapers. This individual said to me that there was one 4th of July when the Prescott water system was down to 100,000 gallons. And that's getting pretty low. And the issue will always be water and the manner in which water is handled.

You are seeing more and more golf courses going into the state. Golf courses take an enormous amount of water.

Well, to wrap up my comments, I think if the Tri-City area is divided up, you are going to see -- you are going to see a tremendous amount of pressure put on this area to get the necessary water. And that Chino Valley aquifer, that's the unifying principle of this area. And this area has to have that Chino Valley.
Well, that's just about what I came to say.

One other thing. I've been looking at this map, and there's no Prescott Valley on this map. I guess somebody made a mistake.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Beisch.
The next speaker is Jim Buchanan and following Mr. Buchanan is Lydia Chapman.

Mr. Buchanan.

MR. BUCHANAN: Jim Buchanan,

I want to thank you all for your service to us and the opportunity to speak to you.

I'm a 55-year resident of this area, and I guess I could say my life has been substantially dedicated to community service in many, many ways.

Nine years I spent on the Yavapai County Planning and Zoning Commission as a Zoning Commissioner, and I chaired that Commission for two years. In that I had a great deal of experience dealing with water, growth, transportation, zoning, building codes, and all of the other issues that relate to Yavapai County.

We are a very cohesive and united county in many, many ways, and in many ways, as has been
expressed here tonight, all those areas are very unique
and different and have their own identities and deserve
their own respect. But the unity is very, very
critical. And of the options that you've presented to
us here tonight, option three is certainly the best of
the options that I've seen. And I hope that you will
reconsider the draft proposal.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Buchanan.

Next speaker, Lydia Chapman, followed by
the last slip I have at the present time, James
Crockett.

MS. CHAPMAN: LYDIA, CHAPMAN.

I'm also from Humboldt, which I didn't
notice on the maps. All my friends say "Where the hell
is Humboldt?" If you hadn't heard it tonight, you'd
have said: "Where the hell is Humboldt?"

We're unique in our culture. We're
hillbillies, hicks, mountain people. That's okay. We
have wells, most of us, and septic tanks. We're very
concerned about water. It isn't just us, though, it's
people in Dewey, people in Blue Hills, people in Cherry,
on Orme, Spring Valley, and people in Cordes.

When people talk about the Tri-Cities, we
don't feel very represented. The AMA ends in Humboldt.
It's very important to us to be part of the AMA. We depend on Prescott, Prescott Valley, and Chino for jobs, for our shopping, but we don't want to be forgotten. We don't feel that we would be represented by being in the North Phoenix area. We don't have interests in common with Sun City. We don't think someone would protect our water, our land, if they are involved with a municipality so far from us.

I think Marty pretty much, well, very eloquently, represented our needs. I just wanted to add that, to remember us.

There's a lot of people that can't be here because they live so far, maybe Crown King people, Bumblebee people. We're out there. We are there.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Chapman, were you able to see the alternatives earlier in the evening?

MS. CHAPMAN: I haven't had time to study the maps. I feel like the other people, getting all the data, the information is really new to me. But what can I answer for you?

CHAIRMAN LYNN: If you are not comfortable evening, I'd ask the same question would ask of Mr. Martinez, if you would look at the alternatives as they make their way to the website, give you the benefit

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of thinking, either through e-mail.

MS. CHAPMAN: We'll do the forms. Come to
the meeting on Tuesday. I'll urge people, plus myself,
to get those in.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: The last speaker slip I
have, James Crockett.

Are there others that wish to submit a
speaker slip?

Mr. Crockett.

MR. CROCKETT: You guys have seen a lot
beautiful country in Arizona.

I'll take a minute, I guess, to comment on
the remarks made earlier today, I guess, about, I guess,
the numbers in Yavapai County, whether it be the numbers
of voters registered, particular parties, or not.

I want to suggest maybe I represent a
bigger minority tonight, if you look around at the
demographics, I'm going to assume I'm by far the
youngest that stood up here tonight. I'm also going to
tell you I'm a registered Republican, and Mr. Camarot
here tonight is in office probably because I feel I was
an informed voter. I went to polls and voted for him.

I'm a little offended, I guess, that
people would suggest we're not informed voters in
Yavapai County. We take those matters very seriously.

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When the right candidates are there, they're put into office.

I have a two-year-old daughter and eight-year old daughter. I've lived in Prescott 25 years, I guess longer than a lot of people in here. I want to say 25 years. Money is not easy to come by, money is not as easy as in the valley. People that move here move here for one reason, because they enjoy the area and the people.

I don't believe we need to try to redistrict the area in order to meet certain voter numbers. But rather, the people that move here, if we vote a particular way, it's because we believe in a particular way of life. That's why we come together. That's why we're all big together, Prescott Valley, Prescott, Chino Valley, friends from Humboldt, we want to stay together.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Crockett.

Are there other members of the public that wish to be heard at this time?

If not the Commission has other business.

I suggest a five-minute break, quick break, to allow others wishing to doing do so, others that need to go to do so. We'll take up the rest of the business up following the break.
I want to thank you all for coming, those that stayed. Thank you for staying for the entire presentation. We really do appreciate it. I know I speak for all the Commissioners. We knew it would be a lively discussion, but it was very civil, and more than anything else, helpful, and the comments are appreciated. They will be duly considered.

I think you can see from some of the work already shown this evening we are certainly interested in considering a number of alternatives.

Thank you very much for coming.

(Whereupon, a short recess is taken from 11:05 p.m. until approximately 11:11 p.m.)

(The following is a written submission from the Humboldt Unified School District dated September 4, to all the Commissioners:

"We, the Governing Board of Education for the Humboldt Unified School District, vigorously oppose the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission's current approach to redistricting the Arizona Legislative Districts. We respectfully request that the Legislative District boundary lines be redrawn to preserve a significant "community of interest," the Tri-City area of Western Yavapai County, which entails Prescott Valley, Prescott, and Chino Valley. The

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current redistricting configuration would locate all of
Prescott and part of Chino Valley in one Legislative
District; part of Chino Valley and part of Prescott
Valley in a second Legislative District; and part of
Prescott Valley in yet a third Legislative District. We
believe this arbitrary separation of our Tri-City area
would be disruptive and extremely detrimental to our
future success. In addition, these current boundary
lines flout two of the Commission's stated goals:
Paragraph D: District boundaries shall respect
communities of interest to the extent practicable;
paragraph E: To the extent practicable, district lines
shall use visible geographic features, city, town, and
county boundaries and undivided Census tracts.
"The Tri-City area is interconnected and
interdependent on numerous essential levels that need to
be respected by Legislative boundaries, including the
following:
"The Tri-City area creates a triangular
formation that is located within a fiscal corridor
fringed on the northeast by Kaibab National Forest and
on the southeast by Prescott National Forest.
"Within it's 20-mile radius, more than
110,000 persons live in the Tri-City area.
"Yavapai College has a campus center in

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each Tri-City community.

"Yavapai Regional Medical Center serves the Tri-City area through a full service, not-for-profit hospital located in Prescott and another one planned to open in Prescott Valley in 2006; there are also branch medical facilities located in each Tri-City community.

"The local governments in the Tri-City area work closely together on cooperative projects covering issues such as transportation, water (through the Prescott Active Management Area), and resource sharing (e.g. public safety dispatch, transit vouchers, animal control, library materials).

"The school districts in the Tri-City area also closely together to enhance their services, and they present themselves collectively in their advertising as Tri-City schools.

Based on this evidence of the close relationships among the Tri-City communities, we respectfully reiterate our request that the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission redraw the Legislative boundary lines to recognize and support the collaborative efforts and distinctions of the combined region of Prescott Valley, Prescott, and Chino Valley.

Sincerely, Craig Sorenson,

S O R E N S O N, board president, Belinda Wofford,

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WOFFORD, board member, and Barbara Jernigan, JERNIGAN, vice president, and Ladawn, LADAWN, Dalton, DALTON, board member."

(Whereupon, the public outreach portion of the meeting concluded at 11:05 p.m. The Public Hearing began at 11:11 p.m. and is contained in Volume Two.)

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Phoenix, Arizona
STATE OF ARIZONA   
) ss.
COUNTY OF MARICOPA 

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 156
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 21st day

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

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