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ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

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Public Hearing Held June 27, 2001

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Globe, Arizona

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18 Present:

19 Dan Elder, Commissioner

Lisa Hauser, Counsel for the Commission

20 Dr. Florence Adams, National Demographics Corporation

Manuel Gutierrez, Interpreter

21 Teresa Pulido, Commission Staff

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Reported by:

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Barbara Shepherd

Court Reporter

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Cert. #50053

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

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3 MR. ELDER: All right. Let's go ahead and get
4 started this evening. My name is Dan Elder. I'm a
5 commissioner to the Independent Redistricting Commission.
6 This is a noticed meeting, so I'll go ahead and call the
7 meeting to order.

8 We have a court reporter here that will be taking
9 minutes so we will have a record of the proceedings, the
10 comments that you make, the responses, the presentation, all
11 the other stuff that goes along with the presentation this
12 evening. I would appreciate it if you wish to speak that you
13 would fill out speakers slips.

14 But I'm not very formal. I'm sort of, aw,
15 shucks, kick the dirt and say, let's get on with it. But if
16 you do wish to come speak, come on up. But please give us
17 your first and last name and spell the last name if it is
18 difficult so the reporter does get your name along with the
19 comments process so we know it's John Doe.

20 So for this evening I'll make a short
21 presentation on the Redistricting Commission. I'll give you a
22 bit of insight to where we are at.

23 Wait just a moment. Manuel, would you like to
24 ask if anyone prefers to have it interpreted in Spanish?

25 (Mr. Gutierrez asked the audience in Spanish if

1 anyone would like the meeting interpreted.)

2 MR. ELDER: Two nights in a row Manuel gets off
3 and does not have to work.

4 Before we get started, let me introduce some of
5 the people in the room. We have Teresa, wherever Teresa went.
6 Teresa Gutierrez is staffed with the Commission. We have
7 Manuel --

8 MS. HAUSER: Gutierrez.

9 MR. ELDER: It's Teresa Pulido. Manuel Gutierrez
10 is our interpreter. We have Lisa Hauser, counsel for the
11 Commission. We have two, and we'll go into that a little bit
12 later why we ended up with two.

13 Dr. Adams, Florence Adams, with our demographics
14 group. And we have the court reporter, Barbara Shepherd. So
15 that's the group that will make the presentation to you this
16 evening.

17 We appreciate you coming. When the Commission
18 was formed one of the critical aspects of it, in our opinion,
19 was we had to have citizen and public input. Without that
20 there's no way the Commission would work.

21 With that, let me go ahead and start the
22 presentation. I'll go through this then, and then we'll open
23 it up to questions and comments from the public. We'll stay
24 as long as we have got questions or we have got comments on
25 it. So we'll go from there.

1 The subject of this evening's presentation is
2 redistricting, how we are going to draw the Congressional and
3 legislative districts within the state of Arizona. And it's
4 based on the provisions in 106, a proposition that was passed
5 by the public in the last election. It is now a
6 Constitutional amendment, and it sets up the Commission.

7 It's very important that you notice the
8 difference the citizen will play in 2001 as to what they
9 played in years past. In past years the legislature of 90, 30
10 senators and 60 representatives, or legislators, met and drew
11 a series of districts.

12 They then submitted those districts to the
13 Justice Department, and the Justice Department either accepted
14 or rejected it. In most cases, historically, they rejected
15 the legislature's attempt at redistricting. We did not have
16 nine districts until 1994, this last time around when it went
17 out to a new election. It wasn't until we actually had the
18 final election in the elections that there were nine districts
19 in the state.

20 We are here this evening for us to be educated,
21 because there's no way that five commissioners can know your
22 community better than you can know it. If you can express
23 what the glue is that holds your community, holds you
24 together, what the entertainment things are, where you shop,
25 what other communities you deal with, things that make sense,

1 make it a community to you, the Commission would really like
2 to know those things.

3 So when we go -- later on when we look at the
4 grid as a one man, one vote grid, that's what those factors
5 tell us, in just that aspect. So the reason we are here is we
6 can listen. We know we cannot satisfy everybody.

7 One of the sort of little catchphrases we have
8 looked at among the Commission, it's kind of like, well, if we
9 offend everybody just a bit, we probably did our job. Or
10 conversely, if we please everybody a little bit, then we might
11 have done our job. Without your assistance there's no way we
12 can succeed.

13 We use these hearings to bring the process to all
14 areas of Arizona. We are in the final week of 23 meetings,
15 was it, Lisa, 23 meetings across the state to do that. We had
16 split commissioners up to where two or more, sometimes more,
17 sometimes less often, you have just me. I'm sorry, but you
18 get only one shot at the commissioner this evening.

19 James Huntwork had a problem and could not drop
20 something, but he was the other commissioner that would have
21 been here. With that, I started in Bullhead City. I was
22 covering like the four corners. I got started off in Bullhead
23 City, went down to Tucson, the Sierra Vista area, and back to
24 Tucson, all through that area up to Holbrook, Window Rock.

I stayed out of that. I said, let me have at

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1 least a few days to relax, two days, but that hasn't happened.
2 It came down to kind of running around the state to try to
3 determine what the circumstances are in all of the areas,
4 rural, urban, whether it be Hispanic, whether it be Native
5 American, to give us a reason and rationale where we have to
6 make a decision.

7 We have got to make a big decision, and we are
8 determined to make this a fair process. I'll go a little bit
9 backwards and give you a little bit of history. During the
10 selection process -- well, let me even back up further. 106
11 directed that there would be four commissioners and that those
12 four commissioners would then select the fifth, which would
13 then be the chairman, and which was supposed to be an
14 independent.

15 The State Judicial Commission reviewed
16 approximately 300 and, I believe it was 31, applicants who
17 made their applications to the board. They then thinned that
18 down to where there were 10 Republicans, 10 Democrats, and
19 five independents. From those the legislators had their
20 choice to choose.

21 There was also some other caveats. One was that
22 you couldn't have more than two representatives from the same
23 county in the first four picks. The first person that was

24 chosen, I believe, was Jim Huntwork. He's a Republican from
25 Maricopa County. He's an attorney in negotiations. I believe

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1 he calls it negotiation law. He works with boards and school
2 districts and tries to come up with a compromise, if you will,
3 between -- it might be teachers union and the school
4 board, or whoever. So he will work the other areas to gain a
5 consensus. So he brings that to the Commission.

6 The second person chosen was Andrea Minkoff. We
7 have had thrown at us that, you know -- she goes by Andi --
8 you've got four male commissioners. Believe me, Andrea
9 Minkoff is able to hold her own with anybody. She's a
10 community activist from Maricopa County. So with those two
11 picks Maricopa County was off the table.

12 The third choice went to the House Leader, and
13 the senator had chosen me. I'm from Pima County. I'm a
14 Republican.

15 And the fourth choice came to I don't know who.
16 A Democrat is what they needed, and they chose Joshua Hall of
17 Apache County. Joshua is a title -- his business is a title
18 company. He lives in St. Johns and works out of Pine Top, so
19 he's a rural Commission Member. And he likes to be thought of
20 as a rural Commission Member.

21 The four of us got together in late February, I

22 believe it was. We were sworn in, and then we interviewed the
23 five independent people, or the independents that wished to be
24 considered for the chairmanship. In effect, one of them
25 dropped out, and we like to say he dropped out because he

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1 found out how much we got paid, which was zero, and when he
2 found out how much time it was going to take to do this job.

3 In my interview, if you will, they said, "Do you
4 have 1,000 hours to give?"

5 I said, "No, no, no, it's not going to take a
6 thousand hours." I don't know if I was naive, but I went
7 along with this thing.

8 "Well, how about 300?"

9 "300? No problem." I think I passed 300 hours
10 probably two months ago. But that's the fun of it. We are
11 having a good time.

12 The other question that was asked, that brought
13 on this part of the presentation, was they asked -- they said,
14 "If you have a district that's going to be divided into
15 districts, or an area that's going to be divided into
16 districts, you may have a choice of either dividing it this
17 way towards where it becomes a very strong Republican and a
18 strong Democratic district. You can divide it this way and it
19 becomes a very balanced district, balanced between Republicans
20 and balanced between Democrats. Which way would you go," if

21 you will.

22 And one of the other criteria is we could not be
23 politicians, could not have run for office in the previous
24 five years, I believe it was, and were forbidden from running
25 for office five years after we finish our term on the

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1 Commission. I said, "Durn." I'm not in a political
2 circumstance, but I gave a political answer in that case.

3 The way I was questioned, I came back with, "If
4 you're getting extremely good representation and they happen
5 to be Republican, and the other district is getting extremely
6 good representation and they happen to be Democrat, it may be
7 that there's a reason why that representative is giving the
8 citizens of the area good representation."

9 The other side of it is if it's a really strong
10 Democratic area, or strong Republican area, it's over in the
11 primary. The minority party does not run somebody against
12 somebody they don't feel they have a -- don't have a chance of
13 winning.

14 So there's no discourse, no discussion of the
15 issues in the community after the primary. So between the
16 primary and the general it's over. We don't get any value of
17 discussing the issues in our community to find out what it is
18 that our representative is supposed to be representing when he

19 goes to the State, or when he goes to Washington.

20 So I said, "I think if I have a choice it's going
21 to be coming down in a fair process. We want it balanced. We
22 want a competitive district. Never fear going out and
23 competing. Never fear going out and discussing the issues.
24 That's what we really need to have rather than having a
25 Republican or Democrat." So that's the way I answered that.

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1 I don't know where the question came up for that,
2 but I almost got off track. But that's the last of the
3 soapbox for this evening.

4 Often in the past in the states the country has
5 gone through a redistricting process that has really gone
6 along either wrong, or it's gone along for the protection of
7 incumbents, etcetera, gone along really abusive policies and
8 practices. Those are called gerrymandering. Gerrymandering.
9 Some of our commissioners and some of our consultants, really
10 a consultant, listed the terms that go along with
11 gerrymandering.

12 Gerrymandering goes back to the 1800's when the
13 governor reshaped all the districts, I believe out of
14 Massachusetts, took an opportunity to Gary-mander, if you
15 will, a district. The Boston Globe, I think, was the
16 newspaper that drew a caricature and cartoon, and took his
17 alignment of the districts and said it looked kind of like a

18 salamander. The salamander was combined with Gerry, and in
19 time was called gerrymandering. But that was the process that
20 was identified where the term came from.

21 And we have several ways we can -- you can
22 gerrymander, or Gary-mander, your own area. One is if, on the
23 left-hand side you have a group of minority voters, and you
24 draw the line so there are no minority voters, so they really
25 don't have any effect in the district. Then up in -- they are

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1 too small a group. They are not concentrated, and they can't
2 get in a position where they can make an elective decision or
3 show their desire.

4 On the right-hand side we have a concept of a
5 pack, where you take those minority areas, you take those
6 farmers or whatever group you are trying to isolate, and let's
7 put them all in one district. You give that district to them.
8 And then we will have three other districts that are open, not
9 controlled by the rural aspect, or not controlled by the
10 farmers. And that's the comparison that I used so you would
11 know the two distinctions. One is a dilution, one is packing.

12 We also have rural gerrymandering where you take
13 and say, well, on the right-hand side we are going to take --
14 what we are going to do is gerrymander to help the Hispanics,
15 and the Democratic incumbents, or protect the Republican

16 district. Or the Hispanics are put into one district,
17 therefore the three other districts in this example, the one,
18 two and three were not to where the Hispanic voter could make
19 a difference. He doesn't have an opportunity in those
20 districts to help somebody of his race.

21 On the right-hand side we have an example of
22 where we may gerrymander a district to protect a white
23 incumbent. The Democrat may say, gosh, I have to dilute the
24 Hispanics, and has them to where they don't have the power to
25 vote against this incumbent.

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1 Or the incumbent in District One may decide to go
2 after a section of the Hispanic votes, and they have to
3 protect the incumbent. Both of them are objectionable. Both
4 of them I can't say they are illegal, but they are something
5 that the voters put in.

6 It says in 106, "We want to get rid of this
7 process here if we possibly can." So there it is. We want to
8 clean up the State's redistricting process. When the voters
9 voted for Proposition 106 they created a new entity. That's
10 this commission. It's to form a new kind of redistricting
11 process.

12 I went over earlier who the people are. You
13 heard the presentation of those prior, Andrea Minkoff, Jim
14 Huntwork, myself, Joshua Hall and Steve Lynn. I didn't tell

15 you who Steve Lynn is. Steve Lynn is a public relations
16 director for Tucson Electric Power, which is the utility
17 source in Tucson. So we have two people from Pima County, one
18 person from Apache County, and two people from Maricopa.

19 Proposition 106 states, "The Independent
20 Redistricting Commission shall establish Congressional and
21 legislative districts -- they don't report to a Board of
22 Directors or anybody else -- Congressional and legislative
23 districts. The commencement of the mapping process for both
24 the Congressional and legislative districts shall be the
25 creation of districts of equal population in a grid-like

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1 pattern across the state."

2 So that was our first charge is to develop a
3 grid-like pattern across the state that was equal population.
4 The other goals of Proposition 106 have to be taken into
5 effect. One is that we have to abide by the Constitution of
6 the United States, because the Justice Department will not
7 approve our redistricting if it violates the laws and the
8 Constitution of the United States.

9 Secondly, Congressional districts shall have
10 equal population to the extent practicable, and you'll notice
11 that's to the extent practicable, which is the intent for
12 about four or five of these goals.

13 Districts shall be geographically compact and
14 contiguous to the extent practicable. Compact and contiguous.
15 We can't say, hey, here is one district, and I have one over
16 here that would be contiguous. They are not linked together.

17 A good example is, I like to talk about Pima
18 County because I know a little bit about that area. You have
19 area one, and it looks like a foot and it's got a handle going
20 up and heading back down. Well, if it looks like an animal,
21 then it has to be Tucson.

22 Because we have areas that look like the Starship
23 Enterprise which is combined with another large area. These
24 are connected by a roadway that seems like about half a mile
25 wide. I think that would be an example of not being compacted

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1 and not probably be functionally contiguous. If you have just
2 a roadway linking you together, that does not make it
3 contiguous, as they are two districts, two separate
4 populations.

5 District boundaries shall respect communities of
6 interest. Remember this one. This is probably one of the key
7 things we like to find out from you, your community interests.
8 Sandra Day O'Connor on the United States Supreme Court in one
9 of her decisions wrote about the communities interest. That
10 was all great and dandy, but she didn't define what
11 communities interests were.

12 After reviewing 106 we knew we had an option. We
13 could go in and try to define what the communities interests
14 were around the state. The Commission said, we have
15 absolutely no way of knowing what your communities interests
16 are better than you do.

17 So we chose to go out and ask the question of you
18 folks so we would better understand when we move lines why we
19 are moving lines, so when we come back for the second round of
20 meetings with actual district maps, there will be logic in
21 them for how and why we moved them. So you may not like them,
22 and that's your prerogative.

23 We would like to hear from you as to why you
24 don't like them. And when you say, well, it divides a school
25 district, that's really a strong argument against that. As to

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1 dividing the community along the river, there's no bridges
2 across the river and we can't get there from here, but we
3 didn't know that so we didn't respond.

4 So as we have discussions, respond in reference
5 to the facts, when we open it up at the end and you come up to
6 speak. You can say, well, here's our community interests. We
7 have got an edge. We can't get across the Salt River, and we
8 can't get across the Gila, whatever the reason is. If there's
9 things you want us to consider, let us know. Especially let

10 us know on these terms, because these are terms the Department
11 of Justice will respond to.

12 I like to equate or compare it to, I guess, your
13 taxes. You go in to protest your taxes, say they are too
14 high, they are too high. The County Assessor looks at you and
15 says, "So?"

16 If you go in there and say, "My taxes are too
17 high, you didn't calculate the square footage of my house or
18 business correctly, you didn't use the correct comparables,
19 the other neighbors got a lot less on their houses, but I got
20 credited at too high a square footage price," if you go hit
21 them with those facts, the protest of your taxes will go
22 through. But if you just say they are too high, it won't do
23 you any good.

24 So if we get information back, "We don't like
25 your plan, it doesn't look right," so what? But if you come

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1 back and say, "We did not like the plan because it's not good
2 for our community, it's not compact, we can't cut it there,
3 it's not adjacent to the river, there are no roads," whatever
4 it might be, really does help us.

5 To the extent practicable, district lines shall
6 use visible geographic features, city, town and county
7 boundaries, and undivided census tracts. We tried to use the
8 2000 census as the data or format and adjustments of

9 development of districts. We can't use any other data.
10 We know there are several other communities that
11 say, "We were undercounted." It's in court right now. The
12 courts rule, and the census modify the numbers. We are stuck
13 with what we have got in the 2000 census. So it's my plan to
14 be finished in two months -- my plan to be finished in six
15 months. But right now those are the numbers we can use and
16 nothing else.

17 The final one, to the extent practicable,
18 competitive districts should be favored where it wouldn't
19 create any significant detriment to the other goals above.
20 That means if we are looking at competitive districts that
21 might not be contiguous, that would mean, hey, we can't really
22 use that as a factor because it would be detrimental to the
23 goals above. So that is placed at the end because it is the
24 last thing we consider.

25 We cannot know where the incumbents live. I can

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1 almost guarantee you when we go from six Congressional
2 districts to eight, the odds that two incumbents end up in the
3 same district are pretty good. We went in with a legislative
4 district, and we came out with this grid, considering, one, it
5 was one person, one vote. And we gave it a rule to consider.

6 It says there how we are going to aggregate, or

7 put together, the census tracts. And if no other reason, no
8 other background, no other information was used, we probably
9 would have ended up having more than one legislator that's an
10 incumbent in the same district as his competitor before. But
11 we are not allowed to use that information.

12 That's the one thing we are restricted from in
13 Proposition 106 is incumbency. There's a whole bunch of
14 things we can do in the second round that we couldn't do in
15 the first round. And we cannot ever talk to an incumbent.

16 Partisanship and incumbency. That's what I was
17 talking about. Party registration and voting history data
18 shall be excluded from the initial phase of the mapping
19 process but may be used to test maps for compliance with the
20 above goals. The places of residence of incumbents shall
21 never be used as part of the redistricting process.

22 In April, 2000, the Commission received the facts
23 on Arizona's changing population as reported by the U. S.
24 Census. Take a look at the numbers here. In 1990 we had
25 approximately 3.66 million people in Arizona. In 2000 we had

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1 5.13 million people in the state, a 40 percent increase.

2 Look at 1990. At 3.6 it's important because we
3 come up with what counties grew in the 2000 census. Here is
4 the counties, and there are six of them that grew faster than
5 40 percent, the state average. So these are the fastest

6 growing counties.

7 Of course, it becomes of greater importance to
8 the state to know that Maricopa County is at 3.07, not quite,
9 but almost the population of the entire state 10 years ago.
10 So if we take these raw numbers, one person, one vote, it
11 doesn't make any difference what we do. There's probably
12 five-eighths or more, if we look at the way things divided out
13 in the state as far as the one man, one vote.

14 Tasks of the Independent Redistricting
15 Commission. We stated before, develop a grid-like pattern.
16 We looked at definitions. Jim Huntwork went to the web and he
17 found 17 different ways you could have a grid plane. I said,
18 "Oh, my goodness, Jim, let's get back from that a little bit."

19 But most of the definitions had to do with series
20 of equally spaced vertical, perpendicular linears. And from
21 that generally were created a series of spaces or places on a
22 grid, which is what these three definitions came down with.

23 On the 18th of May, just about a month ago, just
24 a little over a month, the Commission voted to begin
25 development of a grid. It's based on a series of townships.

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1 We had chosen the township process, or the township grid,
2 because there was no political unit where an area was, or
3 where the government had landscaped it, or where the Salt

4 River was going to back up. Zero, zero.

5 You have townships from the west to the east.

6 You have ranges north, ranges south. So that was the base
7 meridian we started with, and the townships being six miles
8 wide, or 36 square miles in a township grid. And you have a
9 grid-like linear system. So we started off that way.

10 Our consultant said we need a couple of things
11 then, and we need to know what quadrant to start in. So we
12 put four pieces of paper into a hat, and we labeled them
13 northwest, southwest, northeast, and southeast, and it came
14 out northwest.

15 So that was the quadrant where we started from,
16 the Gila/Salt River as the baseline, the starting point. That
17 really is about 107th Avenue and Baseline. I guess Baseline
18 Road got its name for being the baseline in the state, because
19 of it being in the perfect part of Phoenix.

20 And then they said we need to know if we don't
21 get enough population in one direction, what direction do we
22 go? Do we go right-hand or left-hand, or counterclockwise or
23 clockwise? Again, we drew another paper as to whether it
24 should be clockwise or counterclockwise and it turned out to
25 be counterclockwise.

1 So we went around from the northeast, southeast,
2 southwest, northwest, and on up to the four corners. So we

3 rotated counterclockwise through the state, and we saw the
4 same things as we were coming together, it will divide by
5 townships and grids. That's helped townships in your rural
6 areas.

7 There are some areas that don't have probably 50
8 people in 36 square miles. So we had to have a way we could
9 keep going until we could get approximately 71,000 for a
10 legislative district, and approximately 641,023 for a
11 Congressional district.

12 Finally we were able to pull together four
13 townships to make one township grid. We then went from
14 township grid to township, and then to intermediate township
15 grid, and finally to super township grid until we got 36
16 grids. We had a large area in some of the areas. One of the
17 rules is we started off with a grid and kept adding quadrants
18 to that township in a grid-like pattern.

19 The census geography checks for population. The
20 census tracts don't follow that grid, so we knew that the
21 preliminary grid would be some job. One of the rules with
22 most of the population townships is then you take the whole
23 census back to the township you're working around
24 counterclockwise until you meet another census tract.

25 And if the population is outside the tract, they

1 take one out and take one from the next township over until
2 most of the population is in. If you still don't have enough
3 population, you go to the next grid, or next quad of
4 townships.

5 So, fortunately, with the rules we had, there's
6 no political bias. I was a math major engineer when I was in
7 college, and I had absolutely no way to figure out what was
8 going to happen, much less the layperson saying there's
9 political bias here. I think that's something we felt was
10 fair and impartial, and took into account only one person, one
11 vote, based on the census tract data we were using.

12 Now we are into the mode of public hearings. We
13 want to find out what are those glues, what are those things
14 in your community that hold you together. We will then be
15 following that. Well, let's see.

16 Public review. The Independent Redistricting
17 Commission shall then prepare a draft map. That's what we do
18 after we get information from the communities around the
19 state. We have 30 days to receive those comments and maps.

20 We will be going around just like we did this
21 time through, coming right back here in approximately a month,
22 I imagine, and asking you to respond to the maps we have
23 prepared after listening to the public hearing. After the
24 first round, this, then -- I should have just gone ahead
25 there, but the Independent Redistricting Commission will then

1 establish final district boundaries.

2 After we leave -- when we get back we are going
3 to take about two weeks to check the data, the reason why
4 people did or did not like specific districts, then make
5 adjustments to that. And then that map will go to you as the
6 final redistricting map which the Department of Justice will
7 review for clearance.

8 Besides your comments we get, there are multiple
9 ways of getting citizen input. That form, that written input
10 form, is both in Hispanic as well as in English. So if you
11 pick them up here, you can hand them back to us, or you can go
12 to our website, www.azredistricting.org. I had somebody tell
13 me you can also say .com and it will still get you through.
14 So either way.

15 You can go to your library. All of the public
16 libraries have a computer and likely will help you get on it
17 and fill out that form. And it still counts as much as
18 somebody handing it in this evening.

19 You can call our office and ask for it, and they
20 have that input form. We will mail it out, fax it out, and
21 you can mail it back to us, fax it, both ways. So a multiple
22 variety of ways of getting the form.

23 We had real good ideas come out of, where was it,
24 Safford, or out of Sierra Vista. But somebody said, well, you
25 could publish these forms in the newspaper and let us cut it

1 out, fill it out, and send it back in. We are going to try to
2 do that in areas where we haven't had good contact with the
3 public, or where we feel the people are not going to respond,
4 and we need a little more information as to the why and where
5 the community stands.

6 If we can get it in a weekly or daily paper, we
7 are going to try to do that also so you can get information
8 back. We are going to have a series of questions. The first
9 one of the questions will be your name and address. We'll try
10 as best we can to respond to you in a short period of time.
11 If you propose either a map, or you've answered a series of
12 questions, we will go through and analyze them.

13 I say "we." Dr. Adams will go through and
14 analyze them and try and categorize them to the way the law
15 reads, both 106 and the Constitution Voter Rights Act,
16 sections two and five of the Voter Rights Act, all the things
17 that affect the preclearance of the plan, and will respond
18 back to you and say, "Thank you for your comments, I think
19 these issues are going to be right on target."

20 We are going to try to implement as many as we
21 can. We are not going to get everybody's comment and say,
22 yes, we can implement everything. It just depends, because
23 there will be some that will be in conflict with other parties
24 in your area or community.

25 But we will respond. So that's why we want your

1 name and address, not to get you on a mailing list, but so we
2 can send out notices of the next meeting, and we can also
3 respond to your concerns, major concerns. Let us know in as
4 few words as you can what you think is the most important
5 aspect in relation to the redistricting process.

6 What do you think is the one thing that will let
7 us succeed or fail? Whatever it is in your community, if it's
8 a community project that's going to be impacted by us,
9 whatever it is, let us know what you think is your major
10 concern in your community.

11 Secondly, what boundary lines would you like us
12 to use, or would you like to see in your area? You will be
13 responded to by the Commission as to the way we draw the
14 lines. Some folks have said, well, we really have a strong
15 school district, and having the line drawn a little bit in, a
16 little bit outside, if the line went in and a little bit out,
17 it divides out people that have gone through Cub Scouts
18 together, or parent-teacher meetings together.

19 We will do our best not to divide the school
20 district, but to have the school district honored a little bit
21 more than it was in the past. There's a whole series of
22 things you may think as important to your community that might
23 not have been important in our community. Let us know what
24 those are, what areas, groups or neighborhoods do you think
25 absolutely should not be divided.

1 There might be a historic district, and you say
2 there is absolutely no reason we would like to have that
3 divided. That should be held intact. We look at proposition
4 boundaries, a whole series of things that relates to that
5 district. Keep it together, don't put a district line down
6 there, it will affect that district. You have to let us know
7 what these district boundaries are that should absolutely not
8 be divided.

9 Darn it, there's nothing on this form

10 MS. HAUSER: You just have to hit the button.

11 MR. ELDER: Hit the button then they'll scroll
12 across. They revised it since last night. No.

13 What information would you like to see taken into
14 account in drawing the boundary lines in your own place? Rank
15 them in order, one being the most important. How come there's
16 three or four lines at the bottom? If you haven't guessed,
17 those are for the ones that are important to you. If you want
18 to add in three or four more, you can put it in.

19 Any way we can get some sort of a value
20 relationship out of you, because if we have to make a decision
21 what do you think is the most important and what's the least
22 important in a town, in your town, in fact, we will need a
23 little bit of information on how your community works, keeping
24 the community intact, bringing particular groups together such
25 as neighborhood associations and minority group

1 concentrations, whether those boundaries should be manmade or
2 natural boundaries, drawing Congressional and legislative
3 districts that include whole cities or whole towns where equal
4 population permits, using local government boundaries when
5 drawing Congressional and legislative district lines.

6 In this area you have the lake, Roosevelt Lake
7 area, and you never know whether you're voting in one or the
8 other legislative districts. That's really important because
9 half of the time we don't know what we are voting for. We get
10 something this is a really half issue.

11 Like I heard in Safford last night the issue has
12 been gerrymandering by the court. They go to the voting place
13 and they say, but I'm not going to vote on this because it's
14 not to that district. But because there is a law in the
15 district, that may be important to you.

16 Keeping census tracts from being split. We have
17 the census tracts laid out for us, separate census tracts laid
18 out to try and determine what the visual impact is and what
19 the population in any given area is. So the census tracts
20 being split, if you've got giant census tracts, it may mean we
21 have got to figure out a way of splitting that census tract.

22 But, in general, we are trying to keep them
23 together. But if there's something in your community that
24 says these aren't working because -- let us know.

1 for district boundaries wherever is possible. The town of
2 Cottonwood says, don't use that Main Street as our boundary.
3 We want the whole town. We don't want it split down in the
4 middle of the highway. It will halfway split our community,
5 and even if we tried to get a representative, if we wanted one
6 person responsible for our community, we would probably have
7 two people. Because then we can get nine or 10 percent of
8 this whole city on this side of the highway and we don't like
9 it that way.

10 Other people argue, yeah, but Sierra Vista
11 outvotes us, so if it's in the best interest of Sierra Vista,
12 we don't get representation. We want one powerful group,
13 maybe three. Why so if you do like being split? I have
14 heard, no, we don't want to be split. We want to be held
15 together. So let us know which way you think things should
16 be.

17 Drawing compact and contiguous shapes for
18 districts. I didn't make this up on my own. I'm just one
19 more. In your community if you find where there is a real
20 long linear noncompact district -- which it might work very
21 well. And here in the Globe-Miami area it is possible it
22 would probably work to develop that pattern.

23 That's probably fair for you because of the

24 geography of the land and the linear, because of the roadways,
25 and maybe because of the mines that started the geography of

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1 your community. It might be that you have one end with very
2 round, not grid-like patterns, and that comes down into
3 Globe-Miami. But knowing that would help.

4 I talked about this a little bit. You can hand
5 it in now. You can use our website, go to the library.
6 Hopefully we will have some in newspapers you can cut out and
7 send in. You can call us, or fax, or mail, whatever it is you
8 want us to be able to have input on.

9 Another thing I have said, and Florence will
10 probably shoot me, if you fill one of these out and realize
11 later on that you forgot something, fill out another one. Do
12 it again. The multiple copies are okay from one person to get
13 us the information. That is the most important thing in that
14 criteria for plans.

15 Federal mandates: Equal population, Voting
16 Rights Act, Department of Justice preclearance, Proposition
17 106. Here's where we are in the schedule. We are in the
18 middle of public hearings this week. At the end of the public
19 hearings we will be developing plans for probably the next
20 month, hopefully.

21 We will also get, I don't care if you want to

22 call them "competitive plans," self-serving plans. They might
23 be plans you folks like for your community. Your plan will
24 count for just as much, yeah, if not more. I cannot say that
25 Jack Brown's signature there is going to be more important to

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1 the legislature.

2 The legislature -- I'm sure we'll have a
3 Republican plan. We will. There is a Democratic plan. We
4 will have a map of your own plan. I don't know where we are
5 going to get it, but if you in your area want to draw a plan,
6 you say, this looks good to us and here's why.

7 We will take that into as much balance as we can.
8 We don't want to redistrict the state as a political or
9 cultural group or whatever it might be. So don't hesitate to
10 draw a plan for us and send it in.

11 The public hearings, we will have more public
12 hearings in about another month. They'll start in probably
13 another three weeks. After that, at the end of that, we will
14 propose final plans. We would like to try to have final plans
15 complete by mid-September, ready to submit to the Department
16 of Justice.

17 The submission to the Department of Justice
18 lasts -- it's a 60 day process. 60 day process, ha. They
19 could come back to us and say after 20 days, "We need more
20 information here we don't have." And so now you calculate it.

21 Or they could come up with a decision.

22 But the amount of time probably would -- you can
23 correct me, but I think when we send it back to them they do
24 start their 60 days all over. But the last time Joshua said,
25 no, the time just stops, and when we send it back to them if

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1 it's day 20, then they have 40 days left.

2 MS. HAUSER: No, it starts over again.

3 MR. ELDER: It starts over again, says Lisa. And
4 if they keep asking us questions, that 60 days can turn into
5 120 days. Then if that happens to us, we could have changes
6 from any sector, any place in this state. It could be you,
7 could be anything taken into account. You don't know. We
8 were okay with those guys here, why did they put it in there
9 and change it?

10 I think that anywhere there is a group that is
11 changing how they are redistricting, like in some other areas
12 I believe the Hopis are changing, I believe there's a Hispanic
13 change going on in the Wilcox area, and they are coming out
14 from their sector. Those changes go to the courts.

15 The court then says no, go ahead and use the
16 existing districts for the next round of election. But it's a
17 little bit difficult to go from six Congressional districts to
18 eight and say, use the old ones. One solution is to say, use

19 the old ones. I said, if we were to select two at large,
20 would that get us the eight then we are looking at?

21 And your -- in your rural areas that's 60 or 70
22 percent of the election. In Maricopa -- we are going to have
23 two more legislators from Maricopa County. If we have a
24 legislator that doesn't really know what the courts can do,
25 and does just about what anybody wants. And what it comes

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1 down to is that they do whatever they want.

2 So now we will open it up for questions. If you
3 will come up and use the microphone so that both the court
4 reporter as well as the other people in the room can hear what
5 you have to say, we would appreciate it.

6 And these are -- I don't know whether these are
7 in the correct order, or whatever. But, anyway, Leonard
8 Miglorisi.

9 MR. MIGLORISI: Leonard Miglorisi.

10 MR. ELDER: Now if you would spell it for the
11 record, we would appreciate it.

12 MR. MIGLORISI: Here's a breakdown, if you wanted
13 to show it to her, she can copy it off. M-I-G-L-O-R-I-S-I,
14 first name is Leonard.

15 I spoke to Dan earlier about, basically, it's
16 number two, is what my major concern is. It's a wide issue.
17 Although the census 2000 population figures are going to be

18 used in terms of the Congressional and legislative districts,
19 we have a state law that requires us to adopt the county
20 records that are recorded.

21 And their records are not accurate to decide
22 this, as a recent committeeman explained at another meeting.
23 And we tried to make a phone call to get out the vote. So
24 many of the record sheets are out of date, deceased, moved
25 away. That's just Gila County, that we are familiar with.

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1 From looking at your figures on this, and that I
2 don't want to contend with, they are going to have to face an
3 issue of challenges if they don't take into consideration that
4 they are going to have to update these lists to 2000, who was
5 registered in 2000 exclusively and go from there.

6 And this may take it to the legislature, and may
7 take it to the courts, but there's going to be a lot of
8 wrestling over these figures because of the inaccuracy, and
9 they will be inaccurate statewide. Thank you.

10 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Jose Romanda -- or
11 Aranda, excuse me. I apologize again. You can face me, or do
12 whatever you feel most comfortable with.

13 MR. ARANDA: Shall I turn the podium around so I
14 can face them?

15 MR. ELDER: You want to say it to these people?

16 Thank you very much.

17 MR. SANCHEZ: Turn it back.

18 MR. ARANDA: Yeah, that's what they say, it's
19 better. But my name is Jose Aranda, A-R-A-N-D-A. I'm the
20 Mayor of the town of Hayden, an area which is about 40 miles
21 south of here. According to the census we dropped down to
22 about 892. Now, we were right around 900, and somewhere we
23 will protest that, or not. That's coming down -- coming down
24 the line. Can you hear me?

25 MR. ELDER: Sure.

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1 MR. ARANDA: As far as the language, I just
2 wanted to say, people tell me I can't speak in Spanish or
3 English, and so it really does not matter if you can
4 translate.

5 One of my concerns -- or our concerns there is
6 regarding the Congressional district, where Gila County is
7 grouped with Coconino County, Navajo County, and North Apache
8 County, is that as far as the communities within those -- that
9 huge district that they are considering, it would dilute the
10 minority representation, especially the Hispanic and the
11 Native American population.

12 As it is, that district is even going to run into
13 portions of north, northeastern, and northwestern Maricopa
14 County. And what more than likely what's going to occur is

15 that a Congressional representative is going to come out of
16 that portion of Maricopa County first, and then maybe a
17 combination of Yavapai -- I mean, Coconino and Navajo County.

18 As it is right now, we have one out of
19 Scottsdale, you know. And I spoke to him and, you know, he's
20 lost in space as far as what's occurring in south Gila County.
21 And a person that lives in Happy Valley -- on Happy Valley
22 Road, which is part of the Congressional district, or will be
23 as it's proposed right now, is not going to know bananas about
24 south Gila County mining, agriculture. He's going to be --
25 it's an urban person versus here we are in the rural part of

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1 the state.

2 We are going to be, especially the Hispanics, we
3 are going to be diluted in the sense that we are going to have
4 maybe some urban Hispanics versus us, or rural Hispanics here.
5 And then there just isn't going to be any contiguousness. In
6 a sense there is because it's going to become part of the
7 whole district, as large, the whole legislative, Congressional
8 district.

9 But you are just not going to have the
10 communities represented. And it's just not that feasible that
11 somebody from the northern part of the state is going to be
12 available to relate with us down here in the south. And then

13 conversely, somebody in urban Phoenix is not going to be
14 available to relate to us in the south if they are up in the
15 north.

16 It's going to be one of the biggest districts
17 that's proposed, as far as area goes. You go -- you are even
18 going to get Navajo and the Hopi Nations. It's just something
19 that is going to be of real interest.

20 And I know I will continue to have an interest in
21 this process, because we have been lucky here in Gila County,
22 and particularly in Hayden. We were represented by some good
23 people. And I don't -- and Mr. Brown is here. He has a
24 little portion of Eight. And I know he's been a good advocate
25 for us down here because he is a rural legislator and he does

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1 understand some of our problems. So I'm very thankful for
2 that.

3 We have had Ms. Rosenbaum. Mr. Hart was here.
4 We even had a governor from this area. Oh, I cannot think of
5 her name. Oh, yeah, Rose Mofford. Hopefully she's not here.
6 So as far as the legislative districts, they are stretching to
7 all of Gila County with Coconino County.

8 While Coconino County does have some agricultural
9 aspect to it, as does Gila County, there is really not that
10 much mining in Coconino County that there is here in south
11 Gila County and the Globe-Miami area down into Hayden.

12 Whereas before we were grouped into Pinal County and
13 legislative District Seven, and we even -- we have a
14 legislator, Senator Pete Rios from our area.

15 We have Mrs -- Mr. Clark from Mammoth, which is
16 about 40 miles -- I'm sorry, 20 miles to the southeast of
17 Hayden. And we have another lady from Kearny, gosh, Chase,
18 yeah, Chase. Oh, she's a bearcat. No, no, no, just kidding.

19 Anyway, we have some right now, we have some
20 people that would understand our -- do understand our needs
21 and our wants versus having kind of -- not really downgrading
22 that, but somebody more like from here instead of from the
23 north that's going to represent us here in Gila County.

24 And if more than likely that would occur, most of
25 the population would be up there as a legislative district as

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1 opposed to here. We would not necessarily have a crack at
2 that, especially back to the Congressional district. We
3 probably would never have a crack at a representative from
4 this part of the district, which would be Gila County.

5 And that needs to be taken into consideration as
6 far as the represent -- our representation here for our needs
7 and our wants. And particularly as a Hispanic myself, it's a
8 real concern. But I need to look at the effect for all Hayden
9 citizens, or Gila County, and for Arizona.

10 And we need to take all of that into
11 consideration so that we can be well represented, well
12 represented by qualified people. And I had better shut up.
13 And thank you for your time.

14 MR. ELDER: Can I ask you a question?

15 MR. ARANDA: Yes, sir.

16 MR. ELDER: When you go outside of your community
17 to shop, where do you go, or where do your people go?

18 MR. ARANDA: Now that Wal-Mart is in Globe, we
19 have begun coming here, and then to the metro area.

20 MR. ELDER: So that's linking you to Globe. I
21 have been to Hayden. Everything is in Globe, as well as
22 you've got mining and agriculture as you go down the Gila
23 River to keep you together. Is there that interaction between
24 the ranching, the farming, the mining in the Morenci-Clifton
25 area?

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1 MR. ARANDA: Yeah. Currently our representatives
2 understand that aspect as far as the mining and the
3 agriculture.

4 MR. ELDER: If you had to choose one most
5 important -- or health care, where do you going in the
6 local -- I assume you have a clinic, or something like that.
7 But where would the people go for health care?

8 MR. ARANDA: Most of them have to go to Tucson or

9 Phoenix or come up here, because we really don't have that in
10 the Hayden area.

11 MR. ELDER: Okay. So that gives us an idea what
12 the linkages are. All right, I appreciate that. Joe Rios.

13 MR. RIOS: Joe Rios. What I'm going to say is a
14 little bit repetitive because I am from the same area that the
15 Mayor is. My name is Joe Rios and I'm from Kearny and Pinal
16 County, and I am here to talk about District Seven.

17 The only reason I had to come here is these guys
18 gerrymandered us out of that area, because they only had
19 meetings in the western part of Pinal County. They didn't
20 have any in eastern Pinal County. So they took us out of the
21 map. They did have the towns of our Winkelman, Kearny,
22 Hayden, and all the communities in this area.

23 All the representatives, the senators, and the
24 two state representatives are from east Pinal. So you guys
25 from here gerrymandered us out. So I had to come up to Globe.

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1 So I mostly will be talking about District Seven, but it also
2 pertains to Hayden-Winkelman here in Gila County.

3 Going back to the term of community interest, as
4 the gentleman said, Sandra Day O'Connor did coin the term, or
5 the phrase, and didn't fashion it in a relative notion. So I
6 kind of have to go on that there's no real definition. And so

7 you are to try to find ways to define it.

8 First, I believe that as a District Seven -- as a
9 community of interest, we look at the overall picture, and it
10 would be the mining industry, and the agricultural, and then
11 the Indian communities.

12 So in defining your grid, that map was made
13 basically without any of these interests in mind. But, still,
14 you know, I have to submit that you can't ignore that
15 community of interest. Those that you've removed, Hayden,
16 Winkelman, you know, the lower part of Gila County, and unless
17 your grid map took Hayden-Winkelman in the same grid, I think
18 it specifically ignores the community interest in District
19 Seven.

20 I believe you have to take that into
21 consideration, along with the Indian communities, or try to
22 find other communities that have things in common with them.
23 I hope in the end this doesn't come about.

24 You've added to District Seven portions of Pinal
25 County that won't fit in. Those are basically some

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1 millionaire people, some people that have got a lot of money.
2 Maybe not all minorities, but people that can afford to pay
3 \$250,000 for the lot they are going to put the house on.

4 I don't see any community of interest between
5 here and a retired farmer, or miner, or like that. I think a

6 person who looks at that sector of the state, unless they are
7 a farmer or works in the mine in Miami or works in the mine in
8 Ray, I don't see a whole big community interest there.

9 Even the companies that have the big trucks that
10 cost millions of dollars, I don't know what the community
11 interest is there. So I don't think you can justify merging
12 those types, because District Seven, I think, takes in Apache
13 Junction.

14 Because when you make that drive, the people that
15 come up to Miami and work at the mine, the people that go from
16 Miami to Superior and work on the road, work for the County,
17 those are the same kind of people that come in to Ray and work
18 for the mines.

19 I'm getting close to the end, but the answer is
20 not to say that we do have a community of interest with Gold
21 Canyon. We already have one in our own sector, in our
22 district, Saddlebrook. That's kind of -- basically, it's on
23 the edge. I cannot think of the word right now, but I look at
24 that as Gold Canyon would be. I believe Saddlebrook community
25 of interest would be more with Tucson, or more with Rancho

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1 Vista, or more with those type of people. If you do anything
2 with District Seven, take Saddlebrook from them and put it a
3 little further down the road.

4 And going back to community of interest again, I
5 don't know what the definition is. The definition, I guess,
6 would be the ones that really matter to the Justice
7 Department. One would be, I think, the people of color. By
8 people of color I mean the Indian, the Hispanic, the black,
9 the Asians, anyone else that would have their vote diluted.

10 Should you choose to ignore this and you just
11 make Pinal County one total district, you're killing it. It's
12 District Eight now, so there -- you won't have any confusion
13 on the roads. What would be District Seven now on their grid
14 map is District Eight, like Hayden-Winkelman.

15 The Hayden-Winkelman community of interest,
16 again, is the Hispanic group. Everybody that goes to school
17 in Hayden-Winkelman -- not everybody, because I had lots of
18 the people that go to Hayden-Winkelman schools come from --
19 come from Dudleyville. Dudleyville is in Pinal County.

20 A lot of the people that are in Pinal County are
21 people whose parents are either from the Dudleyville or Kearny
22 areas. These are their kids, and they have gone to the same
23 school district in Hayden-Winkelman, which is in our district
24 right now. And so I think it should stay there.

25 One positive thing I saw come out on your grid

1 was that you put Superior in with us, and I think Superior has
2 all these communities of interest, especially the Hispanic

3 population. They used to have a lot of mining, but they still
4 have a lot of people from Superior that work in the mine in
5 Miami, in Kearny, or Ray.

6 I believe that all this is still -- still there.
7 You know, I haven't talked to the people in Miami, but they
8 might consider, you know, asking to be put in District Seven,
9 because again, there's the other -- the community of interest,
10 the mining and large Hispanic populations here in this area,
11 too, again, another part of that big part of the community of
12 interest.

13 And so is our Indian community. District Seven
14 right now has the Gila River, Salt River, Ak Chin, Pascua
15 Yaqui, and Fort McDowell, and I would like to see you take
16 them away or do different things with them. I definitely
17 disagree with the removing, again, as far as to, say, a
18 member.

19 The solution is to specifically choose to be
20 integrated by District Seven, keeping redistricting among the
21 communities of interests. If our district wouldn't really
22 want them, then they are to come into the -- into District
23 Seven so it would be even a bigger community of interest.

24 In closing I say the definition of that is the
25 votes where it would seal the deal, where it would be a

1 minority/majority district. I think it would still be almost
2 a 50-50.

3 You know, one of the other things that District
4 Seven did, it was one of the ones that people talk a lot
5 about. It was one of the ones that said, this is an example
6 of gerrymandering, because if the people draw the line here it
7 puts the Hispanics on one side of the railroad tracks. This
8 district has had to deal with that before with the Hispanics.

9 There is also gerrymandering by having the people
10 in the reservations being left out. They have isolation in
11 their votes when you have the lines between the tribes. I was
12 looking at those lines and discovered it took 60 percent more
13 Pascua Yaqui Indians than live in eastern Arizona, and that
14 means that when they voted there would not be enough votes
15 from them. It would be like a BB in a boxcar. Their vote
16 would be nothing. It wouldn't count for anything because they
17 wouldn't have any votes.

18 And I'm sure after you told us that the Justice
19 Department was involved in this, we are only one of seven
20 states in the whole United States that is a grid state. Only
21 one of seven states. And we are in a group like Alabama,
22 Louisiana, Georgia, that has residents which they have been
23 discriminated. They diluted the votes of minorities. That's
24 why we have to go through this process.

25 What the Justice Department has to do with it, I

1 don't know. We should be diluting the minority/majority
2 districts. We have about seven of them right now, majority
3 plans going on down south. I believe that's wrong since the
4 minority groups in this state in the past 10 years, several of
5 them, have gone as much as 80 percent.

6 I don't believe we should be diluting the
7 minorities. We should be making more of them. They should be
8 more because, you know, people of color have come to almost a
9 representation of 40 percent of the population. So there's 40
10 percent of the population in the state of Arizona.

11 It wouldn't be right to give them just five
12 percent of representation. I think you need to take a good
13 hard look at those maps, and especially not do them the way
14 the grid has them put out. I don't have any comments on the
15 Congressional because they are so difficult. Thank you.

16 MR. ELDER: Let me also ask you a question.

17 MR. RIOS: Absolutely.

18 MR. ELDER: And we answered this already, but if
19 we had a legislative district of 140,000, and we needed to
20 bring in some more to create the district, would you go to the
21 east, west, south? Where would you think the most contiguous
22 or the best communities of interest or whatever factor, which
23 would you like to be in together with, if possible?

24 MR. RIOS: That's very difficult to answer
25 without looking at a map, but I'd like to trade Globe-Miami

1 for Gold Canyon, or try it conversely, the Indian reservation
2 for Saddlebrook.

3 MR. ELDER: Okay.

4 MR. RIOS: Thank you.

5 MR. ELDER: All right. Roberta Johnson.

6 MS. JOHNSON: Thank you for turning the lectern
7 around. I don't always relish speaking to the public, and I
8 certainly don't want to speak showing my backside.

9 I'm Roberta Johnson, councilwoman for the City of
10 Globe. We, too, are concerned in general about redistricting,
11 and we have drawn up a resolution, Resolution 1332. I'm
12 reading this into the record so that it's part of this
13 hearing.

14 Resolution Number 1332. A resolution of the
15 Mayor and Council of the City of Globe, Gila County, Arizona,
16 signifying the City's position with respect to the statewide
17 redistricting of the Congressional and legislative district
18 boundaries and requesting the State to protect and enhance the
19 long-term interest of the rural taxpayers throughout the state
20 of Arizona.

21 Whereas, the City of Globe is one of the many
22 rural municipalities within the state of Arizona, and

23 Whereas, the state's significant increase in
24 population, as a percentage of our national population over
25 the last 10 years, has resulted in the state gaining two

1 additional Congressional districts, and

2 Whereas, Globe's Mayor and Council members have
3 been sincerely concerned about the declining consideration and
4 effective representation of all rural citizens throughout the
5 state as the state's population grows at a rate significantly
6 higher in two counties in comparison with the remaining
7 thirteen counties, and

8 Whereas, the governor has appointed an
9 Independent Redistricting Commission to seek public input and
10 consider all comments in delineation of the new boundaries of
11 the seven Congressional districts for our state, and

12 Whereas, it is critical and in the state's
13 long-term interest that all rural citizens throughout our
14 state receive fair, meaningful, effective, and equitable
15 representation at both state and national levels in all
16 matters affecting the public, and

17 Whereas, it is in the best interest of rural
18 Arizona that they be afforded the realistic opportunity to
19 elect representatives who reside in rural Arizona because such
20 representatives would understand more fully the issues and
21 problems of the constituency residing in the rural area.

22 Now, therefore, be it resolved that the City of
23 Globe Mayor and Council of the City of Globe hereby request
24 the chairman and all members of the Independent Redistricting
25 Commission and all decision-makers involved in the future

1 redistricting of our state's seven Congressional districts and
2 the 30 legislative districts to delineate the district's new
3 boundaries in a manner that will result in effective,
4 meaningful and equitable representation of all interests of
5 the rural citizens of Arizona by providing realistic
6 opportunities for residents of rural Arizona to be represented
7 by a person who also resides within rural Arizona. Thank you.

8 MR. ELDER: Roberta, could we have a copy of that
9 for the record?

10 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, you may.

11 MR. ELDER: Thank you. Ted Thayer.

12 MR. THAYER: I liked your presentation. It was
13 very good.

14 MR. ELDER: Thanks.

15 MR. THAYER: Ted Thayer, live in Wheatfields.
16 I'm here as the vice chairman of the Gila County Democratic
17 party. I have been participating in some of the things
18 involving Gila County's Redistricting Commission work, and I
19 found something is missing here tonight.

20 The state isn't quite bound to you publicly yet.
21 And also minority distribution. The Gila County Redistricting
22 Commission is tied to one of the major things, as minority
23 distribution has to remain the same within a very narrow
24 margin. This doesn't seem to be one of the driving factors at
25 the state level.

1 Communities of interest are a major concern in
2 Gila County, driven by the requirements. It doesn't seem to
3 be a driving requirement at the state level at this time. I
4 think those two things should probably become major factors.

5 So as we move into this process, first -- I want
6 to speak about a couple of things. First, Gila County has
7 always had a powerful representation in the Arizona
8 legislature. We provided the first governor of this state,
9 Rose Mofford. Another governor came from this area, Bill
10 Hart, serving the legislature in legislative areas. He came
11 from here. Actually, long service.

12 Now, you remember Polly Rosenbaum, the legislator
13 serving here. Gila County started out with one senator and
14 two representatives, as did all the other counties in Arizona.
15 Then there was a suit that was delayed, and it became one
16 senator and two representatives representing the district,
17 which changed over time.

18 What we are seeing now with this redistribution,
19 the proposed plan, which consequently involves nothing but a
20 county plan that somehow, if someone is placed up in the
21 northeast part of the state, we end up with no senator and no
22 representatives for a significant period of time until new
23 ones are elected.

24 Gila County cannot go without continuing

25 representation. My good friend, Jack Brown, has represented

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1 Gila County and these eastern counties very, very well. And
2 all of a sudden he's going to disappear. He's not going to be
3 able to serve us except through his good conscience.

4 And his two Republican counterparts that are in
5 the House have also served us very well, but they are going to
6 disappear, too. I don't believe their good conscience is
7 going to serve the Democrats in Gila County. We are a
8 majority here.

9 The other problem I have is with the
10 Congressional district. District Three completely divides our
11 Native American communities as it's being reconfigured. We
12 have two communities of interest in Gila County aside from the
13 Native Americans and the mining communities, and they include
14 the San Carlos and the White Mountain Apache tribes. They
15 have a difficult enough time right now trying to figure out
16 where they are supposed to go to vote.

17 But the way the lines are being drawn, it appears
18 that San Carlos is going to have to figure out which of three
19 polling places they will have to go to to vote. And the White
20 Mountain Apaches are going to have the same question, and with
21 two different problems.

22 The reservations can't get enough volunteers to
23 go man the polls. By dividing these communities of interest

24 even more severely than they are now, you are diluting the
25 voting power of people that have difficulties enough voting.

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1 There are more Native Americans registered to
2 vote in Gila County as a percentage of bodies than anywhere
3 else in this state, but they don't vote anywhere else in the
4 state because it's too far to go to their one polling place in
5 Gila County. That's a problem that you guys need to look at
6 as far as making it even more difficult to find polling places
7 and to get to them. We need to accommodate those communities
8 of interest.

9 Another thing I thought of earlier was the
10 township grids versus county lines. In rural Arizona it just
11 appears that somehow the township grid system worked out where
12 somehow it was more convenient to say, all right. It was more
13 of a, let's make Gila County and Coconino County a district.
14 And that ain't right. I'm sorry. I would have thought you
15 could figure out a better way to do that. Thank you.

16 DR. ADAMS: Dan, would you like me to address
17 that, because I can explain that a little bit?

18 MR. ELDER: Yeah. And I was going to discuss a
19 little bit of the other items, because retrogression and
20 minority, that's going to be the same no matter what we do.

21 The second one, before we get going on how it

22 came about, was the grid. We have as much problem with our
23 grids as every other grid that has been submitted. It was a
24 starting point only.

25 MR. THAYER: I understand.

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1 MR. ELDER: We didn't have intentions of
2 continuing and saying, let's divide this group. That's why we
3 are trying to find out who the groups are. And so with that,
4 Dr. Adams.

5 DR. ADAMS: I'd just like to say that is indeed a
6 starting point. It's a requirement under the proposition that
7 all districts must start with equal population in a grid-like
8 pattern. And the way the grid developed was explained
9 earlier.

10 It was totally random, and I can almost guarantee
11 that what will result ultimately will not look like what you
12 are seeing now. That's why we are here. That's why we want
13 to know what the communities are, not necessarily though in
14 relationship to that grid, which we understand is only the
15 starting point.

16 But we want you to divide those communities,
17 because the next step in the process is the new demographics,
18 which has already had as its hallmark concerns about
19 communities. We found out the best way to define those
20 communities is to come out to you and find out how

21 self-defined the communities are.

22 That's why we are here to hear. We are hearing
23 an awful lot about, well, I don't like the way that line is,
24 or this line, these are not plans. This is what we are here
25 to find out now, where are these communities, so we can

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1 superimpose those communities over the grid and then make
2 adjustments according to that.

3 The other thing you mentioned was where the
4 county lines fall, voting county lines. The census tracts, we
5 used that to develop the population within the grid, because
6 it's the only thing we are allowed to use under the law. To
7 aggregate the population don't cross county lines.

8 So the correspondence with counties has very much
9 to do with the fact that the census tracts don't cross county
10 lines, but no other factor. Okay.

11 MS. HAUSER: I think Dan wanted me to say
12 something about the retrogression issue. This kind of goes to
13 an earlier speaker as well. Arizona is covered, one of 11
14 states that is covered under the Voting Rights Act. And the
15 reason for that is that in an early '70's race when Arizona
16 became covered, we had registration of minority population.
17 That voter registration fell below 50 percent. So we became
18 covered for that particular reason.

19 And what the Department of Justice will be
20 looking at is to determine whether or not whatever the plan
21 the Commission comes up with on retrogression, with respect to
22 minority groups, and then looking at the prior plan as a
23 benchmark, and they look to see if you've gone forward or
24 backwards or you stayed the same. If you stay the same or go
25 forward, fine. If you go backwards, you have a problem. So

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1 that is something that is needed in order to comply with the
2 Voting Rights Act.

3 And I'll say, one of the very top goals of
4 redistricting that has to take place is the strict scrutiny
5 that we have had since the last time redistricting was done.
6 We have, I think, a law of the United States Supreme Court
7 that says we cannot -- well, that says if we draw lines
8 primarily based on race, those lines will be subject to strict
9 scrutiny.

10 They are subject to challenge and under strict
11 scrutiny, which you know is like getting out a real big
12 magnifying glass and looking at things actually that are found
13 to be unconstitutional, and looking at them with strict
14 scrutiny. It's like that conclusion, foregone conclusion. If
15 that test gets applied to you, you're subject to a fine line.

16 A very fine line has to be walked this time
17 between making new districts and complying with the Voting

18 Rights Act, but in doing so, in any way, don't subject
19 ourselves to strict scrutiny and cause the plan to suffer in
20 court.

21 So it's going to be really interesting. Tricky
22 the first time, of course. It's happened statewide here to
23 try redistricting with these two different rules to apply. So
24 it should be -- it should be quite --

25 DR. ADAMS: A challenge.

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1 MS. HAUSER: -- a challenge, yes. I hope that
2 answers the question on retrogression.

3 MR. ELDER: This is probably a question Lisa is
4 not going to want to have asked. She might not have the
5 answer, but it's a question a couple of the commissioners have
6 had.

7 If we have an area that, say, was divided a
8 certain way, and it had 38 percent minority here and 10
9 percent minority there, and there was an irregular area, if we
10 draw the line this way and it still has 38 percent but it took
11 portions of the 10 percent here and a portion of the 38
12 percent and redivided them, as long as we still have the same
13 number of representatives of their choice, even though we have
14 divided them differently, does that cause a challenge or cause
15 a problem in applying before the U. S. Supreme Court, or the

16 Department of Justice?

17 MS. HAUSER: The question is to me?

18 MR. ELDER: Yeah, I guess. Does it have to be
19 the same people if we don't have the same community that says
20 this community of interest is here? It's been divided a
21 different way and is now a different community, but it has the
22 same opportunity, the same percentages, but it did make a new
23 district in the redistricting. And I don't know the answer
24 myself.

25 MS. HAUSER: I'll try it. Currently speaking the

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1 Department of Justice is going to look at the state overall
2 and look at -- they are going to look at the number of
3 districts. And, for example, right now there are pretty much
4 seven majority/minority districts in the state.

5 They'll look to see if there are a senator, or
6 more than that when all is said and done. But they'll also
7 take a look at the populations and how they were grouped
8 together before versus how they are grouped together now. And
9 if something looks -- if something looks fishy to them,
10 they'll ask about it. That's the best way to answer.

11 So if any populations get moved around in
12 different ways than it did before, they might want to know
13 about that. But they also will understand. And they have, by
14 the way, the Department of Justice has precleared Proposition

15 106. So it's rules we live by.

16 They have already said, do not violate the Voting
17 Rights Act. And one of the things we have to do differently
18 now than we did 10 years ago is we have to strive for compact
19 and contiguous districts. So in some cases, depending on how
20 the Commission draws the lines, an answer might be, well, this
21 stick we have got may be two majority/minority districts next
22 to some others, and this population used to be with some other
23 population, but now they are over here because of the need for
24 equal population and need for new Congressional districting,
25 compact, contiguous.

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1 But if it looks funny to them, simply put, we'll
2 need to provide an explanation for every single thing we have
3 done. Does that answer your question? It's a tough question.

4 MR. ELDER: I think it gets the gist of the
5 question, that as we get input and they say, this is our
6 community, really here is what we have. And if we put them
7 together, are we in violation of any of the Voting Rights Act
8 and retrogression marks? Are we fine if we are making the
9 other part whole?

10 Also, we will learn, I'm sure, from both our
11 counsels, one of the -- I said I'd address this later to you
12 and I didn't. We chose to have two counsels. We found that

13 when we started interviewing or looking at attorneys that had
14 experience in rights law, discrimination, that they usually
15 gravitated to have done work for a Republican or done work for
16 a Democrat. So we decided to have two, Jose Rivera (phonetic)
17 being Democratic counsel, and Lisa Hauser being our Republican
18 counsel.

19 MS. HAUSER: And who happens to be Republican,
20 and who happens to be Democrat.

21 MR. ELDER: Excuse me.

22 MS. HAUSER: And I am not representing a party
23 but I am representing the Commission.

24 MR. ELDER: Correct. And to further that comment
25 right now, I have not seen on the Commission among the

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1 commissioners any bipartisan running. We have been very
2 united in trying to develop for you a redistricting plan.

3 And I would also say we have had -- I have asked
4 Jose a question, and I asked Lisa questions, and the other
5 commissioners who had the same questions, and we are getting
6 the same counsel and the same response to guide us through
7 this maze of trying to walk that fine line.

8 They have both had an occasion of saying, well,
9 Jose said, Lisa said, and, yeah, we do think it's only them if
10 we get in trouble. That is why I like to assume this is a
11 maze. But they help me not to make any violations.

12 I violate the open publication law, and I violate
13 it because I want to hear what the public has to say rather
14 than being made to wait until a notice is posted. But I think
15 we have gotten that squared around. But that's about the last
16 time I was confronted by our counsel, and they said, you have
17 to get in the room to hear this.

18 MR. THAYER: Dan, I'm sure you have answered my
19 questions, and there's no reason to stand up here anymore.
20 But I think you could also divide it diagonally.

21 MR. ELDER: Or in a star, or diamond, or fish.
22 Thank you. Jeff Leatherman.

23 MR. LEATHERMAN: I have to read my notes. My
24 name is Jeff Leatherman. I'm a native Arizonian, as are a lot
25 of people here. But I'm older than most people here. I have

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1 lived here a long time. In my career I have held positions
2 with the Maricopa County government, and with two Indian
3 tribes from rural areas, so I think I have both an urban and
4 rural perspective.

5 I was born and raised in Tucson. But to me the
6 two most important communities of interest are divided from
7 Phoenix, in metro Phoenix, or do you live somewhere else.
8 That's the most important.

9 The second most important is whether you live in

10 metro Phoenix or metro Tucson and everywhere else. These
11 determine the amount of taxes you pay, your access to health
12 care, your access to jobs, educational opportunities, your
13 life expectancy.

14 The most important dividing line in Arizona is
15 not racial or anything else. It is simply Phoenix versus all
16 the rest of us. And, you know, to this end Globe has more in
17 common with Kingman or with Bisbee, even though it is quite a
18 distance away. And I think we have more in common with them
19 than we do with Phoenix.

20 I have done some work with the census figures,
21 and I can make some recommendations that are a little more
22 specific than you've heard. The way the population is now
23 distributed we have five Congressional districts in Maricopa
24 County.

25 If you add a little more, something more to it, I

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1 would suggest that might be part of Pinal County. That's
2 Florence. And we'd head over to Gold Canyon and Apache
3 Junction, and really metro Phoenix, not rural Arizona. And
4 then perhaps the Payson area of Gila County. I think, to me,
5 Payson has more in common with Scottsdale than it does with
6 Globe.

7 If you do that, you can then put five
8 Congressional districts in that area. There's a lot of ways

9 you can do it. That doesn't cover your problems though, how
10 you are going to cut those five districts within Arizona. But
11 you can put five in there.

12 You can put one more district in central metro
13 Tucson. And I think that would be a fabulous idea. Tucson
14 has not had a Congressional district since Moe Udall, a long,
15 long time. Tucson has been split into two Congressional
16 districts, and it would be wonderful if they have Tucson in
17 one.

18 That would then leave two districts left for
19 rural Arizona that could be strictly a rural Arizona district
20 and a representative. Some of the speakers you heard tonight
21 say we just don't want to be represented by Phoenix. I used
22 to live there. We just don't share the same areas or
23 concerns. Our needs are not the same. They are not the same
24 in Tucson.

25 If you did it this way, we could for once have

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1 congressmen that would represent our rural areas with two
2 districts. We could put one in the north and one in the
3 south. But the important thing is we -- it would be like a
4 godsend to have two congressmen that their election was not
5 controlled by the people in the Valley of the Sun.

6 Then the other thing I would like to discuss

7 would be competitiveness. And competitiveness is likely one
8 of your goals. But reality is mine. In a perfect world we
9 could have our own Congressional representative and three more
10 legislative districts. That cannot happen. You cannot do
11 that without violating all the other criteria you have.

12 Just wait. People district themselves. It's not
13 going to work. You are not going to have a completely
14 competitive district. May I suggest that being that fact you
15 make a two Congressional district, strongly Republican. You
16 can make a two Congressional district, strongly Independent,
17 or strongly Democratic. That's four Congressional districts.

18 And on the legislative side you could probably
19 have 12 Republican, relatively strong Republican district
20 sights, 10 really strong Democratic districts, and that's
21 rather competitive. I think that's the only way you can
22 achieve competitiveness. There's no other way.

23 You are not going to make the City of Mesa,
24 400,000, a Congressional district -- I'm sorry, a legislative
25 district that's going to be competitive. It's not going to

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1 happen. You are not going to take a certain area of the state
2 and make a Congressional district. You have to have
3 Republicans come who are willing to go along with your ideas
4 or this business of contiguousness is moot.

5 The last point is, one of the things that

6 occurred to me the night before is the idea that the Justice
7 Department is going to consider our present districting plan
8 as a benchmark. I think our present districting plan is a
9 total disaster, which I think results from Phoenix, the fact
10 that five of our six Congressional districts are controlled by
11 Phoenix and two of our legislative districts are somehow
12 touching Maricopa County.

13 God, if this is the benchmark, and this is the
14 idea we are somehow supposed to emulate, we are in deep
15 trouble. Thank you very much.

16 MR. ELDER: Jack Brown.

17 MR. BROWN: It's good to be here. I'm Jack
18 Brown. I'm a member of the State Senate, have been for a long
19 time, 8th in the House or the Senate.

20 Up until now, you know, we in the legislature did
21 decide this ourselves. It didn't work out too badly because
22 we actually always had some pretty strong representatives in
23 our rural areas. Polly Rosenbaum and Bill Hart and myself
24 made a pretty good team, and we were able to get things done
25 just because we did work well together. And I used to be

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1 known as the young man on the block. But with both of them
2 retired, times are changing and we don't even realize it.

3 Anyway, I'm not going to admit where I live

4 because that's against the rules and regulations here. And
5 all I can say is I live in Arizona, and not in the big city
6 either.

7 Anyway, I think what we want is the community
8 interest. We want to be with people that are like us. We
9 don't like to have a pie thing and go down there and have
10 J. D. Hayworth in the Congressional district representing
11 rural New Mexico. And we don't want to have the legislative
12 district being represented down in the big city of Arizona,
13 and the pie shape thing come and take us people just to make
14 the numbers for dividing Gila and Maricopa County.

15 We want to be rural through and through. I'm not
16 too interested in my own area because I only have one more
17 term and that's my final term, and I might or might not run.
18 I don't even know. I'd be better off to stay home. I'd make
19 more money with the retirement that I could get by staying
20 home. But I enjoy it, so I stay there.

21 Anyway, I'm not trying to say that we carve out
22 states and districts that would fit me. I'm trying to say
23 that we carve out districts that fit our rural areas. We have
24 what is known as the Eastern Arizona Counties Association. It
25 includes five counties.

1 It just so happens that you take those five
2 counties, you leave out the Navajo reservation because they

3 want to be in a big block all together, and those five
4 counties would make a district, because they are about the
5 right size, and we have pretty good commons in agriculture, in
6 forestry, in mining, in trying to do better economically.

7 We're all hurting pretty bad. We just need
8 better economic development. And we can do that working
9 together as a good strong legislative district in the state.
10 I just hope the Commission will look favorably on making it so
11 we can have these five counties make up one district.

12 That's the southern half of Apache and Navajo
13 County, then Greenlee, Graham and Gila. And I think that we
14 work well together. I think it would just be all right. And
15 that's what I'm wanting to see get accomplished.

16 I'd like to see them go around the rest of the
17 state and make rural districts. We know we are not growing as
18 fast as Maricopa. We know we are going to lose one set of
19 seats. We know that we are going to have to work harder and
20 harder to have proper representation down there. But, by
21 golly, we want to do it.

22 So we are working diligent here tonight, because
23 I'm real interested in this, to see that we don't have only
24 one plan. I saw -- there are plans, and you are going to see
25 more plans floating around you every time. I saw one just

1 this morning splitting Maricopa -- I mean, splitting Globe and
2 Miami. Well, what kind of sense is that, you know? I mean,
3 Jimminy, talk about community interest.

4 Right now we have something the court -- the
5 court does some of these things, you know, like they split it
6 right down the middle of the street. We have one district in
7 Maricopa that has one side of the street in District Four, our
8 district, and the other side is in our opposing district.
9 Doesn't make much sense. But sometimes the court is not as
10 perfect as they'd like to make us think they are.

11 That's why we need to try to work together. And
12 I think we can stick together, by golly, so that rural Arizona
13 can still stay rural Arizona. Thank you.

14 MR. ELDER: Jose Sanchez. While he's coming up,
15 Jack, I will tell you that I heard an echo of what you said
16 from the group last night in Safford. They were very vocal in
17 that group also.

18 MR. SANCHEZ: I will just tell you that this
19 wasn't planned, as far as the order of presentation. But I
20 will just provide you a copy, if you don't have one, of the
21 equal resolution that was passed on June 25th this year, and
22 the recommendations. But they have put it in a resolution for
23 that, and I don't know if you have that yet.

24 But I will give you this copy, and it basically
25 addresses the thing we just heard from Senator Brown. Thank

1 you. Did I introduce myself?

2 MR. ELDER: No.

3 MR. SANCHEZ: Joe Sanchez. Jose Sanchez. I'm
4 the District Two Supervisor for Gila County.

5 MR. ELDER: Thank you very much, sir. That is
6 the last that I had of anybody that had signed to speak. Is
7 there anybody that now that they heard some of the comments
8 would like to add to it? I'm willing to hang around with maps
9 when we get done. If you want to take your pens out and draw
10 lines on it, I'll take it back to the Commission and we'll
11 take a look at them, too. Yes, sir?

12 MR. SANCHEZ: Thank you. My name is Felipe
13 Sanchez. I'm with the vice chairman's office of the San
14 Carlos Apache Tribe. I'm not speaking for the tribe. I
15 wasn't given that authority tonight. But speaking as a tribal
16 member, I believe that item E on the goals of redistricting
17 should have included Indian reservation boundaries.

18 I echo what Mr. Thayer said. Thank you very much
19 for speaking for us. I could not have said it better. I
20 think that the Commission needs to address communities of
21 interest, and reservations are certainly communities of
22 interest.

23 I know a representative from the Navajo Nation
24 was here tonight, or is here, and the Navajo Nation has
25 presented a proposal for -- their proposal for redistricting.

1 And they have gotten a report from a couple of -- from a few
2 of the tribes already. I believe that the Yavapais and the
3 White Mountain Apaches have forwarded the proposal. And we
4 will have resolutions forthcoming from their tribal councils.

5 There is a letter contained in the packet the
6 Navajos are presenting to the Commission. Contained therein
7 is the report from the San Carlos Apache tribal chairman. The
8 council has voted to take action on that, on the Navajo's
9 proposal.

10 But as far as communities of interest are
11 concerned, I know that San Carlos community, the Apache
12 reservation, is part of the Globe-Miami community. Most of
13 the people do their shopping in this area or go to Safford.

14 I was at the county level in the last general
15 election. I live on the reservation just east of Globe, so
16 I'm in the precinct for voting that caused me to come from the
17 reservation into Globe to the Gila Pueblo campus to do my
18 voting.

19 Coming from Tucson, only living here for the last
20 year or so, I was a little bit confused as to why I was living
21 on the reservation but voting in Globe. These are the types
22 of issues I think need to be addressed by the Commission when
23 they are drawing these lines. And I think that's about it
24 right now.

25 MR. ELDER: And thank you. Anybody else wishing

1 to speak? Our court reporter says she's got about another
2 seven minutes in her fingers before she needs to take a break.
3 And we can continue on after that, after we take a break, if
4 need be.

5 MR. HENRY: I have seven minutes. But first I
6 just ought to say I am an attorney, so it may take a little
7 longer than seven, maybe eight minutes.

8 My name is Levon Henry, L-E-V-O-N. I'm the
9 attorney general for the Navajo Nation. As Mr. Sanchez
10 stated, I believe it was, from San Carlos, the Navajo Nation
11 did propose a plan Monday night to the Commission. And I just
12 wanted to talk a little bit about that plan in the six minutes
13 I have left. But if anybody else is interested, I will be
14 here.

15 We also have another representative from the
16 Nation who's willing to talk to anybody about this proposal.
17 We have made a proposal of the Congressional district. The
18 proposal is based solely on population. We understand that
19 there was an ideal figure that was proposed, that ideal figure
20 being a 641,629 person district.

21 The Navajo Nation proposal for a Congressional
22 district coming out to 641,045, a deviation of .10 percent. I
23 agree with what the speaker says here tonight. The Navajo
24 Nation has taken great interest in keeping together the rural
25 communities as a community of interest.

1 And the proposal for the Congressional district
2 covers northern Arizona. It takes in all of Mohave County,
3 Yavapai County, Coconino, Navajo and Apache County, and also
4 takes into consideration Payson and Tonto CCD's along with the
5 San Carlos CCD's of Graham County, or essentially in this
6 area. It takes into account both Fort Apache and the San
7 Carlos reservations and brings them to the northern district.

8 As far as the legislative proposal, again, the
9 Navajo Nation was looking at the population figures and
10 looking at the community of interest in northeast Arizona.
11 Like the proposal, the idea numbers, or population numbers for
12 that particular district is 171,021 persons. The proposal for
13 the Navajo Nation for the northeast district, for northeast
14 Arizona, would include 172,852 persons, a deviation of 1.1
15 percent.

16 We have also taken a look at some of the criteria
17 that has been stated, or as you've explained, in Proposition
18 106. We believe that the Navajo Nation's, both the
19 Congressional and legislative proposal, meets that precursor
20 on the Proposition 106, on the Voting Rights Act, and
21 Constitutional criteria, and we have submitted that to the
22 Commission. The proposed maps, along with the letter, suggest
23 our position on each of those criteria.

24 The Navajo nation, as I said, is interested in
25 representation for northern Arizona. And, again, I just

1 wanted to say that the Navajo Nation looks to the community of
2 interest for northern Arizona, and that's why we made this
3 proposal.

4 MR. ELDER: Wow, five and a half minutes.

5 MR. HENRY: It can be done.

6 MR. ELDER: By an attorney. Would anybody else
7 desire to speak this evening? All right. With that, I'll go
8 ahead and close the meeting. But I will say --

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a question.

10 MR. ELDER: Yes?

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: When do you think you will
12 be back around?

13 MR. ELDER: All right, I think it's time to do my
14 begging in the hopes you meet and then report or let us know
15 what your community wants as far as all the things we talked
16 about. We need, really need, your participation in this
17 particular step.

18 We plan to be back through in approximately a
19 month, maybe five weeks, with our proposed plans. During the
20 next two weeks to three weeks we will be looking at trying to
21 collect as many of the citizens' input forms as we can get.
22 After we get that we will integrate it into the process, which
23 takes a couple of weeks. In the next week we hope to get any
24 comments back to us, questions, any information.

You need to be able to comment. And what we can

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1 do in a few weeks is prepare the redistricting plans, bring it
2 back, do the same process we have here. We'll have maps on
3 boards so we can talk about it and you can say, you just
4 didn't listen, Dan. I'm a bit thick, and I try to listen as
5 well as I can. But we'll try and make it work.

6 I think the comments we have heard here tonight I
7 heard in Safford, I heard in Sierra Vista, I heard in
8 Bullhead, in any of the rural city communities I have been in,
9 that rural aspect, we have unique problems, unique to issues
10 that develop in our communities. And it's been heard. We
11 understand that part of the issue.

12 I think my fellow commissioners likely understand
13 it, too. But I have not been at a hearing with Andrea
14 Minkoff. I will tomorrow night, I believe. But I think so
15 far I've been with all of the other commissioners at one time
16 or another, and we have gotten together in two's so I don't
17 violate the open meeting law. I'm going to get killed with
18 that yet.

19 But we said, what are you hearing? Are you
20 hearing the same thing I'm hearing? And we have pretty much
21 had that same thing said all the way through our hearings in
22 rural areas. So we will be responding.

23 I want to reiterate again that our grid is no

24 more than a starting point, and that we knew we'd have
25 problems because of the one vote, one person grid that we came

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1 up with. We did indeed divide the Indian nation in several
2 instances, not just the San Carlos, not just the White
3 Mountain, not just the Navajo.

4 We have lines that don't match up with any
5 community of interest. We don't have any lines that match up
6 with any rural issue. That may be part of the next round of
7 deliberations and next round of plans. So we know we have got
8 a lot of work to do. So we hope we'll get as much
9 participation as we possibly can from you folks and from
10 Democrats and from Republicans.

11 We have had both Democratic and local
12 representatives. We have had Republican, Democrat, all the
13 way throughout all our hearings. We have, luckily, I think,
14 heard from the majority of time from citizens, from people
15 representing themselves, not from a particular, you know -- I
16 guess one of the terms was, well, you'll hear from the
17 politicos, I think, Jack Henton (phonetic), J. D. Hayworth,
18 will be coming in trying to represent a rural area.

19 And it -- really, the Scottsdale, and whatever
20 other area he's got, it's just not -- it doesn't really work.
21 I was told that J. D. Hayworth would become our next best

22 friend as soon as I responded to the Commission, and I have
23 had not one telephone call from him. And that's been true of
24 all of the parties you've heard throughout. There's not been
25 any communication to us, to my knowledge.

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1 We haven't had that, and that's been appreciated
2 by the Commission. And it's helped us to be able to listen to
3 you as a community and try to develop a plan that represents
4 the wishes of the citizens of the state. So with that, I
5 appreciate your time.

6 MR. ARANDA: Maybe I was neglectful. I
7 apologize. I just wanted to pass along, as far as I'm
8 concerned, from my area of Hayden, and some of the comments I
9 received from them, that is to express my gratitude for your
10 efforts, along with the other members of the Commission and
11 staff for your time and efforts that's gone beyond 300 now.

12 But it's important that us, the citizens, as the
13 local persons, get to have our input into this process. And I
14 appreciate that, and I applaud you guys, ladies and guys, you
15 know, as far as listening to us, as well as the politicals.

16 MR. ELDER: This is where the begging comes in.
17 Bring a buddy with you, everybody. If we can get more people
18 here, get more discussion here, it just helps us.

19 MR. ARANDA: But because the rural area is, in
20 the end, they are part of Arizona, it isn't just the, it's an

21 urban area or rural area, but it is all part of Arizona.

22 MR. ELDER: Outstanding. Again, thank you all
23 for coming.

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Will the maps be available
25 to us before we have the hearing to take a look at, do you

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1 think?

2 MR. ELDER: As soon as the Commission has even a
3 preliminary map or redistricting plan, it will be posted on
4 our website, and we will be trying to get them out. If you
5 leave us a comment slip that says, please mail, email,
6 whatever it is, we'll drop it to those as soon as we can so
7 you can have some prior information before coming to the
8 meeting.

9 And we just thank you. So we'll get you those as
10 soon as we have got something. I don't know whether it will
11 be in our newspaper or local, from that standpoint. But I
12 know we can get it on the website, and we can get it mailed to
13 you, you know, those types of things we can do. So we will
14 attempt to do that at the earliest date, but I don't know when
15 that date will be.

16 MS. HAUSER: One last statement, if anyone just
17 heard me a moment ago while the Mayor was speaking say
18 something about being quiet, it was because my computer

19 started shutting down and making the noises it makes as it
20 shuts down. I apologize.

21 MR. ELDER: Once I think it started making noises
22 another time. This Commission has no disrespect for the
23 citizens. If we can't have fun while we're doing this and
24 keep our sense of humor, it isn't worth doing it. So we kid
25 each other and play back and forth, and I'll tell hush, or

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1 whatever it might be, to her computer.

2 MS. HAUSER: Well, when I said be quiet to the
3 noise, it looked like I was saying be quiet to whoever was
4 speaking.

5 MR. ELDER: Anyway, I'll close the formal
6 meeting. And as I said, I'll stay around and answer
7 questions. If you didn't want to speak, or don't feel
8 comfortable speaking in public, you can pull me over to the
9 side and talk to me.

10 Thank you for coming this evening, and we look
11 forward to seeing you here in probably another three or four
12 weeks.

13 (Whereupon the meeting was adjourned.)

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I, Barbara Shepherd, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages constitute a full, accurate typewritten record of my stenographic notes taken at said time and place, all done to the best of my skill and ability.

DATED this 30th day of June, 2001.

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Barbara Shepherd

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Official Court Reporter

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