October 9, 2011
1:10 p.m.

Location
Sheraton Phoenix Airport Hotel
1600 South 52nd Street
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Attending
Colleen C. Mathis, Chair
Jose M. Herrera, Vice Chair
Scott Day Freeman, Vice Chair
Linda C. McNulty, Commissioner

Kristina Gomez, Deputy Executive Director
Eric Shenefield, Information Technology Specialist
Mary O'Grady, Counsel, Osborn Maledon
Joe Kanefield, Counsel, Ballard Spahr

PREPARED BY:
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Certified Reporter
CR No. 50637
CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Good afternoon.

This meeting of the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission will now come to order.

Today is Sunday, October 9th, and the time is 1:10 p.m.

Let's begin with the Pledge of Allegiance.

(Pledge of Allegiance was recited.)

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Let's begin with roll call.

Vice Chair Freeman.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Here.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Vice Chair Herrera.

VICE CHAIR HERRERA: Here.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Commissioner McNulty.

COMMISSIONER McNULTY: Here.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Commissioner Stertz.

We have a quorum.

Other folks around the room today include our legal counsel, Joe Kanefield and Mary O'Grady, our mapping consultant, Willie Desmond.
We have a court reporter, Michelle, taking an accurate transcript of today's proceedings.

Eric is helping us out as chief technology officer.

Our deputy executive director, Kristina Gomez is in the room, too.

So with that, we'll go to item 2 on the agenda, review, discussion, and direction to mapping consultant regarding the development of legislative districts draft map based on constitutional criteria.

And if you were with us yesterday, you know that that's what we spent all day pretty much yesterday doing, other than public comment and probably expect the same thing today. But we made great progress and maybe Mr. Desmond can bring up what our latest map looks like.

WILLIE DESMOND: Here is the most recent map where we left yesterday. So I guess -- do you want me to just go through the whole map so we can kind of have a refresher?

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Yeah, go ahead and do a recap, if you would.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.
Just one second. I want to make sure people watching at home can see it.

Are you able to see me?

ERIC SHENEFIELD: Not yet.

Your network cable is in, right?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yes.

It looks like we're having the same problem we did yesterday.

ERIC SHENEFIELD: You might have to reboot.

WILLIE DESMOND: I apologize.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: We appreciate your patience while we reboot the computer so that folks online can follow along, too.

WILLIE DESMOND: In the meantime, I do have some reports for the Commission.

So here is the splits report on the thing I said I would work on yesterday. I only have three.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: We can share.

WILLIE DESMOND: The rest are printing, so I'll have them in just a second.

And you also have the data table for the racial breakdown.

Again, there are districts that aren't
completed yet, so be cognizant of that. If they
look a little funny, chances are they are the ones
that we haven't touched yet, but it should give you
a rough idea of where we are.

As my computer continues to shut down.

Also the data table that we've been
providing that gives you the racial compositions of
the different districts. Added to that,
Commissioner Freeman had requested putting all of
the competitiveness measures in one place to avoid
some confusion.

Just so you know, you'll see on the
second page that compactness is one set of columns.
The old competitiveness measure is there, which is
actually index 1. It also has index 2, index 3,
registration percentages, the registration two-way
percentages, and then 2010 mine inspector race for
all of the districts that we have drawn. And also
the districts that are yet to be drawn.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: When you say "index
1," is that referring to the competitiveness
section --

WILLIE DESMOND: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: -- that first
appears?
WILLIE DESMOND: Yes.

VICE CHAIR HERRERA: Madame Chair.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Mr. Herrera.

VICE CHAIR HERRERA: Now, is the competitiveness the index 1, is that the one that gives the 2010 more weight than 2008?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah, that's the one that gives every race an equal share of it. So the fact that there's more races in 2010 would indicate that a larger percentage of it comes from 2010 races.

Does that make sense?

VICE CHAIR HERRERA: Actually I saw the explanation down at the bottom. Thank you.

WILLIE DESMOND: And these files aren't available on the website yet because it's a Sunday and the web team isn't working today. So we'll have it up first thing tomorrow.

Am I on the TriCaster now?

ERIC SHENEFIELD: Yes.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. All right. So going back -- and we will start in Southern Arizona.

The first process along this was to adopt the gridline changes that came from both option 1 and 2 to the various majority-minority districts.
If this opens up I'll show you.

All right. So starting in Southern Arizona, the Commission adopted Districts 2, 3, and 4, District 2 being primarily Santa Cruz County going up into Tucson and some small border communities down in Cochise County.

District 3 is a Central Tucson district.

And then District 4, which runs through the Tohono O'odham Reservation lands in Pima County through Yuma and incorporated the southern part of the town of Yuma and going up a little bit into Maricopa County here in -- near Goodyear.

Then yesterday, maybe two days ago, some other districts were adopted, Districts 9 and 10 were taken and -- created District 10. It comprises parts of Tucson and Tanque Verde.

District 9 has parts of Tucson and Casas Adobes and Catalina Foothills.

Following that, District 8 and 11 were created. District 8 has -- in Pima County, Oro Valley, Catalina, and then in Pinal County Saddlebrooke and goes north and takes in most of the eastern side of Pinal County.

It was adjusted yesterday to take in the communities of Coolidge and Florence entirely and
also has the San Tan Valley and goes up to the Maricopa County line.

District 11 has Marana, Picture Rocks, Avra Valley and goes up into Pinal County, including the communities of Eloy and Casa Grande and also contains the Gila River Reservation and Ak-Chin Reservation and Maricopa. It does go up into Maricopa County but only in the areas that the Gila River Reservation hits.

Continuing just kind of north, and what we did last yesterday was create districts in Southeast Maricopa County.

District 16 includes the eastern portion of Mesa, Apache Junction, and Gold Canyon.

District 12 has the majority of Gilbert along with Queen Creek.

District 17 is a large chunk of Chandler along with Sun Lakes.

District 18 is the Ahwatukee area of Phoenix along with the southern half of Tempe and then that remaining portion of Chandler.

District 25 is solely comprised of Mesa.

District 26 is the northern half of Tempe along with the most eastern portion -- most western portion of Mesa. And it is also one of our possible
coalition districts with a non-Hispanic white percentage of, I believe, 55.35.

Continuing along, going up we have District 24 right here, which includes the Fort McDowell and Salt River Reservations, portions of Scottsdale that are below Osborn Road, I believe, and then also some of Central Phoenix. This is another one of our coalition districts. It's a non-Hispanic white percentage of 53.83.

Continuing along with our voting rights' districts, we have District 27 with a non-Hispanic white percentage of 23.46. It has 53.71 percent Hispanic and I believe around 14.4 percent African-American.

District 19 is another voting rights' district along with District 29 and 30, which 19 includes the northern part of Avondale, all of Tolleson, parts of Phoenix. District 29 and District 30 are combinations of Phoenix and the southern portion of Glendale.

Continuing --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I think 19 got all of Avondale.

WILLIE DESMOND: Oh, excuse me, yes, 19 did include all of Avondale. Yes, but we did --
there is no split of Avondale.

Continuing in Maricopa, I guess working north a little bit, we have District 28, which includes Paradise Valley and the Arcadia section of Phoenix.

District 23, which includes everything in Scottsdale except for the southern portion, which is in the voting rights' district, Fountain Hills, Rio Verde, and then the noninhabited -- or very sparsely inhabited unincorporated lands of Northeast Maricopa County.

District 15 goes directly north from District 28. It includes Cave Creek and Carefree. The rest of it is comprised of Phoenix.

District 22 has the northern portion of Peoria, northwest portion of Phoenix, New River, and Anthem. It goes up to the county line, except for where it dips into Yavapai County just slightly so as to avoid a split with Peoria.

District 21 includes the southern portion of Peoria along with Sun City, El Mirage, and Youngstown (sic).

District 20, to its immediate east, is the northern portion of Glendale along with a portion of Phoenix.
I believe I've covered all of the Maricopa districts that we've touched.

We still need to figure out District 13, District 14, District 5. There's a large unincorporated area comprising the northern half of Yuma and all of La Paz County, and District 6, which is in various remnants kind of in Yavapai and parts of Coconino County.

The one other district we have created is the -- District 7, which includes the Hopi and Navajo Reservation lands, the Pai tribes in the Salt River -- Salt River and San Carlos at White Mountain Apache and all of Greenlee County.

And that's pretty much the state of where we are.

So I believe we have completed -- or have placeholder districts for 26 of the 30 races and that's it.

If you want, I could also go through and give you some of the districts that have some of the greatest population imbalances or any of those types of things.
from you yesterday because I noticed some big -- we got some big population challenges.

By my count, we have about 40 percent of a district left over, which is about 85,000 people, which is a big chunk of changes. And it also looked like District 28 was underpopulated by about 11 percent.

I don't know how we -- please nod yes or no if you're confirming that, because I thought we had -- I was surprised when I saw that last night.

And I think that was a big noncontinuous chunk of 20 that I think we forgot about on the west side of El Mirage, which was, like, 15,000 people, which is not an insignificant number of folks.

So we need to -- and I looked at this through the night and we need to sort of put about -- I was able to put about 69,000 more people into the Phoenix area which reduces that imbalance and maybe down to a manageable amount over the final districts.

Those will still be overpopulated, but if we did that evenly, we might be at least within striking distance of a 30-district map to look at.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah. And I am seeing that population imbalance in 28. I don't remember
that being there yesterday.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Neither did I.

WILLIE DESMOND: That is very troubling.

So yes, 28, is very underpopulated, so is
District 6, District -- it says District --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: District 6 was not
constructed.

District 1 I think was either -- this
doesn't matter, but it was overpopulated or
underpopulated by -- I think it was underpopulated
by 2 percent, and that was something that doesn't
affect the rest of the map because we could trim
that down, I think, later. It's only going to
borrow population from another Southern Arizona
district, and that wouldn't change anything.

Putting more people in the Phoenix metro
area is --

WILLIE DESMOND: I'm seeing where
District 20 is very underpopulated also, and I don't
remember that being the case yesterday either.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Right.

COMMISSIONER McNULTY: Madame Chair.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Ms. McNulty.

COMMISSIONER McNULTY: I did sort of the
same analysis that Mr. Freeman did last night and
came out in the same place.

I looked at the districts in terms of areas of the state, looked at the majority-minority districts in Phoenix as a group, those six in Central Phoenix, 27, 19 -- 27, which is South Phoenix; 19, which is Avondale/west Phoenix; 29, which is both Glendale and Maryvale; and 30, which is the Central Phoenix, west of 19th Avenue; 24 was Scottsdale, Fountain Hills, the Central Phoenix area; and the Tempe/West Mesa, District 26. And the population deviation of that group together is less than 1 percent.

Then looking at the Southern Arizona, the six districts down there in Cochise County area and also to Tucson -- Southwest Tucson/Yuma, the Catalina Foothills and Central Tucson area, the population deviation of those as a group is less than .5 percent.

Then the East Valley that Mr. Freeman worked on yesterday, Ahwatukee -- I guess we both did, Ahwatukee, Chandler; the Gilbert/Queen Creek district, which is 12; East Mesa, which is 25; Apache Junction, Gold Canyon, which is 16; and East Pinal, which is 8.

The deviation of those as a group is
.56 percent.

Then taking the two Pinal County districts together, the deviation there is 1.37 percent, which brings us to North Phoenix and the West Valley. And those six districts, South Peoria, El Mirage, and Sun City, 21; Glendale and Phoenix, which is 20; Cave Creek, Carefree, and Northeast Phoenix, which is 15; Paradise Valley, Arcadia in Phoenix, which is 28; North Peoria, North Phoenix, Anthem, and New River, which is 22; and then Scottsdale -- this is the Scottsdale and Fountain Hills district that I spoke of earlier.

The total population deviation there is about minus 62,316, which is about exactly where Mr. Freeman came out, I think. And that's just under 5 percent.

So what that told me that was if we can move some population, as Mr. Freeman just said -- it sounds like he's done it, which is great, from the West Valley into the north and west portions of Phoenix and then kind of move over in to balance the populations out in 20 and 28, we should be in pretty good shape to balance out our last four districts.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: And, Madame Chair.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Mr. Freeman.
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: What I looked at -- maybe just zoom in a little bit and focus over in the West Valley -- is the -- maybe come out a little bit more. Zoom out. Yeah, a little more.

Okay. The part of Surprise -- Surprise gets split. The part that is now in 14, grid 14 which grabs -- that was about 36,000 people. Sun City West was about 25,000 people. Wickenburg was another 6,000. You add all of that up, that's about 67,000.

I mean, there's some basis to think that it might good if we leave that population included in the West Valley area and that 67,000 is going to cut down significantly on that out of balance. It might put us back into striking distance.

So looking at -- that was my goal, but I started over here at 28, which was -- and worked my way to the northwest sort of trying to fix those districts population-wise so that ultimately I ended up with a district that included Wickenburg, this part of Surprise, Sun City West, Peoria -- or north Peoria and north part of Phoenix here as a district. So that brought all of the population in that was the end result.

I didn't look at the rest of the map
because I needed a few hours of sleep. I'm happy to try to walk through --

    WILLIE DESMOND: That seems like the most logical and the easiest way to do it, simplest way, certainly.

I do think everyone was pretty happy with how District 21 shaped up, including Sun City with parts of Peoria around it. So it makes sense to leave that kind where it is. You have 22, leaving those areas next to it.

    VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: 21 had to change a little bit, but Sun City is kept in whole, El Mirage, the parts of Peoria to its east are still with it, but that part of Glendale that we had put in 20 got shifted into the Sun City district, which is 21. Then likewise, 20 then had to shift a little bit to the east as well.

    I mean, I can walk through it, I could put the layer on your drive and we could look at whatever we think is easiest.

    WILLIE DESMOND: I think either of those options sound good. I mean, if you wanted to start with just having District 28 and District 20 taking population from 22 and 15 or --

    VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, I started with
28, right. That needs to add 11 percent.

WILLIE DESMOND: So should we just start there? Is that something you would rather describe to me or would you rather me put your line up?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: It would be good if we walk through it so that we understand what we're doing.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: That's fine.

So going to District 28, I assume it grows to the north?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah. Let's see I focused on this area right here and grabbed population down -- I added a chunk of population over here that in -- the line ended up being 7th Street, which I think is this vertical line here.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So that is 7th Street.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So then I to go to Greenway.

WILLIE DESMOND: So that adds 20,000 -- 20,298 people to District 28. Is that what you were -- did you bring up this other border a little bit? That looks like it would make it right about the right number. If you took --
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Is that Greenway that you went up to?

WILLIE DESMOND: This is Greenway, I believe, to the north here.

Yeah, that's Greenway. And then if you -- to the west of the 7th Street, if you brought that up to Thunderbird, that looks like that gets you the 23,000 you need.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Can you pull out?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So this is 7th Street here?

WILLIE DESMOND: 7th Street is this line right here.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: So it goes -- this corner in kind of the middle upper left of -- this is 7th and Greenway. So you get the bulk of the population from this portion on the -- on the -- right-hand side and then you take an additional about 3,000 by raising this border up to Thunderbird. I'm not sure -- I can tell you where it was before.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I had this going
into a new --

WILLIE DESMOND: I see.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: -- another district.

I think Greenway actually -- it's not an east/west exactly road in here.

WILLIE DESMOND: Let me take a look and make sure.

I see what you're saying.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So you got a chunk there following Greenway.

WILLIE DESMOND: So does it go a little bit above Greenway when it gets to 7th or did you go down to the block level?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: No, I think I followed Greenway right to 7th Street.

WILLIE DESMOND: So that's about 23,0700 people.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So that balances it out?

WILLIE DESMOND: That balances, yes in this middle portion what follows Greenway. I believe that the bottom -- the top right-hand side also does.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: What's this little spur here? Because I think Greenway goes right
through there.

JAY CABOU: Yeah, I mean, I could have it grab this little area, it's just I have to go down to the census-block level. That's fine.

So now with that, it's about 4,615.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Is there anyway you could shave that off?

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. I'll accept the change and then I'll give it back.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Sure.

WILLIE DESMOND: So I kind of shaved it. So that will move 276 people. And now District 28 is ideally populated at close to the other population at 213,915. It's 848 people overpopulated, or roughly .4 percent.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. So then next is 20, which -- what's the population deviation of 20 right now?

WILLIE DESMOND: 20 is currently -- let me just check one thing.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I can show you right where that area is. It has a little -- that square right there is 20.

WILLIE DESMOND: So I'll remove everything from 20 that's all the noncontiguous
areas so we have a better idea.

Okay. All of the noncontiguous areas of 20 have been removed, and District 20 is underpopulated by 48,140.

COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: All right. Could you just pan out over 20?

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. So basically left the southern border of 20 the same, but basically when you just think about it conceptually being a district weighted to the west, I weighted it to the east and had it follow more the I-17 corridor. So this border remains the same except I cut it at 59th Avenue going north. And what's getting cut out is going to go into the new 21, which is going to get a little reshaved as well.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: So you moved it west; is that right? You moved that line west from 51st to 59th?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Did I misread it?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: No, I think you read it right. I think it's at 51st Avenue now and one block west is 59th.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Right now I have the
west boundary of 20 at 67th Avenue. So now it's at 59th.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: So a portion of Glendale goes into District 21.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah.

WILLIE DESMOND: Going all the way up or --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Just give me a second.

Going up to Shaw Butte Drive --

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: -- then it jogs -- the line heads east to 51st Avenue.

WILLIE DESMOND: Do you know exactly how -- so maybe I should take step back.

Which way would you recommend going through this? Would you recommend building 20 up right now or taking portions of it out to give to District 21?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Maybe makes sense to build 20.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So 20 goes north in another direction.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Maybe just take what
you got there and give it to 21 for now.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Makes it easier to follow the east boundary of 20. Would that make it easier?

The southeast corner of 20 is going to be Dunlap and 19th Avenue --

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: -- which I think it is right there.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah, yes.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. 19th Avenue goes north, the line goes north to the edge of that mountain, which is --

WILLIE DESMOND: Just below Sweetwater?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Just north of Cactus. The tract sort of follows that preserve line.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. I see.

So --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Right there.

So that -- so this is going to now be 20. So 15 is going -- 15 got modified to -- that's the problem in balancing them out all. They all got changed, so it's kind of hard to walk through it.
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So you follow that over to, looks like 6th street.

WILLIE DESMOND: Probably 7th Street because that's where the --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Oh, yeah, 7th Street.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. That's good.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. We got that. Okay. You follow 7th Street to Bell.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Then the line heads west on Bell to 7th Avenue.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Takes 7th Avenue north to the 101.

WILLIE DESMOND: All right.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Follow the 101 west to 19th Avenue.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: North on 19th Avenue to Deer Valley. And some these jogs are a product of population balancing iterations.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. You take Deer
Valley Road to the 17.

WILLIE DESMOND: All right.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Then you follow 17 all the way up to I think it's the CAP canal or some canal. I'm not sure. I think it's the CAP. Right there.

WILLIE DESMOND: It's that one right here?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: It's that feature.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Then you follow the canal down to -- this will be difficult to describe, but it might be 49th Avenue, but I doubt it.

Can you put the census-tract layer up? It might be this one right here. I think it's 49th Avenue.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: But don't go too far down.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: You'll run into West Villa Linda.

WILLIE DESMOND: All right.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Do you see it?
WILLIE DESMOND: Actually, no.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Because there's a little carve out I had to take for it to --

WILLIE DESMOND: So is it -- what's the name of the road?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Villa Linda.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. I think I see that.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Then you jog east to 43rd Avenue, then it's south again. Then jog back west to 51st Avenue.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. I think I've got the bulk of that. There might be a little snippet there, but I'll fill the rest of this in.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, let's see how it looks.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. That works except District 20 is now overpopulated. It still has a large portion of Glendale.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: How overpopulated?

WILLIE DESMOND: 72,000 people.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Just give me a second here.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. It's really
hard for me to see, given the color of Glendale
where this line comes down.

    WILLIE DESMOND: Let me change the color
of Glendale.

    VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Well, there's
the problem. This line here -- let's see. Let's go
back up here.

    WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

    VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I know that looks
great on the record when you say "go here."

    All right. So what road is this right
here that you followed?

    WILLIE DESMOND: I believe that right
there is 47th Avenue.

    VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. That should
be 51st. I came down on 51st --

    WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

    VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: -- and took 51st
south all the way down to Cactus.

    WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. Let me -- so that
changes -- District 21 picks up a little more
population, which we can give some back to 20. So
it follows kind of the border of Glendale --

    VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Right down to
Cactus.
WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So this is going to go into the new 21.

WILLIE DESMOND: So that means that District 20 is now 8,000 people overpopulated.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. And then at Cactus it jogs over and what street is this down here? I think that's the old border.

WILLIE DESMOND: So at Cactus it jogs over I think to about 59th.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: 59th.

So what --

WILLIE DESMOND: 20 is overpopulated by 8,026 people.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, that's pretty close. That difference might be explained by we didn't exactly pick every tract that I had picked, but --

WILLIE DESMOND: Would you like to give just a little more to 21 or something or 15? If you want to try to get that a little closer now or we could do it later or just accept it. 3.77 percent deviation.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Can you pan north just a tad?
WILLIE DESMOND: Uh-huh.
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Where is Villa Linda here?
WILLIE DESMOND: Maybe that's it.
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: There was a little carve out there.
WILLIE DESMOND: So is that the -- is that a north/south or east/west?
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: It's an east/west.
Oh, wait it's either Happy Valley Road or Villa Linda.
COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I think one turns into the other.
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah, that's exactly -- one turns into the other, it looks like at 43rd Avenue.
WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. It's Happy Valley right here.
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Sorry about that.
WILLIE DESMOND: So this portion --
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah, once it hits Happy Valley, there's a little jog to the east to 42nd.
WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. Then how far does it go down to 42nd?
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Then it goes down 42nd to Pinnacle Peak Road, then it jogs back to the west to the Glendale line. See if that helps.

WILLIE DESMOND: And that goes into District 22?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, it's going to end up in -- yeah, goes into 22, that far northwest valley district.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So now the north district looks like -- north boundary then in District 20 looks like that. District 20 is overpopulated by 5,583 people, which is 2.2 percent.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Let's call that good for now.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So now we have to pay attention to District 15, District 22 need to both make up some population. District 15 is shy 54,921 people. District 22 is 102,000 people shy.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Well, the west boundary of 15 now can move over to this line, I-17.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: And I got it up to just grab Anthem. It does split New River but it puts Anthem and Cave Creek and Carefree together. I
think it's pretty lightly populated up here.

So, yeah, let's do that.

Add up to Anthem. There's a little carve
out down here that follows this tract line here up
to the border there. I think that will get us
pretty close.

WILLIE DESMOND: Does it include the rest
of Phoenix?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: No. No. No.

Follows I-17.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. I'll accept that
and then I'll remove the chunk that goes across
I-17.

That adds about 52,000 people.

I have to close this for one second. It
won't let me move that census block.

Okay. District 15 is now populated at
211,000. A deviation of 2,053, or .96 under.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Maybe grab these
tracts.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: All of it.

WILLIE DESMOND: That adds about 4,000,
so that would put it a little over. If you do that,
that adds about 6,000. So it would be overpopulated
by 4500 people. Is that what you --

Should I accept that?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: What percent over?

WILLIE DESMOND: That would put us at

2.12 percent over.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. So now maybe
let's go back down to the Sun City, District 21, and
fix that.

Okay. So what population deviation does
21 have?

WILLIE DESMOND: 21 is 82,000 people
overpopulated. Almost 83,000.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. So I cut it
off at the top here, right at the line that divides
the north boundary of Sun City.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: And then take these
two out and this one out, these blocks as well. So
it stair-steps down, follows the Sun City boundary.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. And this one?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yes.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Then it
follows the freeway up to Union Hills, which is this
line here. So this -- I think Union Hills is south
of the freeway.

WILLIE DESMOND: Is it north or south of Bell?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: It's south of the 101 out there.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: North of Bell.

WILLIE DESMOND: There it is. Okay. That would give you the 82,000 that it's missing.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. That balances.

All of these can be massaged, but I was just trying to get the population.

Go ahead and do that one.

Okay. So now what does our 22 look like?

WILLIE DESMOND: District 22 needs to make up 80,000 people, 79,448.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Then put the rest of Surprise, Sun City West in there and Wickenburg -- up to Wickenburg.

WILLIE DESMOND: How far west -- I'm going to accept that for a second, then I'll move that part.

That adds 94,000 people in. This has part of Surprise --
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Can you just grab the census place?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah. At this point, District 22 is overpopulated by about 5,840.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Well, that would have fine-tuning in order, but right now I would be interested to know what's left, what population is left for us to -- that you're showing?

WILLIE DESMOND: So in Districts 14, 13, 5, and 6.

Starting with 5, 5 has 205,984 people. 6 has 91,101. 13 has 179,967, and 14 has 126,548. The unassigned area is 262,224.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: My quick and dirty math is 4.6 districts.

COMMISSIONER McNULTY: Good job.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So maybe we can do it.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. From my also relatively quick math, that means that the four districts, if they were all filled even, we would have 216,456 people, meaning they would all be 3,389 people overpopulated, meaning they would be about 1.59 percent above ideal district size.

Then there's also very likely to be some
other issues we're going to have to figure out once we get to the end with noncontiguous districts and things like that.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Are you able to get an assessment of what's out there in the map that's not contiguous or unassigned so we can --

WILLIE DESMOND: Maybe the best thing would be if we just went through and cleaned up all of the noncontiguous areas right now so that we have a cleaner plan to start with. There's a list of them. It's pretty long, but I can go through this relatively quickly, I think.

So we won't deal with districts that we haven't touched yet. So 5 and 14.

Just starting at the top, District 11 is a noncontiguous area surround by 8. The vast majority of these I believe will be zero population areas. So nobody lives there.

I can do this during a break, if you guys wanted to take a break.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: You know what might help me is once we get it cleaned up, I would benefit from having it on my machine as a starting point.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I would, too,
WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Do you guys want to take a quick break while he's doing that cleanup?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I would.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Okay. It's 2:32 p.m., and we'll take a ten-minute recess.

(A recess was taken from 2:32 p.m. to 3:01 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Okay. Recess is over. We'll enter back into public session. The time is 3:01 p.m.

Oh, we need -- our mapping consultant isn't here, though. He's kind of a key player.

Did anyone have anything they would like to say about anything?

VICE CHAIR HERRERA: Madame Chair.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Mr. Herrera.

VICE CHAIR HERRERA: The only thing that I would like to say, and I think we're going to be getting to that eventually, is the issue of competitiveness.

Right now the way the maps look, based on the information that Mr. Desmond gave us, there's not many competitive maps -- excuse me, districts.
So I hope that eventually we'll be getting to that because I think we can -- at least that's one of the criteria. So I want to make sure that we get to that.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: We'll ensure that's balanced and weighed equally with the other criteria.

MARY O'GRADY: Madame Chair, on that point, I think to some extent we started this process where we've been -- we've built the districts starting with the voting rights' districts and moving from there. And I think Commissioners McNulty and Freeman have been working off, to some extent as a starting place, their options that they developed that included competitiveness scale.

So I think some of that has been going on, but I agree with Commissioner Herrera, the more -- you know, that we do need to accommodate that goal before a draft map is approved.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: And Madame Chair.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Mr. Freeman.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Indeed, in developing the legislative map that I developed, which was known as option 1, competitiveness was a factor. And I know there's different ways of
looking at that, but there were a number of
districts that I deemed that were -- would be
considered competitive.

And also in building in those districts,
I was looking at trying to keep communities of
interest together and the other constitutional
criteria as well, respecting -- minimizing splits.
That option 1 draft had very few splits.

What happened in that, as we further
refined the voting rights' districts, obviously,
that had an impact on my map. So really I sort of
reconstructed with the help of the other
commissioners, parts of Maricopa County.

I did draw upon my map, on Commissioner
 McNulty's map, I know she took a similar approach in
terms of keeping communities together and looking at
competitiveness as well.

So all of those factors we tried to
consider and certainly when we further refine and --
complete the map and further refine it, I think
we'll have a lot more to say on the constitutional
criteria.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Madame Chair, I
would just like to echo those comments. When I
prepared the draft that I prepared, which we've come
to call version 2, I spent a great deal of time building it based on communities that -- you know, municipal county boundaries. Took competitiveness very heavily into account in putting together that map.

It was really a compilation map that resulted from a study and consideration of all six constitutional criteria.

And what we've done over the last three or four days is try to merge together the two maps, taking into account the work that I had done and the work that Mr. Freeman had done to come up with -- and the work that all of us have done here together this week to come up with a final product that we can use as very -- final product, meaning very preliminary draft that we can then look at more closely.

And when we do that, I'm sure one of the things I'll be looking at also is competitiveness and how we can enhance that.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Okay. Were you able to clean up the noncontiguous areas, Mr. Desmond?

WILLIE DESMOND: I was.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Excellent.

WILLIE DESMOND: So --
CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: That list is shorter now?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah.

So now if we look, we have, I believe, only two noncontiguous areas. District 6 -- one chunk in District 6 and another, but it's surrounded by unassigned areas. They were two remnants from the grid, but everything else is good.

So at this point, I think you have two options. Maybe we could try to set in on the last four districts or there are a few districts that I think we might want to look at first just to improve a few other population imbalances, specifically District 16 is 9100 people underpopulated. That's 4.3 percent. So I think it might be worthwhile to try to bring that up a little bit before going to other areas.

Next district that's farthest off would be District 23. It's 6,375 people underpopulated, or 2.99 percent. You know, that is only 3 percent but that might be something you want to consider at this point.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Sure.

Maybe we should pull up 16, if you all agree.
WILLIE DESMOND: All right. So District 16 -- this is kind of where we left off yesterday -- is the district in Eastern Mesa that includes parts of Apache Junction and Gold Canyon.

So again, it currently has 203,896 people. I think part of the reason that we left it where it was is because there is some assumption that in the next ten years this district will grow at probably a faster rate than many other areas of the state. So it is all right to leave it a little underpopulated.

Additionally, District 8 being part of Pinal County, with the higher prison population, we thought it might make sense to leave some of those a little overpopulated, with the understanding that a larger percentage than other areas is going to be comprised of prisoners.

That's just to remind you what the situation is. Feel free to do with that as you please.

I just noticed this one here. There's a little chunk here that's unassigned. I'm just going to add that to 24, if that's okay.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Yeah.

Are there people in it?
WILLIE DESMOND: Unassigned areas don't show up on the contiguity report itself. So we might find a few more areas like this. It is only four people. Not a major discrepancy, but one less thing to worry about.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Did we conclude there was no one in the unincorporated areas south of 16 and north of San Tan Valley that could be pulled into 16?

WILLIE DESMOND: I don't recall if there were any or not.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Looks like there's a couple subdivisions probably part of San Tan Valley.

WILLIE DESMOND: So that's only 60 people but there is this area over here that had some population. That would add --

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Those look like housing lots.

WILLIE DESMOND: Something like this would add about 1500 people. Not enough to solve the problem, but it would certainly make it better. Also just going west, looking -- so that red selection gets you 1539 people. It does not go into San Tan. It's possible you could also dip
alongside this portion of San Tan Valley to pick up a few more people.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: So if we did that, what would the population deviation be in terms of percent? Would that bring it under 3 percent?

WILLIE DESMOND: No, it would bring it under 4. It would be 7,625 people, or 3.58 percent underpopulated.

You know, I can -- also looking at some of the other districts, surrounding District 16, District 12 is overpopulated by 3,600 people.

District 25 is also underpopulated by quite a bit, 8,427. So this would make District 25 a worse district as far as population deviation, the farthest from --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So if 12 is going to give up anything, it's going to be to 25, probably?

WILLIE DESMOND: Probably. It would make more sense especially since I believe these areas of Apache Junction and Gold Canyon, we heard, are likely to grow.

The other option would be to take a small portion of San Tan Valley and then give a small portion of the Mesa section of 16 to 25 and that would improve -- that would improve both 16 and 25.
Again -- then you're taking some from 8 and 8 would need to make up that population somewhere else.

So currently 8 is the entire eastern portion of Pinal County, although there is that one section that's left. I think that's in an effort to try to keep the copper mining areas together. I could be mistaken about that, though.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I think we should finish the map before we do this. I think we could spend the afternoon trying to balance this population and then find out we need to balance other things.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: That's just my perspective.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Any other thoughts?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, where is a good place to start? Should we start Southwest Arizona and work up around?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: That makes sense. As I looked at this, what I see left is kind of a river district, kind of the Yavapai -- largely Yavapai County district, we have a far West Valley district and then a forest -- forest. I
think that makes sense.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: So start down in Yuma County?

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So the area of Yuma County and La Paz County that's left is unassigned right now.

District 5 to its north needs to make up roughly 7,000 people. District 14 to its east needs to make up 86,000 people.

I guess what I would recommend doing is making the La Paz/Yuma portion 14, making that part of 14 that's in Maricopa and Yavapai County unassigned, so you could adjust the lines that way.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: We would still have to contend with 13.

WILLIE DESMOND: Also, yes. Thank you. 13 also is farther in there.

Are there any -- maybe it would be helpful if I just told you the population of that unassigned area to start with.

Okay. That is 87,000 -- or 83,784 people -- 747 -- I can't talk today. 83,747.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I guess one question is whether it makes more sense for north Yuma to tie into the -- in with Maricopa County and
then keep La Paz and Mohave Counties along the river together.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I think La Paz and the remnant of Mohave County just about make a district.

WILLIE DESMOND: Should we look at that?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I think that's a good idea.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. This is another example of these chunks right here are reservation lands that would be separate from the --

Okay. So all of La Paz and the remainder of Mohave County equals 208,495 people.

It might be a few more because there are some little pockets there, those reservations so there could be some small population.

Once that's added in, that would be -- that would add few more. If you want I'll just do that.

Is this something I should start building?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah, go ahead.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: We probably should keep in mind we don't want to be short in these
districts.

WILLIE DESMOND: So I'm going to, as a first step, unassign all of District 5 so that this can become District 5. Unless, of course, you would rather have this be called District 14 or 13.

I think this section is mostly compromised of grid 5, so it makes sense to keep adjusting it as grid 5.

This unassigning is just kind of procedural.

Okay. District 5 now has a population 208,536 people. It is short 4,531 people.

Again, using the balance of what's left, all of the districts need to be about 3,000 overpopulated in order to spread that out or some of the districts that have already been created need to pick up a little more population so that we can leave these district closer to the ideal value or a little under.

Should we start building Districts 13 and 14 using the remainder of Yuma and see what that leaves us?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: What's approximately the population in and around 13, the metro -- unassigned metro population?
WILLIE DESMOND: Well -- so the unassigned area of Maricopa or -- there is no unassigned, I don't think, in Maricopa County.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: By that I mean what we haven't worked on yet. The area in 13 and in 14 around 13.

WILLIE DESMOND: Let me check.

District 14 has 14,665 people in Maricopa County. District 13 has 179,967.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: What's the population of the balance of Yuma County and the portions of Maricopa County that are outside the metro areas we just looked at?

WILLIE DESMOND: So what's in Gila County basically and what's in --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: All of those --

the agricultural areas in the western part of Maricopa.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: I think she said Yuma.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: The balance of Yuma County.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. Sorry. I thought I heard -- Yuma County has 63,258 people left. Gila County has -- did you want -- okay.
COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I was trying to get a sense of what's the balance of Maricopa County outside of the metro areas.

WILLIE DESMOND: So outside of --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Kind of everything west of 13 and north of 4 and south of 14.

WILLIE DESMOND: So that selection right there is 4,413 people. If you add this other chunk, that is 5,915 people. And that little piece of 13 that goes up to 8,406 people, although it looks like a small portion of that would come from 4, but it's zero population.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: And what do we have in Yavapai County?

WILLIE DESMOND: We basically have all of Yavapai County except for that small portion of Peoria.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: And what's the population?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yavapai has a population of 211,033. A portion of it that you have in District 22 is 7 people.

Let me just double-check something. Let me make sure I'm giving you correct information.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: So it looks like
we may need to take what we have left of Yuma and
build it into Maricopa and build in some of the
areas in or around 13.

   Can we work on that?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah, let's try
that.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So we'll be
incorporating areas by 13.

I'm going to unassign those areas so that
we can keep the same as it's mentioned on the grid.

Okay. So starting with Yuma County, that
would add 63,208 people to District 13.

Should I start growing it towards the old
13?

So that would add 4,413 people. So
District 13 now has a population 67,671.

Should we go in and grab everything up
until the border of 21 and 29 or do you want to go
north?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Well, I think we
want to stay out of Goodyear and in the more
agricultural -- or formerly agricultural areas if we
can.

WILLIE DESMOND: The issue, then, is that
14 would have to go into Goodyear and that would
COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Right, okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: -- that's putting that with areas farther to the north.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Okay. All right.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: And another problem I see with 5 is that it has a deficit of about 4500 people and there's no real good place to populate it without being -- well, there's no good place.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Nothing around it.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I've looked at various options, and I don't like what I'm seeing.

WILLIE DESMOND: One thing -- I'm not exactly sure how big the area is of the -- kind of the copper areas of Gila County there. Maybe you could populate District 8 a lot higher to go past the county line even, and then bring some of that in.

That allows you to leave some of these rural districts a little underpopulated and allows you to keep whole counties maximized.

Again, we could deal with that later, but I see what you're saying about District 5, there not being any population centers anywhere near those.
All of the population there is on the border to the west. So you'd have to build with the east. It's tougher.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: What's the population of Northwest Mohave County over to Colorado City?

WILLIE DESMOND: I'm sorry, I'm not familiar with Colorado City.

Right there.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: If you go -- you got it.

WILLIE DESMOND: It's about 10,500 people.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Don't have any Indian reservations in that selection?

WILLIE DESMOND: No. Although District 7 is already underpopulated by 2700 people. That would be coming from District 7.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Okay. Let's hold that thought.

I wonder if it would be helpful just to recap the population we have in our different regions that we haven't assigned yet. The Coconino area, the Gila County area.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. Why don't we do
that by county, then, I guess.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: So for each county -- and I'll tell what you portions of the population you have everywhere.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Would that help?

WILLIE DESMOND: So to do that, let me clear this off a little bit and make it a little easier to see.

So starting with Mohave County.

Okay. There is currently 4,000 -- or 14,000 -- scratch that.

198,175 people. No, I'm sorry. I am really -- in District 5 there is 188,047.

In District 7, there is 12,139.

Continuing on to Coconino County, all right.

In District 7 is 43,210.

In I guess 6 and unassigned are roughly the same, so that would be 91,211.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: That's the total of both?

WILLIE DESMOND: That's the total of both.

And Navajo in District 7, there is
63,264. The unassigned area, there is 44,185.

I believe Apache County is wholly contained in District 7, so we don't need to worry about that.

Gila County, District 7, has 6,966 people. The unassigned portion is 46,631.

In Yavapai -- just one second.

In Yavapai County, District 7 is in Yavapai County, although it's zero people.

The only other district that we've looked at that we have a placeholder for is District 22, and that little portion of Peoria that goes north of Yavapai is 7 people.

VICE CHAIR HERRERA: 7.

WILLIE DESMOND: 7.

So basically Yavapai is 211,026.

Unassigned in District 14 or District 6 that are grid districts that need to be adjusted.

Is that helpful?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: It will be.

Might be break time.

WILLIE DESMOND: Arizona should consider electing its state legislature at large.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Another option would be to move north from Yuma along the river and just
get as many communities as you can.

It looks like, my quick and dirty look, you could go all the way up to Bullhead City and get the Golden Valley next to Kingman, but you don't -- Kingman puts you over if you tried to get Kingman.

So the question would be, you know, what happens to the rest of Mohave County? Where does it fit?

WILLIE DESMOND: You know, just building District 13 as it's currently constituted going into the portions of Maricopa County, would it be helpful just to see what it would take to fully populate that?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: We don't have -- let's see. Have you just given us the numbers for Maricopa?

WILLIE DESMOND: I have. I can give you those --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Why don't you give those to us again so we have a full list here of everything we're working with.

WILLIE DESMOND: That will take just a minute to generate.

All right. So Maricopa, districts that we're concerned about right now, District 13 has
4,413 people. In the unassigned area is 179,967.

In District 14 is 10,252 people.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Thank you.

The numbers you just gave us don't include 5; is that right?

WILLIE DESMOND: None of those numbers include 5.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: Well, I think the Mohave County had 5, but --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So portions of Maricopa County that are either unassigned in 13 or 14 are within 20,000 people of the district basically.

Am I right there?

WILLIE DESMOND: I think -- yeah, about 194,000 people.

Is that what you're showing?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah.

WILLIE DESMOND: You know, to keep 5 the way it is, though, you need to link the population of 13 somewhere.

So, I mean, maybe it would be helpful to think about where you want to split counties. Is it better to split Maricopa once, try to keep
everything else as whole as possible or is it better
to, you know, start in Maricopa and work your way
out for the last four?

Both are options, it's just they are two
separate approaches. You kind of have to take one
or the other.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: If we put
Coconino, Navajo, Gila, and part of Yavapai into one
district, I think that would make a district.

Can we just see what that would add up
to?

WILLIE DESMOND: Sure.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: If you want to
take Sedona, some of the Verde Valley area, put it
with Flagstaff.

WILLIE DESMOND: The other number you
don't have also is there's that portion in Pinal
County.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Would you give
that to us?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Because we would
want those communities to be together with the Gila
County communities. Those are the copper towns.

WILLIE DESMOND: So that slice in Pinal
Okay. So this -- actually this is not perfect because it does dip into 7, which I wouldn't do on the natural thing, but just to give you an indication of what that district would look like, taking the parts of Coconino, Navajo, Gila, and Pinal Counties that are left over and put them together, it's 189,930 people.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Do we have Sedona and Yavapai County?

WILLIE DESMOND: No, I haven't done that yet. Hopefully I can do that.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: So let's go down into Yavapai County and pull in the Verde Valley and the Sedona areas.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Oak Creek.

WILLIE DESMOND: Is it better to go -- COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Let's take Cornville, Lake Montezuma.

WILLIE DESMOND: Something like that would be 215,638.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Can you zoom in on this area, please?

WILLIE DESMOND: Just one second.
Changing microphones.

So the portion that this selection grabs is Sedona, Oak Creek, Lake Montezuma, Cornville, it looks like a little portion of Verde -- and some of Camp Verde. And also that's where it dips into Yavapai.

If this is something you would like me to do, I'll start over so as not to grab any parts of it, but it just happened because -- taking the whole census tract.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: So the other -- go ahead.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So it intrudes into Yavapai County where? Just on the Sedona area?

WILLIE DESMOND: Again, Yavapai County right here, including the communities of Sedona, Oak Creek, Lake Montezuma, Cornville, parts of Camp Verde, and parts of Cottonwood.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I would be curious to know the remainder -- what the population of the remainder of Yavapai County was and what the deficit would be.

WILLIE DESMOND: I believe this is just -- I think it was -- we needed to make up about 25,000 people.
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So now we've taken a little bit more out of Yavapai County?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yavapai County was at, like, 211,000. So it probably would need to make up 27, 28,000.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Can you run -- or index 2 on that selection?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yes, but I have to make a new district to do that.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: We can do that later.

WILLIE DESMOND: Well, actually --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: That's all right. We can do that later.

Is there any way to kind of save it and just set it aside so we can just see whether -- what that would leave us with without actually --

WILLIE DESMOND: What I could actually do is create a version of it. I mean, like, do it, accept the change and then create a new version of an older file. Again, we can go back to any point. So, yes.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: So the alternative with regard to the Gila County and Pinal County areas would be to pull them into either 12 or 23 and
kind of work our way -- do the same exercise we did this morning, work our way around to the west side?

WILLIE DESMOND: Well, Gila County and Pinal County -- I'm not sure if you can pull them in -- District 12 --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I think we can't because we run into the majority-minority district. So you couldn't go that way.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah. I mean, what you could possibly do is -- I mean, if it's helpful, we can look and see what the areas of Southern Gila County, how much population there is there?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I think we did that. It's about 46,000 people. And then when you add the Pinal County, it's a little over 50.

So maybe -- what do you think? Should we accept this and see if we can work around this?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. Just going back -- what was the population of the copper corridor communities put together?

WILLIE DESMOND: Let me cancel this because I wouldn't want to accept this one with the shortages to 7.

VICE CHAIR HERRERA: Sure.

WILLIE DESMOND: I can redo it in a
second.

I mean, is the copper corridor all of Gila County or just portions of southern, I guess is my question.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Well, it's --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, I guess I would consider it sort of Southern Gila County, which would be Globe, Miami, and then south of there picking up the communities that fall over in Pinal County. So it's sort of that chunk.

So there's roughly 6 or 7,000 from Pinal County, but I guess really the question is what's the population of Globe and Miami?

WILLIE DESMOND: This is, again, just a rough selection. That population -- that's roughly 25,000 people. And that includes Queenfield, Copper Hill, Globe, Six Shooter Canyon, Central Heights, Midland City, and then portions of Pinal County, Superior, Top of the World, Kearny. And it does include Roosevelt. I don't know that -- I might be able to trim this northern border a little bit to remove some people if that's too many people. It could, obviously, grow up north. It's not enough for one.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: What's the
population now of Gila County north of Globe?

WILLIE DESMOND: So using that same border, that's about 27,157. And we're just using the census block border that goes in there. There's probably some tweaking on the edges, but I doubt it's more than a few hundred people.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Just --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Do you want to pull it from the East Valley?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, it looks like we got a couple of pretty underpopulated districts in the Southeast Valley. And if we assumed we would overpopulate them all by a hair, I hadn't finished, but we could put 30,000 more people in there.

What was the figure for Globe, Miami, and parts south of the copper corridor?

WILLIE DESMOND: I think that was roughly 25,000.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, it could be done.

WILLIE DESMOND: Then again, Districts 16 and 25 are the two underpopulated ones.

Just looking at those, 16 is 9100 people underpopulated; 25 is 8400 people underpopulated.

So about 17,500 to get to ideal.
And also, as we mentioned before, District 8 and 11 it's probably safe to make a little bigger, necessary, although they already are a little bigger than necessary.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Before we undertake that, I think I would like to run index 2 on it the way that we had it configured.

What I want to be careful of is that everyone from Flagstaff had told us they wanted a competitive district. We want to make sure that's what we wind up with.

WILLIE DESMOND: So index 2 on the -- let me see if I can do it.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: If you select back in those areas of Gila County the way we originally had it.

WILLIE DESMOND: I think I can do that.

Okay. I'm not going to be able to show you index 2 for, like, the red areas. We could, you know, do it by creating a district, and that is available on the data table right here.

You have index 2 available to you, it's just not for a pending selection. It's only for once a selection has been made. If that makes sense.
So if you wanted to, I guess, create a new district those areas north of -- north of Globe going up, you can show me where else you wanted to select from and we could look at the index 2 of that.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I want to look at the index 2 of what we originally configured so that we can compare it to what we are about to do.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So you want to look at taking all of Gila County, remaining portion of Pinal --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Yeah.

WILLIE DESMOND: -- all of Coconino?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Yeah.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. Let's do that.

District 31 is back.

So 31, using -- again, needs to make up from Yavapai County about 24,000 people.

Let's go through and do that.

Starting with the whole census places, Sedona, Cornville, Oak Creek, Montezuma, that would add in 13,596 people. I'm selecting block groups around those areas.

Again, this cuts off a little chunk of Camp Verde right there.
That adds about another -- so now District -- if we took unassigned --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Verde Village, that whole area there.

WILLIE DESMOND: All right. So right now it needs 1200. Going into the Verde Village, let's see where that census place is.

That adds about 6,000. So that's a little too much. We could take a portion of it.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I think we want to take in that whole area there. That's what we had done earlier.

WILLIE DESMOND: Right now we're almost to the ideal district size. It will add too many people, I think.

I can do it both ways, but if you add Verde Village, you're going to be -- that would add 11,000 people.

So is that something you want me to do? You can shed that population somewhere else potentially.

I can tell you --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Well, let's run it at close to the ideal population because then the other view is going to be backing Globe and Miami
out, in which case we'll need to pull more of those communities from the Verde Valley in.

    WILLIE DESMOND: That makes sense.
    All right. I'm looking at index 2, District 31.
    Okay. This District 31, as it's currently drawn, has an index 2 Republican percentage of 54.32 and index 2 Democratic percentage of 45.68.

    COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Okay. So now should we do it the other way, backing out Globe, Miami, Superior and pulling in Clarkdale and Verde Village --
    WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.
    COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: -- Jerome.
    WILLIE DESMOND: I guess the best way to do that would be to just leave this district as it is and just remove those areas.
    I am going to add those to a new district. So we won't be able to go back to that old line easier.
    There is this one, I think it's Roosevelt, that's split. We could probably remove that split.
    CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Yes.
WILLIE DESMOND: Let's do that.

Okay. So now District 31, having done that, is overpopulated by 25,935 people.

Because you did take those 25,000, 24,000 people out of the mix for these last four districts, these last four districts now probably need to be populated somewhere just below the ideal value, which would help with District 5, if you wanted to keep that the way it was.

Just something to consider.

So growing this District 31 here to pick up the whole census places of Verde Village --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: So that area there is about 50,000 people; is that right?

WILLIE DESMOND: I'm not sure. That red selection is about 11,000 people. Would you rather I take Clarkdale or Camp Verde?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Well, just trying to figure out how we got to be 25,000 people overpopulated when we took out Globe/Miami and --

WILLIE DESMOND: 25 under.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Oh, under.

WILLIE DESMOND: 25 under. You need to make up 25,000 more -- oh, about 26 actually.

25,935.
All of these areas equal about 18,000 -- or about 19,000.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: If you take some of the census blocks, we have to take --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: That keeps it contiguous, relatively compact.

This area does not do well on the Reock because of all of the natural features.

Okay. So that selection will add about 19,716 people. You probably still need to take a little more.

Would you like to go get, like, Jerome right here?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Jerome, yep.

WILLIE DESMOND: I'll probably grab this, too, just because that -- now it's saying District 31 is overpopulated. Took too many people. I'll undo that and just see.

Sometime in the near future it might be a good idea -- after we look at this -- let me just verify this and make sure nothing is getting skewed up.

Okay. I was looking -- this is my
fault -- at the wrong column. I apologize.

That population is about 38,000. So about 13,000 over. So we don't need to take that much.

That being said, would you rather go with this area to the north or the Camp Verde area to the south to add?

COMMISSIONER McNULTY: I think we should grab Jerome because that's part of that area.

WILLIE DESMOND: So -- sorry.

I don't know if we're going to be able to grab Jerome without going over. Again, we need to be a little under at this point.

So right now we're 2500 over. I can see what it would take to bring it in. Just one second.

Not many people. Zero.

All right. So just doing that, that district is now overpopulated by 2,506 people.

COMMISSIONER McNULTY: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: The --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Is there anyone living in that area of Camp Verde that's being split?

WILLIE DESMOND: Let me check. That's a good idea.
The index 2 Dem percentage on this, District 31, is for the Republican percentage is 55.31. Dem percentage is 44.769. So that last one was -- so it's about a point less competitive.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: So we'll take break right now.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: It's 4:28 p.m., and we'll be back in 15 minutes.

Thanks.

(A recess was taken from 4:28 p.m. to 4:51 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Okay. We'll enter back into public section. Recess is over. The time is 4:51 p.m.

We thought we would start with public comment and those folks who have submitted request to speak forms. We'll go through those now. And if there's still some at the end of our meeting, too, we'll do some more public comment at that time.

So our first speaker is Connie Woodbrey, representing self from Green Valley.

CONNIE WOODBREY: My name is Connie Woodbrey, C-o-n-n-i-e, W-o-o-d-b-r-e-y, a 12-year
resident of Green Valley.

Commissioner McNulty, last Wednesday on the 5th, you said that Green Valley is like Saddlebrooke, and I say that is wrong.

Voting habits show that minorities have an enormously better ability to elect in Green Valley than in Saddlebrooke.

Indeed voting habits show that minorities even have a very much better ability to elect in Green Valley than in Sahuarita.

If the Commission wants to maintain the District 2 of the minority option 2 map as the minority-majority district, it will move Green Valley into District 2.

Voting habits also show there's no minority ability to elect in the communities of Quail Creek and Madera Highlands, just east of Old Nogales Highway.

Those communities should be moved into the District 1 where they share a community of interest with Corona de Tucson and Vail.

Everything south of Sahuarita Road and east of the railroad line all the way south to Mt. Hopkins Road should be moved into District 1.

And some of the South Cochise County area
should be moved from District 2 into District 1 where it should be anyway.

These changes will make the communities of interest better satisfied for all areas and would make significant improvements in the compactness and contiguous aspects of the Districts 1 and 2.

Tucson, Sahuarita, Green Valley, and the Santa Cruz Valley to the south share a very strong community of interest in the most intense illegal cross border activities in the nation.

And in the Santa Cruz Valley aquifer west of the Santa Rita Range, Green Valley was the epicenter of the recent raging controversy over Border Patrol checkpoints on I-19, a controversy involving many meetings of the Border Patrol and Congresswoman Giffords, Tubac, Green Valley, Sahuarita community work group.

The community of interest in the aquifer is very important to the communities right now and will become vitally important in the decade ahead.

Already the aquifer is at risk. See the long article in yesterday's Arizona Daily Star.

To the largest extent possible, communities within the aquifer area warrant unified representation in the legislature.
The strong community of interest that Green Valley has with Sahuarita and Tucson to the north and with the west of the Santa Cruz Valley to the south should be respected.

Green Valley is separated from east and parts of Arizona bound by mountain ranges and rivers and it shares little or no community of interest with the vast area east of the Santa Rita Range, an area stretching all the way east to New Mexico.

That large eastern area is largely rural and ranching communities whereas Green Valley is strictly a residential community populated by retired and working education, veteran, military, and other professional people.

Moreover, the overwhelming majority of Green Valley and Sahuarita residents share with Tucson a multitude of things important to daily life. These include employment and jobs, education, parks and recreation, arts, museum, theaters, hospitals and physicians, veteran and military services, and major highways, and tourism.

To underscore this community of interest, one can say that if Green Valley and Sahuarita were 60 to 70 miles distance from Tucson, then our populations would be very small indeed.
Oh, a footnote is the proposed pipeline to aid Ross Rosemont facing obstacles, the Arizona Daily Star.

And I have a letter here from a long-time resident of Green Valley who makes mostly the same points.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: I'll take that. Thank you very much.

CONNIE WOODBREY: I wasn't critical of you. I just had to say you were wrong about Green Valley.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: You said it very well.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Virginia Simpson, former town council from Paradise Valley area.

VIRGINIA SIMPSON: Thank you, commissioners, and thank you for the work that you are doing, evidenced by your long hours on Sunday. You all are putting a lot of due diligence into this project.

I would like to speak on behalf of my community because looking at the differences in the congressional district versus the legislative district, there are some glaring differences that
Looking, of course, at communities of interest as one of the concerns and one of the things that we're always looking at, sometimes people aren't aware of some of the unique aspects of a small community like Paradise Valley.

If you look at the two main arteries that run through Paradise Valley, Lincoln and Tatum, if you look at Lincoln as our east/west and if you're looking at Lincoln as you go from east to west, you're going right down the corridor that is directly into the Biltmore area.

Now, our tie into Phoenix is a little bit more than the fact that it's a contiguous community that shares not only social ties and is contiguous, that it's seamless, but we also with Phoenix there have some infrastructure ties.

Our people that are on that west end of our town are also -- have Phoenix water, Phoenix sewer. It's a rather intimate tie into that Biltmore area.

If you look at the Tatum, which is our north/south arterial, again, we are going to -- these people are going to be involved with Phoenix in the water and sewer also.
So there's a lot closer tie than you realize to that Phoenix community.

As a matter of fact, when Phoenix was unable to supply and adequately serve their community north of Tatum with fire, the Paradise Valley council, which I was then on, agreed when we built a new fire station in our town on Tatum, that we have an agreement to serve their community for fire service.

So we're very intimately tied. We share the actual cost of that fire station. It's not just a mutual aid agreement. It's that we have a contract where we actually pay half of the costs and share costs -- have a cost sharing on the fire station and the firemen.

So that's a very intimate tie that the town has with Phoenix.

So when we start looking at that north corridor north of Tatum and into the Biltmore area, those ties are not just casual ties.

So I think when we look at our congressional area, we're looking at people that we have a very -- we have concerns with that are -- that bind us together a lot more tightly than maybe people might realize.
I think that's why logic demands that we look at these people as having a community of interest that goes beyond simply being neighbors.

Also, when I looked at the map and realized that the line actually looked like it was on top of the mountain and severing Camelback Mountain, that was sort of affronting. I hope that we would not want to cut our beautiful mountain that we share. And that the logic of where we would draw any of our boundaries would be on major arterials. So I hope that you will look at the south boundary as Camelback Mountain.

Part of our own residents are not just on the mountain but on some of our streets both slightly south of that. So I would hope that you would be looking at a major arterial rather than severing part of that mountain.

But I'm hoping that you will look back at this and say there are some reasons that we work together.

I also have served on the Phoenix Board for American Cancer Society and certainly the social ties.

I have been the chairman for the American Cancer Relay For Life in Paradise Valley for ten
years and we look towards that for our corporate
sponsorships and for similar people in the Biltmore
area.

I would hate to see any severance from
that community kind of a tie.

And just wanted to bring a few things to
your attention, and, again, thank you for time and
all of the effort that you all are putting in.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Kevin Burke, city
manager from the City of Flagstaff.

MATTHEW CAPALBY: I am, of course, not
Kevin Burke. We're both from Flagstaff.

My is Matthew Capalby, and I would like
to read a statement on behalf of Kevin Burke,
B-u-r-k-e, city manager, City of Flagstaff.

He had a tragedy just a few hours ago.
The police chief of Flagstaff had a heart attack and
passed away. Kevin had to depart immediately.

So on his behalf, he asked me to read the
following.

The City of Flagstaff prefers option 2
version a for the legislative map as most closely
reflects the City of Flagstaff's value statement,
which includes no regressivity for Native
populations in District 7. A competitive district
with communities of interest in District 6 and the
inclusion of the Greater Flagstaff area in one
district.

The mapping today includes Flagstaff with
communities in Gila County. Flagstaff has little,
if any, community of interest with this area in
regard to transportation, economic, governance, or
natural resource perspectives.

We kindly ask that you consider
exchanging population with more of the Verde Valley
to include communities of Cottonwood, Clarkdale, and
Camp Verde.

Thank you, Kevin Burke, city manager of
Flagstaff.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Gene Pizzatto,
representing self from Maricopa County.

Okay. Our next speaker is Shirley Dye,
representing self from Northern Arizona.

SHIRLEY DYE: Shirley Dye, D-y-e.

I live in Payson, and like the city
manager of Flagstaff just said, we really do not
have any community of interest with Flagstaff or
Sedona areas. They have a different kind of lifestyle than we do.

We are more closely akin to Showlow, Heber-Overgaard, Pinetop, and the people in Greenlee County. We're more rural. We're more -- very much more interested, like he said, in our natural resources.

You're talking now about chopping off from Roosevelt south, and Gila County would be in three different districts again. I mean, our -- San Carlos and White Mountain Apaches are part of our county, but we would be in with Flagstaff. We would be in with Pinal, it looks like.

And so I'm feeling very much like the whole -- the people up there in the White Mountains south of the Navajo tribal lands are just being -- and Springerville, Eagar, all of those people are just kind of being tossed aside.

So I came here with a lot of really good hope, because I had read something that -- in Prop 106 that I was looking at that said that you all could decide to put in another district, and I was going, oh, yeah, we can split that huge big district in two and have two congressmen and then split it with two legislatures and senators for two different
districts, but I was told now that, no, that what I
read was not true. So I got all excited about it
then here is the bust.

If there was any way that -- I do not
know why you've cut this area here and don't go all
the way over. I don't understand why we can't have,
you know, a gerrymandered Gila County that comes on
over and then picks up these areas and goes into
Greenlee, you know, and then a little gerrymander --
remember the way the Hopis were pulled out of the
Navajo Nation and put over here before.

So I'm just real unhappy about the whole
White Mountains that are akin to us and where we
recreate, where we have our natural resources and
all of that. If the Apaches -- the White Mountain
and the San Carlos Apaches, which I understand you
still have yet to hear from, what happens if they
decide they don't want to go with people up in the
north, you know, with the Navajos?

I just think that there's got to be
another way that there's a possibility that it could
work out so that we could be with our community of
interest.

That's it.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Martha Jo Billy, representing self from Gilbert.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She left.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Okay. And, Matthew Capalby, did you have another --

MATTHEW CAPALBY: Good afternoon, commissioners.

Matthew Capalby, C-a-p-a-l-b-y. I reside in Flagstaff, Arizona, and I'm with the citizens group called Greater Arizona Success for Rural Arizona.

Again, just to reemphasize some previous points made at some of the earlier hearings, being a Republican or Democrat, there is general agreement that we would prefer -- or like to see eight solely rural legislative districts as well as the already well-defined two rural congressional districts. We do hope that you meet that objective.

And in regard to Northern Arizona, we had a conference call with a number of different constituents throughout Greater Arizona on Friday morning, and again, one area where we could draw at least one competitive district out of the five in Northern Arizona was the Flagstaff region, the Verde Valley, and White Mountain region.
We were able to get that from a performance standpoint within 2 percent. We think that's, of course, ideally competitive and we hope that does continue down that path aside from some partisan interests that have been expressed previously.

And also I heard from a number of people in Winslow, and just for your edification, they would prefer to be with Flag, understanding they have a significant tribal population within their community.

But there is that hope that they would be added into the Flagstaff, Verde Valley, White Mountain legislative district for the sake of competitiveness.

So we do appreciate your time and we see the light at the end of the tunnel. Appreciate all your efforts.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Thank you.

And we extend our sympathies to the citizens of Flagstaff and, obviously, the family of the police chief.

MATTHEW CAPALBY: Thank you, Madame Chair. I appreciate that. I'll make sure those
sentiments are conveyed.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Thank you.

Our next speaker is David Cantelme, representing FAIR Trust from Cave Creek.

DAVID CANTELME: Good afternoon, Madame Chair, members of the Commission. Thank you again for the privilege and honor of being able to speak to you on matters that are on my mind.

I have three main points I want to make to you today.

The first one is, again, I echo Mr. Capalby's point that we should have two wholly rural districts, unfortunately, we do not. We have one, the eastern district is rural. The western district, where it comes into Maricopa County, that is not rural. There's no way anybody can say that it is. Maricopa County, particularly coming to the urban area, that is not rural. In fact, it's the exact opposite.

The second point, the Voting Rights Act. As you all know, our Constitution has adopted by reference the Voting Rights Act, and, of course, it applies its force as a matter of federal law.

There's two main sections that we deal with. First is Section 2 and the other is Section
Section 5 seems to have gotten the lion's share of interest by the Commission, but Section 2 cannot be forgotten nor can it be ignored. It's just as much a part of the Voting Rights Act and the state Constitution as is Section 5.

We know that Latinos make up 29.6 percent of Arizona's population. That's what the census told us. That comes to nine districts when you have a total of 30.

If you are not going to create nine majority Latino districts, then it's incumbent upon this Commission to give the analysis as to why not. And it may not be possible. It depends. I mean, the analysis must be done under the Jingles test to determine whether nine are feasible. If they are feasible, if it can be done, it must be done.

So my question to the Commission is, has Dr. King actually done the analysis under Section 2 that would justify departure from nine Latino districts?

If he has done the analysis, it should be made available to the public. I have not seen it nor have I seen any reference to it, nor have I seen
any posted. And my suspicion is that, in fact, Dr. King has not done the analysis under Section 2. I suppose he probably has under Section 5, but he should be doing it under Section 2 as well.

There is no one in this room capable of doing Section 2 analysis with the rigor that Dr. King could do.

Third point, the Voting Rights Act, Section 5 -- under Section 5, the point I would make is that you should not force any tribe -- federally recognized tribal into a district it does not want to go into.

I heard it said that we have not heard from the two Apache tribes, and that may be the case in a formal sense, but we know that Chairman Lupe of the White Mountain Tribe delivered a letter to this Commission when it met in Hon-Dah. That is a fact. You have the letter. It's nothing that's not part of the public record.

And in that letter Chairman Lupe said plainly, the White Mountain Tribe was quite satisfied where it is.

Now, if that's been rescinded, it's not a matter of public record, and I am led to believe he
has not rescinded that letter.

So the question would be, if the Commission is not going to honor the wishes of the White Mountain Tribe, the question would be why not?

On the other hand, if it is going to adhere to those wishes, I would commend that because the one thing that you learned from studying redistricting and particularly in Arizona, and that is first you should not ever split a tribe. And I commend this district -- this Commission never has done that. But second, the wishes of the individual tribes should be observed to the extent it's possible.

Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Steve Muratore, publisher Arizona Eagletarian.

STEVE MURATORE: Thank you, Madame Chairman, commissioners.

My name is Steve Muratore, M-u-r-a-t-o-r-e. I publish the Arizona Eagletarian.

I come before you today because I've been trying to get some information from Tony Sissons. You know I'm interested in competitive districts and I know he knows more about it than I do.
So -- because before you were even constituted as the Commission, he was writing about the situation and suggesting that there were quite a few competitive districts possible. I asked him for some background to those claims. And here is a little bit of what he told me.

He believes right now that with ten voting rights districts, it's still possible to draw up to 12 legitimate competitive legislative districts.

He bases this assertion on the full analysis of the half-truth that the first Commission promoted and that current components of competition still cling to, and I've heard it from reporters even recently.

They contend that creating voting rights districts uses up so many Democrats that there are not many left over to make more than three or four competitive districts.

It's believable until you look at where the concentrations of the Republicans live. He provided me with some figures, some maps, and I will provide that to you, one of which is Maricopa County where he drew some hypothetical districts and he says he labels each of the districts A through G, as
opposed to corresponding numbers.

And within each of these, he came up with a 1-percent deviation from the ideal legislative district size to illustrate a broad sweep of Maricopa County that is safely Republican and cannot be made competitive because most of the surrounding precincts also have Republican majority.

These districts counterbalance the heavily Democratic voting rights districts leaving 14 to 16 districts worth of Arizona outside of Maricopa County with almost equal Democratic and Republican registrations in which territory -- in which territory at least 12 competitive districts can be drawn.

So I wanted to give this to you, and I can provide also the files because my printer ran out of ink.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Okay. Thank you.

STEVE MURATORE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: And I think that concludes public comment, unless I missed anyone's opportunity here.

Okay. Thank you all for coming and sharing your thoughts with us.

Our next item on the agenda is the one we
were working on, which is agenda item 2. Back to the salt mines.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So I think where we left off was we were trying to decide how to best draw the district that includes Coconino and Navajo Counties, along with either all or portions of Gila County and also parts of Yavapai County.

So that's where we were.

Is there anything --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Madame Chair, I think we heard the comments from Flagstaff that they would -- their preference would be to include the Verde Valley and Sedona in District 6 and to exclude the Globe, Miami, Superior area. Gila County is not part of the Northern Arizona county of government organization -- organizations of governments. They don't work with them on a regular basis.

Unless I think about it -- as Phoenix continues to grow on the east side, the resolution mine comes online. There's going to be much more alignment of those areas with East Phoenix than with Flagstaff.

So I think it makes sense to proceed along the lines that Mr. Freeman was suggesting, to work with our 15,000-person population deficit in
East Phoenix and to build in the Globe, Miami, Superior area into East Phoenix and create District 6, at least for draft purposes, to include the areas that we had designated in Verde Valley.

So, Mr. Desmond, do we still have that drawn?

WILLIE DESMOND: We do. What we have is District -- it's not really a district. It's being called 32, inside portion of South Gila County. I guess would have that go into District 8.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: And then 31 is --

WILLIE DESMOND: 31 is the area of Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai County that we looked at.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Well, I would suggest that we call that 6 --

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: -- and we then work on pulling 32 into 16 and surrounding areas.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: The other comment I would make is that when we looked at the competitiveness analysis just before we went on break, even though there appeared to be a point difference, as Phoenix grows, continues to grow into
that Superior area and resolution comes online, that
district could very quickly grow out of that point
of competitiveness. So that's kind of the trade-off
there.

WILLIE DESMOND: This new district,
District 6, has a population of 214,748.
Okay. Did you want to go right down to
this portion of 32 or did you want to try to deal
with the last two districts?
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Pick your poison.
COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I think
Mr. Freeman has been studying this area so well it's
all fresh in his --
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, I don't know
if I have the answer. I have been trying to look at
it.
Why don't we just go ahead and put 32
into 8.
COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Okay.
WILLIE DESMOND: And the last thing we do
should be -- still a portion of 31. I missed it
before, so I'll see what that does to our total
population in 31. It's only 644 people.
District 8 is now district -- all right.
So now District 8 is overpopulated by
28,776 people. Immediately next to it is District 16, which is right next to District 25. District 16 is 9,171 people underpopulated. District 25 is 8,427 people overpopulated. Also District 11 is underpopulated by 2,287 people.

If you'll allow me to run a prison report quickly, District 11 has a prison population of 7,001 people. District 8 has a prison population of 11,390 people. Just so you have that information going forward.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Could you give me two figures, Willie, I'm sorry. District 16 is under by 16,000 --

WILLIE DESMOND: No, District 16 is under by 9,171.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: 9,171. And then the district that's under by 8,200 -- 8,427 2.

WILLIE DESMOND: That is District 25.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: 25. Okay.
WILLIE DESMOND: Those are the two Mesa districts.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: And it seems the only place where there's population to give back is the San Tan Valley, which probably gets split and that population is then distributed to 12, 16, and 25. It means reconfiguring them in some logical way to spread out that population. Then all of those districts will probably be close to balanced.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. And I just have to fix this change. It's a very large census tract there, so I'll put in census tract.

So you think District 16 should drop down into San Tan or District 12?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, we've got to give up 28,000?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: And this deficit of 16 is how many?

WILLIE DESMOND: 16 is under by 9100, 9200, roughly and 25 is under by 8400.

District 12 is slightly overpopulated. It's 3600 over. And I think the reason for that is that you guys made every effort to not split Gilbert a second time.
One thing you may want to address right away is there is that small portion of Queen Creek that's split off of District 12. That would take a couple hundred from 8.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: And then 25 is missing --

WILLIE DESMOND: 8400.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: -- 8400. So we got to get population into 16 and 25 and it has to -- might have to go through 12 a little bit?

WILLIE DESMOND: You may have to go through 12.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I guess 16 -- I'm trying to minimize the splits to San Tan as well. So if we're going split it, let's do it just once.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. Well, I guess what would make the most sense to me would be just to have 16 come down. That allows you to not have a split in Gilbert. In District 12, if you look, I think that northern border is all Gilbert. Let me see. Yeah, so if you want to go through 12, 25, and 16 would have to --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I guess what you're suggesting is if we did it that way, we wouldn't have to mess with 12?
WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah, I would say that 12 could maybe go down. There's a small portion of Queen Creek here. I don't know if there's many people here. And it's across the county line, but it's there.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: But 12 is already slightly overpopulated --

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah. So --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: -- by 1.69 percent.

Maybe just see what the population is there in Queen Creek.

WILLIE DESMOND: Let me do it with block groups.

So that's about 3600 people, 3700 people, which would take 12 to almost 7200 people overpopulated. That's tough.

It's possible, you know, if we look at it, might be able to reduce that slightly taking all of that area.

So we could do something like this at the block level and then that would be only 15 -- there's really not many people that live in this area. If you just start with that, you'll see it's 443 people in that portion of Queen Creek that is in Pinal County.
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: What's the population of just this unincorporated cutout?

WILLIE DESMOND: 3200 people.

I mean, to do it with the smallest impact on 12's population, you could do something like this. This would then be contiguous.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah, it's almost -- we're getting -- this unincorporated area is probably more like Queen Creek than this area. I'm sorry, I don't know the area better, but --

WILLIE DESMOND: Again, this isn't the real issue right now.

So I guess getting back to it, I can give you -- maybe it would be helpful if we looked at different ways of approaching San Tan, both from the area of 12 and from the north.

So one way would be -- and I don't know -- that right there is about 20,000 people, roughly what it would take to bring 15 and -- or, I'm sorry, 16 and 25 up and have a little extra in each, but I don't know if it's better to split San Tan --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, the first way you suggested was perhaps the way that minimizes the number of splits. If we could just see how it looked, which was to bring this border of 16 down
and grab -- it's going to have to grab more than 28,000. Well, it's going to grab 28,000 and then we're going to shift the line between 25 and 16.

WILLIE DESMOND: And, again, District 8 you can leave it a little overpopulated. So it doesn't need to grab all 28. You can leave, like, 5,000 or something.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: This selection right here takes 22,379. If we wanted to kind of minimize -- I mean, you could also do that same selection essentially like this.

That would take 26,000 and add it into District 16.

And if you're -- if you didn't want to take as much, I think there was some areas here that might make sense to grab at the census-block level. I'm not sure how populated these all are, but --

So that's about 26,300. More than enough for 16 and 25.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: You got this little arm here that's hanging out. I wish I knew. It's been a long time since I've driven down that highway, and I'm sure it's changed a lot.

WILLIE DESMOND: Sure.
Some of the major roads and streets. See if that's helpful at all. I don't know.

So this would be everything north of Combs Road, essentially.

That's 33,000 people, so that's a little too many, but just to give you an indication it's more of a north/south type split, I guess.

The other thing is -- I'm not sure what the population of Queen Valley is or any of those areas, if that makes more sense to bring that in.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: There's, like, a thousand people there, if that. And it's -- it doesn't -- looking on Google Earth, it doesn't even look like it's really on the 60 here. It looks like it's up in the hills a little bit.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So I don't think it would be worth it.

If there's good way to configure that split --

WILLIE DESMOND: Why don't we just pull down and then we can play with other options.

So I'll just do this right here.

So that moves 1500 people. I would say just kind of thinking about it -- sorry, you
probably want to -- so you have 28,000 and you need
to make up, like, 17, 18,000, you'd probably want to
split that all three ways, maybe. So it would be
17,500 plus 6,000 is about twenty-three fifty,
23,500. That gives you a deviation of roughly 3,500
in each one of those three districts above to kind
of minimize then.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: 16, 25, and 8?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah. So right now, 16
needs to take about another 10 -- or 20,000 people,
22,000, something like that from San Tan.

So just going at this census-block group
level and trying to work our way kind of north/south
makes the most sense. That's 32, so that's too
many.

Just this area, that's 58.

Do you want to keep taking these chunk by
chunk?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah, just work
across.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. That's 16.

That's 24. Let's see what that would do, if that's
all right.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So at this point,
District 8 is overpopulated by 3,263.

District 16 is overpopulated by 16,504.

District 25 is underpopulated by 8,427.

If it took that 8,427 plus an additional, say, 3,000, that's roughly eleven and a half thousand, which will leave 16 with about 5,000 extra. So it could split that difference down to maybe 4,250 something like that.

I'm looking -- I think that's about a deviation of about 2 percent. So that's probably not -- that's much better than the four and a half that we started at.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Right.

WILLIE DESMOND: So then do you want to look then at the --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So that's our goal?

WILLIE DESMOND: So that's our goal.

And now we're done with 8, kind of, if this line in San Tan works with everybody. So speak now or we're moving up.

So now the question becomes where does the split between 16 and 25 come. Is it better to follow more north/south or would you want to try to see what the 202 has there going with some of the roads? However you want to try to pull District 25
-- how to grab for District 25.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I'm sorry, what's the population we're shifting?

WILLIE DESMOND: So 25 needs to make up, I would say, about eleven and a half thousand.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: Maybe 12,000. That would put it about 3500 over and make 16 about 4500 over. So 12 to 13,000 people, essentially.

I guess also what it might be helpful to think about is -- let me change the color of Apache Junction so we can just make this solely -- solely a Mesa district, is what we looked at before. I think that made sense, didn't go into Pinal County.

Okay. So I guess two ways for this district to grow would be for it to take north down or to continue in the west/east.

And it may be helpful to look at how District 16 looks to see to understand how those changes would be.

If it's all right, I'll show you just some quick selections to give you an understanding of what that would do.

So 25 took from 16. And I guess what I'm saying is you would go like this, and I don't know
the population here. That's about 23 sets way too many, or you could come like this direction and go at it that way.

That's closer. It might make sense just to start with that so then you have, like, a completely straight line.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. That's 2700 people?

WILLIE DESMOND: That's 2700, yeah. So you have 10,000 more.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: So what if you follow the freeway for a ways, how far would you have to go? We'll have to do it at the block level.

WILLIE DESMOND: Just some of the big -- well, that's already too many people. It's not even --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Oh, yeah.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah, that might be a canal, that feature there. Looks like it would be. It says LN 5600 -- 2600.

And the other thing we could do is if you were interested in following -- well, never mind. I was going to say if you wanted to pick up this population here, the 202, you could lose some up here, but I don't think that would work out just
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: You didn't take this population over here?

WILLIE DESMOND: Oh, no. I was just --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: That seems like a good starting point.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. I will do that.

Okay. So now District 24 -- I'm sorry, District 25 is underpopulated by 5700. Probably needs to grab roughly a thousand -- or 10,000 people, though.

I can show you some different ways that would look.

That's 10,000. Might be a few too many. Might be slightly shy, but also build up something like that. That gives you about 9700. That would be about right.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: What's the population -- is that unincorporated area fully -- is it all built out in there?

WILLIE DESMOND: So this selection is 2400 people.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: What if you just took what's northwest of the unincorporated area?

WILLIE DESMOND: So this area right here?
COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Uh-huh.

WILLIE DESMOND: So that's a start.

That's 7900 people. And then if you go and grab at the block level -- that's a very large block.

Something like that adds about 83.

If you just wanted to keep that, it looks like a neighborhood.

That's about 9,000 people. That would give you a deviation in District 25 of 3200 people and a deviation in District 16 of 4800 people. So 1.53 percent to 2.26 percent.

And just to give you an indication of what the districts would look like --

So District 25 and 26 would be shaped something like that.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Is there -- instead of coming over the top of that unincorporated area, can you leave that -- try -- what happens if you just leave that unincorporated area in 16 and kind of hug the edge of it and then come down along the 202?

WILLIE DESMOND: So you mean just come right down the border here?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Yes.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. That's, like,
9,000 people.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: This does look like it's built out, though. There's lot of little tracts in there.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: It is?
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: There's 1400 people in this area right here. I don't know if this got squared off, how much would that be?

WILLIE DESMOND: Let me show you.

96.

So they both would have a deviation under 2 percent if you did that.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: 2 percent?
WILLIE DESMOND: Under 2 percent.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Under 2 percent?
WILLIE DESMOND: Under 2 percent.

District 25 would be 3935, with a deviation of 1.85 percent.

District 16 would be 4,142, a deviation of 1.94 percent.

Is that good or is there another place you guys want to look?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay.

WILLIE DESMOND: All right. Okay. We are so close.
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I think the -- it should be easy.

WILLIE DESMOND: So what you have left --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: We got two left, right?

WILLIE DESMOND: -- Yuma, Maricopa, and Yavapai County.

I can tell you quickly what's in Yavapai County, what's in Yuma, and what's in Maricopa, if that's helpful.

In Yavapai -- sorry, I just want to look -- you might want to clean up this right here in a minute for District 6.

All right. So Yuma has -- or Yavapai in District 14 has a population of 111,883. The unassigned area is 47,390. So 140 -- or 158,000, give or take in Yavapai.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: And if you just work south in Maricopa --

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: -- you split the --

WILLIE DESMOND: Placeholder District 31.

Just really quickly, if it's okay, I'm just going to grab this -- well, I'll see how many people are there. Just trying to think of
compactness. Okay. That moves 33 people. Is that okay if I go ahead and do that to try to get a cleaner line?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yes, for the sake of compactness.

WILLIE DESMOND: We consider all six criteria.

Okay. Great. That's just the type of thing that will bug me.

That's my mark on this map.

Okay. So, sorry. I pushed the wrong button. Just give me a second.

Okay. So District 31 needs to make up 53,840 people. I think it would also be good right now to figure out how much District -- so we have left, we have District 14, District 13, and District 31 plus the unassigned.

I just want to add those four numbers up quickly so we can know what the deviation needs to be.

So in District 31, we've got 159,227. District, unassigned we've got 179,967. District 14, you have 10,252. In District 13 you have 67,671.

Grand total of 417,117, meaning each
district needs to be about 4500 people shy to -- so I think it's within our range. We can read those again, but we should go at this point until it gets to about 209,000 people.

Okay. So Yavapai into Maricopa, does it make sense to start more rural and work our way in? Again, this -- none of this line, I don't think is --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Is that line a product of our grid?

WILLIE DESMOND: That is a product of our grid.

So this area of 14 that is this northern portion is, again, I think 10,000 people. So to take that, you would still need to make up about 38, 39,000 people.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: What's north of the interstate?

WILLIE DESMOND: Let me check.

I'm just going to start with this because it does need to come south, really. With two districts, there's nowhere else to go. Stop me if I'm making a huge mistake.

All right. Looking at what's north of the interstate, let's see what -- that's 76,000
right there. I'm not all the way done.

Too many people.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Remind me what we need.

WILLIE DESMOND: We need about 39,000 people.

Should we start with just these areas in Buckeye and then we can see if we need to go into Goodyear at all, Litchfield Park, and some of those areas?

So what I'm saying is if you just took this and this, Buckeye north of the interstate, that gives you about 16,000.

So then you have the option of going down a little bit further or going into some of these areas.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, we can't because this little --

WILLIE DESMOND: That's right. District 4 is a hard line.

One thing you could do is start with the rest of Surprise. So to make sure that stays only one split, then build your way kind of west and see what that gives you.

If you took all of --
VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: What's that population?

WILLIE DESMOND: Sorry, just one second. Too many. 90,000. Maybe it's easier at this point to build District 13 up. But you can see where they are both closing in on the area there. That's the last thing.

So District 13, again, is all up here with a northern portion of Yuma. District 31 is right here. And all we're talking about right now is this right here.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Let's do it.

WILLIE DESMOND: So should we -- I don't know. I mean, we could take -- we could use 19 as the dividing line. That would both come in a little bit and over 19?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: The 10? Yes.

WILLIE DESMOND: Or 10.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: The sliver under 10 and get that portion of Goodyear and maybe get the rest of Goodyear and Citrus Park.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So with that -- all right. Now District 13 needs to make up 12,000. Going back out to this district.

Okay. Oh, shoot. I'm sorry.
So now District 31 needs to make up 30,000 more people. Whatever is left essentially is what will go to District 13.

Makes sense to take this whole portion here next to 4? I don't think there's any change that 31 goes down and grabs that.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Isn't that the line for 4 right there? Doesn't it take Goodyear?

WILLIE DESMOND: No, that looks like the line --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Oh, it's the highway. Okay. Then, yes.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. Should we see what's in, like, Citrus Park or something like that so that potentially that could be --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Sounds good.

WILLIE DESMOND: That adds 4,000 to District 31. 31 still needs to make up another 21 or so.

If you look at maybe some of the unincorporated areas around there to see -- see what that would take. Again, you would have to leave --

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Well, to get there don't we have to take --

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah, you have to
leave --

I don't know. It's either that or it takes -- the other option, obviously, is to take part of 22 and have 22 go further into Surprise. That keeps Surprise split one time. I don't know if there's enough population up here to get more here. That seems to be the other choice.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: That's an idea.

WILLIE DESMOND: I'll tell you what that would do.

If you grabbed District 22, something like this gets you about 7800 people that District 22 would then have to make up in Surprise.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah, and that chunk there is 75,000 people. That's a lot.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah. But I'm -- if we're trying to find a way that both 13 and 31 don't have to go into Surprise, this is one to go a little closer to that. Because this is obviously too much for 13 to take in all by itself.

So if you did that and you also did this, I think you get to about 12,000. We have to clean that up so it won't go that far over.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Yeah, it just looks like that part of Surprise is going get spliced and
diced.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah, there's too many people.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Let's figure out another way.

WILLIE DESMOND: Well, is there any other portions of this part of Maricopa that would make sense to go with Yavapai County?

I mean, you're going to have to create a split probably somewhere else, but you can always move 22 down in Surprise to take back anything that 22 loses.

So I guess the question is, is it better to split Surprise, is it better to split Goodyear? I mean, not better. It's never good, but does it make more sense? Is there a logical place in one of those cities to do it?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Surprise is already split right now.

WILLIE DESMOND: Surprise is already split once.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: It would be three legislative districts rather than two.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah. Goodyear is also already at two, though. So as it is, it comes down
to one of those two. Or else another -- maybe another portion of Peoria or something.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: What do you have highlighted there?

WILLIE DESMOND: That's incorporated Surprise.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: What's in the west arm of it? What's the population?

WILLIE DESMOND: We just lost the TriCaster, so they can't see at home. Do you want me to restart or -- let me see if I can try to exit and pull it back up.

I think I'm going to have to restart my computer to get that back on.

I'll answer your question quickly, or you guys can tell me that -- if you think you're close.

So this portion of Surprise is 3600 people.

Do you want me to restart?

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Yeah, don't forget to save it.

WILLIE DESMOND: Why don't I just copy it really quick to make sure.

If anyone was wondering, the Packers are losing.
ERIC SHENEFIELD: There we go.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay.

ERIC SHENEFIELD: Thank you, Willie.

WILLIE DESMOND: Sure.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I guess the people in Surprise are on the edge of their seats.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. And we're back.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Have we explored geographic boundaries or any, like, school district-type lines that would allow us to sensibly split anything over there?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: No. I think 22 is a little overpopulated. It could give up -- it could shed, I think, about 5,000, I want to say.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: If we -- I don't think it solves any problem if you pull this back to this line, which I forget if that's the canal or what that is there, if it still means splitting Surprise three ways, unless we find where to put 75,000 people.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Well, where could we split it to get the population? Let's try it that way.

WILLIE DESMOND: Okay. So it needs to
make up roughly 26,2700 people -- or 26,27,000 people.

That's too many. That's about 14,000 and then take Citrus Park. Almost up to 19,000.

Makes sense to do kind of an east/west divide.

That gives you about 26. If you cleaned that line up a little better.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Where are you saying this is going into?

WILLIE DESMOND: Into 31. So it does have three splits Surprise.

District 31 would be underpopulated by 4300 people, or about 2.04 percent. I think everything left would go into District Number 13.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Can you pull back just a little bit?

So 13 comes in and slips in there?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah. It does only give, you know, one split to Goodyear. Buckeye is split three times.

COMMISSIONER McNULTY: Buckeye is about a thousand square miles.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah, it's hard not to.

COMMISSIONER McNULTY: And Surprise is a
huge area. It's spread all over the place.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Seems like we would
do it the other way around, and it grabs the top of
Goodyear and hugs this boundary and then grabs the
piece of Surprise right there.

But maybe it's six of one, half dozen the
other. It doesn't matter. Maybe it's just because
you haven't accepted the change it's looking funny
to me right now.

WILLIE DESMOND: I'll show you what it
looks like.

Okay. There is still some unassigned
population, 6800 people. Let me take a quick look
and show you where it is.

One area right here that needs to go with
district -- it looks like -- so that would go to
District 28. It's zero people.

And this area, which looks like power
lines, again, zero people.

Okay. So there is the map. Looking
specifically at District 13 and 31, that's how it's
shaped out right now.

One thing you could do is, you know, this
is going out to the town right here. You could chop
off that arm and have it come into Surprise a little
more or something else to improve that compactness. Might make it look a little cleaner.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: It might allow us to withdraw a little bit from Surprise, right? And actually 22 might be able to shed that without a problem.

WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah. Do you want to look at doing that?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: No, I don't. I just changed my mind.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Okay. It's fine, too.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: For tonight it will be the Cape Cod district.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: The what?

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: The Cape Cod district.

WILLIE DESMOND: Let me show you. If we did that, now District 31 is -- so it's too big. It's 10,000 people too big. District 22 is only 2900 people too small. So it's within the margin, 1.4 percent, and it might allow, at least right here to remove 10,000 people from Surprise.
Or if I remove Citrus Park, if that made more sense to go to 13, or it could make this line go up a little bit more to make that -- this link a little stronger.

Any thoughts? Should I undo that change or do you want to quickly try to have 13 --

MARY O'GRADY: Is Luke Air Force Base in 13 or where did Luke end up?

WILLIE DESMOND: I believe it is in 29.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: Are you sure? It might be in 13.

WILLIE DESMOND: I'll turn on the streets. It's kind of easier to see it.

It might be in -- maybe in this 13.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: District 30 is light. Is District 30 one of our minority-majority districts?

WILLIE DESMOND: No.

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: It's light 5,000. Oh, wait, it's not a border. Strike that.

WILLIE DESMOND: I was trying to see Luke.

Well, you know, you could split the difference between those two because right now
District 13 is short 4700. District 31 is over -- is over 10,000. They could both be about 5,000, which would put them into two-and-a-quarter range.

The question is, would Citrus Park make more sense in District 13 or District 31, which is soon to become 14?

You could do that or you could minimize the split? You can split it like this. That would make this arm come across a little better.

You still have portions of Buckeye in both. There's nothing you could do about that. Or else you can remove some of these people in Surprise like that.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Why don't you just make it look better and then see if we like it.

WILLIE DESMOND: You got it. You should have said that the first day.

I personally like something like this, I think, because it makes the -- this part going in seem a little less severe but also not crazy, but it's worth a try.

How about that just the way it is?

District 13 is now overpopulated by 2500 people, 1.18 percent.

District 31 is overpopulated by 3400
people, 1.6 percent.

And District 22 is underpopulated by 2900 people, or 1.4 percent.

Looking at the map, just in the shades, I think the area that -- 22 that doesn't spike up looks a little better. Makes a little more sense.

No unassigned areas.

Some noncontiguous areas.

Okay. This one is, there's nothing we can do about it. It's a glitch in Maptitude from the census files. It claims that this area has zero area and it is not contiguous any time you use I think it's Yavapai County's county line as border.

Zero population now.

Did you say turn on point contiguity?

Yeah, that will make it allowed.

WILLIE DESMOND: Did you guys want to try again? Start from scratch?

Any questions? Is there anything you want to adjust on any of these districts?

Just kind of looking at it, it looks like our greatest deviations are probably 23 is 6300 people underpopulated, 2.99 percent, which is good.

Everything is under 3 percent. This map right now, most overpopulated district is District
20 with 5,583 people too many or ideal of -- ideal size, 2.62 percent.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Can you do all of the metrics on it so we can go over them tomorrow?

WILLIE DESMOND: Yes, I can.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Do you want to redo a few districts?

Should we call it a night?

VICE CHAIR FREEMAN: I'm beat. Maybe Jose will start drawing districts now.

VICE CHAIR HERRERA: You're doing a great job.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: I think the map is quite beautiful, frankly.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: I do, too.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Because it's an exemplary display of bipartisanship. And as an Independent, that's what I value. And I am super impressed with Commissioners McNulty and Freeman for being able to come together with their two tracts and figure out a way to at least put placeholder districts into a map that, you know, we can work from. I think it was pretty remarkable.

So do we get -- you'll run analysis on these 30 districts --
WILLIE DESMOND: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: -- for us?

WILLIE DESMOND: I know you guys are exhausted. If you want to wait around maybe 10, 15 minutes, I don't know how much paper and ink I have left, but I'll run what I can for you and you can take those home. But I don't think we have to do that in session, if you wanted to take a --

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: You can load them for us?

WILLIE DESMOND: I can load them also, yeah.

COMMISSIONER MCNULTY: Were you thinking we would adjourn and you would do this after we adjourned?

WILLIE DESMOND: If you want to adjourn, if you want to take a break, whatever you guys want to do. I'm going to get started right now.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: Was there anything -- no. She's shaking her head no.

What time does our meeting start tomorrow in Tucson?

KRISTINA GOMEZ: 9:30.

CHAIRPERSON MATHIS: 9:30.

At that's at that Four Points Sheraton on
Speedway at Campbell.

Okay. So nothing on the executive director's report.

We discussed future meetings and future agenda items, which are the same tomorrow.

Nothing on the Attorney General inquiry? And we did our public comment.

Thank you all for coming and giving your input and participating in the process.

And that leaves adjournment.

So the time is 6:44 p.m. and this meeting is adjourned.

Thank you.

(The meeting adjourned at 6:44 p.m.)
I, MICHELLE D. ELAM, Certified Reporter No. 50637 for the State of Arizona, do hereby certify that the foregoing 127 printed pages constitute a full, true, and accurate transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter, all done to the best of my skill and ability.

WITNESS my hand this 23rd day of October, 2011.

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MICHELLE D. ELAM
Certified Reporter
Certificate No. 50637