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STATE OF ARIZONA

ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC SESSION

Phoenix, Arizona
May 25, 2001
9:00 a.m.

ARIZONA INDEPENDENT
REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION

LISA A. NANCE, RPR
Certified Court Reporter
Certificate No. 50349

1 THE STATE OF ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING
2 COMMISSION convened in Public Session on May 25, 2001,
3 at 9:00 o'clock a.m., at 1400 West Washington,
4 Conference Room B-1, Phoenix, Arizona, in the presence
5 of:

6

7 APPEARANCES:

8 CHAIRMAN STEVEN W. LYNN (telephonically)
9 COMMISSIONER JAMES R. HUNTWORK
10 COMMISSIONER JOSHUA M. HALL (telephonically)
11 COMMISSIONER ANDI MINKOFF
12 COMMISSIONER DANIEL R. ELDER
13 ENRIQUE MEDINA OCHOA, Executive Director
14 ADOLFO ECHEVESTE, Outreach Coordinator
15 AMY REZZONICO, Press Information Officer
16 LISA T. HAUSER, Commission Counsel
17 JOSE de JESUS RIVERA, Commission Counsel
18 LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Court Reporter
19 TIM JOHNSON
20 KAREN OSBORNE
21 DR. ALAN HESLOP, NDC, Consultant
22 DR. FLORENCE ADAMS, NDC, Consultant
23 DR. LEROY HARDY, NDC, Consultant
24 CHRIS HUTCHISON, NDC, Support Staff
25 MARION PORCH, NDC, Support Staff

1 SPEAKERS FROM CALL TO THE PUBLIC:

2 Mark Osterloh

3 Ann Eschnger

4 Alan Stephens

5 David Mendoza

6 Chris Wagner

7 Rudolfo Perez

8

9 AGENDA DESIGNATED SPEAKERS:

10 Dr. Alan Heslop

11 Dr. LeRoy Hardy

12 Dr. Florence Adams

13 Enrique Medina Ochoa

14 Adolfo Echeveste

15 Amy Rezzonico

16 Lori Meeks

17 Dr. Alan Heslop

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Public Session
Phoenix, Arizona
May 25, 2001
9:00 o'clock a.m.

P R O C E E D I N G S

CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: It looks like we're ready to get started. I have speaker slips in front of me.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff, if you would be so kind as to call the speakers up in order, that would facilitate that part of the agenda in order.

This is the time for consideration and discussion of comments and complaints from the public. Those wishing to address the Commission shall request permission in advance by filling out a speaker slip. Action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter or rescheduling the matter for further consideration or decision at a later time.

COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The first speaker slip I have is Mark Osterloh.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Osterloh.

MS. OSBORNE: Hello. Looks like you are getting more and more requests. Before long, it will take up the whole meeting.

1 I'll keep my my points brief. I have a
2 letter with my presentation.

3 I'm requesting the Commission consider
4 after you get the initial grid, we don't know what it
5 will look like, do an analysis of how it will look, an
6 analysis of the Voting Rights Act, send it to the
7 Justice Department on how they would consider it.

8 One of the big concerns is nobody knows
9 what the Justice Department would do if they had a
10 totally random plan of drawing districts. Perhaps one
11 would be a benefit to the entire country as well as the
12 Commission.

13 You'd have 60 days to look at it and give
14 information during that period of time, take public
15 comment on one modified grid as well as one that took
16 into consideration all the criteria listed in the
17 amendment.

18 In that process, you could get information
19 that could be definitive from the Justice Department.

20 I talked to Teresita Lynn who would be the
21 coordinator evaluating that. They could do an
22 evaluation if we submitted a, quote, "final decision
23 letter" that we wanted to use that or do one, wanted a
24 modified grid, or to take that one as submitted, also.
25 It's a time saver and also what the Justice Department

1 would do if we submitted it later.

2 I have copies of that.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Osterloh.

4 I wonder if we could have the public come
5 closer to the speaker phone. I'm having a very
6 difficult time hearing.

7 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: We'll have to move
8 it. There's a table in the way.

9 Enrique, set it up so people can move
10 closer to the microphone.

11 MR. RIVERA: I'll put the microphone up.

12 MR. OCHOA: This is for the purpose of
13 recording, doesn't amplify.

14 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: This is what we
15 need, for Steve, for them to be able to hear?

16 Try again. We re-placed the speaker
17 phone.

18 The next slip I have, Ann Eschnger.

19 Did I pronounce it right?

20 MS. ESCHNGER: Absolutely, though I answer
21 to a number of things.

22 I'm Ann Eschnger from the League of Women
23 Voters of Arizona. I'm here and understand you are
24 looking for as much cooperation as you can get from
25 people around the state in setting up public meetings.

1 The League of Women Voters has eight
2 Leagues in Arizona, and we'd be more than happy to
3 assist you in setting up these meetings in any way you'd
4 like.

5 Thank you.

6 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you.

7 Next is Alan Stephens.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff, if you now
9 could speak up louder.

10 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I've never been
11 accused of being understated.

12 The next speaker is Alan Stephens. Is
13 that better?

14 MR. STEPHENS: Thank you. Thank you for
15 letting me speak. I'm the Executive Director of the
16 County Supervisors Association of Arizona.

17 I wanted to indicate we've very supportive
18 of your efforts, particularly securing the public
19 participation comment about your plans.

20 We are -- met with your staff and offered
21 use of some of our facilities across the state.

22 I represent -- our association represents
23 all 15 counties. I know you have a very ambitious
24 schedule in terms of holding public hearings in both the
25 first round and second round as you articulated your

1 tentative plans. I wanted to offer our cooperation and
2 wanted to maximize our participation, particularly in
3 the rural counties around the state. I wanted to make
4 that offer and plan to work with staff in that regard.

5 I also note you have a very ambitious
6 schedule in terms of conducting hearings on a fairly
7 aggressive schedule. I would like to emphasize in some
8 parts of the state in terms of summer, July and August,
9 a lot of people are out of town, particularly in the
10 second round when you produce a map. The first round,
11 the grid-like pattern, when you produce a map and secure
12 comment, I'd hope that would go into early fall so that
13 in the southern part of the state there's a little
14 better attendance. People plan vacations, particularly
15 in August.

16 Again, with that, I'd offer our support
17 and wish you the best of luck.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Stephens.

19 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The next speaker
20 slip I have is David Mendoza.

21 MR. MENDOZA: Mr. Chairman, members of the
22 Commission, my name is David Mendoza. I'm the
23 Legislative Director for AFSCME, a public employee
24 union, and also the Affirmative Action Coordinator for
25 the state party, Democratic State Party.

1 I want to just raise a couple of concerns.
2 One is the training issue. I understand the Commission
3 has bought Maptitude as software to use. So there is
4 the company itself that can offer training courses for
5 the software. And we certainly, we have met with staff
6 here, also, and asked that perhaps training be made
7 available so people can come into the office. It
8 doesn't do any good to have software if nobody is
9 familiar with it or familiar enough to use it,
10 specifically to determine their communities of interest
11 throughout the state.

12 And also, in addition to that, perhaps
13 have people available so that people can come into your
14 office, they can in fact be told how to use it and use
15 the facilities here to see where they are at and where
16 the Commission is heading with their particular areas.

17 The second issue is the aggressive
18 training and outreach. And I understand time is
19 limited. However, having a -- as a member of a union,
20 having members throughout the state, we recognize how
21 difficult it is to get the word out, especially in the
22 outlying communities. Most of the newspapers are weekly.
23 And if you hit all of the cities that I understand you
24 intend to hit in such a short period of time, word of
25 mouth will not be able to catch up with you folks. So

1 you might have -- it might be more advantageous to kind
2 of give it a little more time rather than be so
3 aggressive in the schedule.

4 So those are just two comments for the
5 record.

6 Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and
7 Commissioners.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Mendoza.

9 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The next speaker
10 slip is Chris Wagner.

11 MR. WAGNER: Chris Wagner. I'm from the
12 Arizona State AFL-CIO. Like David Mendoza mentioned,
13 training is available through the company. I urge the
14 Committee members and staff to take this training. I
15 understand there is a tight schedule. We want to
16 maintain that. We have to know how to work the
17 software. That was my main point. I know this training
18 is available. We have the software. We've been looking
19 into training. I know it's a whole lot less expensive
20 to do a group than for individuals to go there.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Wagner.

22 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The last slip I
23 have is Rudolfo Perez.

24 MR. PEREZ: Good morning, Mr. Chairman,
25 members of the Commission.

1 I'm Rudolfo Perez. I represent the
2 Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

3 I'm here this morning to formally request
4 the Commission to provide simultaneous translation at
5 all public hearings. The technology exists. I urge the
6 Commission provide at all public hearings translation
7 services for all Spanish speakers and Native American
8 communities.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Perez.

10 Are there other members of the public
11 wishing to be heard at this time?

12 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: There do not seem
13 to be any, Mr. Chairman.

14 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Without objection, we'll
15 close this portion of public comment and have another
16 opportunity at the close of the meeting.

17 (Commissioner James Huntwork arrives.)

18 COMMISSIONER ELDER: I'd like the record
19 to show Mr. Huntwork is now in attendance.

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Elder.

21 Item III, approval of minutes. I believe
22 all Commissions have received copies of the May 4
23 minutes.

24 Are there additions or corrections to the
25 records that have either been submitted or need to be

1 submitted?

2 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: There don't appear
3 to be any, Mr. Chairman.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Good. If not, may we have
5 a motion to approve?

6 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: So moved.

7 CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's moved and seconded to
8 approve the May 4th minutes.

9 All in favor, say "aye."

10 (Vote taken.)

11 Chairman Lynn: Those opposed, say "no."

12 Motion carries. The minutes are approved.

13 Legal counsel. Is there anything legal
14 counsel wishes to discuss with the Commission?

15 MS. HAUSER: No, Mr. Chairman.

16 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Item V, Presentation by
17 consultants. Let me know and Mr. Hall know which
18 consultants are present this morning.

19 MR. OCHOA: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Florence
20 Adams is here, Dr. Heslop, and a gentleman.

21 DR. HESLOP: Dr. Hardy.

22 MR. OCHOA: Dr. Hardy is with them. They
23 brought a gentleman to help with the technical
24 presentation.

25 DR. HESLOP: A technician.

1 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Dr. Heslop, will you lead?

2 DR. HESLOP: There are points in the
3 presentation I'll call on Dr. Hardy and Dr. Adams, and
4 since Mr. Hutchison developed some animations, I'll call
5 on him, too, at times during the animations as well.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: If you could, be as
7 forceful in carrying to the microphone as you can. It's
8 very difficult to hear.

9 DR. HESLOP: Yes, sir.

10 Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission,
11 I'm going to begin perhaps appropriately in the subject
12 of redistricting by turning out the light.

13 I'm going to address the Power Point we've
14 developed.

15 You will recall that on the last occasion
16 of the Commission's meeting we made a Power Point
17 presentation to initiate our quest on the equal
18 population grid. Today is the sequel for that Power
19 Point. It is a progress report, a progress report on
20 what we've been doing on the creation of the equal
21 population grid.

22 I'm going to remind members of the
23 Commission who perhaps need no reminder, and members of
24 the public, too, language of Proposition 106 requires we
25 create districts of equal population in a grid-like

1 pattern across the state.

2 As we determined last time, most
3 definitions require squares or an area regular, or some
4 form of aerial or geometric regularity.

5 What about equality? How do we decide
6 equality? We must use Census tracts. That's the logic
7 of Proposition 106. It's the only measure we have of
8 population equality.

9 Now, there are some challenges in
10 developing an equal population grid. It would be a very
11 good thing if Arizona were to recreate it's county
12 structures into squares. That would solve a problem.
13 But counties are not regular in shape, nor are cities
14 regular in shape. Census geography is not regular.
15 Indeed, some Census tracts are most peculiar in shape
16 indeed.

17 The great advantage of Census tracts is
18 they do fit, all fit within county boundaries.

19 And, of course, there's a final problem.
20 The western boundary of the state itself is far from
21 regular preventing square gridding of the state.

22 In addition to geography, there's the
23 problem of population. Arizona population is not evenly
24 distributed across the state. It's most unevenly
25 focused in a couple of areas.

1 Now, the last time we decided that there
2 were certain desirable features in a grid. We were
3 pleased that the Commission endorsed this approach.
4 What are these features? Well, population equality,
5 meaning the use of Census tracts. A square is possible,
6 if you relate it in some basic way to the goals of
7 representation, consistent with Arizona history and
8 geography. It's intrinsically logical for its
9 construction, not just us putting it together. So if
10 they have rules, they can be followed by others. And,
11 of course, it needs to be useful, useful in the
12 development of the final redistricting plans.

13 We canvassed a whole range of different
14 alternatives. And I began with the conclusion of the
15 presentation, to move toward the use of building blocks.

16 What are the building blocks? Wouldn't it
17 be great if we had some geographical building blocks
18 consistent with jurisdictional boundaries or traditional
19 units? If we had, they would be meaningful. The
20 problem is there aren't all that many building blocks
21 that fit that definition.

22 But in the proposal we made and the
23 Commission accepted at its last meeting, we made a
24 proposal, a proposal that we believe does capture the
25 existing grid, like geography and population units, does

1 have aerial regularity, and will result in the use of
2 equal population units, is rooted in Arizona history,
3 and does contain internal rules for its construction
4 and, finally, will be a useful redistricting tool.

5 And I spoke last time about Arizona
6 township grids and how the state is, the preponderant
7 portions of the state, are townshipped.

8 We spoke to you about aggregating
9 townships. And we spoke about intermediate township
10 grids and supertownship grids.

11 And we spoke also of the requirement that
12 Census geography be used to overlay this grid in order
13 to provide the checks for population.

14 We made the claim and we're here to
15 restate it here today if you use townships plus Census
16 geography, you get an equal population grid that
17 preserves the integrity of Arizona; provides a
18 redistricting tool with slight adjustments. When you
19 make Census overlays, they serve to unify counties, will
20 unify counties. Census tracts have within them
21 counties. No counties cut across Census tracts.

22 Now what I want to do is move into a new
23 presentation and tell you exactly where we are.

24 Remember, to accord with 106 we must where
25 we can use whole Census tracts. Use of whole Census

1 of movement shifts, so does the numbering system. The
2 aim is to assure that the result is always the creation
3 of a square. So let's say we're beginning in the
4 southwest. The southwest corner square becomes one,
5 southeast becomes two, northeast square becomes three,
6 northwest square becomes four. And in similar fashion,
7 beginning in the northeast and the northwest corners
8 would have the same systematic numbering or accumulation
9 approach.

10 Census tracts and townships. Township
11 grids are used to guide the grouping of Census tracts in
12 order to accumulate population. We have to have
13 population accumulation if we're going to build equal
14 population districts. So the township grids are square,
15 and they are organized as we've shown. Census tracts,
16 as I've several times emphasized, are not square, are
17 rarely square, and they are very often very contorted in
18 their boundaries. So overlaying one on the other, even
19 though there are differences, the grouping of a Census
20 grid can follow the pattern to get to regularity, the
21 geometric regularity we see.

22 And we have a demonstration, animation.
23 Chris will take us through it.

24 MR. HUTCHISON: What this demonstrates,
25 it's an animation of a township hierarchy as

1 demonstrated earlier. A single township, as seen there,
2 goes around a single township until it's a township
3 grid; township grids go around to an intermediate grid;
4 intermediate grids go around to a supergrid. Three
5 other supergrids are put around to a corner. After
6 that, again, this describes, see where we came from,
7 passing this, you'll see how the Census tracts, which
8 are the small thin lines inside, the grids there
9 aggregate accordingly.

10 DR. HESLOP: We have some at the top of
11 the diagram.

12 What are you illustrating there?

13 MR. HUTCHISON: That is one of the
14 townships, irregular in shape due to the Mexican land
15 grants before the state.

16 DR. HARDY: Indian reservations.

17 DR. HESLOP: There's a little problem.
18 There's a huge majority, regular grid like a square,
19 like units, but in a couple instances they are not.

20 Go on, Chris.

21 MR. HUTCHISON: Following this, Census
22 tracts aggregate according to this, do it in colors
23 where aggregating this. That, that Census tract, that
24 township, then add areas.

25 Notice the first township grid included

1 with that, move to intermediate grid, includes that
2 area.

3 Now, there are still parts of the
4 supertownship grid, that area, finishing out the county
5 right there. That shows how Census tracts are overlaid
6 on top of township grids.

7 DR. HESLOP: Go back. Census tracts have
8 a nice straight line. What are we looking at?

9 MR. HUTCHISON: The County boundary.

10 DR. HESLOP: Where it's a County boundary,
11 Census tracts are wholly included within it. And the
12 advantage of so concentrating Census tracts within a
13 county is so a county isn't split.

14 Let's go on, please.

15 Metropolitan areas. A huge majority of
16 Arizona's population is in metropolitan areas. Can this
17 approach work in metropolitan areas? Can you group
18 squares in the same way?

19 Well, the grid works but the rules have to
20 differ because you have a much denser population.
21 Outside metropolitan areas, in rural areas, you can
22 group these townships into intermediate and
23 supertownship grids. Within the metropolitan areas, you
24 have some townships that are astonishingly dense.

25 In fact, Leroy, you were telling me of one

1 township you discovered in Maricopa, one single
2 township, that has population sufficient for a
3 legislative district. I mean this is real density.

4 So in the case of the metropolitan areas,
5 you are going to have to talk about binding townships.
6 Townships are divisible, six miles long, six miles wide,
7 and are able to divide into sections, 36 sections,
8 grouping principles, with grouping principles for
9 population equality.

10 Rules to govern population of the Census
11 tracts in order to assure your grid regularity, we've
12 got two illustrations, one grouping of Census tracts
13 outside the metropolitan area and a second, a grouping
14 of Census tracts within the metropolitan area.

15 So, Chris, what are we looking at here?

16 MR. HUTCHISON: A map of Arizona, the
17 southeastern corner, including Cochise County and its
18 bordering counties, the yellow areas on the border, red
19 border, are cities, and also some Census tracts.

20 DR. HESLOP: Okay. Let's go on.

21 So let's talk about Arizona's southeast
22 corner. We're going to begin with the consolidation of
23 four townships in the southeast corner of the state.
24 The extreme southeast corner becomes one, and according
25 to the rotation that we discussed, two, three, four.

1 Other townships, just the same way, are
2 grouped in fours. And then the township grids are
3 grouped into intermediate township grids, again
4 according to the squaring principle. And subsequently
5 the intermediate township is grouped into supertownship
6 grids, again, according to the squaring approach, the
7 principle.

8 And we've seen that in the preceding
9 animation.

10 When you lack sufficient population for a
11 Legislative District, you have to find the additional
12 population. This normally requires movement to the
13 remaining portions to the supertownship grid. But you
14 have two rules that will govern.

15 Okay. Let's look at rule number three.
16 Before you can move to the townships in the next county,
17 you have to group together all the Census tracts in the
18 initial county. Why do you do that? Well, because
19 we're using whole Census tracts, because we need to
20 assure accuracy in population counts. We have a
21 sequence that demonstrates this.

22 Take it away, Mr. Hutchison.

23 MR. HUTCHISON: What this sequence is
24 showing, the sequence to the west, you're seeing an
25 aggregation of intermediate grids contiguous with the

1 boundary of the first super grid, the first two, then
2 third and fourth. Then notice over to Santa Cruz and
3 Pima Counties. You see the red areas are taken out of
4 the grid until the areas to the north of what you see in
5 the green are included, the other areas of the county.

6 DR. HESLOP: Okay. Let's go on. Rule
7 number four. If small portions of other counties are
8 included in the initial supertownship grid, fragments,
9 parts of other counties, go back, revert to their
10 original counties. They get attached to later
11 supertownship grids. They become part of county
12 specific Census tracts.

13 Again, notice what is happening here:
14 Grid, Census tracts overlay. We have to make the two
15 function together.

16 Want to comment on this, Chris?

17 MR. HUTCHISON: Just demonstrating once
18 again how it works.

19 DR. HESLOP: Okay. Let's go on.

20 Number five, the rule. If, when you are
21 finished gridding the first county, there's not
22 sufficient population for a Legislative District, the
23 next supertownship grid must be included, parts of two
24 counties and two supertownship grids are involved here.
25 And that brings up another rule. We're trying to

1 illustrate these rules via problems in the development
2 of the township grid. Here is rule number five.

3 When part of a county is included in the
4 supertownship grid, the remaining portions will be
5 included within that supertownship grid.

6 Again, this assures that whole Census
7 tracts are being incorporated as you do the building.

8 Go on, please.

9 Well, now, we're putting a lot of emphasis
10 on population being equal here. And that's because the
11 law, Proposition 106, emphasizes it.

12 When you need additional population, it's
13 because the ideal legislative district size has not been
14 reached with the incorporation of your supertownship
15 grids. And so the movement in this case is to the
16 southeast corner of the remainder of the second
17 supertownship grid. You have a fair number of people we
18 need here, approximately 20,000 people, and we're going
19 to have to split the next county. Split the county.
20 This means we have to have two further rules.

21 Rule six. When you have to divide a
22 county -- and we're not going to divide a county unless
23 we have to in terms of population equality -- when a
24 county has to be divided, the adjacent Census tracts
25 will be included in grid-like fashion to the adjacent

1 boundary with the adjacent area. It's really not when
2 you see it on the map.

3 A metropolitan area. I referenced the
4 great difference between rural and metropolitan areas.
5 As soon as you move into more densely populated areas,
6 you're dividing townships, not aggregating, dividing
7 areas. Subdivisions of townships have to be grouped,
8 have to be grouped in the same way, have to be grouped
9 in order to achieve the self same goals, equal
10 population and grid-like regularity.

11 You get to rule seven, too big, I believe,
12 populated counties. The first step is to accumulate
13 townships with sufficient population for the districts
14 to which they are entitled.

15 Rule eight. We need to establish an axis.
16 We need to establish an axis that will allow us to
17 divide these populous areas in a coherent and rational
18 way.

19 So here is our proposed axis. Would that
20 the City Fathers of Phoenix had observed a little more
21 carefully the needs of our equal population grid,
22 because we could have then started an axis, let's say,
23 at the State Capitol, or Washington and Central. But
24 the truth of the matter is that that starting point is
25 disruptive of your townships.

1 The starting point that preserves township
2 regularity in Maricopa is McDowell and 19th. I went
3 down there. It's a big, empty area, I have to say. But
4 the State Fair Grounds are there, a freeway sort of
5 zooms over, and a railroad line. And it's a good
6 starting point from the point of view of the township
7 grid. It creates four areas that maintain our grid-like
8 regularity.

9 Okay. So now we're down to the detail
10 problem of using these townships in the metropolitan
11 area. We have 36 equal sections, and there is a state,
12 indeed there's a national numbering section for sections
13 within townships. And you can establish four sections
14 in the same square motivated regular fashion as we did
15 with the townships themselves. You begin in the
16 southeast, proceed in just the same fashion that we've
17 previously described in the nonmetropolitan areas.

18 Now, this is Christopher's concept of
19 diagramming. I was a little uncertain of that when
20 looking at it last evening. I'll challenge Chris to
21 tell us.

22 MR. HUTCHISON: A single township in the
23 metropolitan area, there are boxes, you're seeing Census
24 tracts within the township. This just shows how Census
25 tracts are distributed within the township, and also,

1 have them lettered as you see right now according to
2 southeast, southwest, northeast, northwest designations.
3 And they go in alphabetical order.

4 DR. HESLOP: So at the bottom, the
5 principle I'm trying to diagram, regular use of Census
6 tracts and sections to achieve the same squareness that
7 we had in the rural areas.

8 And Chris has now told us how those Census
9 tracts get divided.

10 Now, this presents a problem, rule number
11 nine. Each of these rules is an answer to a problem.
12 And our aim with these rules is that if someone other
13 than Dr. Hardy, or Dr. Adams, or myself, or Chris,
14 someone other than those of us in NDC who have been
15 laboring on these approaches for the state, they will
16 find the same problems; and our rules, if they are
17 applied in the way that we have laid out here, are rules
18 that will result in the same grid-like pattern of equal
19 population districts.

20 Here's rule nine. If a Census tract has
21 crossed a district line and the population is
22 preponderantly in the district moving rather than the
23 previous township, then that Census tract is regarded as
24 part of that section. Makes sense, doesn't it? Seems
25 to us to make sense. And it solves a problem. But

1 maybe, just maybe, our Census tracts have to be divided.
2 Indeed, Professor Hardy was telling me he discovered one
3 Census tract with 12,000 people in it. You know, you
4 can't go building equal population districts with giant
5 Census tracts of that sort. It may be necessary to
6 divide Census tracts into component parts, block groups,
7 or something. This is something we do only in extremes.

8 Okay. The reverse of that. If a Census
9 tract has crossed the township line and its population
10 is preponderantly in the next township, the one it's
11 going into, then you have that Census tract as part of
12 the next township. Sounds sensible to us. Seems to
13 work. That's rule number 10.

14 Go on, please.

15 Now, we've been talking a lot about Census
16 tracts crossing township lines. But most of them,
17 townships are joined, division of townships isn't a
18 problem. So those rules we believe aren't going to be
19 much used. But since there is the problem, since we
20 know there is the problem, we have the rules.

21 Onward, please.

22 DR. HARDY: That example we just had where
23 we have the Census tracts crossing the township, almost
24 inevitably the two townships are going to be grouped
25 together; in other words, take that first township and

1 then move to the next township, so the division of the
2 Census tracts, either more in one or more in the other,
3 doesn't make any difference because we're putting the
4 two townships together. And that is a typical situation
5 that will prevail.

6 DR. HESLOP: Right.

7 So we were instructed today to make a
8 progress report, tell you where we are in the
9 development of the grid that the Commission instructed
10 us to pursue. We're going to continue unless instructed
11 otherwise in our line of march.

12 As we encounter problems, we're going to
13 develop rules.

14 Our basic aims we've stated clearly, it's
15 regularity and equal population.

16 We need to satisfy fully the language of
17 provisions of 106, creation of equal population and
18 grid-like districts, equal population across the state.
19 We're well on the way.

20 We do not know what further problems may
21 lurk in the geography as we conclude the undertaking.
22 At this point I'm not going to make any commitments set
23 in concrete with regard to completion. I will tell you
24 that we're going to work as hard as we can. And I'll
25 tell you further while Chris puts on the light that

1 Leroy Hardy has been working day and night on this
2 process and that he told me if I gave him a full
3 introduction, he'll say something very rude about me. I
4 will say he knows more about this business than anyone I
5 know.

6 If there are questions, I'll suggest they
7 be addressed to Dr. Hardy who has been working with the
8 maps and whose understanding of the problems is far
9 greater than my own.

10 I will, at this point, however, answer any
11 questions you think I'm competent to answer, limited,
12 though, to the presentation; and if they are technical
13 questions, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I
14 suggest they be addressed to Dr. Hardy.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Dr. Heslop.

16 Any questions to Dr. Hardy, Dr. Heslop?

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I have questions,
18 Dr. Heslop, Dr. Hardy.

19 Dr. Heslop, when is best guess when you
20 believe the grid, first grid, will be created?

21 DR. HESLOP: We had considerable
22 discussion near midnight last evening about that. We
23 believe it is possible that we could have it within a
24 week. But since there are so many unknown problems,
25 since we have not completed the geographic work for the

1 whole state, I think it unwise to write that in blood at
2 this point. But believe me it is our aim to finish this
3 thing as fast as we can.

4 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: So approximately a
5 week.

6 DR. HESLOP: Yes.

7 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Second question,
8 Dr. Hardy, may be better answered by you.

9 We understand, especially for the
10 congressional districts. That they have to be exactly
11 equal in population, and the population of the state is,
12 marked by the last Census, is exactly divisible by
13 eight. So we will have eight congressional districts
14 that have the same population. If you have to divide
15 Census tracts, you can go down to the Census blocks,
16 from what I understand.

17 DR. HARDY: Yes.

18 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I am also given to
19 understand Census blocks should not be further divided,
20 that there is not further information below that level.

21 How are we going to get exactly equal
22 eight congressional districts and 30 legislative
23 districts without dividing Census blocks?

24 DR. HARDY: It is impossible to divide
25 Census blocks. That's the last aggregate of population

1 unless you went into actual returns in each block, which
2 we can't do. Although the statement is that they have
3 to be absolutely equal, there has to be some flexibility
4 in that interpretation. For example, we go along, we're
5 dividing a Census tract. We need another 50 people to
6 get exact. We go along the edge of the adjacent Census
7 tract. We find one that is 52 in population. Well,
8 that's, from my point of view, that's the block you
9 would include to make a near perfect congressional
10 districts. Now, someone will say you haven't achieved
11 it. I say yes, I haven't achieved. I couldn't, with
12 the block information. All I can do is apply the block
13 information to achieve the goal as best I can. And
14 there has to be some flexibility. Now, if someone in
15 the court, or the Department of Justice, or the state
16 legislature, whoever, objects to that, I can see the
17 reason for their objection; but I don't know an
18 alternative answer other than to be flexible enough to
19 accomplish as near the goal as you possibly can.

20 DR. HESLOP: The language of the court in
21 regard to congressional districts has been that they
22 should be as nearly equal as is practicable, "as is
23 practicable." There's the hook on which we'd hang our
24 hat.

25 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I notice the

1 that.

2 DR. ADAMS: Mr. Chairman, members of the
3 Commission, and Ms. Hauser, it is indeed possible to go
4 to the Census Bureau. I've had that experience in the
5 past. It does, takes more than a couple of weeks,
6 usually. I would be surprised if you could get it done
7 in a couple of weeks. And it is quite expensive. I
8 couldn't give you a quote right now. They'll quote you
9 a price and give you a time frame. It is possible to
10 divide Census blocks. It's not recommended. If we can
11 manage not to divide them, I'd recommend not.

12 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder.

14 COMMISSIONER ELDER: I don't want to get
15 anal about this thing, but one vote, two votes, it
16 appears in my research on the other states under the
17 mandate for DOJ review, that they have approved up to a
18 half percent variation if, based on communities of
19 interest, the county lines, the various things that give
20 a sense of equality.

21 Either counsel or NDC, do you know if
22 there is a reasonable guideline that says we can be 20
23 off, 50 off, a hundred off, and that's still within the
24 meaning and sense of the Voter Rights Act?

25 DR. HESLOP: The Department of Justice,

1 Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Elder, will not give you a
2 deviation that they regard as permissible. There is a
3 history of court cases where deviations much greater
4 than absolute equality have been permitted in the case
5 of congressional redistrictings. So I would defer to
6 the attorneys on this matter. But my reading of the
7 cases is that if we were to get within a block of
8 population equality, that the challenge, if there is one
9 that would be made against us, would likely not be
10 sustained. There's certainly precedence for
11 congressional districts that vary by the small amounts
12 typical of block populations.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Are there other questions
14 for NDC?

15 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes, there are. This
16 is Commissioner Elder.

17 It seems as though in the making of the
18 rules, that the county boundaries take on a priority.
19 Is there a reason or background why county boundaries do
20 take on priority?

21 DR. HESLOP: The principle reason,
22 Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Elder, is Census tracts
23 contain their own logic. They are contained within a
24 county boundary. Indeed, Census tracts are numbered
25 within a county. And so the use of census geography to

1 came in as a result of making public lands available to
2 citizens. Therefore, they created townships and gave
3 them to the citizens, certain sections in a township.
4 In areas that were not going to be open for ownership,
5 such as Indian reservations, parks, et cetera, you
6 didn't have to township them because they're not going
7 to be put up for public sale. So that's why you have
8 those areas. And in most cases, particularly in terms
9 of the national parks, there's no population there
10 anyway.

11 So in terms of creating the grid, the
12 perfect grid, you can use these hypothetical township
13 extensions, if you want.

14 COMMISSIONER HALL: It would seem to me
15 that that it would probably be appropriate across the
16 state, because I don't know, and I probably can be shown
17 to be wrong, I don't know of a single land grant still
18 functioning as a land grant area. They're all in
19 private and state local management. That would seem to
20 be something we shouldn't take into account, because it
21 biases or changes the way we process the grid, in my
22 opinion.

23 DR. HARDY: Again, it doesn't really
24 create a problem in terms of the townshipping. In terms
25 of the land grants, I'm not an expert on this, but

1 although it is -- property has passed from the land
2 grant, it is still written in the name of the land
3 grant. So that's why you don't have townships in that
4 area. But this is relatively a minor consideration in
5 the overall pattern.

6 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay. In the point
7 of beginning, were you just using the Southwest quadrant
8 as an arbitrary for demonstration purposes?

9 DR. HARDY: For demonstration purposes,
10 yes.

11 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Is it my
12 understanding of the way the rules worked, it appeared
13 you in -- started counterclockwise with the first grid
14 to supergrid, then move counterclockwise from that and
15 then go clockwise, it appeared? Is that the way the
16 rule works? One where you started off at the lower
17 right, upper right, upper left, lower left, next
18 example, upper left, upper right, and reversed in a
19 clock-generated direction?

20 DR. HARDY: Well, the same numbing system
21 prevailed in terms of in the first grouping of townships
22 you go from one; to two; to north, three; to east,
23 that's four, as the first square. Now, when you take
24 those larger intermediate units and put them together,
25 you take the first intermediate, you go to the second

1 one, which is to the west, and then to the east. When
2 you go to the super grids, you do the same thing, go
3 first to the super grid, then to the southwest super
4 grid, northwest, and northeast. Now, in the
5 demonstration, if we made a reversal of that, it will be
6 corrected.

7 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay. It will take
8 on the same geometry, same order.

9 DR. HARDY: Yeah.

10 COMMISSIONER ELDER: I guess where I
11 keep -- I wrote down "point of beginning."

12 It seemed to be a presentation of
13 orientation from an urbanized area and rural or nonurban
14 areas.

15 Are we going to start off at a single
16 point of beginning and work off from that or start and
17 do one overlay as rural and one overlay as urban and see
18 where the interface is?

19 DR. HARDY: We're going to have to --
20 actually have three areas of beginning. We find the
21 ideal population in Maricopa County is entitled to
22 whatever number of districts they have. When we have
23 that area identified, we begin to grid it and to create
24 districts. So we start someplace in Maricopa County.
25 That's one of the reasons why we suggest the axis in

1 terms of Maricopa County. You have a southeast section,
2 southwest, and so on. Now, if the Commission wanted to,
3 they could tell us that in Maricopa County you start in
4 the northwest section, or the southeast section. I've
5 used the example in the hypothetical southeast. I don't
6 know why I chose that. To be consistent, that's where I
7 started my examples, in both the metropolitan and
8 nonmetropolitan.

9 Come to Tucson, accumulate population you
10 need for the metropolitan districts, then you have to
11 decide where do we begin in Tucson. And you will again
12 have an axis there. And the Commission can say begin in
13 the north.

14 For example, you might say begin in the
15 northwest corner of the Tucson metropolitan area and
16 begin in the southeast corner of the Maricopa complex.
17 Now, when you come to the nonrural areas, you could say
18 let's start in the southeast, or any of the other
19 designations, or maybe you would say let's start with
20 the last, let's say, to -- let's say that we wind up
21 with eight districts that are going to be in the
22 nonrural area. Okay. You could direct us to start the
23 beginning of two districts in the southeast, two
24 districts in the southwest, two districts in the
25 northwest, and two in the northeast. Or you could tell

1 us start in the northeast. I mean it --

2 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Could I interrupt
3 with a question here? I'm trying to visualize. There
4 isn't anything that is defined as the Phoenix
5 metropolitan area or Tucson metropolitan area. We can't
6 say start in the southeast corner of that area. It
7 seems as though we have to pick a spot in the area and
8 work outward from there.

9 DR. HARDY: If you want to start at the
10 State Capitol, or some other designated point, we can do
11 it. I mean you direct us where to begin, if you want.

12 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Doctor, is there a --
13 let me go back.

14 Did you test what we started with a week
15 or two ago, the Gila Salt River Base Line Meridian,
16 state plane zero zero, and attempt either to do a
17 clockwise or counterclockwise aggregation with block
18 Census tracts until you got a district, and when you got
19 to an urban area, yes, they would be smaller, but set up
20 a rule to start aggregating those blocks, and maybe you
21 in effect had five, six, districts before you filled out
22 the quadrant of the super block that had been happening
23 in the rural areas, and go around and pick up another
24 rural series and pick up a rural area, maybe smaller,
25 one starting point? One point -- the point was

1 arbitrary the first time. After that, 12 rules that
2 way, rather than come up with three, four points at the
3 beginning that are potentially troublesome in my mind?

4 DR. HARDY: I don't know if someone else
5 did that process. It could be attempted. But I have
6 operated on the basis of different beginning points in
7 the different areas. Again, it's up to the Commission
8 to decide.

9 COMMISSIONER ELDER: That is a decision.

10 DR. HARDY: You see the problem, and why
11 the rules develop is it's easy to talk about the Census
12 tracts and the townships. But when you start
13 accumulating, with good intent, to the equal population,
14 you run into problems, as you go through. And you have
15 to establish some kind of a rule. That means if you
16 come to a common situation again, you will do the same
17 thing. Or as Alan said earlier, anyone else who comes
18 and does this, following the rules that are established,
19 would come up with the same districts we come up with.
20 That's what we are attempting to do.

21 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Let me make -- ask
22 a couple of questions, following up on Mr. Elder's
23 comment.

24 I'm concerned that once we get the grid,
25 we know that we are going to have to make adjustments to

1 the grid according to the other criteria listed in
2 Proposition 106. It seems to me that if we adopt
3 different starting points instead of just the one
4 starting point Commissioner Elder suggested, we might
5 minimize the adjustments that we need to make because we
6 will have districts that are wholly urban in character
7 in the Phoenix area and Tucson area and may come a
8 little bit closer to including the various communities
9 of interest that exist in those areas.

10 And the other communities of interest that
11 I would ask a question about is the Indian reservations.
12 In the past, those reservations traditionally have not
13 been split. And I would imagine that when the lines are
14 finally adjusted, that none of those reservations will
15 be split unless they are so large they cannot be
16 contained within one district. I'm not aware any of
17 them are.

18 So when you do the initial grid, is it
19 possible to take that into consideration and to draw a
20 grid that doesn't bisect an Indian reservation?

21 DR. HARDY: It's possible, but -- number
22 one, I agree with your idea if you follow different
23 beginning points, you probably will accommodate the
24 other factors you are going to have to consider at a
25 later date. Now, I came to what I assumed was an Indian

1 pop -- Indian reservation because of the configuration.
2 But as I was telling Commissioner Elder earlier, I have
3 instructed, and the staff has followed this instruction,
4 I have instructed them to not tell me anything about a
5 Census tract other than the total population. That is
6 my sole consideration in creating the initial grid
7 system and the plan.

8 Now, I am well aware of the fact that
9 there must be some areas that are Indian reservations.
10 I can tell those because -- I have a good idea because
11 of the blank area, the nontownship. In terms of the
12 other Census tracts, I don't know whether they are
13 black, green, or red in population. I only want the
14 total population.

15 So you could direct us to consider Indian
16 reservations at this point. And we could. But I think
17 we are getting ahead of ourselves and that the
18 accommodation has to come at a later stage in the
19 operation. That's my reaction.

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall had a question.

21 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you,
22 Mr. Chairman.

23 I think both Commissioner Elder and
24 Commissioner Huntwork made points I want to speak to.

25 I was of the understanding also at the

1 last meeting we voted the Gila and Salt River Meridian
2 was the starting point. I guess I visualized we'd take
3 that point and move in four different directions.

4 My concern is when we speak about starting
5 in a metropolitan area, as one already stated, I think
6 Commissioner Huntwork, for example, how far is the
7 metropolitan area there in the Phoenix area? Does it go
8 to Queen Creek or not?

9 And so I guess -- I thought that's what we
10 agreed we'd do is start at one point and move in a
11 logical fashion from that point in four different
12 directions. If --

13 I want to speak. I agree, Dr. Hardy, I
14 think at this point I agree with Dr. Hardy. I agree
15 that the only thing we can consider is population.

16 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Dr. Hardy, I want you to
17 speak to that point, starting at the Gila and Salt River
18 Base Line Meridian and moving in four different
19 directions.

20 DR. HARDY: Quite frankly, I'd have to
21 work with it and see the complexity and how it would
22 work out.

23 I'd have to point out in defining the
24 metropolitan area, the way I define it is the densely --
25 the densely populated areas within, for example,

1 Maricopa County. If you are talking in terms of the
2 metropolitan area, my definition is you take the
3 townships that are densely populated and you accumulate
4 enough of them systematically to get the population for
5 whatever the number of districts would be for -- for
6 Maricopa County. Then you proceed to divide them.

7 Now, undoubtedly, the meridian beginning
8 would be part of that accumulation. And if you want us
9 to begin with that, we'll try it and see what happens.

10 CHAIRMAN LYNN: If I may also jump in and
11 echo what I think Mr. Hall's concern is, and it would
12 also be mine, if we are talking about producing the grid
13 with respect to the population only, and I believe that
14 is not only our charge but that's really the only way we
15 can proceed, the minute you introduce one other
16 variable, you must introduce all other variables, to be
17 fair. If introducing the grid with equal population as
18 the sole criteria, you produce a grid and don't make
19 other determinations along the way, that might affect
20 creation of the district.

21 To Mr. Hall's point, I think, Mr. Hall,
22 correct me, if we use a single point, such as the Gila
23 and Salt River Meridian as a starting point and move
24 systematically by the rules in four directions
25 simultaneously, pick an arbitrary point and applied the

1 rules in an arbitrary fashion in those directions, if,
2 however, we choose a point in urbanized areas one could
3 construe the choice of that point as altered in some
4 way, as having influenced the manner in which those
5 districts are drawn. One could draw the inference from
6 that choice, it being something other than population
7 driving the choice.

8 COMMISSIONER HALL: I agree with that.

9 DR. HESLOP: Mr. Chairman, members of the
10 Commission, I should perhaps at this point state that
11 the emphasis I gave in the initial presentation to the
12 Gila Salt Meridian had to do with my effort to describe
13 the township system as it exists in Arizona rather than
14 suggest that we use it as a starting point.

15 And now I suppose I'm going to turn to
16 Dr. Hardy and ask him to respond to the idea of an
17 arbitrary starting point, whether it be, for example,
18 the State Capitol, or the Gila Salt Meridian.

19 DR. HARDY: Well, you can begin anywhere.
20 And you can assert that the beginning point was
21 arbitrary or by design. That's certainly not my intent.

22 If the Commission wants to establish a
23 beginning point in Maricopa County, or in the state, and
24 they specify it, then we will attempt to work it out
25 within that context. But to say that when I pick out a

1 beginning point in Maricopa County it is going to
2 produce some ultimate result that I have no intent to
3 accomplish is destroying my role in this thing. I am
4 only interested in creating equal populations as a
5 beginning point by where you judge them as to whether
6 arbitrary actions are taken, whether voting rights or
7 any other factor you want to bring in.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Dr. Hardy, let me ask a
9 question another way to get at the answer we're looking
10 for or I'm looking for. Assuming we have a choice of
11 two points in Maricopa County at which to begin the
12 process, one of the points in southwest Maricopa County
13 or southeast and the other is northwest, having
14 designated one or the other as the beginning point and
15 having then used the rules as we've understood them to
16 create the districts, how different would those two maps
17 look starting at one point versus starting at the other?

18 DR. HARDY: I can't tell you until it's
19 worked out.

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Precisely my point. There
21 would be some difference.

22 DR. HARDY: Right.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: The inference of that
24 difference is my point. Whatever the inference might be
25 is what the inference might create.

1 COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman,
2 Dr. Hardy, do you see a problem, am I correct in sensing
3 some resistance to utilizing the Gila Salt Base Line
4 Meridian as a starting point or do you foresee a
5 problem?

6 DR. HARDY: I'd have to look at the map.
7 My impression is it's way over in the southwest corner
8 of the Maricopa area and, in effect, you are saying
9 start at the southwest part of the Maricopa metropolitan
10 area. If that's what you want, that's fine with me.

11 COMMISSIONER HALL: I think the strength
12 of that, as I understood it, as we first had the whole
13 concept, is the historical basis of that point is it's
14 the point for establishing all the legal descriptions
15 for the whole state; therefore, it could, there would be
16 a very difficult argument for anyone to make that
17 somehow that point picked some preconceived agenda in
18 mind that we picked a point with a historical basis for
19 a description that all land descriptions started there.
20 Because it's so arbitrary and because of the historical
21 basis, go from there and no one can argue that hey, we
22 were trying to accomplish some goal other than just
23 creating an equal population grid.

24 DR. HESLOP: Commissioner Hall,
25 Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I think we're

1 hearing from all of you a desire that we return to our
2 maps and begin at the Gila Salt River Meridian beginning
3 point. I happen to know or have some sense of the
4 amount of work that that is going to entail, but I think
5 it important that we do that. And although it's
6 primarily Leroy Hardy's effort, not mine, going into it,
7 I think, Leroy, we better do it.

8 DR. HARDY: That's fine. There's no
9 problem with doing it. It's going to be more
10 complicated and it's going to take more time.

11 I might add another way to solve this
12 would be to simply take a township, or a Census tract,
13 and draw it out of a pool. I mean the Commissioners
14 could -- the Commissioners could vote we want to begin
15 in township X, Y, and Z in Maricopa County. You tell us
16 that's the beginning point. We'll do it. Now, if you
17 tell us to do the meridian base, we'll do it, and see
18 what happens.

19 COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman --

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

21 COMMISSIONER HALL: Dr. Hardy, what I
22 heard Dr. Heslop say, I heard you say it was more
23 difficult and complex to utilize the Gila and Salt River
24 Base Line Meridian. I'm deferring to your expertise.
25 Is it extensive, way beyond any of the hours, beyond any

1 of this? Maybe you can help me understand why it's more
2 difficult to start at that point than to start at Osborn
3 and Central.

4 DR. HARDY: Well, as I said earlier, you
5 don't understand the implications. When I say you don't
6 understand, I'm including myself in that category. You
7 don't understand the complexity until you get into the
8 actual accumulation of Census tracts and townships. And
9 I can't really predict how much different it's going to
10 be or how much more difficult it's going to be. All we
11 can do is do it and take as much time as is necessary to
12 follow whatever the Commission wants.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I guess the point we're
14 trying to make is we understand that you believe, you
15 all believe, that it is somehow more time consuming and
16 difficult to start with a single point at the Gila Salt
17 than it would be to start in population centers, in
18 particular, in Maricopa and Pima County, additional
19 points to begin the process. Is that a fair statement?

20 DR. HARDY: Uh-huh.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: If that's a fair
22 statement, then, what you've asked of us is to try to
23 figure out a point at which you could begin that process
24 within Maricopa and Pima counties.

25 One alternative, I'm not sure that answers

1 the question, I'm not sure relatively speaking how
2 difficult one is than the other, I'm not sure you know
3 until you get into it, one way to do it, and to maintain
4 arbitrariness, is there is a point in both places that
5 bears no relationship to where population is now, the
6 zero zero point in Phoenix and the zero zero point in
7 Tucson? In Phoenix, it's Central and Washington. Give
8 or take, in Tucson, it would be at Stone and Congress.
9 And those are historically central points of town at
10 which all addresses and east, west, north, south was
11 determined. If we're looking for arbitrary points,
12 those would serve. I don't know if choosing those would
13 make those harder versus easier.

14 DR. HARDY: Let me answer in terms of
15 Maricopa County. That was my point in creating an axis,
16 Central and Washington. When I went to Washington or up
17 Central, I immediately began to discover that a larger
18 number of townships were split and Census tracts were
19 split by using those streets whereas by picking McDowell
20 and 19th, I believe, you are basically following
21 township lines which means that your townships are not
22 going to be split in terms of the axis you've
23 established. And since most of the townships correspond
24 with Census tracts, you have a much easier accumulation
25 of data than you are going to have than if you go to the

1 Washington Central system.

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Would you suspect there's
3 a similar point in Tucson that would achieve the same --

4 DR. HARDY: I suspect -- I know there has
5 to be a township grid in Tucson. I haven't determined
6 that, or I haven't gotten into Tucson. I can't really
7 speak to that. I haven't really gotten into the
8 numbering system. When I get to Tucson, I am sure that
9 the numbering system is going to split more townships
10 and more Census tracts than a -- than an axis
11 established on the basis of townships. And again, it's
12 more difficult when you divide these units, but it can
13 be done.

14 CHAIRMAN LYNN: In your opinion, is 19th
15 Avenue and McDowell unique in that regard in the Phoenix
16 area?

17 DR. HARDY: Not unique as long as you
18 could -- you could move it over. I'm not sure what the
19 next township line over from 19th would be. You could
20 move it over to another numbered street, if you wanted
21 to, or move it down from McDowell. But if you follow
22 township lines, you are not going to be splitting
23 townships.

24 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman, this is
25 Commissioner Elder.

1 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Commissioner Elder.

2 COMMISSIONER ELDER: If we are proposing
3 this route, taking the section of townships closest to
4 the zero zero grid, 19th and McDowell or Broadway and
5 something in Tucson, doesn't that doesn't fit zero zero,
6 arbitrariness of taking one, the closeness to that
7 address, make it a random selection?

8 DR. HARDY: If I may interject there, I
9 think that's exactly what I did.

10 MS. MINKOFF: I think you did.

11 DR. HARDY: I think, I have to
12 interject --

13 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: You did.

14 DR. HARDY: I think that's the closest I
15 could get to Central and Washington so I'd have a
16 standard township grid.

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Having to go six
18 miles in any direction to get six miles, any township
19 corner, that's the closest, Central and Washington.

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: We want to be sure that
21 any point we start at is truly arbitrary, has no aura to
22 it other than the most convenient point to begin the
23 process.

24 DR. HARDY: If that's the intent, let's
25 have a lottery. Put all the township numbers in

1 Maricopa and Tucson, and the Commission, one of the
2 members draw out a number and give it to me and I'll
3 create the districts in the respective counties. And
4 there's no arbitrary, from my point of view, nothing but
5 an arbitrary factor involved.

6 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman, I'd
7 like to discuss a little more about the concept of
8 working with urban and rural from a conceptual
9 standpoint. I have questions in my mind if you start in
10 an urban area and start aggregating out and collecting
11 these, at what point do you decide you are now into an
12 urban area? It just seems like we're complicating
13 things. And it's probably not fair.

14 From what I'm seeing, you've done a
15 tremendous amount of work and tremendous amount of
16 thought. From a design profession, if you have to sign
17 the entry, you've failed in your design. I really --
18 we're up to rule 9 or 10. It appears if we start with
19 multiple points at the beginning, another rule on how to
20 select them, another rule about the interface between
21 the rural and metro, it seems like we're making it more
22 complicated and sort of the old adage, keep it simple
23 stupid. If it's a complex animal, it's not working
24 right.

25 Is there some way, take one point, an

1 arbitrary point, base line meridian, or something, and
2 have rules that work all the way through the state where
3 it's not a -- let's decide whether rural first or urban
4 first, at what point, a chosen metropolitan county, Pima
5 County, why not Sierra Vista, or Douglas, why not urban,
6 seems like we're opening a whole bunch of criteria
7 that's hard to justify.

8 DR. HARDY: Really, the only urban areas
9 we're recognizing is the metropolitan portion of
10 Maricopa County, which includes several cities that are
11 urban, and likewise in Tucson. You get to an urban area
12 when you come to Tucson City limits.

13 Now, there's no reason why I couldn't
14 begin at some point in Pima County and let's start in
15 some rural part, southeast, et cetera. And as soon as I
16 got to Tucson, start accumulating urban population,
17 start to throw in with the rural part. I began, or if
18 you told me to begin in Central Tucson and work out, the
19 first district or two will be predominantly urban. Now,
20 when I get to the last one, I'm going to have to start
21 taking in some rural area. If that's the way you want
22 me to proceed, I will. I could have two points, one in
23 Maricopa, one in Tucson, or we could start everything at
24 the meridian. That's fine with me, too. Just give me
25 directions where to begin.

1 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay.

2 DR. HARDY: Or again, have a lottery, draw
3 a number, say this is where we're going to begin in
4 Maricopa, or this is where we're going to begin in the
5 county or specific areas.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

7 COMMISSIONER HALL: Thank you,
8 Mr. Chairman.

9 I agree with Mr. Elder. It seems with me,
10 two points metropolitan, we'd have the same problem
11 working with rural we'd have coming the other way. I,
12 at the risk of beating a dead horse, feel it's simpler
13 to start, begin somewhere in the southeast portion
14 there. As you move to the northeast, I'm sorry, to the
15 northwest, northwest quadrant of the state, and I'd just
16 as soon it be in a metropolitan area. My feeling,
17 Mr. Chairman, is start with the Gila and Salt River Base
18 Line Meridian.

19 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I'd like to ask
20 one purely geometrical question here.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork.

22 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: The rules we were
23 looking at in the presentation, one starting point we
24 were looking at in the southeast portion of the state,
25 to start at a point in the middle of the state you have

1 to have four sets of rules, mirror images of each other,
2 but you can't -- you can't start to the north when you
3 are working in the southwest quadrant. So -- and so on.
4 So you would have to have variations of that rule.

5 To the extent you were to pick a spot in
6 Maricopa County and a spot in Pima County, you'd have
7 four sets of rules in each place, and then you'd have
8 two have different sets of rules for how you interacted
9 with the rural areas outside of those metropolitan
10 areas. And then I don't know if you start the rural
11 areas at the southeast corner of the state or northeast
12 corner of the state, which is, I might point out, the
13 only place in the United States there are four straight
14 lines that intersect, not to complicate the question any
15 further.

16 If you started in the northeast corner of
17 the state, you could proceed with one set of rules from
18 the point which is squarest of all in our state. So
19 that's the geometry for the moment, I think.

20 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Mr. Chairman, one
21 procedural point. We're going to have to take a break
22 soon for the court reporter. We need to take a break.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Minkoff.
24 It would be about this time we would break.

25 I would like to know just the sense of the

1 Commission, how many more questions we might have for
2 NDC at this point. Is there a consensus in terms of a
3 starting point?

4 COMMISSIONER ELDER: I think we need to
5 have a little more discussion on it, maybe another 15
6 minutes or so. At the break, I'd like to see if we can
7 get something, either a sketch draw, or something
8 conceptually to talk about direction, to be given to
9 NDC.

10 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I don't know we'll all
11 benefit from that, Mr. Elder. If you want to draw
12 something. By all means do so.

13 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman, I
14 believe we have a quorum on this side of the table.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I see how it's going.

16 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Yes, we're talking
17 coup over here.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

19 COMMISSIONER HALL: I think at this point
20 we're talking hypothetical.

21 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes.

22 COMMISSIONER HALL: I hope, speaking to
23 Mr. Elder's point, I don't know if any of us have a
24 particular preference. I just personally feel more
25 comfortable with one starting point, the Gila Salt River

1 Meridian, northeast corner, whatever. My feeling is
2 that we need to give NDC some direction so they can
3 move. Certainly there will be a hundred more directions
4 with respect to the impact of that direction. I hope we
5 give them direction, give them a point and say, "Let's
6 go."

7 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The sentiment I'm
8 sensing from my fellow commissioners is that the
9 particular starting point isn't as important as much as
10 that it be one starting point and that it be an
11 arbitrary starting point. And if the Gila Salt creates
12 problems, we have to move more directions at once than
13 we want, start at the southeast corner, northeast
14 corner. I think that would be sufficient, wouldn't be
15 injecting bias into the final result.

16 DR. HARDY: I might suggest from the
17 suggestions that have been made that we put in a hat
18 three beginning points, northeast, the meridian point,
19 southwest, southeast, or put all four corners into the
20 hopper, meridian, and have a drawing, and tell us, and
21 we will do it. No problem with that. But we have to
22 have some direction as to what is to be done so we will
23 not be accused of being arbitrary in the matter.

24 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: My question was
25 because the Gila Salt is in the middle of the state and

1 required you to move out in four directions, if that
2 creates more problems. Then we could limit it to the
3 four corners of the state if that makes the task a
4 little bit easier.

5 DR. HARDY: We could try it.

6 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Does it create more
7 problems to begin in the middle of the state than it
8 does to create in one of the four corners of the state?

9 DR. ADAMS: Very likely it does just
10 because you are moving in four directions.

11 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: If you wanted to do
12 something like you suggested, maybe limit it to the four
13 corners area than also include the Gila Salt, if that
14 creates additional problems. It doesn't seem like it
15 creates that much additional benefit in terms of
16 arbitrariness.

17 COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

19 COMMISSIONER HALL: I make a motion we
20 start in the northeast corner of the state.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a second?

22 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I'll second it.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's been moved and
24 seconded to start in the northeast, or what is called
25 the four corners corner of the state, to begin the

1 process.

2 Discussion.

3 Mr. Elder?

4 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes.

5 I disagree. We want to select a point.

6 If we're going to do that, I think I have to follow
7 Dr. Hardy's suggestion, be arbitrary, pull one out of a
8 hat rather than start at the northeast, or northwest,
9 specifically.

10 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Well, it seems to me
11 there's no practical difference between drawing one out
12 of a hat and designating the Gila Salt or putting all
13 townships in a hat. We're just as likely to draw out
14 the Gila Salt than anything else; therefore, if we said
15 that's an arbitrary starting point, might as well start
16 there.

17 I guess we're back to the question asked
18 by Mr. Huntwork. I don't know that I heard an answer,
19 Dr. Hardy. If you start in middle of the state and
20 move essentially in four directions from that starting
21 point, do you then need four sets of rules or would the
22 rules apply regardless of the direction in which you
23 moved?

24 DR. HARDY: The only rule --

25 You could start at the four points, four

1 different directions from the meridian.

2 I think when you get in to applying the
3 standard rules to the different areas, you are going to
4 run into some problems I cannot anticipate at this point
5 that are going to require rules you will have to follow
6 in subsequent cases that you run into.

7 The only thing I can say is we can start
8 at that point in going four different directions and see
9 what happens. I can't promise you what the results
10 would be.

11 I can't promise you any more in terms of
12 the northeast beginning or any of these other points.

13 I will point out, however, in terms of the
14 northeast, although I'm very glad to apply that, if you
15 start in the northeast where the population is sparse,
16 you are going to wind up with -- this is a guess on my
17 part -- four legislative districts in northern Arizona,
18 and then you will get into the metropolitan area of
19 Maricopa and start applying the principles to the urban
20 area. And then you get into the rest of the state. In
21 terms of the Congress, if you start in the northeast
22 corner and grid it, you'll wind up with all of northern
23 Arizona as one congressional district, because it has
24 640 some thousand people. And there's nothing -- I have
25 no objection to that. That's one of the things that you

1 run into when you begin in the northeast. Now, if you
2 apply it to the southwest, you may wind up with another
3 set of problems even more difficult to live with than
4 the northeast. I don't know.

5 CHAIRMAN LYNN: One second, Mr. Hall.

6 From my standpoint, given the choices, I'd
7 prefer not to support the motion on the northeast and
8 prefer going back to the Salt River and Gila Meridian
9 starting point and see what happens when we see it.

10 COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman, I'd
11 amend my motion, amend the motion to start with the Salt
12 River Gila Basin.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork, you are the
14 second.

15 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I accept that.

16 CHAIRMAN LYNN: The motion is to amend the
17 motion to start with the Salt River Gila River Basin
18 Meridian as the starting point.

19 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'm not sure we
20 need it. I think we had that motion last meeting.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: To give the consultants
22 the direction they asked for, let's proceed.

23 All in favor, signify "aye."

24 (Vote taken.)

25 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Opposed, "no."

1 (Motion passes.)

2 (Recess taken from 10:44 until 11:04 a.m.)

3 CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: Ladies and gentlemen,
4 if we can ask you to sit down, please, we need to
5 reconvene the meeting.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Are we ready to proceed?

7 CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: We are almost ready to
8 proceed. Commissioner Elder is momentarily out of the
9 room.

10 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let's go, then.

11 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Okay. All right.

12 Looks like everybody is quiet.
13 Commissioner Elder is not back yet, but I will notify
14 you when he is, which is right now.

15 We're all here.

16 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork has requested
17 some time. I assume Mr. Elder would also like some time
18 with the consultants.

19 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Mr. Chairman,
20 that's incorrect. I asked my questions. I'm satisfied.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork?

22 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I have no
23 questions at the moment.

24 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'm sorry. I thought you
25 wanted some time.

1 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: No. Thank you.

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Are there other questions
3 for the consultants?

4 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Commissioner Elder.
5 I'd like to try to determine or solidify
6 what types of rules we need to make our decision on or
7 if Dr. Hardy has enough to go on with what we've given
8 him this morning.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder, I can't hear
10 you, either. Have we moved the phone or did you move?

11 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Nope.

12 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: We are moving the
13 phone.

14 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

15 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Okay. This should
16 be better.

17 COMMISSIONER ELDER: I'll restate it.

18 I wanted to ask Dr. Hardy if he has enough
19 direction to go on or do we need to make decisions on
20 rules or rules of aggregation or methodology before he
21 can proceed.

22 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Dr. Hardy, would you
23 respond, please.

24 DR. HARDY: Yes. If you've given me the
25 direction of the two rivers, I can proceed. I will

1 proceed on the basis of the rules that we have talked
2 about in relationship to the southeast, although they
3 have to be applied to the four quadrants that we have
4 established.

5 We're going to wind up with basically the
6 same rules being applied in a slightly different way
7 from the different beginning point. And it's possible.
8 Again, I don't know how complicated it's going to be in
9 terms of applying this, but we'll try it.

10 CHAIRMAN LYNN: All right.

11 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Could I ask that if
12 you get into it, after a couple, three days, whatever it
13 may be, and you see I see a couple inherent problems,
14 run it by Dr. Heslop, Dr. Adams, Ms. Leoni, you see some
15 problems, don't go down the alley, run into a wall.
16 Call Enrique. He can get to the rest of the
17 Commissioners. We can establish a meeting, get to the
18 rest of the Commissioners, and we can have a meeting to
19 address that. We don't want to lose time to have --

20 DR. HARDY: As soon as I go back and have
21 a more adequate map than the one I have here, I'll begin
22 to proceed as directed. If I do run into problems that
23 I don't foresee at this point, I will follow your
24 directions and we will get back as soon as possible.

25 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other questions for the

1 consultants at this time?

2 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

3 If we're through with everything in
4 drawing of the lines, there's one other item in the
5 agenda, Item V I wanted to ask a question of, which
6 refers to training on use of the Power Point
7 presentation. I just wanted to ask for an update on the
8 status of that Power Point presentation and the
9 accompanying commentary.

10 DR. HESLOP: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner
11 Minkoff, we believe that we have made all of the
12 required changes in the Power Point presentation and
13 that the text has been cleared. And we are ready to
14 involve ourselves in any training session that you wish.

15 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: So the Power Point
16 presentation is ready.

17 DR. HESLOP: It is ready. We've made
18 arrangements to have a disk burned, to make it available
19 to Tim Johnson, so the Power Point will be available for
20 use as of Tuesday of next week.

21 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Fine.

22 MR. OCHOA: Commissioner Minkoff,
23 Commissioner Lynn, if I might say, I believe during the
24 break the Power Point presentation was transferred to
25 Tim's computer. So if a couple Commissioners would like

1 to stay after the session, maybe review that, we can do
2 that.

3 I'm getting a nod that it's not going to
4 be possible, so let's proceed.

5 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think the only thing
6 that might be possible, assuming --

7 Who's nodding at you?

8 MR. OCHOA: Tim and Lisa Hauser.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think at this point --

10 DR. HESLOP: Let me say, we do have the
11 presentation on our projector and would be delighted to
12 work with any Commissioners who would like to stay after
13 the meeting.

14 MS. HAUSER: He doesn't have it.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: If three Commissioners
16 chose to stay, it's still an official meeting. What we
17 might do if the Commissioners present wished to continue
18 on with the Power Point issue, we would simply not
19 adjourn and Vice Chairman Minkoff could take that part
20 of the meeting while you did that part of the meeting
21 and at that point you could end with the adjournment.

22 COMMISSIONER ELDER: That would be great.

23 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Let's hold that
24 option open.

25 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Any other questions of the

1 consultants?

2 Mr. Hall.

3 COMMISSIONER HALL: I wanted to request of
4 Mr. Ochoa we receive written, the written information
5 presented by NDC today with respect to rules and the
6 presentation the Commission received today.

7 Secondly, the only other point I had with
8 respect to the Power Point presentation, as I was
9 wondering if Dr. Heslop -- what I was wondering was if
10 you felt it appropriate to have a couple frames prior to
11 that initial gerrymander graphic wherein we, in essence,
12 tried to identify to the public what was in this for
13 them; why was this process important to them.

14 DR. HESLOP: Yes. We can certainly do
15 that. In fact, we could do it today in the training
16 session.

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Great.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think -- I think that
19 point is a good one in that this will be used in a
20 variety of settings.

21 I think the first and most important thing
22 we can tell them about the process is the value of their
23 participation. So that would be quite useful.

24 Other comments for the consultants?

25 If not, move to Item VI, Executive

1 Director's report.

2 First item under that, outreach, public
3 information plan, review and approval.

4 Mr. Hall, did you receive a fax with the
5 outline of the public hearing schedule?

6 COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes.

7 CHAIRMAN LYNN: You have that in front of
8 you?

9 COMMISSIONER HALL: Yes, sir.

10 CHAIRMAN LYNN: May we ask if there is
11 additional information on that item from Mr. Ochoa or
12 staff?

13 MR. OCHOA: Yes. We've been working on
14 organizing, trying to come up with a schedule for
15 hearings to be held throughout the state. It's been
16 extensive, but it's been fun.

17 I think we've come up with at the very
18 least an almost final one with, of course, the
19 understanding that if it doesn't fit the Commissioners'
20 desire, schedule, some conflict, we can still make some
21 changes.

22 I'd ask Mr. Echeveste, our outreach
23 coordinator, and Ms. Amy Rezzonico, to speak to that
24 end. If you have any questions, if you have any
25 concerns, they can make necessary adjustments.

1 MR. ECHEVESTE: Thank you.

2 You did receive in your packet the revised
3 recommendations for the hearing schedule. I want to
4 emphasize number seven, and that is that while I
5 utilized the terms team one and team two, it does not
6 imply that there would be rigidity to those teams. It
7 was merely a way to schedule and schedule through to the
8 public hearing process.

9 In essence, there is full flexibility for
10 anyone on the Commission, any and all Commissioners, to
11 move from one, one hearing to another. So you don't,
12 don't feel that you have to say: Well, I'm on team one
13 or I'm on team two and I'm rigidly stuck to that. We
14 can work on that throughout the hearings. I think
15 that's very important to clarify that.

16 I guess I would ask at this point, before
17 I continue with my, with my presentation, whether there
18 are any questions or comments. And then I will continue
19 with the presentation.

20 MR. OCHOA: Mr. Echeveste, Mr. Chairman,
21 if I might interrupt, to make sure all are talking about
22 the same one, we had three, four drafts of this, I'm not
23 sure we had -- I'm not sure everybody had the same one.

24 MR. ECHEVESTE: Thursday, May 24th, was
25 the latest draft. And since, if I may interject a

1 little bit of humor here, which is my trademark under a
2 pressure situation, I would like to outline some rules.

3 Rule Number 1 is the utilization of the
4 KISS formula: Keep It Simple Stupid.

5 And under the KISS formula, we want to
6 utilize an organic planning process, which is it evolves
7 as needs arise.

8 Therefore, Rule Number 3 is full
9 flexibility.

10 And, finally, Rule Number 4 that overrules
11 all the other rules is use common sense.

12 With that, I will give you, if there are
13 no comments, I will give you a brief overview of the
14 thought processes here.

15 Well, actually, I've gotten through seven.
16 If there are no comments on those, I won't belabor the
17 point.

18 Let's just go to the back page with
19 schedules.

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let's take them one at a
21 time.

22 Mr. Echeveste, let's first, are there any
23 comments from the Commission on the first page of the
24 memo outlining the seven sort of principles at work in
25 putting the schedule together?

1 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Yes. Mr. Lynn --

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff.

3 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: One comment under
4 item four where it talks about the six proposed sites in
5 the Greater Phoenix area. On the final schedule there
6 were only five sites included. So we have to deal with
7 probably adding an additional site.

8 Number three, Paradise Valley Community
9 College did not get to the final schedule. When we get
10 to the final schedule, I'd like to suggest moving that
11 particular location.

12 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other comments on the
13 final schedule?

14 COMMISSIONER ELDER: First one through
15 seven?

16 CHAIRMAN LYNN: If not, let's move to the
17 schedule itself, page two.

18 MR. ECHEVESTE: Let's move -- I do have --
19 perhaps I should preface it by bringing the two
20 Commissioners hereby phone up to date on the latest part
21 of our organic planning process.

22 As Commissioner Hall mentioned, in the
23 movement of sites and adding Holbrook to the mix, the
24 Paradise Valley site was inadvertently overlooked,
25 although I could say I did it on purpose to see if you

1 were paying attention; but I won't do that at this time.
2 But -- so what we -- what I propose, then, is that we
3 extend to Wednesday, June 27, at the tail end. And I
4 had reinstated team one and team two, which would -- I
5 had originally put down Bullhead City. Instead of
6 Paradise Valley, included Glendale Community College.

7 Now, having said that, I understand that
8 Commissioner Elder very definitely wants to pursue the
9 original concept of having a grand finale with all five
10 Commissioners at the last hearing. To accommodate that,
11 I would propose that we simply move and have the last
12 hearing on the 28th of June and have it at your
13 pleasure, either in Central Phoenix, at Phoenix
14 Community College, or Glendale Community College,
15 whichever you prefer. I would suggest we just stay with
16 the plan and avoid confusion by just moving the Glendale
17 Community College event over to the 28th.

18 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: And just have one
19 session on the 27th?

20 MR. ECHEVESTE: The Grand finale.

21 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The 27th, a meeting
22 in Bullhead City or nothing on the 27th?

23 MR. ECHEVESTE: A meeting in Bullhead City
24 unless there are any comments or other suggestions from
25 Commissioners or attorney advisers' comments.

1 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'd like to hear, if you
2 said, Mr. Echeveste, if you said Mr. Elder wanted a
3 grand finale, this is part of a much larger process.
4 I'm not sure a finale is important at this juncture,
5 because it's the final part of information gathering.
6 I'd like to know what Mr. Elder had in mind.

7 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Two intents, Chairman
8 Lynn, I guess it is. I was going to say Ms. Minkoff.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder, I cannot hear
10 you.

11 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: You shouldn't have
12 heard what he just said.

13 COMMISSIONER ELDER: I was thinking it
14 would be appropriate and work well for us, number one,
15 we're going to have scheduled a meeting on Friday, the
16 29th. It would be very easy for the entire Commission
17 to come up the night before, have a meeting on the 28th,
18 in Phoenix, and have all five Commissioners there for
19 that so that we could get a common sense of how the
20 hearings had gone in that context. I believe it was
21 just a twofold approach to where we have that and meet
22 the next day for our regular Commission meeting. I was
23 not anticipating on having something on Wednesday, you
24 know, but that was -- that would make it a Monday,
25 Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and we would have

1 entirely wiped out the whole week. But I think my
2 preference would be to lose Wednesday and reschedule
3 those meetings sometime earlier in the process.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I guess I'm not
5 understanding. You are saying reschedule the proposed
6 Wednesday meeting to some other time? Then have a
7 Thursday night Friday combination?

8 COMMISSIONER ELDER: That is correct.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's certainly not my
10 preference to do that.

11 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Your preference is to
12 do Monday to Wednesday, skip Thursday and meet Friday?

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I was actually hoping for
14 one day of that week to actually do some work.

15 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Well, that's
16 Wednesday.

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: That could be
18 Wednesday, and actually part of Thursday. There
19 wouldn't be anything Thursday until the evening.

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I want to do whatever is
21 appropriate to accommodate the schedule to get public
22 input with respect to our meetings. That's a different
23 point for me in terms of work we need to get done. I
24 don't know that the finale is a finale. It's part of a
25 process. I don't accord it that much more than just an

1 initial process. We still have to take information
2 we've gotten from all these meetings, give the
3 consultants and staff sufficient time to digest and make
4 appropriate comments about it. And I don't know that
5 the next day or two days after is sufficient time to do
6 all that.

7 COMMISSIONER ELDER: I'd amend my comments
8 to not say finale and move the Wednesday meeting to
9 Thursday so it combines with the meeting on Friday.

10 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Asking for the last public
11 outreach meeting, whichever day, wherever it turns out
12 to be, be Thursday instead of Wednesday, attend that and
13 come up and attend that and then have the Friday
14 meeting?

15 MR. ECHEVESTE: Mr. Chairman, if I may,
16 some feedback, some feedback from our Director regarding
17 adding a Bullhead City to the plan which the intent was
18 the Wednesday, including Bullhead City and Glendale
19 Community College. Having all Commissioners together
20 would be very easy by moving the Glendale hearing to the
21 28th. If we eliminate Wednesday, if we eliminate
22 Wednesday, then we -- we're not able to include the
23 Bullhead City site.

24 CHAIRMAN LYNN: No. You can still have
25 Bullhead City on Wednesday. If the Commissioners wish

1 to be present there, you know, we can accommodate that.

2 MR. ECHEVESTE: Okay. All right.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: There's no need not to do
4 that.

5 MR. ECHEVESTE: Okay. That's fine. That
6 works out fine.

7 Mr. Hall?

8 COMMISSIONER HALL: It's my feeling that
9 we have Window Rock at the very first of this setting.
10 I think of all of these locations, that's probably one
11 of our most difficult areas to really get the word out
12 given the limited public outreach resources in some of
13 that area. And, therefore, I was -- would propose that
14 we move that further down into the equation allowing a
15 little more lead time to try and garner some enthusiasm
16 and get the word out with respect to that.

17 MR. ECHEVESTE: Mr. Chairman.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Echeveste.

19 MR. ECHEVESTE: That can be accommodated
20 very easily. If having Bullhead City on Wednesday the
21 27th, flip flop that around, put Window Rock to the
22 27th, giving plenty of time and put Bullhead City to the
23 11th.

24 CHAIRMAN LYNN: One thought. If some of
25 us are trying to drive to some of these things, the

1 other choice is to flip flop Lake Havasu on Monday, give
2 us the weekend to get to the locations which are rather
3 remote.

4 MR. ECHEVESTE: That's another option.

5 COMMISSIONER HALL: Flag. You are saying
6 you prefer a Monday date?

7 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Tucson it's tougher to get
8 to both of those, debating cost versus time to get
9 there.

10 COMMISSIONER ELDER: What happens if you
11 move Pima County to June 21st, which is very close to
12 the June 26, and having both meetings in Pima County
13 being very close together, move Window Rock down to June
14 21st and Pima County, one of them, up to the June 12th
15 range?

16 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Well, here again, if all
17 five of us are suggesting changes, we'll probably have a
18 moving target here. We're not going to get it done.
19 Let's leave it to Mr. Echeveste to make a shift.

20 COMMISSIONER HALL: To Mr. Lynn's point,
21 Mr. Echeveste, if you move to Monday the 18th, if for
22 example Chairman Lynn wanted to go to Flagstaff, coming
23 up the hill makes more sense.

24 MR. ECHEVESTE: I agree with that. We
25 need to put the long distant trips on the Mondays so you

1 have the weekend to travel. So if --

2 I would certainly ask the Commission to
3 make a motion that this schedule be adopted with moving
4 Window Rock to the 18th, to the 18th; moving Lake
5 Havasu, then, to the 11th.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a motion to that
7 effect?

8 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Before a motion, I
9 have a question.

10 In terms of the meeting we're having on
11 the 27th in Bullhead City, how far is Bullhead City from
12 Lake Havasu? Do we really need to add that additional
13 meeting or can people from Bullhead City easily make it
14 to Lake Havasu?

15 MS. REZZONICO: 85 to 90 miles. Lake
16 Havasu --

17 MR. ECHEVESTE: It's a separate catchment,
18 kind of a basin, pulls in people, Kingman, parts --

19 MR. RIVERA: If you see the Xs on the map,
20 there's one section you're not hitting in the public
21 meetings.

22 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Close to Kingman.

23 MR. ECHEVESTE: With that change, adding
24 to the memo I sent you, Wednesday, June 27th, team one
25 at Bullhead City -- see, we make sure we don't get

1 this -- yes, then Thursday, Thursday June 28, at
2 Glendale Community College. And that is what I would
3 ask you to approve today. And it is absolutely
4 essential that we do that, today, so that we can go in
5 immediately and lay out the program for the hearings.
6 And I will have, after any motion, one final comment on
7 outreach.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a motion to that
9 effect?

10 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'd like to move we
11 adopt the schedule as amended.

12 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a second?

13 COMMISSIONER HALL: Just a point.

14 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let me get a second.

15 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Second.

16 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

17 COMMISSIONER HALL: Monday, June 25th,
18 Show Low, needs to come off.

19 MR. ECHEVESTE: Yes.

20 COMMISSIONER HALL: Maybe you don't have
21 it amended.

22 MS. REZZONICO: Hon Dah. Show Low, Hon
23 Dah, Pinetop, Lakeside area.

24 MR. ECHEVESTE: Show Low catchment area.
25 Hon Dah area. Just Hon Dah.

1 COMMISSIONER HALL: All right.

2 MR. RIVERA: Chairman.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Rivera, good morning.

4 MR. RIVERA: I've been trying to keep
5 quiet.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: You've been doing a good
7 job.

8 MR. RIVERA: Based on the conversations
9 Mr. Elder and I had looking at the map right now and
10 Ms. Hauser and I discussed looking at this, I hate to
11 add somebody else, but you really are missing the Globe
12 area, the whole Central mining community area. If
13 looking at the excuse that you want to bring in Bullhead
14 City because it brings Kingman in, Globe is a bigger
15 catchment area, historical area --

16 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'd be available on the
17 27th for Globe.

18 MR. ECHEVESTE: I was going to say, 27th
19 for the Globe area.

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff, is that
21 acceptable?

22 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Fine.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork, is that
24 fine?

25 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Yes.

1 CHAIRMAN LYNN: We've amended the motion.

2 Further discussion?

3 MS. HAUSER: Mr. Chairman.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Hauser?

5 MS. HAUSER: One of the things I do have
6 concern about, from the standpoint of logistics, I'd ask
7 some consideration be given to, I realize the team one,
8 team two designations are somewhat arbitrary. I
9 certainly think from the standpoint of staff, within a
10 given week, I would expect that the same attorney and
11 same staff person are going to be assigned to a
12 particular team all the way through. So we ought to at
13 least make sure it flows from the standpoint of just
14 traveling from location to location in that team one and
15 team two during a given week, you know, it just makes
16 logistic sense.

17 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think we tried to do
18 that. Do you see an instance where that doesn't work?

19 MR. ECHEVESTE: I think she was --

20 MS. HAUSER: Pardon me?

21 MR. ECHEVESTE: I wasn't anticipating --

22 For clarification, attorneys stay with a
23 specific team and staff stay with --

24 MS. HAUSER: As a preliminary remark, it
25 was said, "Place no significance on who team one, team

1 two should be, at least within a given week."

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: The point was with respect
3 to Commissioners' presence, no particular assignment.
4 Commissioners should be free to join either team at any
5 time.

6 MS. HAUSER: I can give an example,
7 Mr. Chairman, where it might not make a lot of sense.
8 June 18th, June 19th, team one is in Lake Havasu,
9 Flagstaff; team two, Prescott and Nogales.

10 COMMISSIONER HALL: Window Rock, Nogales.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Prescott and Nogales is a
12 four-and-a-half-, five-hour trip, depending on traffic.
13 So traveling at a reasonable speed during the day, you
14 certainly can get to that location by 6:00, 7:00 in the
15 evening to have the meeting.

16 MR. ECHEVESTE: Mr. Chairman, I was hoping
17 we could get past the detail of logistics and get the
18 schedule approved. Then we can go into phase two which
19 is working out logistics both with Commissioners and
20 staff which could incorporate, also, utilization of air
21 travel, as needed.

22 CHAIRMAN LYNN: If necessary, that's
23 correct.

24 MR. ECHEVESTE: I'd rather -- I would
25 respectfully ask that that discussion be put off and as

1 we plan this out, we will overcome those obstacles.

2 For example if a Commissioner for one
3 reason or another is faced with not being able -- a very
4 tight time frame, if we find that out, if we're informed
5 ahead of time, perhaps we can work out some air
6 arrangements to accommodate the Commissioner. The same
7 thing can be worked out with staff.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I understand.

9 COMMISSIONER HALL: I think it would be
10 beneficial if the Commissioners gave him a tentative
11 idea of which meetings we were going to attempt to
12 attend.

13 MR. ECHEVESTE: Yes.

14 CHAIRMAN LYNN: We'll do that on our own
15 individually.

16 MR. ECHEVESTE: That then opens up the
17 whole issue of travel and the accommodations at the
18 facilities, and so forth. That I plan to work out
19 logistically after we get this initial approval.

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Not a problem.

21 There is a motion on the floor.

22 Further discussion on the motion?

23 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Yes.

24 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Elder.

25 COMMISSIONER ELDER: All three for Pima

1 County are in one week. One is in another week.
2 Changing one Pima County with Holbrook, Yuma to Pima
3 County to Yuma, whatever, they're all grouped right at
4 the end. I don't agree with that.

5 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: It makes a problem
6 driving from Prescott to Nogales, Pima County, Holbrook,
7 or Pima County, Holbrook, makes a travel nightmare for
8 whoever is doing that circuit.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: What I'd like to do, a
10 suggestion, is all three in Pima County be broken up.

11 I'd like to defer to Mr. Echeveste to get
12 an answer rather than suggesting an answer.

13 MR. ECHEVESTE: If you approve this plan,
14 if finetuning, get a consensus, we'll take care of that.
15 If there's issues, logistics for travel, we'll deal with
16 that issue. If I need to get you to clear a jet, as I
17 mentioned during the interview, we'll do that.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let me suggest some
19 switches. Sierra Vista to Pima County, that's a
20 reasonable switch, same part of the state, not that
21 unreasonable in terms of teams getting to it in terms of
22 where we were before.

23 Discussion on the motion?

24 All those in favor, signify by saying
25 "aye."

1 (Vote taken.)

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Opposed, "no."

3 (Motion passed.)

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Echeveste, the
5 schedule is approved with the caveat I'd like you to
6 look at Pima County the three in the second week, and
7 look at it for the third week.

8 MR. ECHEVESTE: Yes.

9 This is a very aggressive schedule, got
10 even more aggressive today. I need to let you know the
11 issue of resources is important, not only with regard to
12 the air travel and logistics for the Commissioners and
13 staff for the travel to the hearings, but the issue of
14 outreach into these communities is one where I need some
15 green light for staffing, some central staff, and then
16 some temporaries, for example, up north, or down south,
17 take a number of examples, Tohono O'odham Reservation,
18 White Mountain Apache, I can go on, that we be
19 authorized and approved temporary staffing so when we go
20 into, let's say, the Navajo area, we can bring some
21 people on board, let's say, for four days prior to the
22 hearing, or seven days, I don't know how many days,
23 prior to it, that reach into that community where it's
24 difficult to access that community for outreach
25 purposes.

1 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Echeveste, do you have
2 any estimate, either in dollars or --

3 MR. ECHEVESTE: No, sir, I don't.

4 What I can envision is possibly two or
5 three individuals at the central office scattering to
6 the four winds as we implement the logistics throughout
7 these counties and at the same time when we get into
8 specific areas, such as the Navajo area, where we can
9 say yeah, we need to pick up for seven days some
10 temporary part-timers, even.

11 And I can't, at this point in time, get to
12 that level of detail. I can perhaps give you more
13 information at the next meeting or as we move along.
14 But at this point in time, I can only tell you that for
15 the -- in order to do the most effective outreach
16 effort, not only must we rely on the electronic media
17 and the media which Amy will be talking about, but we do
18 need some people that can get into those communities,
19 knowledgeable of those local communities, and be very
20 effective.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I don't think there's any
22 argument from the Commission. The only issue will be a
23 budget appropriate for it.

24 Do whatever outreach is appropriate,
25 outreach appropriate for the numbers, and also

1 appropriate for the sensitivity and outreach throughout
2 the state.

3 MR. ECHEVESTE: Very good. As we dot the
4 Is and cross the Ts, we'll bring this information to
5 you.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

7 Any more for Mr. Echeveste?

8 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Mr. Chairman,
9 taking the point just made and looking at the calendar,
10 I don't think we can wait until our next meeting to
11 begin to implement something. And I think we should try
12 to authorize, if we can, a procedure for making
13 decisions as soon as a plan can be put together. So I'm
14 going to make some sort of a motion here off the top of
15 my head and you can all take potshots at it. But I
16 think the motion will be that Mr. Echeveste and
17 Mr. Ochoa work together to produce a plan and a budget,
18 at least for the initial stages of implementing this
19 until our next meeting, and that it be subject to
20 approval by the Chairman.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Is there a second to the
22 motion?

23 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Second.

24 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Discussion?

25 All those in favor say "aye."

1 (Vote taken.)

2 Opposed say "no."

3 Motion carries.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Anything else for
5 Mr. Echeveste?

6 MR. ECHEVESTE: If you excuse me from the
7 meeting, I have work to do.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: You can go with our thanks
9 and God's speed.

10 Thank you.

11 MS. REZZONICO: Good morning,
12 Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission. Today I'll
13 give you basically bullet points of a draft of the media
14 plan specific for the public meeting schedule.

15 I have already made phone calls and
16 contacted local press who have in the past been
17 interested in the Independent Redistricting Commission
18 as a heads up about the public participation process
19 schedule beginning June 11th that hopefully will be
20 adopted today.

21 Since that has happened, with a couple
22 minor changes that Mr. Echeveste is going to make in
23 regards to Pima County, my plan is to disseminate
24 statewide today at least dates and city locations of our
25 public meeting schedule.

1 Once that takes place, of course, we'll be
2 doing, you know, updates as locations get assigned to
3 cities. With that, we will be targeting -- the targeted
4 areas will begin immediately to give the rural areas of
5 the state as much lead time as possible, also developing
6 a strategy for Native American population, which we've
7 talked about working with the Secretary of State's
8 Office to accommodate that.

9 The Arizona Republic has given their word
10 that they would help get the word out per a conversation
11 that I had yesterday.

12 The Tribune, also one of our local
13 Maricopa County papers, will also assist in getting out
14 some public meeting schedules; however, they are going
15 to more closely pay attention to us as we start
16 developing maps.

17 Immediately, also, per the adoption of the
18 public meeting schedule, we are going to aggressively
19 contact the minority media, Spanish, African American,
20 Asian, Native American.

21 Also, the rural and local electronic media
22 are vital to this public process. We've targeted radio,
23 particularly rural radio will be given a lot of
24 attention in light of the fact rural papers tend to be
25 weekly and, therefore, it's very necessary to get some

1 of these meeting notices on our rural radio station.

2 I've talked with Tim, and anything we do,
3 anything that is released, will be posted on our web as
4 soon as humanly possible.

5 And then per getting the schedule adopted
6 and knowing where we're going to be, assigning
7 Commissioners to the locations, I would like to get
8 feedback from you, from the Commission, on who is
9 planning on going to what meeting and, therefore, we
10 could schedule some rural editorial boards, if it
11 allowed time, you know, per the pending, you know, of
12 course, local media interest, to maybe sit down with
13 some of these editorial boards; if not editorial boards,
14 local reporters for coffee before the meeting,
15 something. We'll be able to plug in some of those
16 things while we're on the road.

17 Again, in the beginning here, as we do
18 this aggressive public outreach schedule, I think the
19 general strategy for our media, it will be earned media,
20 you know, nonpaid.

21 Also, let me note that we have gotten
22 quite a few groups that are interested in helping us get
23 the word out.

24 Alan Stephens, the director of the County
25 Supervisors Association has, of course, lists of every

1 County Supervisor in the state that we can get this
2 meeting scheduled out to.

3 The League of Cities and Towns are
4 interested in helping us.

5 There are quite a few groups that will
6 help us enhance our public participation.

7 And then the other thing, just, I know you
8 were interested in some private, you know, paid media.
9 I'm not sure that we have time to get that -- radio
10 spots, for example, for our rural locations because of
11 the -- I think this is two weeks out, less than two
12 weeks out, beginning -- is that right?

13 For example, 500 60-second radio spots in
14 Tucson would cost about \$23,000. 50 a week for two
15 months, for lack of a better example, 60-second radio
16 spots, 500 60-second radio spots in Phoenix would cost
17 about \$100,000. And where 5,000 60-second radio spots
18 in rural Arizona would cost approximately \$60,000, under
19 our time crunch I don't know we'll be able to entertain
20 such a schedule. Hopefully we can rely on earned media
21 exclusively for this first round of public meetings.

22 All right?

23 MS. HAUSER: Mr. Chairman.

24 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff, then
25 Ms. Hauser.

1 MS. HAUSER: Rural in place for --

2 MS. HAUSER: Still use rural radio for the
3 first round.

4 MS. REZZONICO: Earned radio, not radio
5 spots.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other opportunities, Amy,
7 I assume you will get to it, if not immediately, but
8 eventually we talked about the availability of
9 Commissioners to do editorial boards and interviews with
10 reporters. We always have the opportunity to do that
11 telephonically.

12 MS. REZZONICO: Oh, sure.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ahead of time.

14 I would offer that as Chair or any member
15 who wished to participate could be made available for a
16 telephonic editorial board conference or reporter
17 conference as well as live radio talk in any part of the
18 state at any time with any radio station, assuming we
19 can schedule it. We don't have to be there to have it
20 done.

21 We can be live in Holbrook any morning we
22 want to be live in Holbrook if we only want to make that
23 contact, somebody calls that number. I think there's an
24 opportunity to have a presence.

25 Again, I'm not sure that paid media is

1 efficacious because of the amount of wasted circulation
2 you get.

3 COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Chairman.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

5 COMMISSIONER HALL: I agree with that
6 totally except with one caveat. We have to do some sort
7 of translated spot on the Navajo Reservation where they
8 don't have a written language.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Clearly we do need a
10 translated message as we'd do for any community, time
11 and place of meeting. They have translators available
12 and they'll be available.

13 COMMISSIONER HALL: That would have to go
14 out in their native language.

15 MS. REZZONICO: Any phone interview we'd
16 do, I'd, of course, make that possible. I wasn't
17 assuming those wouldn't take place. It was merely a
18 suggestion it could happen.

19 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Exactly. Either way.

20 Either, or. Their time frame and
21 publication dates.

22 MS. REZZONICO: Right.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Amy, what else do you have
24 for us this morning?

25 MS. REZZONICO: That's what I have for you

1 this morning.

2 There is a draft meeting plan for the
3 draft media schedule for now.

4 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: One of the
5 applicants for public information officer made us aware
6 of the internet networks of community activists, that
7 messages go out on a particular issue of importance, and
8 they come out, show up at meetings, make use of those to
9 get people to come to meetings as well.

10 MS. REZZONICO: Absolutely. I'll be
11 looking into that.

12 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other comments and
13 questions?

14 One thing I'd like all messages to
15 contain, the method of timing. At the point feasible
16 and possible for someone to fill out a citizen's kit
17 form on the internet or in the office, regardless of
18 what message we're sending in in a primary way, I want
19 to be sure people understand that the internet version
20 of that is available 24/7 to anyone who can get to it.

21 COMMISSIONER HALL: At what date?

22 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Whenever it's available.
23 In other words, we're going to have those kits, forms,
24 on the website. And anyone with computer access can go
25 in, or should be able to, and fill them out in either

1 English or Spanish and submit them to us.

2 CHAIRMAN ELDER: Mr. Chairman, let me ask
3 Mr. Johnson when he thinks he can have the interactive
4 citizen kit up and going.

5 MR. JOHNSON: I can have any form of
6 document up on the website within hours of receiving it
7 electronically.

8 COMMISSIONER HALL: It's not up and going
9 now, is it, Tim?

10 CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's under construction.

11 COMMISSIONER HALL: Not for public access?

12 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Tim, are you
13 saying --

14 Go ahead, Commissioner Hall.

15 MR. JOHNSON: I'll answer Commissioner
16 Hall's question.

17 The website is still in the same state
18 it's been in, under construction.

19 COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm looking at it.

20 MS. HAUSER: He said he's looking at it.

21 MR. JOHNSON: I've removed my cartoon
22 graphics and place holders. It's ready to be reviewed
23 by the Commission and counsel. It's very close, I
24 think, to being available to the public.

25 In answering Commissioner Elder's

1 question, once it is available, I can add to it within a
2 matter of hours anything the Commission desires.

3 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman,
4 Mr. Elder, the specific question, the interactive check
5 boxes, here's your name, send, we get it back.

6 MR. JOHNSON: That's correct, interactive.

7 CHAIRMAN LYNN: The point is we have an
8 aggressive schedule for going back, holding outreach
9 meetings throughout the state. What I want to be sure
10 people get from the message to them, Amy, is that is one
11 way to involve themselves in the process. We want to
12 see them and hear them.

13 MS. REZZONICO: I think what --

14 CHAIRMAN LYNN: There are other ways as
15 well.

16 MS. REZZONICO: Every -- my suggestion
17 then for what would be protocol is every media advisory
18 or press release that comes out of this, of the
19 Independent Redistricting Commission, contain the
20 website, encourage participation on that level.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Exactly.

22 MS. REZZONICO: Okay.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other comments or
24 questions for Amy?

25 If not, Amy, thank you very much.

1 Let's move forward.

2 If similar to Alfonso's presentation, if
3 you find some reason in the outreach effort in, let's
4 say, a rural area, in particular, and it requires we
5 make some expenditure short term --

6 MS. REZZONICO: Sure.

7 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Get back to us and
8 obviously with prudent budgeting we'll authorize that
9 because the outreach effort is so important.

10 MS. REZZONICO: Thank you, sir.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Ochoa.

12 MR. OCHOA: To add a comment to outreach
13 and media, we made arrangements for two three
14 translation agencies to be present at the hearings and
15 also to be available for other necessities that the
16 Commission may have.

17 We had a presentation, nice staff
18 conference Monday in which Lisa Hauser defined for us
19 the various languages we have to accommodate, if need
20 be. And upon that, we called on the state vendors, two
21 or three of them that do, have worked on these kind of
22 projects before and have language experts for not only
23 Spanish but various of the Native American languages.

24 CHAIRMAN LYNN: All right. Thank you.

25 MR. OCHOA: The other thing I wanted to

1 tell you with respect to the outreach, since here in
2 Maricopa County we were pushing to involve the Maricopa
3 County Community College Districts, I had a conversation
4 with the new Chancellor of the Community Colleges, the
5 largest community colleges in the nation, Chancellor
6 Fred Gaskin. He's ready to cooperate with us and have
7 the Presidents of the Respective Community Colleges
8 cooperate with us in making the community colleges
9 available to us, their civic program available with us.
10 We'll become a partner with. So in reality it's going
11 to be a good collaborative relationship.

12 Don Campbell, President of the Community
13 Colleges, was here this morning. He got here a little
14 bit after the public comment and wanted to reiterate
15 that support as well.

16 I wanted to thank him publicly for that.

17 Continuing with the agenda, I asked Lori
18 Meeks, we have a contract with ISA, to please present us
19 a financial report.

20 We've had conversations regarding the
21 preparation of a budget per the request of the
22 Commissioners in previous meetings.

23 MS. MEEKS: Good morning, Commissioners.

24 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Meeks, would you get
25 close to the speaker phone if you could, please.

1 MS. MEEKS: I was going to see if you
2 could hear me.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Barely.

4 MS. MEEKS: Can you hear me now?

5 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Yes. Thank you.

6 MS. MEEKS: In front of you, you should
7 have some of the financial information that we've been
8 preparing for your office. What we have normally been
9 giving you has been basically a one-page synopsis of
10 your expenditures to date. What you have in front of
11 you is as of May 24th. It does show the year-to-date
12 expenditures. But what I want from you today, my
13 question is, is there a certain format that you would
14 like to see? What is it that you would like to see from
15 us as far as information on these reports and how often
16 do you want to see it?

17 Do you want to see monthly?

18 We're going to build in a budgeted amount.
19 I'll work with Mr. Ochoa on getting information on the
20 various contracts.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Well, rather than try to
22 do that in this forum, which I think would be quite
23 difficult, if the State, the State Departments or
24 Commissions have a chart of accounts that are accepted,
25 a normal chart of accounts system --

1 MS. MEEKS: Right.

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I assume they do or you
3 wouldn't be able to have the codes you show on the
4 two-page summary.

5 MS. MEEKS: Right.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: -- that we use a standard
7 chart of accounts and use those line items that are
8 appropriate to the Commission with respect to the work
9 that it's going to be doing.

10 What I'd like to do, rather than do that
11 here, which would be very difficult and time consuming,
12 I would like to ask that one of the Commissioners, and
13 my preference would be Commissioner Hall, but anyone who
14 would like to do it, sort of take this project on and
15 bring back to us not only a format but also a draft
16 budget for the balance of our work.

17 MS. MEEKS: Fine with me. I'm willing to
18 work with whoever.

19 COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm more than happy to
20 do that without objection, Mr. Chairman.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: It was my hope you would.
22 Any objection that be done and bring it
23 back to a future meeting?

24 COMMISSIONER ELDER: This is Commissioner
25 Elder. I'm in full agreement.

1 I so move Commissioner Hall be named the
2 budget subcommittee.

3 MR. RIVERA: No subcommittee.

4 COMMISSIONER ELDER: No subcommittee. Set
5 up to work with Lori Meeks and work with the accounts.

6 I'd really like to see a budget item and
7 year-to-date expenditure against the budget item.

8 NDC consultant items don't have a budget,
9 five percent done, 10 percent done, 30 percent done.
10 I'd like to get some idea of where we're at on which
11 line item.

12 MR. OCHOA: Mr. Elder, Chairman, we
13 received the first billing from NDC 15 minutes ago.
14 We'll have that on the next budget.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Rather than do this in the
16 form of a motion, we don't want a subcommittee of one.

17 COMMISSIONER ELDER: It is not.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Let's say without
19 objection, we'd like to direct Commissioner Hall take
20 responsibility to work with the Executive Director and
21 Ms. Meeks to prepare an appropriate chart of accounts
22 and budget for us to review.

23 Ms. Minkoff.

24 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Mr. Chairman, my
25 recollection is last meeting there was a motion granting

1 the Chairman authority to do exactly what you've done,
2 to appoint members of the Commission.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Formalizing that, that is
4 the person I'd like to have do it. Thought I'd let you
5 know that was going to happen, see if there's any
6 objection to it.

7 COMMISSIONER HALL: No objection.

8 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: No objection.

9 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: One question,
10 Ms. Meeks, before we move on. That has to do with the
11 fiscal year used by the State of Arizona. When does
12 that end?

13 MS. MEEKS: June 30th.

14 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I notice you said
15 five-sixths of the year had elapsed.

16 MS. MEEKS: Right.

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I wonder if that
18 will cause problems. We prepare a budget what we're
19 spending for the redistricting process. It's very
20 difficult for us to project what we'll spend before June
21 30th and what we'll spend in July, August, et cetera.

22 Is there a way of using something other
23 than the fiscal year for this Commission?

24 MS. MEEKS: The accounting system is on a
25 fiscal year. But I can work with Mr. Hall and Mr. Ochoa

1 to take it to the end of December, if you prefer.
2 Because the Commission's appropriation doesn't end at
3 June, officially. So we can work on something else.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: We would use a carry
5 forward for whatever the balance is there to carry
6 forward to next year.

7 MS. MEEKS: Yes.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: We'll have expenditures
9 past December 31 of one kind another. We can work it
10 out. It's not a problem.

11 MS. MEEKS: Correct.

12 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Anything else on this
13 issue?

14 If not, Ms. Meeks, thank you very much for
15 your help.

16 MS. MEEKS: You are welcome.

17 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Item VII, additional
18 members of the public wishing to be heard at this time?

19 MR. OCHOA: Commissioner Lynn, there
20 doesn't seem to be anybody that wishes to speak.

21 We had, by the way, you missed a good
22 meeting. We had a standing room only meeting with about
23 30 or 40 people here present.

24 Dr. Adams and Dr. Heslop would like to
25 make a couple comments before we finish.

1 Would it be appropriate to make it under
2 this particular category?

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's not appropriate under
4 call to the public.

5 There's no item other than Future
6 Commission meetings. I don't know whether we have at
7 this point --

8 Should we schedule a meeting for a week
9 from today?

10 COMMISSIONER ELDER: That's contingent
11 upon NDC.

12 How do you feel about being prepared to go
13 on the first round, Dr. Hardy?

14 DR. HESLOP: If I may, Mr. Chairman,
15 members of the Commission, I'd like to respond.
16 Dr. Hardy has been busy with maps, and has been
17 exploring the Gila Salt starting point. And we have
18 discovered that we need further definition of that
19 starting point. Because the starting point is in the
20 form of a -- an axis.

21 MS. HAUSER: Mr. Chairman.

22 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Hauser?

23 MS. HAUSER: I think what we need to do at
24 this point is simply reopen the presentation by NDC
25 under --

1 CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: V.

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Without objection, we'll
3 reopen Item V. Hearing none, Item V, Dr. Heslop.

4 You are saying you need further definition
5 of the starting point.

6 DR. HESLOP: Yes. We need some
7 clarification. Because the Gila Salt Meridian, as
8 you've seen, is, in fact, an axis. And the decision on
9 which corner of the axis to begin could be crucial. And
10 the direction in which the grouping of the township
11 grids should proceed will also be crucial.

12 There are four alternatives, and they are,
13 again, those compass directions, northeast, northwest,
14 southwest, southeast. And we would again revert to a
15 suggestion, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission,
16 that we proceed in a clockwise direction but beginning
17 with one of the axes that is chosen by lot by the
18 Commission.

19 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Very well.

20 I don't know that it matters, from the
21 standpoint --

22 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Mr. Chairman, we are
23 proceeding to select by blind lot the quadrants, if
24 that's agreeable with the Chair.

25 DR. HESLOP: Mr. Chairman, members of the

1 Commission, during this proceeding, Dr. Hardy should
2 explain simply why this is necessary.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think we understand why
4 it's necessary. I don't know that it matters which one
5 we choose. Blind lot is as good as any other.

6 COMMISSIONER HALL: As a point of
7 clarification, let's assume you start in, let's say, the
8 southeast wherever. Are you suggesting you aggregate
9 townships, Mr. Heslop, and move horizontally first, do
10 another row horizontally?

11 DR. HARDY: We have to decide in terms of
12 the configuration involved. With this quadrant you've
13 selected, the northwest and the southwest will be
14 relatively small in terms of area, because the quadrant
15 is way over on the southwest side of the state. So you
16 are going to have the bulk of population in the
17 northwest corner, including most of Maricopa.

18 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Northeast.

19 DR. HARDY: Northeast, that's right. Now,
20 the problem is this. Let's arbitrarily say we start at
21 the southwest. We create the districts, either
22 horizontally or vertically, whatever the configuration
23 favors, and wind up with a surplus of population, let's
24 say create two districts, have enough for half of a
25 third, or we have surplus. Where are we going to put

1 that surplus? We have to know whether we should move
2 over to the southeast, dump that surplus into that
3 quadrant and build our districts there. We wind up with
4 a surplus in there. Where are we going to put that? We
5 have to go to the northeast, and then ultimately you go
6 to the northwest. In other words, you can't start at
7 that quadrant and go in four directions because you are
8 going to wind up with a surplus in each one, and they
9 are not going to be connected. You have to have them
10 connected. And one way to do it is go counterclockwise,
11 clockwise, start with northeast, start with southwest,
12 doesn't make any difference. I just have to be --

13 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Have to know.

14 DR. HARDY: Need to know which way to go.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Need two things from us,
16 the starting point and direction.

17 DR. HARDY: Right. Number one, do we go
18 southwest, southeast, northeast, northwest; do we go
19 counterclockwise or do we go clockwise?

20 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: So we draw two
21 things out of a hat. We flip a coin --

22 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Any objection to blind
23 draw for the starting point?

24 Hearing none --

25 COMMISSIONER HALL: My question is: Is

1 there any preference or -- I guess "preference" isn't
2 the right word.

3 Is there any point or quadrant that
4 Dr. -- either doctor feels would be easier or more
5 logical?

6 DR. HESLOP: No.

7 DR. HARDY: No.

8 DR. HESLOP: No, there is not sir.

9 COMMISSIONER HALL: Northwest is the
10 highest population.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: The answer is no.

12 DR. HARDY: Yes, no.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: The answer is no.

14 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Mr. Chairman.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Huntwork.

16 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I just want to
17 ask, the question about starting at the center, stranded
18 populations, especially the four corners of the state,
19 what happened if you proceeded with each population
20 independently? Don't we end up with the same problem if
21 we proceed at each point, whatever is left over forming
22 potentially a single rim around the state as we make the
23 other units more compact and proceed in this spiraling
24 out pattern?

25 DR. HARDY: The answer to that is no

1 because, again, let's start theoretically in the
2 southwest. We create two districts, that's what we
3 probably have population for. We have surplus.
4 Transfer the surplus to the southeast. That is
5 accommodated in the districts we're building in the
6 southeast. And any surplus is going to wind up in the
7 northeast part of the southeast quadrant. So that
8 surplus transfers up to the next one. You go through
9 and wind up with a surplus in the northeast which has to
10 be transferred to the northwest. Now, if you've created
11 your districts equally along the way, you are going to
12 wind up at the end with a surplus in the northwest with
13 the ideal, or the near ideal population for a district.

14 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: But the question
15 here, as you get close to the edge of the state, I just
16 want to draw this out to you as I understand it, make
17 the state square, start in the middle, you have a
18 spiraling pattern, it has to go something like this, as
19 I'm understanding it, as you are spiraling out, because
20 we're talking about a clockwise or counterclockwise
21 beginning to extend to peripheral districts longer and
22 longer horizontally, because that's what is left over.
23 Might even end up with the last one being a kind of rim
24 around the entire state. Is that not possible
25 geometrically?

1 DR. HARDY: No. That's why you've got to,
2 in your gridding, you've got to have some standard way
3 in which you take blocks of townships and put them
4 together so that in some way you wind up with the
5 surplus all in one place up at the northeast corner of
6 your quadrant, or whatever the direction is.

7 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Whichever the fourth of
8 the quadrants is.

9 DR. HESLOP: Yes.

10 DR. HARDY: Yes.

11 COMMISSIONER HALL: I think they need
12 three questions answered. The third question would be
13 once they start, whether they aggregate horizontally or
14 vertically.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Do you need that answered
16 as well?

17 DR. HESLOP: No.

18 COMMISSIONER HALL: Which way do you do
19 it?

20 DR. HESLOP: The question, Leroy, from
21 Commissioner Hall, is do we need instruction as to
22 proceed horizontally or vertically from the starting
23 point, whichever it is? The answer is no. The axis, in
24 developing townships, township grids, intermediate
25 grids, super grids, the accumulation, aggregation, is a

1 sequence.

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: There's a natural order in
3 which way to go.

4 COMMISSIONER HALL: Counterclockwise in
5 each quadrant?

6 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Or clockwise.

7 COMMISSIONER HALL: Which is it?

8 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Depends on the
9 quadrant. Depends where we start.

10 COMMISSIONER HALL: I thought it was
11 one -- the one in the lower left-hand corner, to lower
12 right, to upper right, to upper left.

13 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: That was just for
14 illustration.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Just for illustration on
16 how it might go.

17 COMMISSIONER HALL: I see.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: There are two questions I
19 might like answered. I apologize. I have to leave
20 within five minutes. I'm trying to get done. I don't
21 want to rush it, but I would like to get a decision.

22 Is there any objection to draw which
23 quadrant in which to start?

24 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: No objection to
25 that. I'm still not convinced of the methodology.

1 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I understand. We won't be
2 convinced until we see it. We always have the option
3 when we see it to say: You know, it didn't work. Do
4 something else.

5 DR. ADAMS: Mr. Huntwork, may I speak?
6 Commissioner, and Chairman, and
7 Commissioners, I think what is not being understood
8 here, when you choose a quadrant in which to start, you
9 complete that quadrant, you've taken in all territory in
10 that quadrant, anything left over, and move to the next.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Before we move to another.

12 DR. ADAMS: You're not constantly moving
13 around through each quadrant with territory left on the
14 outside. You complete that quadrant before you move to
15 the next.

16 Does that help, Commissioner Huntwork?

17 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: It does, but it
18 gets back to the other question, how do you avoid having
19 population stranded out in the four extremities of the
20 four corners of the state rather than --

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: You complete each quadrant
22 before you move on. One quadrant is completely filled
23 in all the way in the corner of the state. Whatever is
24 left over is only left over on the axis of the quadrant,
25 on the axis of the one moving over on the map.

1 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I can show you on
2 the map afterwards.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Correct?

4 Jim, it's clearer on telephone than in
5 person.

6 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Apparently so,
7 Mr. Chairman. I'll await to see the results.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'm just making it up as
9 we go along.

10 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: All right.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: If no objection --

12 Mr. Elder, is someone ready to draw the
13 quadrant?

14 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I have four pieces
15 of paper here.

16 COMMISSIONER ELDER: How about somebody
17 from the public.

18 Anybody like to grab one?

19 Mr. Osterloh. Then he can really say he's
20 created a grid.

21 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: And we can blame
22 him if it doesn't work.

23 (Mr. Osterloh draws one of the four pieces
24 of paper randomly.)

25 CHAIRMAN LYNN: One has been drawn. What

1 is it?

2 MR. OSTERLOH: Northwest.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: We begin with the
4 northwest.

5 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Why don't we now
6 flip a coin. There are only two choices here.

7 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Heads is clockwise.

8 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: It's tails.

9 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Counterclockwise it
10 is.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Northwest and
12 counterclockwise. I feel so proud.

13 All right. Is there anything else from
14 NDC at this point?

15 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Mr. Chairman, we
16 need to find out if there will be the Power Point
17 training.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: It's still on the agenda.
19 Hang on.

20 Any other comments they wish to make to
21 us?

22 DR. ADAMS: No. I don't think so.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: May I ask the three
24 Commissioners present if wish to stay for Power Point
25 training?

1 DR. HESLOP: Power Point would be 10, 15
2 minutes; 10, 15 minutes discussion should handle it.

3 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Fine with me.

4 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Fine with me.

5 CHAIRMAN LYNN: One more agenda item at
6 present.

7 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Jim, want to stay?

8 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Yes.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I will not adjourn the
10 meeting.

11 Item VIII, future Commission meetings,
12 actually VIII.

13 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: There is no VII.

14 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Anyway, future Commission
15 meetings. Back to the issue of whether we're going to
16 meet next week.

17 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Now do I get to
18 speak?

19 NDC, will we be prepared to have anything
20 of substance next week?

21 DR. HARDY: I hope so. I can't guarantee.
22 We have to start from scratch again. I think we could
23 do something. It would actually, I think, be better if
24 we make it the following Monday. I don't know what the
25 schedule is and how that works.

1 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mondays -- what is the
2 availability of people on Monday the 4th? I'm not very
3 available that day, I must say.

4 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'm fine.

5 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I'm available that
6 day. The only day in the foreseeable future I'm not
7 available is June 8, which, I think, is the Friday of
8 that week.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I really cannot make the
10 4th.

11 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Joshua, what do you
12 look like on either Friday or Monday?

13 COMMISSIONER HALL: The 4th is fine with
14 me or Friday is fine.

15 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Well, I would hate
16 to schedule a meeting on Friday and not have the
17 presentation and the reason we're meeting is not here.

18 MR. RIVERA: Mr. Chairman.

19 Mr. Chairman --

20 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Rivera.

21 MR. RIVERA: On Friday you'd not have
22 either legal counsel here. I'm lecturing a legal ethics
23 class and Lisa is not available on Friday.

24 MS. HAUSER: I'll be on a plane on my way
25 to D.C.

1 CHAIRMAN LYNN: What about Tuesday?

2 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Tuesday is fine.

3 COMMISSIONER ELDER: No. This is Elder.

4 The 5th, Tuesday, no.

5 CHAIRMAN LYNN: No.

6 MR. RIVERA: Again, Mr. Chairman, both
7 legal counsel are out Tuesday and Wednesday that week.

8 MS. HAUSER: Doing Commission business
9 that week.

10 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Looking at
11 Thursday. Thursday, Mr. Chairman, you are making a
12 presentation in the morning.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thursday I have AACO
14 meetings that one or more of us are going to, one around
15 the noon hour and certainly one later, although we could
16 meet earlier.

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Tuesday morning --
18 Thursday morning? Thursday morning, if we started at
19 8:00, I hate to suggest that, if we started at 8:00, I
20 don't know that we need more than three hours --

21 COMMISSIONER HALL: What time is the
22 meeting?

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: 11:30.

24 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I thought you were
25 doing a presentation at 10:00 o'clock that day.

1 CHAIRMAN LYNN: 11:30.

2 COMMISSIONER HALL: It's most convenient
3 for me, Thursday morning.

4 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: We could do that.

5 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thursday at 8:00, the 7th.

6 MR. RIVERA: I think you might want to
7 start off early. Just based on the conversation you had
8 today about grids. They'll be bringing in something
9 like that. You are being optimistic you'll get done in
10 three hours.

11 COMMISSIONER HALL: How about 7:00?

12 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'll start any time you
13 want.

14 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: 7:00 is fine with
15 me.

16 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: 7:00 is never fine
17 with me, but I'll be here.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: 7:00 a.m.

19 MR. RIVERA: You know the sign of old age,
20 when you get up at the time you were getting home.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Future meetings,
22 7:00 a.m. on Thursday the 7th.

23 Ms. Minkoff, if I ask you to take the
24 Chair for the remainder of the meeting, take the last
25 item, second part of Item V, the rest of the Power Point

1 presentation, training, and adjournment.

2 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: No problem.

3 COMMISSIONER HALL: I'm going, also.

4 (Recess taken.)

5 DR. HESLOP: You've seen this Power Point
6 before. We've developed a text that's been distributed
7 to you. I thought it might be useful if I went through
8 it again quickly saying what I think the slides are
9 meant to do.

10 COMMISSIONER ELDER: The presentation
11 given to us a week ago?

12 DR. HESLOP: It's been improved to
13 accommodate inclusion of public involvement slides since
14 a week ago.

15 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Happened out --

16 COMMISSIONER ELDER: No. Dictated to the
17 machine.

18 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Never mind. Sorry.

19 DR. HESLOP: Typically when Florence,
20 Leroy, or I have done presentations, we stand up and
21 while this screen is showing we introduce ourselves and
22 say something about one another just so they have a
23 sense that, you know, you are from Tucson, I'm from
24 Phoenix, whatever it may be. And then we move into the
25 subject of the slide.

1 I ordinarily speak this text, essentially,
2 what is going on.

3 MR. HUTCHISON: Changing resolution. I'll
4 fix it.

5 DR. HESLOP: I ordinarily say what the
6 screen shows, say why we're there, what the meeting is
7 about, what the subject matter is. And, of course, the
8 subject matter is redistricting.

9 MR. HUTCHISON: It's actually going to
10 look a lot better.

11 There we go.

12 DR. HESLOP: Or drawing of new lines for
13 the state's legislative and congressional districts.

14 I think under the mandates of Proposition
15 106 it makes sense to mention it's under the mandates of
16 106. This is the heart of the old and new
17 redistricting, citizens, Commissioners in your case, the
18 public playing the crucial role in the process, and
19 partly an effort to educate them but mostly your
20 interest is in how they can educate you with regard to
21 communities in the state.

22 Okay. So what about these hearings?
23 Well, you are bringing them to all areas of the state,
24 want to bring them to as many areas as you can, want to
25 share your plans with them and hear their reactions to

1 the plans.

2 To state the obvious, perhaps, you're
3 determined to make this a fair process and to make the
4 districts honestly, to represent the needs of the
5 people. Maybe this is too much like motherhood and
6 apple pie. Fair to the state.

7 Then move into the presentation you've
8 already seen.

9 We've talked about dirty politics. As I
10 read Proposition 106, read the presentation, it on goes
11 on about it, the motivation of 106 was to clean up the
12 process. Official language talks about reducing
13 gerrymandering.

14 So go on.

15 Talk about the first gerrymander. I use
16 the pronunciation gerrymander, Elbridge P. Gerry who
17 called himself Gerry. Besides, it makes it sound worse,
18 a hard G, something we believe in.

19 And here's the description of how
20 gerrymanders work.

21 To be clear again, what is happening here
22 is that these lines are dividing two concentrations of
23 voters that if they had districts of their own could
24 achieve a majority in two districts. There are enough
25 voters here, let's say, they could elect two

1 representatives; but the majority party, whichever it
2 is, we need to be clear that Democrats and Republicans
3 have done this just about whenever they've had the
4 chance to do it, so by preference they divide the
5 concentrations so that each district has only 35 or 40
6 percent of its voters, not enough to create a
7 representative of their party, not enough to elect a
8 representative but enough to waste votes. And wasting
9 of votes is the motive of all gerrymanders. The
10 majority party wants to waste votes of the minority
11 party. This group wants to waste votes of that group.
12 It's all about wasting votes.

13 The first technique in redistricting
14 parliament is cracking. You crack the districts, dilute
15 the vote. When you can't do it, because you can't do it
16 all the time, you pack, concentrate the voters in as few
17 districts as possible so the minority party's candidate
18 gets elected with a huge surplus of votes or perhaps
19 even runs opposed, whatever, and whether it's as a
20 result of a surplus from packing or as a result of
21 cracking, they, the minority party, loses its chance to
22 get the same number of representatives as its votes
23 would justify.

24 So a partisan gerrymander, the hallmark of
25 a partisan gerrymander is the party drawing the lines

1 gets more seats than it deserves from the votes that it
2 wins.

3 And this can be very, very effective,
4 sometimes get a half dozen more seats than you get
5 votes. Sometimes the majority party keeps itself a
6 majority when in fact votes suggest it should be a
7 minority.

8 Anyway, maybe to go on, I probably have
9 gone on too long, let's go to the racial gerrymander.
10 Here's the heart of the racial gerrymander. No one
11 likes this except maybe Mr. Lynn, because it shows both
12 Democrats and Republicans have a sort of selfish
13 interest in using minority voters for their own
14 purposes.

15 So we have these Hispanics, an
16 accumulation --

17 Who changed this, now?

18 Did you change it?

19 MR. HUTCHISON: No, I did not change the
20 slide.

21 DR. HESLOP: Hispanics want an ethnically
22 representative district. They'll create a district that
23 would surely elect one of their own number. And there's
24 a consequence. Because Hispanics are loyalist
25 Democrats, the consequence of creating this district is

1 you have to use loyalist Democrats from other areas.
2 And that's going to help Republicans elect in other
3 areas adjacent to the Hispanic concentration.

4 So the Democrats don't like to create
5 districts like that. They don't like them, because they
6 involve wasting Democratic voters. The District might
7 have 70, 85 percent Democratic registration.

8 So when Democrats have a chance, what they
9 do is run the corridor through the area of Hispanic
10 population sufficient to pick up the needed Democrat
11 votes to reelect a white Democrat voter but not a
12 Hispanic candidate. What do Republicans do?

13 Republicans don't stay satisfied with the district.
14 They're not satisfied to have enough, not satisfied to
15 elect a single representative. They want more. If they
16 put more Hispanics in, they waste more Democratic votes.

17 So both political parties, this is
18 demonstrable, Leroy and I have no dispute over this,
19 both political parties do this to minorities, racial
20 gerrymandering.

21 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: There's something
22 about this slight, Hispanic Democrats.

23 DR. HESLOP: It's useful to say that. We
24 can -- not now. Chris has taken an admonition. Also
25 mine. "Democrats" shouldn't be there.

1 MR. HUTCHISON: Should just say
2 "Hispanics"?

3 DR. HESLOP: That's right.

4 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: When we do the
5 presentation, "Hispanics traditionally vote."

6 MR. HUTCHISON: I'll chop off "Democrats."

7 DR. HESLOP: What we're doing now.

8 MR. HUTCHISON: Next slide.

9 DR. HESLOP: I guess I've gone through
10 gerrymandering during the slides.

11 How Proposition 106 cleans up the process.

12 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I like the idea of
13 explaining how gerrymandering should be pronounced. It
14 gets their attention, not just to be correct, but it
15 actually focuses thinking.

16 DR. HESLOP: Leroy Hardy and I were
17 involved for a number of years in the reform process in
18 California. We had, perhaps our most lasting influence
19 is about five percent of the state says
20 "gerrymandering."

21 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Well, Elbridge
22 Gerry did not know how to pronounce his own name. G
23 before E should be a soft G. Elbridge Gerry.

24 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Perhaps the rule
25 evolved over the last 200 years or so.

1 For example, Halley's Comet.

2 DR. HESLOP: Anyway, more on cleaning up
3 the redistricting process, the theme of the show.

4 Let's go on.

5 And then, I think, here's the point when
6 it seems to make sense to talk about who is on the
7 Commission and how they got there and who's who.

8 If I were doing it, I'd suggest this is a
9 bipartisan Commission. One party isn't going to run
10 over another party. There's protection there. The tie
11 breaker is Independent. That would make some good
12 sense.

13 Okay. And then have Proposition 106
14 language there, I think exact.

15 I wonder why I didn't put quotes on it.
16 Maybe that's another thing to do there, so they know
17 this is official language.

18 Let's go on.

19 Then spell out these goals. I guess I
20 believe in saying something about each of these goals,
21 particularly these top two.

22 We take care of one of these Federal
23 mandates, language of 106, establish equal population
24 districts. But we do not take care of the Voting Rights
25 requirement, which is also an aspect of the Federal law.

1 I met outside a gentleman representing the
2 Navajo Nation. And his interest is what is going to
3 happen.

4 Well, in the second stage of this process,
5 presumptively, Mr. Osterloh's plan in the Justice
6 Department, another plan being amended to bring it into
7 line with the Voting Rights Act. I think that this sort
8 of speaks for itself. I think one of the things to say
9 about geographically compact and contiguous districts
10 sort of taking care of that in the early stage of the
11 process with the grid square and it's going to produce
12 squarish, compact issues, certainly contiguous
13 districts.

14 Communities, going out there, one of the
15 reasons for talking to people, get a sense of what their
16 community is. Is it a self-conscious community or not.

17 One of the reasons to have the citizen
18 input form, which we'll be talking about, is to get
19 ideas about --

20 Yes, Commissioner Elder.

21 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Couple comments.
22 There are a couple times you used in the script Board of
23 Supervisors, one of the comments, League of Women
24 Voters. You have to educate us how to respond. We
25 don't know what a community is. We don't know what you

1 mean by compact, be able to participate in a citizen
2 kit. Either give more of a description on the kind of
3 information or what categorization of information would
4 this be, try to expand on each of these, start educating
5 them in the context of a response?

6 DR. HESLOP: I'm afraid of that, afraid of
7 giving a definition to this legal language regarding
8 compactness, you know, what is compactness.

9 A former student of mine for whom this
10 current student worked is an expert on compactness. He
11 has this astonishingly complex formula for defining
12 compactness. The problem is the definition of
13 compactness is challenged. Compactness, believe it or
14 not, is deeply divisive and archaic. I'm afraid of
15 getting into definitions other than common sense
16 definitions.

17 If I were doing it, I would save that to
18 the grid. So when you are talking about the squareness
19 in the grid you can say: Look, this is going to help us
20 realize the aims of Proposition of 106, compactness and
21 contiguity. And the grid will help us achieve that.

22 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Maybe use this at the
23 stage -- the question is how do we participate from the
24 standpoint if we want to submit a map or want to do some
25 things for input, comment, and review by NDC. I said

1 remember, you have to do it in the context of what these
2 issues are. You just can't say I don't like it, want to
3 move a line over here, want to move a line because it
4 meets county -- want to move a line because it meets a
5 community goal. There has to be a reason based on
6 community goal based on a decision. There has to be a
7 way to get that in.

8 DR. HESLOP: I was doing it just last
9 night in Mesa. The citizen kit focuses an awful lot of
10 discussion. If you go through the citizen kit, take out
11 rules, here is rule number one, compactness, contiguity.
12 What does this mean? Have fairly square districts.
13 Maybe you cannot improve on that. When doing that,
14 watch out for geographic natural man-made boundaries,
15 that sort of discussion around the citizen kit generally
16 takes care of that process.

17 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Your recommendation
18 is wait until the citizen kit, see the discussion, and
19 from that, a lot will fall out.

20 DR. HESLOP: Personally, I'm very anxious
21 to move to the citizen kit stage of this whole process.

22 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: May I ask you a
23 question?

24 DR. HESLOP: Yes.

25 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Has the reading

1 you said of scholarly literature contained astonishing
2 definitions of compactness?

3 DR. HESLOP: There are nine, ten different
4 measures of districts.

5 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: If someone asks, I
6 want to say there are 36 possible definitions, maybe
7 more.

8 DR. HESLOP: I've seen the passion these
9 people put into it. You'd think we were talking about
10 something terrible, some horrendous problem.

11 Let's go on. Partisanship and incumbency.
12 Another chance to emphasize your process and what
13 happened. You aren't using party registration and
14 voting history. We're being honest. You have a
15 consultant who refuses even to listen to people when
16 they tell him about different aspects of the state.
17 It's a good point to make.

18 Go on.

19 Here we get into Census tracts. This is a
20 national process, the Census. As we go around, I find,
21 I'm always amazed by how much ignorance there is about
22 the Census.

23 What is a Census tract? Well, it's a
24 piece of geography designed by the US Bureau of Census.
25 How many -- there is one with 12,000 people in it in

1 Arizona, and you can have empty tracts.

2 DR. HARDY: You have one with one.

3 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: A Census tract with
4 one person.

5 MR. HUTCHISON: In the northwestern
6 corner.

7 DR. HESLOP: He may have died.

8 It's hard. I typically say oh, four,
9 five, six thousand people, which I think is the average
10 in Arizona. Someone when we first came over here, a
11 planner, I think, in Glendale, said 5,000 was average in
12 Arizona. That's what I've been using.

13 DR. HARDY: When the census system began,
14 4,000 was the standard model. But that was in 1950.
15 But ever since then, when you take the 1950, 4,000, if
16 it grows to 10,000, in 1960, you divided the Census
17 tract into two. You use the same number, but you put
18 .1, .2. And now you've gotten up to the point in some
19 places in Arizona, it's 29 and 30 divisions of the
20 original Census tract. They started out with 4,000 as
21 the ideal. But Alan is right, 5,000 is probably the
22 average, at the present time.

23 DR. HESLOP: Okay. Onward.

24 And then we talk about growth. I guess
25 everyone has heard this, but, for an outsider, it's

1 still an astonishing fact, percentage of increase. I
2 thought about putting that differential population size
3 on the state, but I was advised that that could confuse
4 people. So, instead I have the next slide which talks
5 about differential growth by county. And it gives
6 people the impression, you know, here are places that
7 are growing even faster than 40 percent. So that's the
8 only reason for that slide.

9 Let's go on.

10 And then we get into the tasks of the
11 Independent Redistricting Commission, keep hitting
12 development of districts in a grid-like pattern.

13 The thing that needs the most explanation,
14 is the most complicated. Put those dictionary
15 definitions there. You are not stuck with them. You
16 may put a Columbia Dictionary definition there.

17 Then we have the Arizona Republic plans.
18 I like them. I think whoever spent time doing these did
19 a good job, not only in developing alternative concepts
20 but also in pointing out drawbacks. I'm not sure it's
21 worthwhile going through them in detail. It will
22 certainly give people the impression your task of
23 developing a grid is no simple task.

24 But, you can get into all sorts of trouble
25 here. I guess my advice would be to go through these

1 rather quickly.

2 Go ahead. Go ahead.

3 Maybe spend some time here, because it's a
4 way of educating people on the requirements of the
5 Voting Rights Act.

6 Now, I've been coming over to Arizona 20
7 years, for one reason or another, have been doing a lot
8 of redistricting meetings over here. I'll tell you this
9 is an area where you will get tough questions.

10 Why are we subject to the US Department of
11 Justice? Why is the whole state? Why Arizona?

12 And I handle that by giving them a little
13 history which is, basically, in 1965 the Voting Rights
14 Act, applied to the south. In fact, all the southern
15 states except Texas? Why, because Lyndon Johnson was
16 President at the time. And the Voting Rights Act did a
17 tremendous thing, broke down many of the barriers that
18 had confronted African Americans in accessing the voting
19 system. There was an enormous explosion of black voting
20 power in the southern states. When that happened, other
21 groups saw an advantage and Hispanics were able in 1972
22 to add language for minorities to the provisions of the
23 Voting Rights Act.

24 And the reason why Arizona is part of the
25 coverage of Section Five of the Voting Rights Act is not

1 only that it has a large and significant and growing,
2 rapidly growing, Hispanic population; also there was a
3 history in this state of discrimination against
4 Hispanics, primarily, in the terms used, to use
5 bilingual ballots and other ways as well.

6 So voting rights was used in Section Five
7 in Arizona.

8 If you like it, it's great. And if you
9 don't like it, tough. Because it is the law of the
10 land. And we are obliged under the law of the land to
11 report to the US Department of Justice. And the US
12 Department of Justice has the power either to preclear
13 your plan or not to preclear it. And that usually puts
14 an end to the conversation. But you need to be ready
15 for that. It will come out in these sessions.

16 Then we come to public hearings. It's a
17 good point to talk about what you are doing. And,
18 again, to quote from the Proposition 106 language,
19 and -- I think it's a good thing to do, to quote it.
20 After all, this is the law under which we're working.

21 Go on. And then waiving citizen input
22 forms and say everyone here should have one of these
23 citizen input forms and this is the best way, it is the
24 effective way for you to communicate with us. Go
25 through the citizen input form and tell them what they

1 have to do. And the first thing that they'll wonder
2 about is name, address, and telephone number.

3 Well, the reason we want that is we want
4 to communicate with you. If you give us your views,
5 we'll keep you up to date on what is going on. We'll
6 report back to you. And that's my clear understanding
7 with Enrique, that the Commission intends to respond to
8 all of these forms. And we'll help with those
9 responses.

10 What is a major concern? Maybe --

11 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Dr. Heslop, on that
12 first one, if they have a hesitancy on giving out name,
13 address, and telephone number, are you needing it for
14 that question or referencing, can you just give zip
15 code, place a response issue, comment --

16 DR. HESLOP: That would be fine.

17 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay. Do you need
18 it --

19 DR. HESLOP: Let me express to you one of
20 the little concerns that often comes up in this process.
21 These hearings are sometimes disproportionately attended
22 by candidates, by incumbents, by incumbent staff, by
23 incumbent relatives. In other words --

24 MS. OSBORNE: Special interests.

25 DR. HESLOP: To try to get -- if someone

1 really complains . . .

2 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay.

3 DR. HESLOP: Okay. Onward.

4 The major concern -- maybe to illustrate
5 this, maybe you can do it in terms of your own area. I
6 live in Phoenix and we've got this Central and
7 Washington, whatever it is, and that's an obvious
8 boundary, or whatever it may be. What boundary lines
9 would you like to see in your area?

10 Again, be specific. Suggest maybe it's
11 the freeway. Maybe it's a mountain range. Maybe it's a
12 river.

13 What is a boundary line important to you?
14 You know, use of Census tracts will unify most counties.

15 How important are counties?

16 Maybe down the line. If counties aren't
17 all that important to most people, maybe there's a
18 little room for departure there.

19 What areas, groups, or neighborhood do you
20 think should absolutely not be divided by new district
21 boundaries?

22 I'll tell you, you'll hear a lot about
23 homeowner associations. Homeowner associations have a
24 life and vitality to them. I see no reason why they
25 shouldn't report that. And there's no reason why they

1 shouldn't be recorded on the form.

2 Again, to give an example from your area.

3 Go on.

4 Here's the final opportunity for them to
5 give a little more information.

6 Some of these things are a little
7 overlapping.

8 The idea is to get as much information
9 from the process as we can.

10 Okay.

11 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Question. One of
12 the numbered points was saying what boundaries would you
13 like to see.

14 DR. HESLOP: Go back up.

15 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: What boundary
16 lines. Okay.

17 If I were asked that question and not very
18 clued into the process, I'd be baffled by it, wouldn't
19 have information to answer the question, wouldn't know
20 how many people live -- would be thinking in terms of
21 boundaries.

22 An explanation should go with that, maybe
23 a line that you feel is important to divide one from
24 another, not necessarily to contain all sides.

25 DR. HESLOP: Yeah. I think that you can

1 give an explanation here. I think it would be good if
2 you gave the same explanation.

3 Yeah. I think that's a fair comment.

4 Okay. Obviously, we would like them to
5 complete it now. That's what we really want them to do.
6 That's what I think you should emphasize.

7 Some people are hesitant to do it, say
8 they'll mail it. Some number of those actually mail it.
9 It's very small.

10 I think though they can work on the
11 website, I'm really rather doubtful how many will use it
12 to complete it on-line.

13 MR. HUTCHISON: What is the website?

14 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: azredistricting.org.

15 DR. HESLOP: Very good point.

16 Don't do it now.

17 Then we come to citizen kits. Soon as
18 we're agreed on the physical form for the citizen kit,
19 this will bring things down.

20 Florence always does the citizen kit
21 presentation. She takes it apart. This is what you do,
22 why do you do it, and explains how you develop,
23 districts, or district adjustments, in this case. This
24 will bring it down to the ground.

25 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Dr. Heslop, since

1 population.

2 Go on.

3 And then the schedule.

4 This gives them some sense of where it's
5 going to be.

6 I was asked today on the television when
7 this process ends. I said in August. I think we need
8 to continue to push that. The tendency in all these
9 processes is for a deadline to slip. We need to
10 continue to tell people that.

11 Then you open it up to questions.

12 I have some thoughts about the way in
13 which we should take questions.

14 Quite often you get intelligent questions,
15 and you get someone recording it, but very little
16 happens to that suggestion. If you get an
17 intelligent question, ask them to fill out a citizen
18 input form.

19 "It's a very good thing. Be sure to put
20 that on a citizen input form."

21 The person swells with pride, and it
22 encourages other people.

23 What you really need to do is get an
24 informal session going with people and get them really
25 to believe you are interested in what they have to say.

1 We've all seen cosmetic hearings, hearings
2 that don't mean a damn thing. You have to really assert
3 to them and have them believe that this is not one of
4 those.

5 And I think I would say, I always say,
6 "Every suggestion is going to be evaluated." That's
7 true. As these suggestions come in, we'll evaluate
8 them, record them, evaluate them, and respond to them.
9 It's not just throwing their suggestion into a well.
10 We're putting it into a process, and they'll hear
11 about the process and the result of their
12 suggestion.

13 So this is a different kind of animal than
14 they've been exposed to in the past.

15 Florence, Marguerite, and I will be at
16 these hearings. I don't think that Dr. Hardy is very
17 keen on coming to these hearings. He's going to be
18 recovering from the grid and getting ready for the
19 grid adjustments which are going to come from this
20 process.

21 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: But, Dr. Hardy,
22 Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City are wonderful
23 places in June. You don't know what you are
24 missing.

25 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: We will have

1 lawyers, one of our lawyers, present at each of the
2 missing.

3 MR. RIVERA: What we're doing now, even as
4 we speak, we're deciding that anything above 105 I get;
5 anything below 105, Lisa gets.

6 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: So you're leaving
7 Phoenix today?

8 DR. HESLOP: So that's --

9 I don't think there's sacred text in that
10 presentation. I really believe you should develop it to
11 fit your need.

12 Maybe the IRC attorneys don't want that.
13 Do it anyway.

14 CHAIRMAN MINKOFF: I think we can modify
15 it. For instance, Commissioner Huntwork and I will be
16 at a meeting next week. The Power Point, we'll not
17 spend a lot of time on the citizen kit. We'll flip
18 through those. We don't have the citizen kit and we're
19 not ready for those.

20 DR. HESLOP: What have I left out, Leroy?

21 DR. HARDY: What I'm thinking about in
22 terms of presentation, if, when making the presentation
23 in an area you are very familiar with, if you interpret
24 it in the context of a county you're talking about or
25 situation that prevails, that will make it much more

1 meaningful. Because this routine, a lot of it is dull
2 from the point of view of people until they realize how
3 it relates to their individual problem. So to the
4 extent you can relate these observations to the local
5 area where the hearing is, I think you are going to
6 improve the response.

7 COMMISSIONER ELDER: What, besides this
8 questionnaire, is included in the citizen kit?

9 DR. HESLOP: Well, there's a map of the
10 area which shows major features, helps orient them. It
11 will have Census tracts on it. If I remember right,
12 they might be -- you know, there are Census tracts. You
13 have rivers, major geographic features and freeways, and
14 cities. There will be some difference in maps between
15 metropolitan and rural areas in terms of the scale.

16 COMMISSIONER ELDER: In general, what is
17 the time frame for development of those?

18 DR. HESLOP: You know, we have a design
19 for them and want to move forward as quickly as we can.
20 I think the idea is to turn them in to the IRC attorneys
21 this week.

22 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: When we meet on the
23 8th, 7th --

24 DR. HESLOP: Those will be available.
25 They have to be available prior to the beginning of the

1 meetings which is on the 11th.

2 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: That's the next
3 meeting of the full Commission. At that point we'll
4 have an orientation to the full presentation.

5 DR. HESLOP: At all meetings, we'll have
6 one NDC principal as well.

7 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Have to have Lisa or
8 Jose clear them. We can't wait until 8:00 --

9 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Dr. Heslop said it
10 will be done next week.

11 DR. HESLOP: I think it's getting
12 Florence's attention over the next week.

13 MR. RIVERA: Sent it last night.

14 MS. HAUSER: Sent a form.

15 MR. RIVERA: I'm getting confused.

16 DR. HESLOP: The citizen kit involved
17 maps, statistics, and an overlay.

18 MS. HAUSER: Overlay.

19 DR. HESLOP: Area kit.

20 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: The idea is to have
21 it to you next week.

22 DR. HESLOP: The holdup is, at the moment,
23 perhaps it was satisfied when I was out of the room, I
24 needed to know what areas we were developing kits for,
25 where meetings would be.

1 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: We have a schedule
2 now.

3 MS. HAUSER: I don't know how broad --
4 some locations are fairly close together. I don't know
5 how broad you usually do an area.

6 DR. HESLOP: Talking about Maricopa, we're
7 thinking of quarters.

8 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Adolfo will help
9 you.

10 DR. HESLOP: Preparation is not very
11 great.

12 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: This is the
13 revised final list as of now.

14 MS. HAUSER: Can we get area kits out or
15 have them available to people before the meeting?

16 DR. HESLOP: No. As a handout at the
17 meeting.

18 MS. HAUSER: That's the question I got.
19 Some people want to be able to turn stuff in at the
20 meeting.

21 DR. HESLOP: I have great reservations
22 about making them too lavish or use of the citizen kits
23 too easy, for reasons stated earlier. This process is
24 not immune to manipulation, who is developing the
25 citizen kit. And we need to be in communication.

1 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: It also seems to me
2 before somebody fills out that citizen kit, they really
3 need the orientation to do it unless they are hiring
4 their own professionals to do it without the citizen
5 kit.

6 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Are we then not
7 supposed to be going around the state as
8 Commissioners and talking with people saying "See our
9 website and there will be questionnaires
10 available"?

11 DR. HESLOP: Yes. I want you, want more
12 than that. I want you to be able to identify the
13 author of a plan, the author of an input form. Both
14 things, it seems to me, need to be traceable to an
15 individual.

16 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Okay. That's fine.
17 We are going, just by virtue of the people that
18 participate, there's liable to be a bias. I'm not so
19 worried about that. Should I be?

20 DR. HESLOP: Well, Commissioner Elder, I'm
21 not sure whether you should be. My experience has been
22 that hearings can be distorted by testimony that is
23 prepared and marshaled and mobilized.

24 COMMISSIONER ELDER: That's why I'm almost
25 independent. The website or somebody says hey, I want

1 to fill one out, so I hand it to them and they've had a
2 meeting or discussion with us, it may be less biased
3 than having --

4 DR. HESLOP: I think that's right. We
5 need to have that name, address, and telephone number,
6 if at all possible.

7 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Two things. One,
8 I think it's more content of what comments are that will
9 influence us, rather than necessarily sheer number.
10 Would it be appropriate to tell people if they don't
11 identify themselves we won't give it as much weight
12 because of the problem you are mentioning?

13 DR. HESLOP: I haven't done that, haven't
14 seen the downside or seen the upside. I don't know how
15 controversial our grid will be. Mr. Osterloh thinks he
16 knows how controversial.

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: It's his fault. He
18 picked northwest.

19 MR. OSTERLOH: Huge.

20 DR. HESLOP: If it is controversial and if
21 it has implications for groups or individuals, a couple
22 under contiguity. If we have named individuals for
23 making submissions, to that extent, we have control over
24 that. That's all.

25 COMMISSIONER ELDER: A question on -- when

1 you said in the quartiles, this, I met with a group -- I
2 guess their group was a redistricting committee from the
3 Santa Cruz committee, I got from Redistrict Arizona,
4 some outlying areas. I'd like the entire redistricting
5 legislative areas on a map. Say I'm in District IV, not
6 cut off halfway.

7 DR. HESLOP: Commissioner, it's very
8 different from the lines produced by this grid. They
9 have a character, in some cases, of contortion.

10 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Definitely.

11 DR. HESLOP: Which I hardly wish citizens
12 to copy or articulate.

13 DR. HESLOP: I may be putting district
14 lines on a map at this stage, get districts they may not
15 deserve or may not wish to enjoy, plus or minus. It's a
16 fairly significant policy decision.

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Access to
18 information we're not allowed to consider, because the
19 existing districts are not a factor in our work. And
20 so I see a problem with that. I think you give them
21 the geographic areas they require. If their
22 legislative district has a tongue that goes out that
23 direction --

24 COMMISSIONER ELDER: It does not
25 necessarily show lines other than Census blocks or

1 tracts, precincts, whatever it ends up with, I think in
2 the area with -- for some reason District Four, I think
3 Joshua's area, I think, Gila, Graham, and that, ought to
4 at least be a whole area on the map. Quartile maps
5 overlap.

6 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Let me give you an
7 example. District Seven, mining, Kearny, Hayden, also
8 includes Guadalupe and Avondale. That means the map is
9 giving to the people in Globe, which is where those
10 people are going to go, have to be included,
11 metropolitan Phoenix. That district goes into
12 metropolitan Phoenix.

13 DR. HESLOP: Commission Elder and Minkoff,
14 we can solve it with a small and large scale map, a
15 small quartile map and larger Phoenix metropolitan map,
16 and we're certainly ready to do that.

17 MR. HUTCHISON: I'm able to download other
18 areas off the website.

19 DR. HESLOP: In terms of the kit,
20 citizen kit, it involves relatively little additional
21 effort.

22 MR. HUTCHISON: The area map wouldn't have
23 detail.

24 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: If somebody comes
25 to one of the hearings and wants to develop a plan not

1 just for his or her own particular area, what concerns
2 me is I want my community interest all together in this
3 district. Maybe somebody wants to take a shot at
4 redistricting the entire state. Can they do it with a
5 citizen kit?

6 DR. HESLOP: They'll need the statewide
7 kit. It's a fairly formidable undertaking, as
8 Professor Hardy has shown. The statewide kits are part
9 of the proposal, and Florence is already working on it.
10 We won't get to that in the first round of hearings. I
11 think it's the second round where we go. Perhaps I'm
12 wrong. I'll talk to Florence about that. I'll be sure
13 to check.

14 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Anything else?

15 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Just a couple, clean
16 up some loose ends.

17 To make a couple notes, I saw you putting
18 quotes around --

19 MR. HUTCHISON: I changed most of it.

20 COMMISSIONER ELDER: When will we be able
21 to get a copy?

22 MR. HUTCHISON: I'm burning a copy once I
23 get back to LA, and I'll overnight it to Tim.

24 MR. RIVERA: Burn some for us?

25 MR. JOHNSON: Yes.

1 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: You'll make some
2 changes?

3 DR. HESLOP: We'll work on that.

4 MR. HUTCHISON: I made a note.

5 MR. RIVERA: We're meeting with the Navajo
6 Nation Tuesday. If you could Fed Ex it.

7 COMMISSIONER ELDER: What size is the
8 file?

9 MR. HUTCHISON: IRC, only a couple megs.
10 I might be able to e-mail.

11 MR. JOHNSON: Compress? If you zip, make
12 it .ZI?

13 MR. HUTCHISON: Okay.

14 MR. OCHOA: Josh mentioned the possibility
15 of a couple slides at the beginning to stress the
16 importance to --

17 DR. HESLOP: Those are being put in.

18 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Then we should be
19 able to expect, because I'm the same, I suppose they
20 are, trying to get with the Tohono O'odham, and three
21 other meetings in southern Arizona that need to be
22 noticed, everybody, Steve and I are going down to a
23 couple places. I'd like that Power Point.

24 Which leads us to the next thing between
25 Tim and Enrique. Are we in a position to have software

1 and the thing downloaded, sitting on a desk running
2 through without a projector for small groups? When do
3 we get an operational system?

4 MR. OCHOA: Projector or computer actually
5 to do the presentation?

6 MR. JOHNSON: Early next week, Mr. Elder.

7 COMMISSIONER ELDER: Next week means maybe
8 Friday going into the week after?

9 MR. JOHNSON: By Friday for sure.

10 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: By Thursday?

11 MR. JOHNSON: Yes.

12 DR. HESLOP: I don't think we have
13 anything else.

14 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: I move we adjourn.

15 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Without objection,
16 we are adjourned.

17 COMMISSIONER HUNTWORK: Great.

18 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
19 approximately 1:25 p.m.)

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STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
COUNTY OF MARICOPA)

BE IT KNOWN that the foregoing hearing was taken before me, LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Arizona, Certificate Number 50349; that the proceedings were taken down by me in shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that the foregoing 155 p.m. pages constitute a true and accurate transcript of all proceedings had upon the taking of said hearing, all done to the best of my ability.

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

DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 22nd day of June, 2001.

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

