

**DESERT~1. TXT**

**INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION  
HEARING  
JUNE 18, 2001  
PIMA COMMUNITY COLLEGE - DESERT VISTA CAMPUS  
TUCSON, ARIZONA**

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**ARIZONA COURT REPORTING  
177 North Church Avenue  
Suite 1006  
Tucson, Arizona 85701  
(520) 623-3375**

1                   MR. LYNN: Good evening. I am Steve Lynn,  
2 Chair of the Independent Redistricting Commission.  
3 Thank you for <km> I am are{ go|ing} to much further  
4 <fermentd> Spanish. <fmted> okay we have <trans>  
5 <wlaigs> his for anyone who comes in and would prefer  
6 Spanish <rl dft> <prefrnt> <taigs> there evening. We  
7 are going to <forted> those {of|have} you be through  
8 presentation before I <kon> <dol> <anls> he find  
9 {of|have} some {of|have} this material farm <tweer>{  
10 go|ing} through <fren> <taigs> <eks> <ba> <dir k> <augs>  
11 as week <anel> leave remainder {for the|forth} evening  
12 for questions and comments from <thol ese> in attendance  
13 let's <fir> makes <in> <pro> <dukes>. Directly behind  
14 me <fang>{ go|ing} <un> Daniel <en dl> <der> who other  
15 <pleb> every <comeks> Pima <k> damage <tai> <remtd>  
16 people American\*\* talk a little more about  
17 representation in a bit.

18                   To Dan's right is one of our two legal  
19 counsel for the Commission, Lisa Hauser. Because we  
20 found that most of the attorneys in the State of  
21 Arizona who have a very good strong background in  
22 election law either are Republican or Democrat by  
23 nature and have affiliated with one group or the other  
24 over the years, we have two counsel, a Republican and  
25 Democratic counsel, and they are alternating these

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1 meetings. Tonight we are pleased to have Lisa with us.  
2 She's the Republican representative, and our Democratic  
3 counsel Jose Rivera, is up in Hon Dah this evening  
4 meeting with the folks in the White Mountains.

5 To Lisa's right is Ralph Rawson, who  
6 represents our consultants. Dr. Ralph Rawson  
7 representing National Demographics corporation. He's  
8 also the current director of the Rose Institute for  
9 Public Policy in California, and thank you for coming.

10 And in the back we have Theresa Pulido.  
11 Theresa is our Outreach Coordinator for southern  
12 Arizona, she has done a great job of pulling this  
13 together.

14 Then we also have Manuel Gutierrez, who is  
15 our interpreter, and he is going to be just kind of  
16 cooling his heels this evening unless someone needs to  
17 have interpretation. So we appreciate all of them  
18 being here.

19 Let me start with this presentation, which  
20 is designed to talk about the subject this evening,  
21 redistricting. The drawing of new district lines for  
22 the state's legislative and congressional districts as  
23 provided for for the first time in history under  
24 Proposition 106.

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1 redrawn because of the new census and reapportionment.  
2 However, this is the first time that it's been done  
3 with Proposition 106 in place. So we will spend a  
4 little bit of time talking about that this evening.

5           It's a very important different this year  
6 between the way we're doing redistricting and the way  
7 it's been done in the past. Citizens play a very  
8 different and a more crucial role in the process.  
9 First and foremost, there are five of your fellow  
10 citizens who make up the Commission, and we are  
11 responsible as the legislature has been in the past for  
12 actually drawing the lines, getting the district  
13 boundaries drawn and approved. And so we replace the  
14 legislature in the process based on the provisions of  
15 Proposition 106.

16           But these public hearings are very  
17 important because they are the means by which we are  
18 reaching out to the community and trying to get input  
19 from citizens so that you educate us as well as we  
20 educate you to the new law.

21           We will be using this hearings to break  
22 this process to people all over the state, and so far  
23 we have been literally all over the state. Dan and I

24 have traveled from the river communities on the west of  
25 the state, now into the central part of the state. We

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1 will ultimately be up in Window Rock and some of the  
2 other northeastern portions of the state and trying to  
3 get input from all 26 -- 23 meetings in all this round  
4 of public hearings. So we need for you to share your  
5 input with us and we need to share our plans with you.

6 Now, we're determined to make this a fair  
7 process and to do the best we can for the people of  
8 Arizona. And what that means is that we need to  
9 honestly represent the people of the state, all 5.1  
10 million of you. And often in the past around this  
11 country when redistricting has been done, there's been  
12 a fairly deeply divisive process. There have been  
13 charges of dirty politics, partisan power plays,  
14 incumbent protection, racial and other discrimination.

15 All of these are part and partial of the  
16 abusive redistricting word that we have come to  
17 mispronounce. We call it Gerrymandering and it's  
18 actual Gerrymandering for those who want the history  
19 lesson. The Federalist Governor of Massachusetts,  
20 Eldridge Gerry, was found of drawing districts for his  
21 political cronies that were odd in shape and kind of

22 interesting to look at. So the Boston Globe cartoonist  
23 in 1811 represented these districts in the form of a  
24 salamander. And so it was Gerry's salamander or  
25 Gerrymander. Now we use that term to describe any

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1 political boundaries that have been drawn for a purpose  
2 that isn't readily apparent or might be suspect.

3 Well, let's take a look at some of the  
4 ways in which Gerrymandering can have an adverse effect  
5 on populations. On the example on the left is that if  
6 you have a minority party in an area that is being  
7 redistricted and you wish to dilute their impact on the  
8 four districts that we would be drawing, you cut  
9 through that minority party population and divide them  
10 among the districts in such a way that they really  
11 don't have enough clout in any of the districts being  
12 created.

13 The other way that you limit the impact of  
14 the minority party if you're doing political  
15 Gerrymandering is to pack all of the minorities into a  
16 single district, thereby seating that district to the  
17 minority candidate but making the other three districts  
18 available to others.

19 The same thing could be true if you are  
20 trying to achieve a racial Gerrymander to achieve a

21 political result. Because of voting history of certain  
22 groups in the community, you can configure their  
23 position in the community through the same kind of  
24 construct to either create an ethnic district to help  
25 republicans elsewhere or to preserve a white and a

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1 Democratic incumbent whose voting group that is in a  
2 party that is isolated in one area. And again,  
3 depending on how the lines are drawn, you can make both  
4 of those things happen.

5 We're trying to avoid all of those things,  
6 and the voters said they wanted to do thing differently  
7 by initiating and passing Proposition 106. When they  
8 passed Proposition 106, they created this Commission,  
9 and the Commission is now responsible for the  
10 redistricting process.

11 Let me talk a little bit about the  
12 Commission itself and the representation on the  
13 Commission. As you might know, there are five of us on  
14 the Commission, and I want to talk about the process by  
15 which we were selected because it has come under some  
16 controversy that the makeup of the Commission is not as  
17 diverse as it might be or reflective of the state in  
18 terms of its composition.

19 First of all, the law says that this  
20 process will be a self application process. So any of  
21 us who were interested in serving on the Commission  
22 needed to affirmatively submit an application to the  
23 Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. And that  
24 commission is chaired by the Chief Justice of the State  
25 Supreme Court, Justice Zlaket.

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1 That commission took 311 applications  
2 which had been received by the deadline, and they pared  
3 those 311 applications down to a list of 25, 10  
4 Republicans, 10 Democrats, and 5 Independents. Those  
5 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 5 Independents were  
6 circulated -- the names were circulated among the  
7 political leadership in the House and the Senate, and  
8 in turn, the leadership made appointments for the first  
9 four slots on the Commission.

10 The Chair of the Commission is to come  
11 from the Independent list. However, other Independents  
12 could have been appointed by the political leadership.  
13 As it turned out the political leadership, 2 Democrats  
14 and 2 Republicans, selected 2 Democrats and 2  
15 Republicans to serve on the Commission.

16 Now, let me talk about each of the persons  
17 appointed. Starting at the bottom of the list, James



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18 Huntwork was the first appointee. He was the appointee  
19 of Speaker of the House, Jim Wires. He's a Republican.  
20 He's an attorney from Phoenix, and he was number one on  
21 the appointee list.

22 The second appointment is actually the  
23 second name on this list, Andrea Minkoff. Andrea often  
24 goes by Andy, and therefore, people we think we're even  
25 less diverse than we are. We don't even get credit for

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1 having one female member of the Commission, and in  
2 fact, there is one. And Andy or Andrea is also serving  
3 as Vice Chairman of the Commission. She was the  
4 appointee of the Democratic leader in the House of  
5 Representatives, Ken Chevron. And she is also from  
6 Maricopa County. She is a community activist in  
7 Maricopa County.

8 And after those two appointments were  
9 made, there were no other opportunities to appoint  
10 anyone from Maricopa County since no more than two of  
11 the first four representatives can come from any one  
12 county of the state. So two appointments down,  
13 Maricopa County is done for the first four.

14 The third appointee was the appointment of  
15 Senate President Randall Gnatt. He is a Republican

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16 from Scottsdale, and he chose Daniel Elder, my cohort  
17 here this evening from Tucson. And so now the  
18 representation on the Commission is two from Maricopa  
19 County and one from Pima County.

20 The fourth appointment was the appointment  
21 of Jack Brown, who is -- I can't call him the minority  
22 leader. The Senate is 15-15. So he's the Democratic  
23 leader in the Senate. And he appointment Joshua Hall,  
24 who is in the land title business in Apache County,  
25 Arizona and lives in St. John's, works in Show Low and

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1 has offices around the greater White Mountains area.  
2 He would have paid for this commercial, but I wouldn't  
3 take his money.

4 At any rate, those are the first four  
5 appointments, two Republicans, two Democrats, two from  
6 Maricopa County, one from Pima, and one from Apache  
7 County. Those four individuals were sworn in, and they  
8 then have the responsibility to interview and select  
9 the Independent who would become automatically the  
10 Chairman of the Commission.

11 The five people who were on that list were  
12 (A) all male, (B) all Anglo, and came from all over the  
13 state. It is possible then that there could have been  
14 three members of the Commission from Maricopa County

15 had it gone that way.

16 Of the five people on list only four  
17 interviewed. One person withdrew his name before the  
18 interviews took place. Apparently he found out how  
19 much time this was going to take. He also found out  
20 what we were going to be paid. And even if they  
21 doubled the salary, we would not be able to buy coffee  
22 anywhere.

23 So please understand that there were four  
24 people who were interviewed for the Chair's position.  
25 The four people who made the selection, deliberated for

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1 some hour and a half, and the process was quite public.  
2 Those of us who were interviewed, were interviewed in  
3 public. If you've not been through a public job  
4 interview process, I highly recommend it not. It's not  
5 a lot of fun, but it was an interesting process  
6 nonetheless.

7 And the four chose me. I'm from Tucson.  
8 I work at Tucson Electric Power and Hughes Source  
9 Energy Corporation. I'm in charge of their corporate  
10 relations and corporate communications. I've lived in  
11 Arizona for 37 years. No. Lived in Tucson for 37  
12 years. In Arizona for 47 years. Came here when I was

13 mi nus 4.

14 Okay. So that's the Commission.  
15 Proposition 106 states that the Commission shall  
16 establish congressional and legislative districts, and  
17 that the beginning of this process will start with the  
18 creation of districts of equal population in a grid-  
19 like pattern across the state.

20 Now, the grid was released a week and a  
21 half ago, the grid-like pattern across the state. For  
22 those of you who don't remember what it looked like,  
23 it's back on the wall over there, and you can have  
24 another shot at it tonight. But I want to emphasize  
25 that this is the starting point, not the ending point

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1 of the process. It is a grid, not a map. And let me  
2 make the distinction.

3 By the time we draw maps, those maps will  
4 have a number of characteristics already factored into  
5 them. Those characteristics will conform with the  
6 Voting Rights Act and other requirements that we have  
7 in terms of drawing districts. The grids are only  
8 equal population and regular in shape, or more regular  
9 than otherwise would be the case if you know the  
10 process.

11 So here are the goals of Proposition 106

12 in terms of redistricting. Number one, first and  
13 foremost, we have to comply with the Constitution, one  
14 person/one vote. And what that means is that the  
15 district shall be as nearly equal in population as  
16 practicable. In the case of the congressional  
17 districts, we are drawing eight of them because Arizona  
18 gets two new ones this year because of the population  
19 change.

20 The census of Arizona is divisible by  
21 eight. Therefore, the congressional districts may very  
22 well be down to the very last person equal in  
23 population. The 30 legislative districts that we were  
24 also drawn need to be as nearly equal as possible,  
25 although there is some reason to believe there's a

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1 little more leeway, and we may be able to, for local  
2 reasons that we will explain to the Department of  
3 Justice, have some variation among those.

4 Districts shall also be geographically  
5 compact and contiguous, again, to the extent  
6 practicable. The purpose here was to make sure that  
7 the districts looked more regular in shape, that they  
8 did not take on some bizarre salamander-like or other  
9 configuration, that they not follow odd connective

10 points between parts of the district that made them  
11 either look like barbells or other configurations, and  
12 that they basically contain the right number of people  
13 who are in a contiguous fashion able to be in the same  
14 district.

15 The boundary that we create shall also  
16 respect communities of interest to the extent  
17 practicable. Communities of interest is a very  
18 interested term. It was coined by Justice Sandra Day  
19 O'Connor in a case that she wrote for about election  
20 law. The problem is that while she used the term, she  
21 did not define it.

22 And therefore, we have a couple of  
23 choices. We can either define it ourselves and go  
24 forward as if we knew what she meant or we can take  
25 this point to the community, which we've chosen to do,

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1 and ask you to define your communities of interest for  
2 us. You tell us what you think your communities should  
3 look like. We will try to respond to what you tell us.  
4 And so that's where we are this evening.

5 To the extent practicable, these district  
6 lines shall also use visible geographic features, city,  
7 town, and county boundaries and undivided census  
8 tracts. That allows us to keep communities intact. It

9 allows us to do the analysis that we need to do on a  
10 better basis and allows us to justify our districts to  
11 the Department of Justice when it comes time.

12 And then to the extent practicable, and  
13 notice where this places on the list, competitive  
14 districts should be favored where to do so would create  
15 no significant detriment to the other goals. And so  
16 competitiveness is on the list, but it is at the end of  
17 the list.

18 Proposition 106 is different from the way  
19 other communities are redistricting in a couple of very  
20 specific ways, and I want to point those out to you.  
21 First, it is to say that party registration and voting  
22 history data shall be excluded from the initial phase  
23 in the mapping process. And I want to emphasize that  
24 because the grid did not include this. It couldn't, so  
25 it didn't. The grid is simply the grid, and it's

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1 population only.

2 When we get to the point of drawing maps  
3 and using all of those criteria that I listed for you a  
4 moment ago, that kind of data can be used in order to  
5 assess compliance with the goals. But notice the last  
6 statement in this section. "The places of residence of

7 incumbents or candidates shall not be identified or  
8 considered." And what that means is that when we're  
9 finished drawing 8 congressional and 30 legislative  
10 boundaries, it is absolutely the case that there is a  
11 high likelihood that incumbents that now represent two  
12 different districts will find themselves living in the  
13 same new district. That is not by intent. That is not  
14 by design. It is not even by chance. It is simply the  
15 case that we can't know where incumbents live. So we  
16 simply can't address their residency. They will have  
17 to figure that out when we are finished with what we  
18 are doing.

19 In April of 2001, the Commission began the  
20 process by receiving facts on Arizona's changing  
21 population. And I want to make the point here that  
22 we're using the official census data. There are  
23 several communities that have challenged the official  
24 census result. They believe that there was a  
25 significant under count in their community, and we

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1 think that that's important for them to deal with the  
2 Census Bureau on and to get that resolved. But we are  
3 obligated to take official census data to use in the  
4 process. So until the Census Bureau changes its data,  
5 we will use the data they give us.



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6                   Here's some facts about Arizona over the  
7 last 10 years. Arizona as a state grew about 40  
8 percent over the last 10 years. We went from 3.6 to  
9 5.13 million people in this state. Now, I want you to  
10 keep your eye on that 1990 population because this next  
11 page proves very instruction.

12                   If you look at the counties that grew more  
13 rapidly than the state did beginning with La Paz County  
14 at 42 percent going up to Mohave County at 65 percent,  
15 take a look at the current population 2000 of Maricopa  
16 County. It is almost the same as the entire state  
17 population 10 years ago. Maricopa County grew at 44.8  
18 percent. Pima County does not appear on this list.  
19 Pima County grew at a little over 25 percent in the  
20 last 10 years.

21                   And so the population centers have shifted  
22 to the extent that Maricopa outgrew Pima. That means  
23 in all likelihood that the legislative districts that  
24 used to be in Pima County will have to be reconfigured  
25 so that at least one of them migrates north to where

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1 the population is currently seated. And that's simply  
2 the way the one person/one vote rule is going to work  
3 this time around.

4 Well, the tasks of the Commission are  
5 these. First, to develop that grid-like pattern, which  
6 we released a week and a half ago and which everyone  
7 has certainly taken to task and parsed in every way  
8 that they could conceive of parsing it. And we  
9 appreciate the interest in it because it is, again, a  
10 starting point, a place to begin, a place to start  
11 making the kinds of changes we need to make.

12 You will note that the definition of a  
13 grid is depending on the definition you use basically  
14 horizontal and perpendicular lines in some uniform  
15 pattern on a plane that divides it in a fairly equal  
16 way. And I'm not going to show you these with any  
17 degree of -- I'm not cutting out parts of the program  
18 that you really need to know.

19 The Arizona Republic published a number of  
20 maps, none of which would pass the Department of  
21 Justice. They're not worth talking about, but it was  
22 nice of them to do our work before we even had a chance  
23 to do it.

24 At any rate, what we are trying to do at  
25 this point in the process is conduct a series of public

1 meetings so that you can tell us what your communities  
2 of interest look like. We're going to take that

3 information and go back and actually draw some maps for  
4 you to look at.

5           This public review is the first step in  
6 the process. Later in the process there will be a  
7 public review of draft maps. And the draft maps will  
8 circulate for 30 days. The legislature and the public  
9 get the same 30-day review, and we know that the  
10 legislature is prepared to draw its own maps to supply  
11 to us. We expect to have that input. We welcome that  
12 input. We want to see what the legislature wants to  
13 tell us about the way they think the legislative and  
14 congressional maps should look like.

15           Again, we will also take maps and  
16 suggestions from the public, and they will all be  
17 treated with equal weight. So the public has the  
18 ability during that 30 days to also weigh in on their  
19 recommendations as well.

20           At the end of that period, once the maps  
21 are drawn, now that's not this public hearing but  
22 another set of public hearings, on the maps that we  
23 will draw. We will then make final adjustments to the  
24 maps. The congressional and legislative maps that are  
25 then ready to be adopted by the Commission will have a

1 final review period of time where people can comment.  
2 They will be widely published. And at that point we  
3 will submit them to the Department of Justice to  
4 achieve a review and hopefully preclearance by the  
5 department. I will answer questions in a minute. And  
6 when we get that preclearance from the Department of  
7 Justice, we will certify those maps to the Secretary of  
8 State. And those will then go into effect.

9 Now, I haven't mentioned lawsuits. I'd  
10 prefer not to mention lawsuits. I'm confident we will  
11 get lawsuits. There always have been and there's no  
12 reason to think there won't be this year. Those will  
13 have to be determined on their own merit based on  
14 individual filings and we have a plan to deal with that  
15 as well. But we're not contemplating it at this point.  
16 We are making the decisions based on our representation  
17 of the public and doing the work for you.

18 How can you help us tonight and through  
19 the process? Well, in the material that is available  
20 this evening, there is something called the citizen  
21 input form. And this form is our mechanism for asking  
22 you to tell us what your communities of interest look  
23 like. We ask a series of questions.

24 First, we would like to know who you are  
25 so that we can either follow up and clarify something

1 that you've said to us if we don't understand it, or if  
2 you're making a suggestion as to how a district ought  
3 to look, we want to respond to you and tell you what we  
4 think your suggestion looks like in terms of our  
5 ability to use it. And so we want to respond to  
6 people, so we need to know who you are.

7                   Secondly, we would like you to tell us  
8 your major concern in as few words as possible. Just  
9 what do you think is the most important aspect of this  
10 redistricting process that we are going through.

11                   Third, what boundary lines would you like  
12 to see used in your area. This gives you an  
13 opportunity to tell us which communities you feel most  
14 akin to, which areas should not be divided, which areas  
15 should be included in boundaries.

16                   We also want to know which areas, groups,  
17 or neighborhoods you do think should not be divided by  
18 new district boundaries. If we're dividing a school  
19 district, for example, in half, and that school  
20 district has a lot of commonality because of the  
21 pattern of attendance and the way they've dealt with  
22 the schools, then you need to tell us that so that we  
23 try to respect that as we're putting the districts  
24 together. Other things may occur to you that don't  
25 occur to us because this is your community and you need

1 to be the experts here.

2                   And then finally, what information would  
3 you like us to take into account when drawing the  
4 boundary lines in your area. Anything you can think of  
5 would be helpful. And people have already said, for  
6 example, that there are communities in the state that  
7 have been divided into several legislative districts.  
8 Apache Junction comes to mind. Nogales comes to mind.  
9 There are a number of communities that where the lines  
10 simply bisect the community into a number of districts,  
11 and these are mostly rural or certainly suburban areas  
12 that feel that they would be better off having single  
13 representation than divided representation. That's  
14 precisely the kind of information we need to hear from  
15 those communities.

16                   When you use that citizen form, you could  
17 complete it and hand it in this evening. We will be  
18 happy to take it. You can mail it to us. You can draw  
19 it down off the web electronically, fill it out, and  
20 ship it back to us. The website is up and operating,  
21 and it's [www.azredistricting.org](http://www.azredistricting.org) and there's also a lot  
22 of other information on the website that is available  
23 at any time you choose to go there.

24                   If you would like to take a much more  
25 detailed role in drawing lines in your area, you can

1 specifically request this evening of us through staff  
2 or any of us up here a citizens kit. And that citizens  
3 kit will provide you, and there are examples over on  
4 the wall of some detailed maps that you can use to  
5 actually show us in more graphic detail how you think  
6 lines ought to appear in your community. Again, not a  
7 lot of people want to take this step, but if you do,  
8 it's available to you, and we would be more than happy  
9 to have you do it.

10 The criteria for any plans that we develop  
11 are these. There are federal mandates first and  
12 foremost, population equality. Second, the tenants of  
13 the Voting Rights Act. All of the tenants of the  
14 Voting Rights Act apply to Arizona. And finally, the  
15 requirements of Proposition 106, which I've gone over  
16 and were spelled out in very great detail in the act.

17 Now, this grid we've talking about, I want  
18 to spend just a minute talking about how we got it to  
19 be what it is. We wanted that grid to be extremely  
20 random. And so we used a set of rules. We never drew  
21 a map because it isn't a map. What we did is put out a  
22 set of rules to the consultant and said follow these  
23 rules which we will draw for you in a random fashion.  
24 And whatever you come up is fine with us as a place to  
25 start, recognizing that it would never have been

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1 submitted as a final map of any kind.

2 So the first thing we said was to insure  
3 neutrality, we need to pick a point on the map that is  
4 recognizable and that has some basis as a starting  
5 point to start the process.

6 Well, we started with the point on the map  
7 that is the geographic center of the state with respect  
8 to land description. It is the Gila Salt River  
9 Baseline & Meridian. It actually exists at about 107th  
10 Avenue and Baseline Road in southwest Phoenix. That is  
11 the point at which all townships in the State of  
12 Arizona emanate from that single point. And so we  
13 picked that as a reasonable historical place to start.

14 Because most of Arizona is already divided  
15 into a grid-like pattern called townships which are 6-  
16 mile squares, we used the township as a building block  
17 to build our grid because it already exists, it's  
18 recognizable, and it certainly is regular in population,  
19 and we started building. But from this point, which  
20 direction do you go in to build first.

21 We put the four the points of the state in  
22 a hat and drew lots and northwest won. And so we  
23 started in the northwest quadrant of the state randomly  
24 and started accumulating townships until we had enough  
25 people in those townships to make a district. And then



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1 we went on to make the second district, and the third,  
2 and so on. We did that with legislative and then with  
3 congressional with the right numbers to make each of  
4 the districts. And so when we got to 171,000 and  
5 change on the legislative or 641,000 and change on the  
6 congressional districts, that became a district, and  
7 then we moved on.

8           The next thing we needed to know was when  
9 you're finished with that northwest quadrant, which  
10 direction do you go. So we flipped a coin. Heads you  
11 go clockwise. Tails you go counterclockwise. Tails  
12 came up. We go counterclockwise. So we start in the  
13 northwest, then the southwest, then the southeast, then  
14 the northeast, and then you're finished. That's how  
15 the grid came to be. No more science than that.

16           We used the townships, and if you're in a  
17 community like Phoenix, the township has considerable  
18 population. As you move to the rural areas, you have  
19 to aggregate townships in a regular fashion to get more  
20 and more people because there are fewer people on a lot  
21 of land. So you have to bank grids out of groups of  
22 townships, which can be neatly done in sets of 4s and  
23 sets of 16s because they are all regular in shape.

24           The townships then were overlaid with the

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1 factor was taken into account, and we came up with the  
2 grid that was published.

3 So where do we go from here. We are going  
4 to have more public hearings through next week just  
5 like we're having tonight. We are asking for input for  
6 the remainder of those public hearings. Then we  
7 working with our consultants will develop draft maps.  
8 And those draft maps or plans will be the subject of a  
9 second round of public hearings throughout the state  
10 with plenty of time for people to comment.

11 Once we've heard from the public on those  
12 draft maps, we will make final adjustments to those  
13 plans. Those will be available for a short period of  
14 time for final review. And then they will go to the  
15 Department of Justice for review.

16 At the end of the Department of Justice  
17 review, again, depending on where we are legally at  
18 that point with suits and other things going on, we  
19 will certify those to the Secretary of State and move  
20 on. That's our charge. That's what we're trying to  
21 do.

22 So with that in mind, let me end the show.  
23 And there was a question here. Before I turn it over

24 to Dan, see if I can answer that one question.

25 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: On your public

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1 review slide that you have, there's a comment about the  
2 state legislature, either or both bodies, the  
3 legislature may act during this period to make  
4 recommendation as the Independent Redistricting  
5 Commission -- and here's the part I don't understand,  
6 by memorial or by minority report. What is that?

7 MR. LYNN: It means as a total group or  
8 there can be split opinions within the legislature, and  
9 they can do it either way. So we expect to get -- at a  
10 minimum, we expect to get maps from the Republican and  
11 Democratic caucuses in both house. Is that fair, those  
12 of you who are in those caucuses? I mean we're  
13 expecting it, you know, and we assume that that's going  
14 to happen. We may get more. But that's at a minimum.

15 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Thank you.

16 MR. LYNN: You're welcome. Now, let me  
17 ask Dan Elder to say a few words. And Dan's going to  
18 conduct actually the public hearing. We would ask when  
19 you do come up that you use the microphone up here so  
20 everybody can hear you. We will move this out of the  
21 way. And that you spell your name if it's anything

22 other than very easily spelled for the court reporter  
23 who will be taking down the transcription this evening.  
24 MR. ELDER: Trade so that it gets a little  
25 bit closer to you folks. Steve, can you run it back to

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1 those six or seven items?

2 As Steve said, we're looking for  
3 information. We're looking for you to educate us as to  
4 what your communities of interest are, what's your  
5 community, what's your sense of community, what holds  
6 you together, what's the fabric within this region.

7 Something that will help us that we've got  
8 this grid set up from the process that Steve just  
9 alluded to. When we make a change or recommend a  
10 change, you know, to that grid or to the line of the  
11 district, we want to know why we're making that change.  
12 We want -- it's self-serving because if we can document  
13 to the Department of Justice that the public said we  
14 would like to have this over here because of, that  
15 "because of" then holds weight.

16 The things that they will look at are  
17 these things right here based on the Voter Rights Act.  
18 So as you make your comments, if you can either take  
19 the citizen kits or the public or the citizens input  
20 forms and as you make comments, if you can also relate

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21 your requests or your ideas back to some of these here,  
22 because this is what the Department of Justice is going  
23 to look at.

24 So with that, I would like to do a little  
25 bit of begging here before we get into the questions.

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1 Again, I really appreciate you all coming out, and  
2 we're going to have another round here in about a month  
3 that's going to be looking at maps. So if you can  
4 chart your summer activities around coming out again,  
5 we really appreciate it.

6 We have some yellow forms for comments.  
7 We will take them in order. I have just one. We have  
8 two. And I don't want to be held just to two. If  
9 you've got a comment, come up and again spell your name  
10 for the court report, and we will take those.

11 The first one was Tom Prezel ski. Almost  
12 got it right.

13 MR. PREZELSKI: Yes, you got very close.  
14 It's Tom Prezel ski, P-R-E-Z-E-L-S-K-I.

15 I'm a little concerned about the arbitrary  
16 nature of the grid as it now stands. And I guess it  
17 had to be arbitrary given the nature of the process.  
18 The township and range system was pretty arbitrary in

19 and of itself, and the township and range system of  
20 dividing land has caused problems in the past, access  
21 to water and that sort of thing.

22 One of the things -- I'm a planner of the  
23 Tohono O'Odham Nation. I'm not here on their behalf,  
24 but I wanted to mention that because, for instance, you  
25 can tell the map was -- I'm also somewhat trained as a

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1 geographer. And you can tell the map was made by  
2 someone particularly not training as a geographer  
3 because there are certain cultural patterns that aren't  
4 really respected by the map. The way that, for  
5 instance, the Tohono O'Odham Nation is divided between  
6 two districts, rather than being within one district,  
7 which is certainly something the Department of Justice  
8 wouldn't kindly look at.

9 One of the things that I think you should  
10 look at is natural features. People -- a lot of people  
11 these days kind of dismiss the importance of natural  
12 features in geography, but they're still there.  
13 They're still important. Especially in a place like  
14 Arizona, which an inherent environment with topography  
15 where everything basically runs parallel in the  
16 southern and central part of the state.

17 And if you look on any map, like, you

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18 know, population density map where everything is  
19 plotted with dots or if you take a similar map and plot  
20 an ethnicity group, different colored dots or  
21 something, you're going to see a pattern emerging. Or  
22 even if you used -- even if you plotted income on a dot  
23 density map, you would see patterns emerging where you  
24 have the corridors.

25 The upper Santa Cruz Valley turned out to

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1 be a different place than the lower Santa Cruz Valley.  
2 The Sulphur Springs Valley turned out to be a very  
3 different place than the San Pedro Valley. And people  
4 think that just because of our modern level of  
5 technology that those boundaries don't matter anymore  
6 and that we can just go by roads or some arbitrary  
7 boundaries, and that's something you have to keep in  
8 mind when you draw this and that's something you should  
9 look at is, you know, the historical, geographic  
10 corridors. I think that's about it.

11 MR. ELDER: Okay. Well, I think in  
12 summary from what I was hearing is that the community  
13 of interest, the Tohono O'Odham, in this case, would  
14 want to be as a whole in one district.

15 MR. PREZELSKI: Have -- yes.

16 MR. ELDER: So that's one issue is the  
17 community interest. The other was the compactness.

18 MR. PREZELSKI: Uh-huh.

19 MR. ELDER: You know, that could fall into  
20 your comments. So those are the kind of things that we  
21 need and respond to. Thank you. And we do take or  
22 will be taking -- I say will be taking. I as a  
23 planner, landscape architect, environmental consultant,  
24 do know edges very well as to where mountains are,  
25 where you can't there from here type of syndrome. You

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1 know, it would be detrimental to the representation of  
2 the Democratic process to have a community isolated and  
3 they couldn't get to their voting place riding 90 miles  
4 around a mountain or no bridge across the Colorado  
5 River.

6 So we will take edges. We will take  
7 geography into account as we're managing or trying to  
8 modify the grid on a one person/one vote basis that we  
9 had to begin with.

10 Deborah Norris?

11 MS. NORRIS: Good evening. I would just  
12 like to say a few words.

13 I saw the preliminary map. I have a  
14 couple of concerns.



15 MR. ELDER: Is the microphone on or could  
16 you speak up?

17 MS. NORRIS: Okay. Sorry about that. I  
18 did take a look at the preliminary map. And there are  
19 -- I understand this is not the final map, but there  
20 are some things that do concern me about it.

21 One point that Mr. Prezelski mentioned  
22 previously is the Tohono O'Odham Nation is actually put  
23 in three different districts in this map as far as I  
24 can tell. The Tohono O'Odham Nation also includes San  
25 Xavier, which is currently in a different district

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1 right now, but the way the map is here it's split up  
2 into three different areas.

3 The way I saw the map go up into the way  
4 north part of Tucson is an incongruity there. It  
5 doesn't make any sense to have the second largest  
6 Indian reservation in the whole United States to be the  
7 way, way northern part of Tucson, and I will give you a  
8 reason.

9 What we're dealing with here is a  
10 community that is one of the poorest communities per  
11 capita in the State of Arizona. To put it with one of  
12 the richest communities doesn't make any sense. And to

13 put the Tohono O' Odham Nation, which has had a lot of  
14 power and influence as a vote particularly in  
15 Democratic primaries, put it in the republican district  
16 will only serve to dilute their political voice.

17 And this is a red flag. This is going to  
18 be cause for the Department of Justice to look very  
19 closely at this map, and I just want to give you a  
20 heads up there.

21 If you've never been to the Tohono O' Odham  
22 Nation, you need to come out and see it. There's no  
23 connection with the way, way north parts of Tucson.  
24 Nobody plays golf and very people are, you know, living  
25 a happy retirement. And so we need to think about

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1 those kinds of things.

2 Traditionally and historically, the Tohono  
3 O' Odham Nation has always had a relationship with  
4 Tucson. And there isn't -- that's not reflected in  
5 this preliminary map at this time. Our whole economy  
6 is connected to Tucson. We generate revenues through  
7 cattle, through gaming, through government, and all of  
8 that money now is recycled here into the Tucson  
9 community.

10 So we have a very close relationship which  
11 I think needs to be reflected in the legislative

12 district. We buy our cars here. We do our shopping  
13 here. We send our kids to school here. We've always  
14 been -- the Tribe has always had a good relationship as  
15 far as philanthropy with different areas. You can look  
16 at, you know, 88-CRIME, University of Arizona. It the  
17 second -- I think fifteenth largest employer in the  
18 whole United -- in the State of Arizona, and most of  
19 those people are living in central Tucson, southwest  
20 Tucson.

21 It makes sense to have a connection with  
22 the second largest reservation in the United States  
23 with western Tucson and southwest Tucson, the way it  
24 always has been. There's been a good relationship  
25 built up over the last few decades, and that

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1 relationship deserves to continue.

2 The issues that are shared between western  
3 Tucson and southwest Tucson and the Tohono O'Odham  
4 Nation are very, very similar. There's economy, number  
5 one. There are language issues. There are issues of  
6 economic development. And there's a lot more issues  
7 out there. And we can't just disregard that strong,  
8 close connection right now and sever that relationship.

9 So that is my main concern, and I'm sure

10 that you will hear from the Tohono O' Odham Nation and  
11 hopefully from, you know, western -- from Tucson. To  
12 take away that voice is to take away one more  
13 representative from the Tucson area. And since Tucson  
14 is already losing a representative, that would be  
15 detrimental at this point.

16 And I believe that the University area  
17 should stay in the same district because there's a good  
18 relationship there. There are some very heavily  
19 Hispanic neighborhoods and black neighborhoods that are  
20 very closely aligned with the Tohono O' Odham community  
21 near A Mountain. And the issues are pretty much the  
22 same.

23 So I would like to give you that  
24 information in mind, and if you have any questions,  
25 please let me know, and I will be happy to let you know

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1 what I know. Thanks.

2 MR. ELDER: Let me assure you that we  
3 understand there are major problems with the grid as  
4 drawn now when we've only taken one factor, the one  
5 person/one vote, into account. So we will be  
6 addressing all of those issues that you brought forth.

7 I don't have any other speaker -- oh,  
8 there's the speaker list.

9 MR. SPARK: Ron Spark. I'm a midtown  
10 resident. I've been very active in my neighborhood  
11 association.

12 And the way I see the map, I think it goes  
13 against a community of interest which has grown to my  
14 vision in the last 15 years, which is the midtown  
15 neighborhoods have a politically active participatory  
16 tradition that they have developed. There's a sense of  
17 cohesion, a sense of mutual problem-solving and  
18 politically active. And the way I see this map, at  
19 least from the grid system, there's a definite  
20 division, a dilution of that shared community, just as  
21 we heard previously. And I think it's, again, a denial  
22 of a political reality of a coherent midtown community  
23 who wishes to participate and have a consensus and  
24 adequate representation.

25 MR. ELDER: Thank you. A quick question.

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1 Is there a dialog all the way through the community or  
2 is it a, you know, very strong political relationship  
3 or is it more of the issue of making it a whole?

4 MR. SPARK: The neighborhoods share common  
5 threads and have responded to that. There is a lot of  
6 grass roots participation in the individual

7 neighborhoods, as well as sharing of the leadership at  
8 all levels. And from my vantage point, this is 10, 15  
9 years, there -- so that the concerns about the problems  
10 and issues that they would like to solve through the  
11 legislative process would -- it would be weakened if  
12 they didn't have a cohesive representation by a  
13 district.

14 By dividing them in the grid system, just  
15 as you've heard here, you dilute that compared to let's  
16 say other neighborhoods who, for instance, may be  
17 characterized by being more suburban or snowbirds in  
18 orientation. They have different concerns. They don't  
19 share the same kinds of threats or sense of year round  
20 participation or vision of the future of Tucson that we  
21 would in the mid city neighborhoods.

22 MR. LYNN: Ron, would you define mid city  
23 for us as you understand it, how far east, west, north,  
24 south?

25 MR. SPARKS: Well, I think from Menlo

1 Park, A Mountain, all the way to I would say passed San  
2 Clemente, out to I'm going to say Wilmot. And then  
3 from south of River down to probably the air force  
4 base. That group have been, whether you take traffic,  
5 schools, property taxes, crime, those -- we all share

6 the common cultural and subcultural experience, and  
7 that's the group that works together, at least  
8 politically to -- appreciate it. Thank you.

9 MR. LYNN: Thank you.

10 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Anybody else  
11 wishing to speak this evening?

12 MR. MACKEY: My name is Paul Mackey.  
13 Actually I have a -- it's really a question to the  
14 Chairman based on a remark you made earlier this  
15 evening. I just want to get some clarification.

16 Under the goals of the districting on  
17 Proposition 106, the goal that says to the extent  
18 practicable, competitive districts should be favored.  
19 Free to do so it create no significant to the other  
20 goals.

21 In the remarks that he was making, one of  
22 the comments, I don't know whether he was trying to be  
23 facetious or whether this was a serious comment where  
24 he said that that's on the list, but it's at the end of  
25 the list. And I don't know whether he was giving it a

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1 lesser value or not because the Proposition certainly  
2 doesn't give it a lesser value. So I wonder if you  
3 could just clarify what his intent was there.

4 MR. ELDER: Let me give you a little  
5 anecdotal story. I was interviewed by in effect a  
6 Republican caucus. And about halfway through a  
7 question was posed. And the question was: if you were  
8 going to divide an area into two districts, would you  
9 go in there and try and divide it to where there was  
10 very strong Republican and a very strong Democratic  
11 district than may have been historically there or would  
12 you try and give it and make it into a balanced  
13 district.

14 And even though I've never been a  
15 politician, I've tried not to be a politician, I gave a  
16 political answer. I said if there had been a very  
17 strong Republican and a very strong Democratic district  
18 there, it may have very well been because they were  
19 getting excellent representation, you know, by each one  
20 of their respective parties.

21 But conversely, when you have districts  
22 like that, it's over in the primaries. The other party  
23 does not field credible candidate in those areas. So  
24 the discourse is over. You don't have the time between  
25 the primaries and the general election. And part of

1 our democracy or republic is that discord,  
2 understanding issues, debating issues, being a



3 knowledgeable voter. So I said I think I would  
4 probably come down on the side of trying to develop  
5 fair or balanced districts as opposed to strong in one  
6 form or another. And I think the Commission to a  
7 member, whether it be Independent or whether it be a  
8 Republican, Democrat, so far has not had a bias for one  
9 party or another. And we have not used any data to  
10 generate the grid or anything else, so.

11 You know, I know Steve fairly well from  
12 working with him now for about 3 months, and no, we  
13 have --

14 MR. MACKEY: Well, that was the reason for  
15 my remark because --

16 MR. LYNN: Paul, to your point -- to your  
17 point, and you've known me for a number of years as  
18 well. The point is that it is lower on the list and  
19 does enjoy a lesser position in terms of the hierarchy  
20 of things we have to look at. Where it does not  
21 negatively impact any of the other things we are trying  
22 to achieve, our obligation is to make the districts  
23 competitive.

24 However, you can tell that from a number  
25 of stand points of past voting history, influence of

1 groups in the community in prior election cycles, that  
2 may not always be possible. So the idea is to wherever  
3 it's practicable, we may create a district that is  
4 competitive in nature.

5 MR. MACKEY: Right. I understand that. I  
6 was just looking up the actual proposition which seems  
7 to give it equal factors with the qualification, but  
8 you seem to, as you said, put it at the end of the  
9 list.

10 MR. LYNN: There is a hierarchy, and that  
11 one seems to fall at the bottom of the list.

12 MR. MACKEY: The proposition doesn't  
13 establish a hierarchy, does it?

14 MR. LYNN: I think it does in terms of the  
15 way it's laid out. I mean I would ask counsel to speak  
16 to that.

17 MR. MACKEY: It seemed like it gave it  
18 equal weight, but.

19 MR. HAUSER: If I could comment on that.  
20 The proposition lays out a number of different  
21 criteria, and at the very end of most paragraphs says  
22 do this to the extent practicable.

23 With respect to competitive districts, it  
24 says not only to the extent practicable, competitive  
25 districts should be favored where to do so would create

1 no significant detriment to the other goals. It is the  
2 only one of the criteria that specifically says don't  
3 do violence to the other goals.

4 So it is definitely something that will be  
5 worked toward, but it can't be done if, for example, it  
6 would cause a Voting Rights Act violation in a  
7 particular area where, for example, if there's a  
8 majority/minority district that's being created that's  
9 predominantly Democrat in registration. You can't go  
10 in and essentially dilute that population in order to  
11 achieve competitiveness if the plan is going to be  
12 approved justice.

13 So that's just one example. But it has  
14 that relationship to the other criterial that some of  
15 the others do not.

16 MR. MACKEY: Right. I was just concerned  
17 whether or not Steve was doing violence to evaluating  
18 them.

19 MS. HAUSER: He is not.

20 MR. ELDER: Any further comments? Yes.  
21 Pamela Sutherland.

22 MS. SUTHERLAND: Hi. I just wanted to  
23 make a general comment, which is that I'm attending  
24 this and I'm respecting that this is a grid and the map  
25 that we're looking at isn't really a map. It's

1 actually just a series of grids. And when you come  
2 back to us with a real map, at that point you will be  
3 listening to what we have to say because at this point  
4 it doesn't seem as though there's that much input we  
5 can give other than to turn in our forms which say  
6 where we -- how we define communities of interest.  
7 Other than that, everything's influx still, right?  
8 Because I just want to be clear that the lack of  
9 additional comments being made tonight doesn't mean  
10 that people aren't interested and there are going to be  
11 other issues coming up. It's just that what you're  
12 giving us is just a very simple grid set up.

13 MR. ELDER: That's correct. I think, you  
14 know, one thing that you and everybody else that  
15 participates could do is even, you know, if in 2 weeks  
16 you say, wait a minute, that freeway out there really  
17 creates a strong edge. We would like to use that as a  
18 boundary or, yes, we don't have a road -- we have I  
19 think that's one road, Speedway goes through to the  
20 Tucson Mountains. That's not a real connecting point.  
21 You know, we would like to have the Tucson Mountains  
22 be.

23 Any time that you've got an idea, you can  
24 always download the citizen input form. You can go to  
25 a public library. All the libraries, I believe even

1 Pima College, has the, you know, the library set up  
2 where the librarian knows how to get into there, knows  
3 how to set the thing up so that all you do is click on  
4 the form and say send.

5 MS. SUTHERLAND: Right.

6 MR. ELDER: All of those input methods are  
7 equal, whether you hand it to us tonight, whether you  
8 download, and I'm not really concerned about having  
9 multiple citizen input forms for the same person. Not  
10 a problem. Okay. So that if something comes up, shoot  
11 it to us.

12 MS. SUTHERLAND: And what's the deadline?

13 MR. ELDER: You know, the more information  
14 we've got, the better we can do our job.

15 MS. SUTHERLAND: And how late will you  
16 keep that door open? How long will you keep that door  
17 open?

18 MR. ELDER: Until the Department of  
19 Justice clears -- no. Realistically, you know, we  
20 will, you know, have to prepare the maps to bring back  
21 for the next round, and I would wager by the mid part  
22 of July we will have to take whatever data we've got.  
23 NDC will have compiled the demographic information  
24 about the comments we've got and develop a plan. But  
25 that's only the information-gathering stage. At that

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1 point then we're going to be having comments on the  
2 plan and communities of interest, just like now  
3 educating us will be the same things we will be looking  
4 at when we're evaluating the plan and the comments  
5 coming back. Or if we didn't respond to a particular  
6 edge or, as Steve said, you know, maybe there's a  
7 school district that we didn't really know was that  
8 cohesive. When you look at Tucson District 1, you  
9 know, we've got more in the legislative district in  
10 Tucson Unified. So, you know, it's going to be divided  
11 anyway.

12 MS. SUTHERLAND: Okay.

13 MR. ELDER: So no matter what we do, we  
14 will be taking information really until I think we  
15 submit the plans to the Department of Justice.

16 MS. SUTHERLAND: Thank you very much.

17 MR. LYNN: I think the important thing we  
18 said, though, is don't let the fact that the grid is  
19 just an equal population grid cause you not to make a  
20 comment now. We need the input now on whatever subject  
21 through whatever forum you think is important as we  
22 move to the time when we actually draw maps. The more  
23 you tell us now, the better we can respond to those  
24 things prior to doing any mapping. And that's  
25 important.

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1 MR. ELDER: Come on down.

2 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Apache County  
3 in my opinion has very little to do with Tucson. That  
4 doesn't seem to go with Tucson. Pima County being  
5 split up the way it is right now, I'm referring to the  
6 congressional map, Pima County being split up, and  
7 particularly the division in Tucson doesn't make any  
8 sense. And I certainly echo Representative Norris's  
9 comment about the Tohono O'Odham Nation and also the  
10 Hispanic areas which are divided under this map which  
11 it should not be.

12 Working along county lines, like the Pinal  
13 County versus Gila County line seems to be an artificial  
14 boundary that needn't exist and doesn't exist as those  
15 communities were.

16 I like the idea that there's sort of a  
17 southern district being created. The brown section,  
18 the southwest Arizona seems to make a lot of sense. I  
19 expect that there are a lot of communities of interest  
20 in that area, but that should be continued up a bit  
21 north so that it encompasses more of the Indian  
22 reservations that are there, too, and perhaps continues  
23 all along that strip since there's a lot of  
24 commonalities with the border areas generally. There

25 you have it.

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1 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Anybody else  
2 wishing to speak? Come back, too.

3 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: The comment  
4 you made earlier about -- I mean I know there's lots of  
5 balance here as far as communities of interest and  
6 trying to make balanced districts, but in many cases,  
7 in fact in a whole lot of cases, you're not going to be  
8 able to create balanced districts and preserve a  
9 community of interest.

10 For instance, in northeastern Arizona you  
11 cannot create a balanced district without being unfair  
12 to Hopis or unfair to the Navajos. You can't create a  
13 balanced district in certain parts of Maricopa County  
14 without disenfranchising certain people who happened to  
15 be conservative Republicans or certain people who  
16 happen to be moderate Republican, Democrat, whatever.

17 It's kind of -- in some cases you're going  
18 to be working across purposes, but I think, you know,  
19 preserving communities of interest is far more  
20 important than creating balanced districts. You're not  
21 going to draw a balanced district in the east valley of  
22 Maricopa County. That's just not going to happen.

23 MR. ELDER: Really?



24 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Even George W.  
25 P. Hunt said you couldn't do it. So it's not going to

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1 happen.

2 MR. ELDER: No, we totally understand.  
3 And when I joke like that, I -- the very first day, you  
4 know, I said if I can't have fun doing this job, you  
5 know, it's not worth doing. So, you know, we are  
6 fairly light. We have a good time. But we're also  
7 very serious about what we're doing. So don't take  
8 frivolity or the banter back and forth as anything  
9 disrespectful or anything else.

10 Yes, sir?

11 MR. SMITH: I haven't filled out a form.  
12 I just came in a little late.

13 MR. ELDER: Just give me or spell your  
14 last name for the reporter, and we're all set.

15 MR. SMITH: Sure. My name is Walker  
16 Smith, and I'm principal planner for the City of South  
17 Tucson. And we haven't been able to have a number of  
18 people here tonight, but I just wanted to on the lines  
19 of the most recent comments that you want to hear now  
20 about reactions.

21 The way the line is drawn about along

22 Irvington, for example, in Long Park leaves the City of  
23 South Tucson in an area where I think that there may be  
24 less community of interest going north and west than  
25 typically goes south. I suspect that the social

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1 economic, ethnic, Hispanic, we're 85 percent Hispanic  
2 and 95 percent minority, majority/minority, and typical  
3 communities of interest have gone south. And so 22nd  
4 Street or 14 Street or something would be at least  
5 worth looking at in terms of likely both I think Voting  
6 Rights consideration and community of interest.

7 MR. ELDER: Okay. Thank you. Anyone  
8 else? All right. If we wait long enough, we will get  
9 you. Thank you.

10 MR. BOWEN: I would like to amplify a  
11 little bit more on this --

12 MR. ELDER: Excuse me. It's Tom Bowen?

13 MR. BOWEN: I would like to amplify a  
14 little bit more on this part of the grid precinct Pima,  
15 Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Apache.

16 While on the map that appears contiguous,  
17 in actuality it isn't because we've got a geographical  
18 figure in there called the Memorial Rim. Anybody  
19 that's driver Route 191 knows it takes about as long to  
20 go from Morenci Clift and up to Alpine as it does to go

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21 from Tucson up to Flagstaff. The point being that  
22 anybody that has to represent that whole district is  
23 going to be unfair in their representation. Part of  
24 because while on the map is contiguous, because of  
25 geographical constraints, that really is not a

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1 contiguous grid.

2 MR. ELDER: And just one other, I believe  
3 it divides the White Mountain Apache in half. There's  
4 a couple other division --

5 MR. SMITH: Right.

6 MR. ELDER: -- of things there that don't  
7 quite work, so yes.

8 MR. SMITH: But I understand that you have  
9 quite a dilemma there because if you were to climate  
10 that part of that grid, that's going to drastically  
11 affect where you've got the division of the grid going  
12 through the Tucson area.

13 MR. ELDER: Yes. Thank you very much.  
14 Continuity or contiguity was not a factor in the grid.  
15 Let's put it that way. Anybody that looks at Tucson  
16 and knows I think as an example, like Sabino High School  
17 area and the Winterhaven area, it's with Pinal. And  
18 even though the U. S. G. S. map shows a road going down

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19 the back side of Lemmon, I think I did it under the  
20 influence while I was in college, but I don't think  
21 anybody driven it since. So you can't get there from  
22 here, and that was one of my comments earlier.

23 Anybody else? All right. We're all --

24 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: I wanted to  
25 know what's your target date for submitting plans to

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1 the Department of Justice?

2 MR. ELDER: We really would like to be  
3 submitting them by mid September. That gives us 60  
4 days. Takes us September, October, November. If they  
5 get partway through their review and say we need more  
6 information on how you did X, Y, and Z, or what were  
7 your statistical analysis processes in relationship to  
8 this, they will then kick it back to us. We will  
9 respond. And then they get their 60 days to start all  
10 over again.

11 So we tried to build in a cushion to where  
12 we could still meet our goal of approval of the whole  
13 ball by the first of year. So we hope to submit mid  
14 September.

15 SPEAKER FROM THE AUDIENCE: Great. As you  
16 know, all the counties except Maricopa are also  
17 redistricting. So we're kind of waiting for you all.

18 Thank you.

19 MR. ELDER: I wanted to, since Maricopa  
20 was brought up, I use that as an example of thanking  
21 you all for coming out because Maricopa County held 11  
22 meetings for their redistricting of their supervisor of  
23 districts, and they got 11 people total. So we're  
24 stripping the numbers here tonight just in Maricopa  
25 County.

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1 So we appreciate your turnout. We will be  
2 here afterwards if you want to ask us questions, if you  
3 want to take a look at the map, point things out, or if  
4 you want to take your pen out and mark on the map any  
5 of those areas or any of those edges or say here's our  
6 community, it really works, we would appreciate having  
7 any kind of data, if you can. Thank you.

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