

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

STATE OF ARIZONA
ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC SESSION

Phoenix, Arizona
August 30, 2001
1:00 p.m.

ARIZONA INDEPENDENT
REDISTRICTING
COMMISSION

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

1 THE STATE OF ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING
2 COMMISSION convened in Public Session on August 30,
3 2001, at 1:00 o'clock p.m., at the Heard Museum, 2301
4 North Central, Phoenix, Arizona, in the presence of:

5

6 APPEARANCES:

7 CHAIRMAN STEVEN W. LYNN

8 VICE CHAIRMAN ANDI MINKOFF

9 COMMISSIONER JAMES R. HUNTWORK

10 COMMISSIONER JOSHUA M. HALL

11 ADOLFO ECHEVESTE, Executive Director

12 JOSE DE JESUS RIVERA, Commission Counsel

13 DR. FLORENCE ADAMS, NDC, Consultant

14 MARGUERITE MARY LEONI, NDC Counsel

15 AMY REZZONICO, Press Information Officer

16 CINDY LE, Commission Staff

17 PAUL CULLOR, Outreach Staff

18 LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Court Reporter

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2 SPEAKERS FROM CALL TO THE PUBLIC:

3

4 CHAIRPERSON NORA HELTON

5 MR. GARY BOHNEE

6 CHAIRMAN WAYNE TAYLOR, JR.

7 GOVERNOR HUBERT D. LEWIS

8 CHAIRMAN CEDRIC KUWANINVAYA

9 MR. LEONARD GORMAN

10 MR. DERRICK WATCHMAN

11 CHAIRWOMAN LOUISE BENSON

12 MR. FRANK SEANEZ

13 VICE CHAIRMAN DAVID G. RAMIREZ

14 PRESIDENT IVAN MAKIL

15 CHAIRMAN EDWARD D. MANUEL

16 CHAIRMAN DALLAS MASSEY, SR.

17 TRIBAL SECRETARY SONIA STONE

18 MR. HERB YAZZIE

19 MS. RACHEL SAKIESTEWA-SCOTT

20 MS. KATHLEEN NATONGLA

21 MR. TOM LAPAHE

22

23

24

25

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

Public Session
Phoenix, Arizona
August 30, 2001
1:00 o'clock p.m.

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. ECHEVESTE: I'll ask the Chairman of the Inter Tribal Council to come forward, John Lewis, Chairman of the Inter Tribal Council.

CHAIRMAN LYNN: I'd like to call the meeting of the Independent Redistricting Commission order.

I'd like the record to show a quorum is present represented by the Chairman, Vice Chairman Minkoff, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Huntwork.

We also have legal counsel present as well as consulting staff and Commission staff.

Ladies and gentlemen, this meeting is called specifically to discuss issues that relate to the community of interest identified by the Commission as the Native American community of interest in the State of Arizona. It's a meeting called specifically to hear from members of the Inter Tribal Council, which we will be happy to do this afternoon.

If there are other members of the public

ATWOOD REPORTING SERVICE
Phoenix, Arizona

1 that wish to be heard, certainly they will have an
2 opportunity to be heard as well.

3 We're asking if anyone that wishes to be
4 heard, if they'll fill out a yellow speaker slip, we'll
5 be able to take you in a reasonable order this
6 afternoon.

7 I do want to point out we're limited in
8 terms of time we have this afternoon and we'll try to
9 end this meeting promptly at 3:30. Some Commissioners
10 have other appointments they have to go to between now
11 and this evening's public hearing in Mesa at 6:30 in
12 Mesa.

13 We start these meetings with a Power Point
14 presentation. It's fairly brief. We've asked Vice
15 Chairman Minkoff to make that presentation this
16 afternoon.

17 If you'll give your attention to the
18 screen.

19 Ms. Minkoff.

20 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Can you all hear
21 me? Is this on?

22 Thank you.

23 As Chairman Lynn said, I direct your
24 attention to the screen ahead of us, and I'll take you
25 through the Power Point presentation.

1 This is one in a series of the
2 Commission's second round of public hearings. We're
3 holding hearings in many portions of the state. We're
4 showing this presentation to provide the background of
5 the hearings.

6 The purpose of the hearings is to obtain
7 your opinion of the process, explain the draft plans,
8 explain how they are drawn and why drawn. Here we do
9 not have draft maps. We do have maps on the table that
10 you might want to look at and examine after the
11 hearings. They are not complete. We also have handout
12 materials and citizen kits. I hope you each picked up
13 citizen kits, the manila envelopes. They have "citizen
14 kit" on them. If you don't have one, please raise your
15 hand. Staff will bring one to you. They have excellent
16 information to help you to understand the redistricting
17 process and have redistricting information and
18 information about the process.

19 We also are here to talk to you, if there
20 is time before 3:30. In other words, if the meeting
21 ends before that time, we're happy to stay, if you have
22 any individual questions you want to ask us.

23 Please remember, the maps we are showing
24 today are drafts. We know they can be improved. We
25 intend to improve them. And we believe you can help us

1 improve them.

2 Last year, Arizona voted by a very
3 substantial majority to establish the Independent
4 Redistricting Commission to provide for a new kind of
5 citizen redistricting to follow the explicit criteria in
6 drawing new districts.

7 Here are the rules. The first two, A and
8 B, relate to federal requirements. We must comply with
9 the United States Constitution, one person one vote;
10 must design districts of substantially equal population;
11 also must comply with the Voting Rights Act, which
12 includes fair representation for minorities among it's
13 requirements. Rules C, D and E require other criteria
14 we have to follow.

15 C refers to districts being geographically
16 compact, contiguous. D being communities of interest.
17 E, geographical interests and undivided Census tracts.
18 Last, F, requires us to make competitive districts.

19 Once we've addressed the other criteria,
20 we are to adjust the districts to be more competitive so
21 long as it involves no significant detriment to the
22 other goals of Proposition 106.

23 Proposition 106 required us begin
24 designing a grid using nothing other than population.
25 None of the other criteria I mentioned were part of the

1 consideration when we designed the grid.

2 We decided we'd use townships which have
3 very regular lines that seem sort of grid-like, six
4 miles square, as building blocks, combined with full
5 Census tracts to provide for equal population.

6 Here are the Congressional and Legislative
7 grids developed using these rules. Each one was based
8 on townships, as you can see. They don't look a lot
9 like townships. Townships have straight lines. Once
10 you superimpose Census tracts on the townships, as
11 Census tracts never cross county boundaries, it created
12 irregular boundaries. Grids have to be adjusted, so
13 they don't satisfy any other criteria of 106, compact,
14 use Census tracts, and fail to achieve many other goals.
15 They don't take into consideration, don't take into
16 consideration city boundaries, town boundaries, natural
17 features, which was a task after adjusting things in
18 order to address other requirements.

19 To help us adjust the grid we had 24
20 public hearings all around the state. Many of you, I
21 imagine, were at one or more of the public hearings. We
22 invited citizens to complete and use the citizen kits.
23 Many, many, many citizens around the state did just
24 that. We have summaries of this.

25 An incredible amount of citizen input made

1 it clear Arizona did have a firm belief in respecting
2 communities of interest, respecting boundaries of
3 cities, towns, local governments. It was clear these
4 should be guiding principles to our next approach to
5 drawing the maps.

6 We also learned from hearings and citizen
7 input the three major citizen inputs we should begin
8 recognizing. The first were Native Americans and tribal
9 reservations; second, Hispanic communities of interest;
10 and third, a very clear distinction between rural and
11 urban communities, both among people that lived in rural
12 areas and people who lived in urban areas, a very strong
13 feeling that those areas should be separated as much as
14 possible.

15 Because we followed the mandates of 106
16 and principles expressed, districts were developed in a
17 a very different way from existing districts. Many had
18 fewer city and town splits.

19 Existing Congressional districts had 16
20 city and town splits in two or more pieces. Our draft
21 districts split only six cities and towns.

22 The existing Legislative Districts split
23 39 cities and towns. And our draft districts split only
24 a third of that amount, 13 cities and towns.

25 The same thing exists in counties. Some

1 cities do cross county boundaries, so do many tribal
2 reservations. In such cases where there are splits,
3 elsewhere effort was made to unite counties. Existing
4 Congressional Districts, there were only six, if you
5 remember, and five split counties. Our draft
6 Congressional Districts, there are eight of those, and
7 we split only one more, only six counties.

8 Legislative Districts stayed the same at
9 30. Our existing Legislative Districts split 13
10 counties. The draft plan split only nine counties. So
11 a real effort was made to try to keep these political
12 entities together.

13 Most important, the draft plans respect
14 communities of interest. The major communities of
15 interest we mentioned earlier, three Native Americans,
16 Hispanic, rural and urban, are well-respected in both
17 Congressional and Legislative draft, and communities
18 paid attention by citizens in the first round of public
19 meetings, Arizona Units of Representation, or AURs. We
20 listened very, very carefully to testimony given in
21 public meetings as well as testimony in website mail and
22 citizen input forms. A lot were telling us what people
23 saw as communities of interest. We respected as many as
24 we possibly could in drafts.

25 Proposition 106 did not allow the

1 Commission to consider competitiveness of districts in
2 the early stages of the process. These should be
3 favored where there is no substantial detriment to other
4 goals.

5 Now we have districts that addressed other
6 goals analyzing competitiveness. This analysis in the
7 very early stages is going to be considered much more
8 fully during this phase of the redistricting process.
9 So far, public input we've gotten has made it very, very
10 clear that's what people want us to do. They want
11 competitive districts.

12 Now it's time to show you some of these
13 draft plans beginning with the eight Congressional
14 Districts.

15 This is an outline of the districts
16 lettered A through H. And the reason I suggested that
17 you pick up one of these citizen kits is because it's
18 rather hard to see these districts. The contrast
19 doesn't show up as much on the screen as it does on the
20 map in your citizen kit and also blow-ups of the Phoenix
21 and Tucson urban areas, and you'll be able to see these
22 districts a little more clearly.

23 This is the entire state. These are the
24 Congressional Districts in the Phoenix Metropolitan
25 area. And these are the Congressional Districts, draft

1 Congressional Districts, in the Tucson Metropolitan
2 area.

3 We also designed a draft plan for our 30
4 Legislative Districts. This is the map for the entire
5 state. And once again, a copy of this map is in your
6 citizen kit.

7 These are the Legislative maps for
8 Maricopa County. And this shows the complexity we face
9 in designing districts.

10 Because of the requirement for equal
11 population, a change to one district really creates a
12 ripple. As soon as you add or take away population from
13 one district, it is now out of balance populationwise,
14 plus the district from which you took population or put
15 the population into is now also out of balance and has
16 to adjust its population by going to another neighboring
17 district. So it's a very, very complex process to
18 change boundaries of any of these districts.

19 This is the Legislative map of the Tucson
20 area.

21 Since we ran out of letters, there are
22 only 26 of them, we have 30 districts, we doubled up on
23 the last four, created districts AA through DD.

24 Our hope is you will take an opportunity
25 at this meeting to let us know your opinion, whether

1 favorable or negative. If you like what we've done so
2 far, please tell us. I promise you, people that don't
3 like what we've done so far will tell us.

4 If there are things you want us to keep,
5 tell us. If there are things you want us to change, we
6 need to hear that, too, whether in general terms or very
7 specific detail. Tell us specific boundary lines you'd
8 like to see or speak in more general terms about areas.

9 If you want to testify, please raise your
10 hand. One of the staff will give you a speaker request
11 form, if you've not already filled one out.

12 We have yellow slips. You need to have
13 one if you want to speak.

14 To assure everyone has a chance to speak,
15 we'd ask you limit your remarks. Say everything you
16 have to say, tell us every point you need to make, but
17 please understand there are other people that want to
18 speak and be respectful of the time we have to listen to
19 you and the attention that other speakers deserve.
20 Please keep your remarks to under five minutes if at all
21 possible.

22 We're also circulating a form you may want
23 to use to indicate your opinion, a very short form. You
24 can fill it out here or mail it back later using one of
25 the prepaid forms in your citizen kits.

1 If you have specific suggestions for
2 design or adjustment of lines, you can request a full
3 packet of materials, obtain it from staff at the end of
4 the hearing.

5 We're also pleased to hear from you via
6 regular mail, e-mail. Our address is in the citizen
7 kit. Our website is also in the citizen kit. Please
8 make note of that address. It's right here,
9 www.azredistricting.org. You can go to that website to
10 send us e-mail. We all get copies of that e-mail and
11 all read that e-mail. Go to that site if you are
12 interested in the redistricting process. Visit it
13 frequently. It's a wonderful site, wonderfully
14 designed. Find updates, look at the districts, find
15 information about the districts, answers to frequently
16 asked questions. There's all kinds of stuff on the
17 website. I recommend you visit it as often as you
18 possibly can.

19 Now we're pleased to hear from you,
20 because your comments will determine the kind of
21 representation we have in this state for the rest of the
22 decade. It's worthy of all the effort, energy, you and
23 we can give to you.

24 We appreciate your interest, appreciate
25 your interest in the Arizona very first

1 citizen-conducted redistricting.

2 Now it's time for us to stop talking and
3 time for us to start listening.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

5 Now it's time for me to call on John
6 Lewis, Director of the Inter Tribal Council to direct us
7 in how we'll go this afternoon.

8 MR. LEWIS: We'll proceed with the nations
9 in alphabetical order.

10 We'd like to begin with the President of
11 the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Nora Helton,
12 Chairperson of the Fort Mojave Tribe.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Chairperson Helton, if we
14 may, for the public recorder, if each of you, as you
15 speak, will spell your name for the public recorder.

16 CHAIRPERSON HELTON: Nora Helton, N O R A,
17 H E L T O N.

18 I am the Chairperson of the Fort Mojave
19 Indian Tribe located in Northwest Arizona, south of
20 Bullhead City, and I also am the President of the Inter
21 Tribal Council of Arizona.

22 Today, I want to thank you for -- am I
23 on -- for allowing this opportunity to meet with you and
24 present views from the different tribes located in
25 Arizona. First of all, the Indian Nations of Arizona

1 met this morning to discuss impact on the individual
2 Indian Nations in Arizona of the current Congressional
3 and Legislative and district maps proposed by the
4 Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission.

5 My role this afternoon in my capacity as
6 President of the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona and
7 Chairperson of my tribe is to discuss the over-arching
8 things that will be expressed in the following
9 statements from other tribal leaders from Arizona.

10 First let me stress each tribe is a
11 sovereign government with the same status as the federal
12 and state governments recognized in the United States
13 and the Arizona Constitution.

14 Non-Indians oftentimes view tribes as
15 special interest groups that share commonalities while
16 federal and state governments remain public and state
17 entities. We have sovereign rights, and as such, we
18 each act to protect them sufficiently from infringement
19 on national and international levels.

20 We understand the -- that the
21 Commissioners have sought information what the tribes
22 would prefer for new Congressional and Legislative
23 District lines. As elected leaders, we have a duty to
24 our tribal members to discuss and formulate our
25 individual tribal stands on a given issue before issuing

1 an affirmative statement. We, therefore, have specific
2 procedures which differ from tribe to tribe we must
3 adhere to in order to proceed through the
4 decision-making process as elected leaders here today to
5 inform the Commission on an agreed-upon statement as an
6 informed government.

7 Some statements differ. One, it's not in
8 an attempt to make the Commission's job more difficult
9 but rather to insure the individual tribal interests are
10 protected.

11 I applaud the Commission's interests in
12 seeking to unify the tribes in certain districts.

13 Following me will be other interests from
14 tribal leaders, elected leaders of individual
15 reservations.

16 As far as my tribe is concerned, the
17 Congressional District, our tribe supports being
18 included in District C. We are a very small tribe, all
19 the way near to the Colorado River in the northernmost
20 part. For us we would tie in with the rest of the
21 tribes left out in the rural area. We'd prefer that on
22 behalf of my tribe.

23 Also, on the Legislative side, we're
24 satisfied with being included in that particular
25 district which I think was B.

1 After this I'll allow other tribal leaders
2 to make their presentation.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Chairperson
4 Helton. We appreciate it very much.

5 MR. LEWIS: Gary Bohnee, Gila River
6 Community, Director of Public Relations.

7 MR. BOHNEE: Good afternoon, Members of
8 the Commission, Mr. Chairman.

9 It's a pleasure to see you again. As you
10 know, we've been trying to be proactive the providing
11 community's views to the Commission in Phoenix and
12 Tucson. And I just want to start by saying thank you
13 for all the hard work you guys have been doing. I know
14 it's been complex and complicated, specifically with
15 regard to what you are going to do with Pinal County in
16 between Phoenix and Tucson, hope you'll continue to
17 consider the community's views in that regard
18 specifically with respect to how you develop the
19 Legislative District.

20 Like I said, on behalf -- I'm here on
21 behalf of the Gila River Indian Community. There are
22 just a couple principles I think have been reiterated to
23 the Commission in the previous meetings. And that is
24 the first principle is to, if at all possible,
25 Legislative redistricting, keep the four metro tribes

1 together. Again, I thank you for working in that
2 regard. The current Legislative District W does include
3 the four metro tribes: Salt River, Gila River, Ak-Chin
4 and Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation. The Other principle,
5 if at all possible, as Commissioner Minkoff indicated,
6 to keep, as much as possible, the communities of
7 interest intact. The other component, or other part of
8 the Legislative District that was developed as of your
9 August 17th meeting was to add a large part of Cochise
10 County in Southeast Arizona into what is District W.
11 And as I mentioned at that time in Tucson, if the
12 Commission is considering moving in that direction in
13 terms of extending the Legislative District south into
14 Southern Arizona to the border, perhaps the Commission
15 could consider moving south instead of southeast. But
16 southwest, in that, the goal would be, at least from the
17 communities of interest perspective, would be to keep
18 not only the four metro tribes together, and many parts
19 of Pinal County, which would include a large number of
20 Hispanic groups in Pinal County, the Hispanic
21 population, perhaps look at picking up the Tohono
22 O'odham Nation as well. That's a significant community
23 of interest in terms of the cultural ties that we share
24 with the Tohono O'odham Nation, as well as other
25 communities I just mentioned.

1 I guess the other side, the Congressional
2 proposal you have, I think the community is in support
3 of the way the district is drawn. We appreciate the
4 effort to again keep those communities of interest. In
5 this case you would have the -- you would have Gila
6 River, Ak-Chin, the Tohono Nation, Pascua Yaqui,
7 Cocopah, Quechan, and we appreciate the efforts in that
8 regard. I believe it's a strong step in creating a
9 district with significant Native American influence and,
10 I believe, a majority-minority district as well.

11 In that regard, I'll let my comments go
12 and look forward to providing more detailed maps as far
13 as what boundaries could be for the recommendations that
14 we've provided this morning and this afternoon.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Bohnee, if I may ask a
16 question, it's the custom in the second round of public
17 hearings to engage speakers in a little dialogue. I'd
18 like to do that with many members, tribal members. You
19 spoke of the possibility of extending the Legislative
20 District southwest rather than southeast. Recognizing
21 there are other Native American communities to the
22 southwest, and the first and foremost interest is
23 achieving the population number appropriate for that
24 district, with urban tribes, it is difficult as you
25 know, tribal lands ring the urban land, whereas it's

1 distinct from the urban population border. Being close
2 to large population centers, the temptation is to
3 combine.

4 MR. BOHNEE: Right.

5 CHAIRMAN LYNN: We've tried to keep them
6 separate.

7 MR. BOHNEE: Right.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: If it's a choice between
9 trying to keep urban tribes together and merging that
10 population of urban tribes with other populations in the
11 metropolitan area, how do you come down on that kind of
12 choice?

13 MR. BOHNEE: I think I'd have the four
14 metro tribes together.

15 I think in respect to how the district
16 would look beyond that, one of the iterations you
17 developed, I think the August 16th version of the
18 Legislative map, it pretty much kept H intact, Pinal
19 County, and I guess pretty much achieved the first
20 priority and also would have a district, I believe, that
21 had the numbers criteria, the population target, also
22 had the -- would have Casa Grande and some of the
23 significant population centers in Pinal County, which
24 in -- from the community's perspective is a good start,
25 is something that I believe the Pinal County NAACP

1 chapter supported as well as the Pinal County Hispanic
2 forum. I believe those numbers worked.

3 But if you were to think about, again I
4 just -- I add that just because of the previous map you
5 had drawn going south, if the Tohono O'odham Nation also
6 were included, I don't know where the numbers would be,
7 we certainly on behalf of the community could try to run
8 those numbers for you, see if that would be a balance.

9 I think again the four metro tribes as
10 one, number two, looking at Pinal County, I know some
11 versions you kept it as whole as possible, and then
12 again looking south. I think the Chair from the Tohono
13 O'odham Nation is here and will give you his
14 perspective.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Bohnee.

16 Mr. Lewis.

17 MR. LEWIS: The next presenter is Wayne
18 Taylor, Jr., Chairman of the Hopi Tribe.

19 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Chairman Taylor, good
20 afternoon.

21 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Good afternoon Chairman
22 Lynn, Vice Chairman Minkoff, Commissioners.

23 Again, we thank you for giving us this
24 opportunity to express to you concerns that we have as
25 well as areas that we do in fact have proposals for what

1 you have brought forth to us at this point in time.

2 Before I proceed any further, I'd like to
3 recognize members of the Hopi delegation that have
4 joined me here.

5 Members of the Hopi Tribal Council, if you
6 could all rise.

7 Thank you.

8 On behalf of the Hopi Tribe, regarding the
9 proposed redistricting, both Legislative and
10 Congressional areas in the state, we ask you to support
11 our points of view. I want to ask you for forgiveness.
12 I may go over the five-minute time limit. We have an
13 opportunity here. I wanted to make sure we cover all
14 the areas.

15 First of all, the Hopi Tribe
16 wholeheartedly supports the Independent Commission
17 redrafted Commission redrafted Congressional map from
18 the Commission, the IRC heard consistently it was not
19 served by the redistricting plan to have the Hopi and
20 Navajo in same Legislative Commission. We strongly
21 oppose the Hopi Tribe in the same Legislative District
22 as the Navajo Nation. We were quite disappointed the
23 Commission did not continue their line of thinking with
24 the Legislative Districts as you developed the
25 Congressional Districts.

1 Let me restate points that have already
2 been made to this Commission.

3 The interests of the Indian people are not
4 always common interests. The Hopi Tribe is a distinct
5 culture with a history in Northern Arizona dating back
6 more than 1,000 years. Legislative District A will have
7 a result of simply swallowing up, drowing out the Hopi
8 voice in the context of the much larger Navajo voice.
9 The latest draft, Legislative plan, places the Hopi and
10 Navajo in same the district, District A, rural Northern
11 Arizona District, together with the Kaibab Hualapai,
12 Queshan, in addition to a proposed district with largely
13 non-Indian communities of Page, Colorado City, Fredonia,
14 and Kingman.

15 Separation from the Navajo must be
16 complete at both Congressional and Legislative levels in
17 order to assure the Hopi a political voice at both
18 levels. There's long history together, years of
19 conflict, between the two tribes that exist, and
20 conflict exists today.

21 The historical and anthropological history
22 is replete in the Navajo indifference. The
23 Congressional and Legislative history is replete.

24 The Hopi and Navajo have been in conflict
25 since 1950 to today.

1 Congress have recently recognized the
2 conflict, have taken actions to remedy the conflict by
3 the resolution of the '64 Land Acts, the Northern
4 Arizona Strip and it's non-Indian communities.

5 Relevant populations statistics in the
6 district were taken from Census redistricting data as
7 follows: Total population, 170,795. The racial
8 breakdown is 50,562 white, 6,157 Hispanic, 1,899 black
9 other minorities, 112,177 Native Americans. The total
10 minority population is 120,233. When you further
11 breakdown this population, of the Native American
12 category, you will note then that the Navajo is far and
13 away the largest overall population within the Navajo or
14 Native American population. The Navajo Nation having
15 total population of 104,565, the Hopi Tribe with 6,816,
16 Havasupai, 503, Haulapai, 1,351, Kaibab with 220. A
17 total of 113,455 total Indian non-Navajo population,
18 8,990.

19 The significance of these numbers is
20 clear. Navajo votes will always overwhelmingly
21 overwhelm the Hopi in non-Navajo tribes. Moreover, even
22 if we accumulate the votes of whites, estimated at
23 37,376 Hispanic; other minority, 4,768; other non-Navajo
24 Indians, 4,000; 46,394 votes; it still leaves a deficit
25 of approximately 15,000 votes between Navajo, voting age

1 population, and other populations within the district.

2 Navajo voters will elect Navajo
3 representatives in every election for at least the next
4 10 years. Based upon prior experience with Navajo
5 representatives, the Hopi will not have a political
6 voice, and it's doubtful any other non-Navajo Indians
7 would either. The status quo will simply continue for
8 the Navajo in the current District Three under the
9 existing plan. Navajos will continue to hold two house
10 seats and one Senate seat.

11 The Navajos are not hurt by the loss of
12 Hopi population from the proposed district. This is
13 true if a separate population of equal size is
14 substituted in the Hopi's place. And it's true, even if
15 it is not.

16 The 15,000 vote cushion that Navajo would
17 enjoy in the new district would not suffer from the loss
18 of the Hopi votes. Any redistricting plan that
19 would, according to the guidelines, operate to minimize
20 or cancel out voting strength, political strength of
21 voting population, i.e. voting tribe.

22 Hopi population submerged with hostile
23 Navajo population raises serious issue. The issue of
24 the Hopi is unfair representation. We're not arguing
25 the Hopi are being deprived of the right to vote or the

1 Hopi vote is not counted, instead, we argue fair and
2 effective representation is not possible for members of
3 the Hopi Tribe within the Navajo dominated district. We
4 also argue the diluting weight of the Hopi votes simply
5 because of the Navajo Reservation geographically because
6 the Navajo Reservation impairs the basic constitutional
7 rights of the Hopi people under United States
8 Constitution.

9 The Navajo-Hopi redistricting dilemma
10 case, the Hopi geographically from a racial group, the
11 Navajo, have a significant choice to the influence
12 process within the State Legislature as a whole.

13 The purpose of redistricting is to produce
14 a different, more politically fair representation be
15 reached under the current plan or some other plan. The
16 redistricting plan that places the Hopi within the
17 Navajo dominated district would not produce politically
18 fair results for the Hopi because of the historic
19 animosity between the two tribes. The Hopi will have
20 less opportunity to participate in the political
21 processes and elect candidates of their choice. Hopi
22 believe, therefore, in a conclusion in Navajo-dominated
23 district it would also lead to lack of responsiveness of
24 those elected within the district, namely the citizens
25 of the Navajo Nation to concerns and needs of the Hopi

1 people.

2 Navajo legislators elected by Navajo
3 majority cannot be impartial in their treatment of the
4 Hopi Tribe, as experience has demonstrated. The history
5 of the Hopi efforts to garner Navajo support bears out
6 the concerns any Navajo elected state Legislature will
7 ignore the interests of Hopi districts from the Hopi
8 constituents of people.

9 Placing Hopi in with Navajo dominated
10 people will be consistently degrading the Hopi vote and
11 Hopi ability to influence the political process as a
12 whole. This result will constitute an unconstitutional
13 denial of the Hopi people's chances to effectively
14 influence the political process.

15 Hopi rights will be violated in the
16 redistricting process with one influence, racial ethnic
17 influence. The ethnic political priorities now occupy a
18 position of strength at a particular time for the
19 disadvantage of a politically weak segment of the
20 community.

21 We urge you in the strongest way to please
22 consider our views and to honor our strong desire to
23 maintain separation within both the Legislative
24 Congressional Districts.

25 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Chairman Taylor, if you

ATWOOD REPORTING SERVICE
Phoenix, Arizona

1 would remain at the podium in case there are any
2 questions.

3 I have one. I pose this question,
4 Chairman Taylor, not to state a point of view, but to
5 elicit a response.

6 Because of the size of the Hopi, that is
7 something short of 7,000 persons, no matter where you
8 are located in a district, and that district which would
9 have, at minimum, 171,000 people in it, regardless of
10 the composition of that group, the Hopi will be a
11 political minority in that group regardless. I take it
12 from your testimony that the Hopi would prefer to be in
13 a district where, by all accounts, if they were removed,
14 as they are in the Congressional plan, they would prefer
15 to be in a district dominated by non-Indian people as
16 opposed to being in the district dominated by Navajo.

17 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: That's correct.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I take it it's your
19 opinion the fortunes of the Hopi would be better cared
20 for in that scenario than the other?

21 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: That's been the
22 experience we've had by being separated these 10 years.
23 We've had much better experience being separated from
24 the Navajo. That's what we want, to maintain that.

25 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Could you give us an idea,

1 I know it's difficult, and I know it's not only federal
2 issues, which the Congressional District bear the most
3 impact on, state issues, could you give us an idea kind
4 of the state issues most important to the Hopi which
5 could affected one way or the other by inclusion or
6 separation from the district?

7 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Maybe I can share an
8 experience from the last Legislative session as an
9 example.

10 At the beginning of the session there was
11 discussion about having a bill that would provide for
12 senior centers for the reservation communities. The
13 Hopi attempted to be a part of this process and we were
14 successful in being included in the process. But there
15 were three separate attempts by representatives of
16 District Three, the Navajo dominated district, to try to
17 exclude the Hopi Tribe out of this package. And were it
18 not for us having our own separate representatives in
19 District Two, and also with the support of other
20 representatives here in the south and others, that we
21 were successful in actually coming out at the end of the
22 day with funding for our senior centers.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Chairman Taylor, if not
24 included in the current draft Legislative District, do
25 you have a preference as to where the Hopi might best

1 fit in the rest of the scheme that you see in the
2 Legislative draft map? And I have one here if you would
3 like to look.

4 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Can I look at that?

5 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Absolutely.

6 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: I do appreciate the
7 challenge you all have in trying to address the concerns
8 of the Hopi.

9 We would then very likely be considered to
10 be part of Legislative District C.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Any other questions or
12 comments for Chairman Taylor?

13 MR. RIVERA: Chairman Taylor, I asked this
14 question when you were up there.

15 Do you know of any authority to recognize
16 individual Indian Tribes for protection under the Voting
17 Rights Act as opposed to Native Americans as a whole?

18 Do you understand my question?

19 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: I am aware of basically
20 the tenants of United States Constitution, specifically
21 the 15th Amendment, where it calls for equal
22 representation. And that's all we're asking for.

23 MR. RIVERA: Do you know of any case that
24 recognizes the Hopi, a specific Native American Tribe,
25 as protected as opposed to Native American Tribes in

1 general.

2 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Individual Native
3 American tribes or nations, such a Hopi?

4 MR. RIVERA: Yes.

5 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: We, in the last
6 redistricting round, the Hopi Tribe filed a lawsuit,
7 again, to remain separate from the Navajo Nation. We
8 were successful.

9 MR. RIVERA: Fair vs. Symington?

10 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Yes.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: One last question.

12 I apologize. I'm not wanting to belabor
13 the point.

14 Wanting a full and complete understanding
15 of the Hopi position, with all the tribal positions on
16 the map, I know I asked quickly, your first impression
17 is if not in A, then you'd like to be to linked C, close
18 to the kind of configuration that exists for the
19 Congressional map.

20 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: Right.

21 CHAIRMAN LYNN: There might be another
22 option which is not District E, which is at the
23 mideastern part of the state, which does include other
24 Native American tribes in the district as it is
25 currently configured. I'm wondering if that presents an

1 alternative option, if you will, to inclusion in C.

2 COMMISSIONER HALL: Correct me if I'm
3 wrong, Chairman Taylor. It also includes other lands
4 you own in addition to your current base; is that
5 correct?

6 CHAIRMAN TAYLOR: It is true, although the
7 majority of those lands in question are in the
8 Legislative District C.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Okay.

10 Thank you, Chairman Taylor, very much. We
11 appreciate your time.

12 Mr. Lewis.

13 MR. LEWIS: We have a couple of other
14 officials from the Hopi Tribe.

15 Gilbert Lewis, Hubert D. Lewis, Governor
16 of the Upper Moenkopi Hopi Tribe.

17 MR. LEWIS: Good afternoon, Commissioners,
18 good afternoon. I'm Hubert D. Lewis, Governor of the
19 Village of the Upper Moenkopi Tribe and the Hopi Tribe.
20 I'm currently the Elected Governor of the Tribe. I was
21 present at the meeting in July 2001. And the statement,
22 as stated by many in Arizona, coming past, they do not
23 realize the Village of Moenkopi are part of the Hopi
24 Reservation.

25 2100 years ago, my ancestors came from

1 Moenkopi, from Oraibi, and started a site at Bitter
2 Springs, a perfect place for farming. And we continue
3 this tradition today. Unfortunately, our ancestors did
4 not take into account the difficulties such a small
5 village of interest might encounter in the 21st Century
6 in the political process, largely due to our cultural
7 heritage, the difference between Hopi and Navajo.

8 It's quite difficult to agree on
9 differences in our fair community. Moenkopi and Oraibi
10 City are very unique communities to be in. The city, in
11 fact, the communities share almost same the services, US
12 government, state government, and county governments.
13 Moenkopi included in Congressional District Three is not
14 included in the same government Legislative District as
15 the rest of the Hopi Reservation, is still part of the
16 Arizona Legislative District Three which is constantly
17 represented by Navajo Legislators. As a result, Hopi
18 Moenkopi are engulfed by the Navajo make-up of
19 Legislative District Three, though the Hopi Tribe,
20 through the Hopi Tribe, often depends on District Two
21 Legislators to get the voice to our concerns at the
22 state level. Otherwise, our Legislative voice subsides
23 to the overwhelming presence and presence of the Navajo
24 people.

25 We have worked to cooperate with the

ATWOOD REPORTING SERVICE
Phoenix, Arizona

1 Navajo Nation over the years. However, our isolation as
2 a very small village and much larger minority community
3 frequently are at odds with us making and bringing out
4 issues to the political forefront which are extremely
5 difficult.

6 As you work through the redistricting
7 process, please include the Moenkopi in the same
8 Legislative District as the rest of the Hopi
9 Reservation. This will finally provide Moenkopi
10 opportunity to participate in the political process at
11 the federal and state level in a meaningful way.

12 I want to thank you for hearing me out.

13 CHAIRMAN KUWANINVAYA: I'm Cedric
14 Kuwaninvaya. And I am also a member of the Hopi Tribal
15 Council.

16 Throughout history the Hopi witnessed
17 arrival of many people within traditional Hopi land
18 stretching out from our mesas. Starting in the 1500s,
19 the Spanish arrived looking for gold. Starting in the
20 1600s, missionaries followed. We defended our villages on
21 mesas from raiding youth and Apache tribes over the next
22 200 years as well. Then Anglos, bahanas (phonetic), as
23 well as representatives of Mexico, began arriving in the
24 1800s, along with more missionaries. By the 1850s and
25 '60s, the Navajo, a nomadic people who raised livestock

1 and moved frequently in search of grazing land, began to
2 overtake traditional Hopi land. In contrast, Hopis
3 everyday life was and still is linked to ceremonial
4 lands. Each land means life for its many simplicities.
5 Simply moving on was never an option for the Hopi. Thus
6 the ever presence of Navajo was an increasing problem
7 for the Hopi.

8 We appealed to the President in 1882
9 asking for boundaries for grazing land and to protect
10 the Hopi. We fought Washington over the years to
11 protect our land from the Navajo whose reservation was
12 many times larger than the Hopi and whose completely
13 surrounds us. We recently completed the relocation of
14 85 percent, 95 percent of families remaining on Hopi
15 partition lands as required in the 1996 Navajo
16 Resettlement Act. These lands are part of the Hopi
17 Reservation.

18 We urge you to place these lands, all of
19 which are within the Hopi 1882 Reservation, into our
20 current Congressional and Legislative Districts.

21 As of February 1st, 2000, these lands are
22 officially now under the jurisdiction of the Hopi Tribe.

23 We are very much -- we very much want the
24 entire Hopi Reservation as a community of common
25 history, culture, tradition, including the village of

1 Moenkopi to the west. Such history is important in
2 protecting the political desires of fair representation
3 of such a comparatively small tribe's populations.

4 Thank you for listening to this bit of
5 history. I hope it helps you to understand that we want
6 to be separate from the Navajo.

7 Thank you.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, sir.

9 Questions.

10 Ms. Minkoff?

11 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I wonder if you
12 could also look at the Congressional map for me and --
13 no, Congressional, and when you spoke of all of those
14 lands. What I want to know is as this Congressional
15 District is currently drawn, does it draw in all of the
16 lands that you mentioned?

17 CHAIRMAN KUWANINVAYA: Yes. I believe it
18 does.

19 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: So you are
20 comfortable with the boundaries of that particular area?

21 CHAIRMAN KUWANINVAYA: Right.

22 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Okay. Thank you.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

24 Mr. Lewis.

25 MR. LEWIS: Next presentation, Frank

1 Seanez, attorney, Navajo Nation.

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Seanez.

3 MR. SEANEZ: Good afternoon, Chairman
4 Lynn, Commissioners. The Navajo Nation appears before
5 the Commission once again to support the Navajo Nation's
6 plan for both the Congressional and Legislative
7 Districts. The Navajo Nation supports the work done by
8 the Commission and consultants in pursuit for fair
9 redistricting by the State of Arizona.

10 As already noted by the Commissioners,
11 it's not yet at that. Specifically, the Congressional
12 giraffe map -- I mean giraffe map, does not meet the
13 requirements of the law. Currently there is a
14 contiguousness achieved for Congressional District A
15 which is obtained only through a total abandonment of
16 the compactness standard. The linkage of Hopi Tribal
17 land base of including less than 7,000 Hopi individuals
18 is achieved only through a hundred mile and over
19 two-sided vertebrae of corridor which simply does not
20 meet the compactness standard.

21 As well, the placement of the Hopi Nation
22 within Congressional District A will not assist Hopi and
23 Hopi voting strength.

24 The proposal now would include the Hopi
25 Nation in a Congressional District which contains only

1 2.75 percent Native Americans as opposed to
2 Congressional District C which currently stands at 23.23
3 percent Native Americans, as indicated within the
4 statistical sheet which was distributed with the citizen
5 kits today.

6 As well, the Navajo Nation continues to
7 fully support the Legislative District which it
8 submitted to the Commission on June 24th of this year.
9 As the the Navajo Nation previously supported, bench
10 mark plan, 1993 plan, infused with 2000 Census data,
11 would require a Legislative District containing 75
12 percent Native Americans. As noted today, the current
13 population of Native Americans as set forth in what is
14 now noted as Legislative District A, would be 65
15 percent. That's a 10 percent drop in Native American
16 population. The current Legislative District,
17 Legislative District Three, bench mark plan, infused
18 with 2000 Census data, contains a Native American voting
19 age population of 70.5 percent. Under the current
20 proposed Legislative District A, that would be reduced
21 to 60 percent. That's, again, a 10 percent drop in
22 Native American voting strength. The Navajo Nation
23 remains extremely concerned that that kind of drop would
24 not sustain itself against a challenge under Section Two
25 of the Voting Rights Act and even under a section pre

1 review by the United States Department of Justice.

2 The Navajo Nation's recommendation was to
3 include the entirety of Apache county as well as the
4 White Mountain Apache Reservation and San Carlos
5 Reservation within the same district, Legislative
6 District, and Navajo Reservation.

7 We met again this afternoon with Vice
8 Chairman Sneezy of the San Carlos Apache Tribe. And
9 Vice Chairman Sneezy asked us, once again, to convey to
10 the Commission the strong and continued support of the
11 San Carlos Apache Tribe for inclusion within the same
12 Legislative District as the Navajo Nation. The Navajo
13 Nation maintains inclusion of both the San Carlos Apache
14 Tribe and White Mountain Apache Tribe in the same
15 Legislative District as proposed by the Navajo Nation
16 and as supported by resolution of the Tribal Council of
17 the White Mountain Apache Tribe is necessary to bring
18 the Legislative District within the same numbers as are
19 contained now within the bench mark plan, Legislative
20 Three, as infused with Census 2000 data.

21 The inclusion of the Hopi Nation in
22 Legislative -- in Legislative District C, as requested
23 by Chairman Taylor, would place the Hopi Tribe in a
24 district with a Native American population of only 5.53
25 percent and a voting age population of only 4.61

1 percent. The Navajo Nation maintains that is not
2 maintaining the voting strength of the Hopi Nation. And
3 that is not required by either the Voting Rights Act or
4 by the United States Constitution.

5 The inclusion of the Hopi Tribe within
6 proposed Legislative District E would place the Hopi
7 Tribe in a Legislative District with a Native American
8 population of only 16.41 percent as well as a voting age
9 population of only 13.34. Neither of those results are
10 required under the Voting Rights Act nor the United
11 States Constitution nor do they assist in strengthening
12 the voting rights of Hopi nor of Native Americans which
13 is the class which is recognized by the Voting Rights
14 Act itself.

15 There has been mention of a federal
16 district court decision relative to, specifically, to
17 Hopi voting rights, Arizona for Fair Representation vs.
18 Symington. As the Navajo Nation previously noted, that
19 decision did not at all address Legislative Districts,
20 district. The court, judge, specifically noted the
21 decision did not address the Legislative District at
22 all. The Navajo Nation notes once again the Navajo
23 Nation was not a party to that lawsuit although it did
24 submit an amicus brief. The Navajo Nation was not a
25 party to the suit nor was it party to the settlement.

1 The parties, the Navajo Nation maintains, simply did not
2 have Hopi separation as a main issue in the litigation,
3 and that is a major reason for the separation within
4 even the Congressional District.

5 The Navajo Nation objects to any
6 characterization of that decision as requiring on the
7 federal level, federal decision of law, separation of
8 the Hopi Nation and the Navajo Tribe.

9 Chairman Lynn and Commissioners, I don't
10 want to belabor the issue, especially as other speakers
11 are waiting to get to the podium.

12 Thank you very much for your continued
13 attention to this matter. I'll stand for any questions
14 you may have.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Seanez.
16 Ms. Minkoff.

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Mr. Seanez, I have
18 a question. Please understand in asking this question I
19 really am trying to understand the issue that has been
20 presented.

21 Your concern, as I see it, is with voting
22 strength, Native Americans voting strength. You've
23 referred to the Hopis, and they've made it very clear
24 their desire is not to be in a district with the Navajo
25 Nation. If necessary, they'd prefer to be in district

1 with little or no Native American population. Based on
2 that, it seems to me they would be less likely to vote
3 for a Native American candidate if that person was a
4 candidate and if there was another viable candidate
5 available. So please help me understand from the Navajo
6 point of view how you believe it assists you to have the
7 Hopi included in a Legislative and Congressional
8 District with you when they've made it clear their
9 interests are elsewhere and they do not see themselves
10 voting the same way as the Navajo.

11 MR. SEANEZ: Thank you for the question,
12 Vice Chairman Minkoff. I'll be happy to address that.

13 There is no indication whatsoever, no
14 statistical information presented, to my knowledge, nor
15 generated by the Commission, nor consultants, which
16 indicates the Hopi vote in a politically cohesive manner
17 against the Navajos or in a way different than the
18 Navajos. I believe at such time as the Commission may
19 be able to access such data, thus far, I'm unaware the
20 Commission has been able to access any such data from
21 its consultant, EDS, or from other sources, that Navajo
22 and Hopi have voted differently or that the Hopi Tribal
23 members have voted politically cohesively in a way
24 different from the Navajos.

25 I believe at such time as the Commission

1 does receive any data, especially with regard to matters
2 which would tend to bind Native Americans, as Native
3 Americans together, such as the vote on Proposition 203,
4 the English only proposition, that the Commission will
5 find that Navajos and Hopis and members of other Native
6 American tribes vote politically cohesively in a way
7 similar to each other.

8 Chairman Lynn?

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Hall.

10 COMMISSIONER HALL: Good to see you again.
11 Good answer.

12 You indicated you visited with Vice
13 Chairman Sneezy and he indicated on behalf of the San
14 Carlos Apache Tribe they'd support your proposal. I
15 assume you'll be providing us his written support in
16 that respect?

17 MR. SEANEZ: Chairman Lynn and
18 Commissioner Hall, the -- we will communicate to Vice
19 Chairman Sneezy any request the Commission may have for
20 written confirmation of our discussions of this
21 afternoon, and we will request that he provide a written
22 confirmation of the same. As well, I believe that the
23 Commission still has within its records copies of the
24 records of the White Mountain Apache Tribe's Tribal
25 Council resolution in support of inclusion within the

1 Legislative District.

2 COMMISSIONER HALL: Are you aware, is
3 Chairman Stantly also in agreement with Vice Chairman
4 Sneezy's position?

5 MR. SEANEZ: Chairman Lynn, Commissioner
6 call, we did not have an opportunity to speak with
7 Chairman Stantly this afternoon. We'll be attempting to
8 have further meetings with officials of both the Apache
9 tribes in order to further document and firm up support
10 of the Apache nations for the Navajo Nation proposal.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: I think point the of
12 Mr. Hall's questions was he wants to be on record with
13 support, just as we've been with counties, cities, other
14 representatives of the Native American tribes within the
15 state, and to the extent you can help with that, we
16 appreciate it.

17 MR. SEANEZ: Thank you, Chairman Lynn.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Lewis?

19 MR. LEWIS: Next is Leonard Gorman, Chief
20 of Staff, Office of the Speaker of the Navajo Nation.

21 Good afternoon, Chairman Lynn, Members of
22 the Commission.

23 While fresh on mind regarding the
24 discussion with attorney Frank Seanez, we had the
25 opportunity to meet with Chairman Stantly prior to the

1 hearing you had in Window Rock and at which time it was
2 signified by submitting a letter from Chairman Stantly
3 he is in support of the Navajo Nation's plan. So we did
4 have an opportunity not only this afternoon, like we did
5 with Vice Chairman Sneezy, we met with Chairman Stantly
6 on his home turf in Globe before the Commission met in
7 Window Rock.

8 I wanted to point out several issues to
9 you today primarily to reiterate what Mr. Speaker Begay
10 said to you at our Tucson meeting.

11 We would like to thank you for also
12 scheduling another hearing on Navajo land at Tuba City
13 on September 11th. We very much look forward to seeing
14 you again and are hoping we would surprise you with some
15 more elaborate gifts.

16 MR. RIVERA: Under \$10.

17 MR. GORMAN: A very good sale.

18 The Navajo has a very strong tradition
19 from generation to generation, century to century, in
20 which we strongly believe in our home land with the
21 state, as demonstrated to you in Window Rock. Window
22 Rock is the headquarters of the Navajo Nation. The
23 Navajo Nation sprawls out to three states: Window Rock,
24 Arizona, and New Mexico. The extreme boundaries are
25 generally within the sacred mountains. The Navajo

1 people believe in their hearts, the Sanman Peaks is one
2 of the most sacred mountains of the Navajo people. You
3 can understand why the Navajo people hold that mountain
4 in its hearts.

5 The Navajos have pleaded to come back to
6 the sacred land that was taken by Fort Sumter in the
7 1860s, over a century ago, has pleaded with the federal
8 government to return to their home land, and requested
9 not to go anyplace else except back to their home land
10 with their sacred lands. That's where the Navajo is
11 coming from.

12 Regarding the redistricting issues, we go
13 beyond the issues we've spoken about regarding matters
14 between tribes. The Navajo is very interested, as our
15 attorney has stated, in the bench mark. We want to
16 maintain the bench mark. We're very, very concerned
17 about the drop of 75 percent, from 75 percent to 65
18 percent. And that's where we in part appreciate the
19 Congressional plan that you have forwarded to public
20 comment.

21 It reminds me of my relatives on the
22 Navajo land. They in this age not only utilize sheep
23 dogs to tend sheep, they now are venturing to use
24 llamas. The district reminds me of llamas on the
25 reservation.

1 When I say I appreciate the ruralness of
2 the district, I'd like to continue the efforts of
3 assuring the district, District C, the ruralness of the
4 reservation as recommended.

5 In looking at the llama, it extends from
6 the head, and you find some numbers in that neck, about
7 15 people in that neck. And of them, four of them are
8 Navajos, I believe. Because of that four, they are
9 Native Americans, right at the end where the vertebrae
10 goes into the Navajo Nation.

11 So I believe that may be Navajos in that
12 area, classified as American Indians.

13 The other point I want to make is the area
14 drawn out to connect to the Hopi Reservation, in the
15 southern part in that area, in that Census block, is
16 about 11 people. I'm assuming those are Navajos. I
17 don't have the data. So there is the possibility that
18 there are Navajos throughout that corridor that you have
19 drawn out for public comment.

20 So we also are concerned that those people
21 may be picked up. We do continue to support and need to
22 keep that area away from the Metropolitan Phoenix area.

23 Other issues that continue to be involved
24 is commonalty of the Native American tribes. There are
25 vast issues of similarity of the Native American tribes,

1 not only the Native American tribes but the whole United
2 States on the issues of roads. That impacts the Native
3 Americans. The struggle to maintain a significant
4 amount of road funding for Native Americans, that
5 funding on Native American lands; the struggle to
6 maintain sufficient and adequate funding for schools on
7 Indian land, State Funded schools. A lot of schools
8 have multiple tribal membership.

9 As I believe was presented earlier in the
10 City of Tuba City, the school district there, Tuba City
11 School District, there are multiple students from
12 different tribes, Navajo, Hopi, that attend that school,
13 same interests, same needs, curriculum there.

14 We deserve the same. IHS, Indian Health
15 Services, we have the same needs in that area. Look at
16 264 running from Window Rock to Tuba City, the Window
17 Rock right-of-way. It never stops before that island.
18 It doesn't. It goes through. The same people that go
19 through the island, people, Hopis, Thieves Canyon,
20 deserve the same smooth road.

21 That's what we're talking about between
22 the Navajos and Hopis, specifically. There are similar
23 needs. We have similar common interests on those
24 issues.

25 We also have many inter-marriages, as the

1 speaker stated, between the Hopis and Navajos. It's
2 very, very difficult to say who is Hopi and who is
3 Navajo. We, our council, our council respect the
4 choices our relatives made in those areas.

5 With that, I appreciate and look forward
6 to seeing you again not only here, hopefully I'll be
7 able to make it at Kingman and then at Flagstaff, Tuba
8 City, having more opportunity to provide more elaborate
9 information at Tuba City.

10 Thank you.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Gorman.

12 Questions or comments for Mr. Gorman?

13 Mr. Hall?

14 COMMISSIONER HALL: Mr. Gorman, you
15 indicated there are approximately 50 people. Our
16 records are showing only four. So I'm wondering if
17 there is information we may not have. Is there
18 something we're missing there?

19 Am I correct?

20 DR. ADAMS: Yes.

21 MR. GORMAN: Chairman Lynn, Commissioner
22 Hall, I stated 15 people.

23 COMMISSIONER HALL: Fifteen.

24 MR. GORMAN: Fifteen people, four
25 identified as American Indians. Four is the voting

1 block adjacent to the Navajo Nation.

2 COMMISSIONER HALL: Our records show only,
3 Census 2000, show only four people total, in that whole
4 connecting strip. That's why I was just asking.

5 DR. ADAMS: We'll double-check.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: If you have different
7 numbers or numbers we should look at, please provide
8 them.

9 MR. GORMAN: Sure.

10 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Lewis.

11 MR. LEWIS: Gary Watchman, Chief of Staff,
12 Navajo Nation, Chief of Staff of the President's Office.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Watchman.

14 MR. WATCHMAN: Thank you.

15 Good afternoon, Members of the Commission.
16 It's a pleasure to be here and say a few words on behalf
17 of the Office of the Navajo Nation.

18 I and the Office of President Begay are
19 here to add a few comments to what the Legal Office said
20 and also Mr. Gorman.

21 The information we submitted to you,
22 documentation, the document we presented to you on June
23 25th, in part, still represents the views of the Navajo
24 Nation. And in reference to what our friends from the
25 Hopi Tribe had indicated, the Navajo Nation has been

1 spending a lot of time looking at this very difficult
2 land dispute issue. It's quite evident it's emotional,
3 not only to the Navajo but Hopi.

4 The land area, there are a lot of people,
5 Hopi, that are friends and a lot that are enemies.

6 When you start looking at dealing with the
7 State of Arizona and dealing with the United States
8 Government, there a lot of differences, we believe, that
9 turn into commonalities.

10 There are many issues, we pointed out, you
11 have to work together on on funding, on securing and
12 trying to preserve the notion and principles of
13 sovereign immunity.

14 There's been some recent court cases that
15 have drastically and will drastically impact the
16 sovereign status of Native Americans, including the
17 Hopi, including the Navajo Nation.

18 Despite what I heard earlier about the
19 differences, we have been working with the Hopi to try
20 to seek some voice here in Phoenix with the Arizona
21 Legislature, try to seek commonality and voice in
22 Congress.

23 The senior citizen issue spoken to
24 earlier, we actually worked together. We believe if it
25 weren't for the Navajo working with Hopi, there would be

1 no senior citizen money to any tribe. So we fought hard
2 to try to insure that the Hopi Tribe was a part of us.
3 We actually represented that to the Governor and the
4 state.

5 We have a lot of commonalities with the
6 resources we share in the coal mining activities. So we
7 benefit each other.

8 Water is a big issue. It is now that
9 we're starting to realize that we have to work together
10 to address the water issue. It's common knowledge that
11 there is, you know, a big aquifer up there. If we don't
12 work together to address it, we'll have nothing left.
13 So it gets back to what we believe is the community of
14 interest.

15 Looking at your latest Congressional
16 District proposal and your latest Legislative proposal,
17 the Congressional District, which you have right now,
18 which excludes Hopi, puts Hopi in District A, and leaves
19 the Navajo Nation with the other tribes. We feel that
20 that severely diminishes the Native American vote. And
21 what we're looking at is not today, but we're looking at
22 the next 10 years. We believe that by including Hopi in
23 both the Congressional and Legislative issues, that we
24 will grow so we can have a presence.

25 In addition to the Hopi, there's the

1 Hualapai Nation, the Havasupai, San Carlos, White
2 Mountain Apache, Kaibab-Paiute, we've been trying to
3 work with them to suggest and see if we could come forth
4 as one, particularly on Congressional issues, so we all
5 have one voice in Congress, again because there's a
6 couple companies out there that are suggesting that
7 Native America should no longer be separate. That's
8 what we're trying to impress upon our tribal brothers
9 and sisters. You, as a Commission, keep Native America
10 intact, as you're really looking at the Native America
11 proposal, both Congressionally and Legislatively.

12 Speaking to the Legislative Districts,
13 there are some concerns that perhaps Navajo dominates,
14 and that that is a fact and goes down to the fact of the
15 Navajo Nation being a larger populated tribe than the
16 other tribes and also than smaller cities. I do know
17 for a fact three legislators have been working hand in
18 hand with not only their Navajo members but with all the
19 members, because they do feel that from a rural
20 perspective, the rural perspective has to be presented
21 in the state Legislative.

22 When you come down to the State
23 Legislature, lines start to be drawn between rural and
24 urban. The Legislators are trying to protect the rural
25 interests. It's no secret if you look at

1 appropriations, legislation, appropriations in Phoenix
2 and Tucson most often prevail, in some cases Flagstaff.

3 When you look at small towns like Tuba
4 City, Page, Kingman, Winslow, Holbrook, Moenkopi,
5 Araibi, we tend to get the short end of the stick. So
6 by keeping the numbers that we present, we feel it will
7 give us a stronger voice.

8 What I wanted to do was include our
9 particular portion of Navajo, that the proposals right
10 now are. That's on the table, is somewhat agreeable to
11 what we have on our June 25th.

12 Obviously we have some hearings coming up
13 September 11th, and so forth. We'll have some
14 particular forms we'll present to you.

15 Thank you for giving me the time and also
16 the other the tribes time.

17 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. Watchman.

18 Mr. Lewis?

19 MR. LEWIS: The next presenter is Louise
20 Benson, Chairwoman, Hualapai Nation.

21 CHAIRWOMAN BENSON: Thank you, Mr. Lewis.

22 Good afternoon, Commissioners. I'm Louise
23 Benson, L O U I S E, B E N S O N, Chairwoman for the
24 Hualapai Nation.

25 Thank you. It's very interesting to

1 listen to the presenters earlier before me, and I
2 promise you I will only take about one minute, put a
3 smile on your face.

4 Looking at the maps, proposed maps, you
5 can see the Haulapai, Havasupai up in northwest. The
6 Haulapai, a bigger tribe from the Havasupai and Kaibab.
7 In -- I think in the Legislative, we were always split.
8 But it looks like both the Congressional and Legislative
9 areas that are proposed, C and A, I think it includes my
10 whole reservation now. We really don't have no
11 objections to that. I think that that will work for us.

12 I just wanted to, in all due respect, you
13 know, for the Hopi Tribe, I just want to support their
14 request they are making to the Commission. They are
15 their own tribe, you know, and they do have issues.
16 They are unique. The two tribes, the Navajo and Hopi
17 Tribe. I think that their request should be
18 respectfully, you know, considered. I just wanted to
19 say that.

20 And again, I just wanted to thank you.
21 And you have a big job. And I think it's easier prior
22 to doing this, Legislative, and Congressional. And
23 setting the maps up and State of Arizona, and there's
24 big disagreement. And you have to deal with us, and
25 it's a bigger job than you have in the past. You have a

1 big job ahead of you.

2 Thank you very much.

3 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Benson.

4 (Small children disrupt the proceedings
5 momentarily.)

6 MR. RIVERA: Voting age population.

7 CHAIRWOMAN BENSON: Next thing. Will you
8 be able to get copies of this?

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Copies of the testimony
10 will all be available publicly.

11 CHAIRWOMAN BENSON: Thank you.

12 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Lewis?

13 MR. LEWIS: Protesters.

14 CHAIRMAN LYNN: We didn't get their point
15 of view. We knew they were angry about something,
16 didn't know what.

17 MR. LEWIS: David G. Ramirez, Vice
18 Chairman, Pascua Yaqui tribe.

19 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Ramirez.

20 VICE CHAIRMAN RAMIREZ: Good afternoon,
21 Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission.

22 The tribe objects to the district plan.
23 The proposed alignment violates the spirit, if not the
24 word, of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Specifically,
25 the proposed map divides the community of the tribe into

1 four different districts, thus leaving the members of
2 the tribe with less opportunity than the members of the
3 electorate to participate in the political process and
4 elect representatives of choice. Members of the tribe
5 live in four areas of the metropolitan Tucson area: in
6 Pascua Pueblo, in South Tucson, in Marana, and the area
7 which has come to be known as Old Pascua. The proposed
8 map places each of these communities in distinct
9 districts. Those placements only serve to leave the
10 members of the tribe with a diminished ability to
11 participate in the political process and to elect
12 representatives of their choice. As such, the tribe
13 objects to the district map, and instead requests the
14 Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission to realign
15 realign the proposed districts so as not to balkanize
16 the voting strength of the members of the Pascua Yaqui
17 tribe.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Ramirez, a couple
19 questions, if I may. We may have lost -- I guess I'm
20 on.

21 Thank you.

22 A couple questions.

23 In testimony in Tucson, both on Saturday
24 and last evening, there was significant testimony
25 regarding the four areas of Tucson that have enrolled

1 Pascua Yaqui members, and they are separate in terms of
2 geography.

3 VICE CHAIRMAN RAMIREZ: Yes, sir.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Can you tell me the
5 relationship of the four areas of Tucson of the Pascua
6 Yaqui tribe?

7 VICE CHAIRMAN RAMIREZ: There are two main
8 communities, the town of Guadalupe and small a community
9 in Scottsdale. That's the four communities in the State
10 of Arizona.

11 CHAIRMAN LYNN: You are asking for
12 communities in Tucson to be unified if possible. Can
13 you give us, as I asked the speaker the other evening,
14 any numbers of the people in non-Reservation areas,
15 South Tucson in particular? Old Pascua, I believe, is
16 referred to as U in Pueblo.

17 VICE CHAIRMAN RAMIREZ: Yes sir. I don't
18 have the numbers with me. Old Pascua, close to 300
19 members. In the South Tucson area, about 150 members.
20 And Young Pueblo in Marana, about a hundred members,
21 which at the present time are in the same district, the
22 district right now in place.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Right. We would
24 appreciate those official numbers, if you can get them
25 to us.

1 VICE CHAIRMAN RAMIREZ: Yes.

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other questions for
3 Mr. Ramirez?

4 DR. ADAMS: Thank you.

5 I'm just wondering, you mentioned four
6 community areas.

7 VICE CHAIRMAN RAMIREZ: Yes.

8 DR. ADAMS: I managed to get three. What
9 is the fourth?

10 VICE CHAIRMAN RAMIREZ: The res. The
11 Pascua Yaqui Reservation.

12 DR. ADAMS: The actual reservation is the
13 fourth?

14 VICE CHAIRMAN RAMIREZ: Yes.

15 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

16 MR. LEWIS: The next presenter is Ivan
17 Makil, President of the Salt River Indian Community.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Makil.

19 PRESIDENT MAKIL: I'd like to thank you.
20 I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you and share
21 some concerns and issues we have with the redistricting
22 process.

23 The Salt River Pima Indian Community is
24 pretty much located and surrounded on almost all four
25 sides by the Phoenix Metropolitan area, surrounded on

1 the north by the City of Scottsdale, and the west, on
2 the southwest by the City of Tempe, on the south by the
3 City of Mesa, on the northwest by the community of
4 Fountain Hills. So while we ascribe to the idea of
5 trying to maintain the common interests of tribes and
6 work together in that way, and we do support those kinds
7 of efforts, unfortunately in this situation, regarding
8 Legislative issues, our issues are probably more rural
9 in nature than many tribes. We are unique because of
10 our location, and we have, because of the growth around
11 us in the metropolitan area, and having to respond to
12 more urban issues than many other tribes, many of our
13 issues relate to transportation corridors. I'm trying
14 to think of the proper term, but utility corridors. We
15 have common boundary issues with almost every one of the
16 surrounding jurisdictions that I mentioned, joint
17 projects, both federal and local projects with almost at
18 least -- one out of each one of those jurisdictions that
19 I have mentioned. So most of our issues are urban
20 issues. We continue to have and foster those
21 partnerships, not only with the surrounding
22 jurisdictions but with local businesses in the area.
23 And whenever there are issues that become Congress or
24 Legislative issues, we find that many times we have some
25 commonalty with surrounding entities we may do business

1 with, aside from governments, aside from private sector.
2 There are a number of issues that are really important.
3 Therefore, it's what our interest is, and again,
4 respecting the idea of working together with tribes, it
5 is that we need to be in District E as opposed to
6 District C, and for the reasons that I just mentioned on
7 the Congressional side. On the Legislative side, we
8 believe that the position can be maintained in District
9 W.

10 I think it's, for us, as simple as that.

11 I'd be glad to answer any questions you
12 may have.

13 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Ms. Minkoff.

14 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you,
15 Mr. Chairman.

16 Mr. Makil, I have a question. I met with
17 the representative of your community yesterday who
18 explained to me your concern about the current
19 Congressional District, and I've been looking at it
20 since then and trying to see how we handle the ripple
21 effect that I spoke of earlier. You have just expressed
22 your desire to be in Congressional District E.

23 PRESIDENT MAKIL: That's correct.

24 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: I'm trying to
25 figure out how population can be moved around. The

1 gentleman I met with yesterday, Mr. Moore, told me you
2 also have a lot of connections with Mesa. Many children
3 attend Mesa Public Schools, and so on.

4 Would District F be an option if that were
5 more doable or is E the only one that works?

6 PRESIDENT MAKIL: E is the preference.
7 There are many reasons for that.

8 We probably have -- while we have issues
9 and agreements with the Mesa portion, part of what our
10 growth is telling us is that we have even more issues,
11 particularly with the City of Scottsdale, particularly
12 because we have extensive interaction with them on our
13 western and northern boundaries. And that good and both
14 negative and positive. But it is important for us to be
15 able to work out whatever those issues come about,
16 especially Congressionally, with the city.

17 COMMISSIONER MINKOFF: Thank you.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Any other questions for
19 Chairman Makil?

20 Thank you for being here this afternoon.
21 We appreciate it.

22 Mr. Lewis?

23 MR. LEWIS: Next, Chairman Edward D.
24 Manuel, Chairman, Tohono O'odham Nation.

25 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Chairman Manuel, good

1 afternoon.

2 CHAIRMAN MANUEL: I'm Chairman Edward D.
3 Manuel, M A N U E L.

4 First I want to thank you for having the
5 hearing here for tribal leaders. I want to thank you,
6 too, compliment you for all the work that you've done.

7 I want to look at the Congressional
8 District, the draft Congressional District.

9 From the Tohono O'odham Nation, we don't
10 have a problem the way it is drafted. The only thing
11 not included on the nation lands is the San Tano
12 Districts up in Gila Bend.

13 While we knew there would be a problem
14 with it anyway, because it's so far off the nation's
15 land, with so many speakers, while it violates the
16 Florence community, we've never had the Florence
17 community in with us in our history before, so that's
18 good.

19 That's the only thing I want to make, only
20 comment I want to make on that one.

21 On the Legislative District, the way it's
22 drafted is fine. But I'm hearing that there is another
23 draft floating around somewhere about changing the south
24 eastern corner of Arizona, which is W, into -- pulling
25 it into Y. We would have a problem if that happened.

1 We would prefer what Gila River proposed earlier, from
2 Mr. Bohnee, that he stated that he would prefer that we
3 be included as part of their district, which if a
4 change, should be a change at the northern portion,
5 because we have a lot in common with the Gila River and
6 the Ak-Chin Tribe. In fact, we culturally were the
7 same, the Tohono O'odham Tribes. We have a lot in
8 common with them but don't have anything in common with
9 the southeastern portion of the state. So we would
10 object to that.

11 That's all I have.

12 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Chairman Manuel, I want to
13 be clear because I thought I heard you say, again,
14 alternative, plan you referred to is in fact plan a
15 proposal first unveiled in Sierra Vista and spoken to in
16 more detail in Nogales at our hearing which takes
17 Cochise County, some portion of Santa Cruz, and comes up
18 through the Tohono O'odham Nation. I thought I heard
19 you say you didn't object to it but you preferred the
20 recommendation of the Gila River Community. Please
21 clarify that if I misunderstood.

22 CHAIRMAN MANUEL: Yes. We object.

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: You do object to that.

24 However, the proposal that more or less
25 unified Pinal County, if necessary, to move south to get

1 sufficient population, which may include the Tohono
2 O'odham Nation, that you do not object.

3 CHAIRMAN MANUEL: No.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: That you do support?

5 CHAIRMAN MANUEL: Yes.

6 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Lewis.

7 MR. LEWIS: Dallas Massey, Sr., Tribal
8 Chairman, White Mountain Apache Tribe.

9 CHAIRMAN MASSEY: Good afternoon,
10 Chairman.

11 Dallas Massey, Sr., M A S S E Y, Tribal
12 Chairman, White Mountain Apache Tribe.

13 Thank you for letting me express my thanks
14 for all the good work you've done for all Arizona.

15 We've been reviewing the new draft
16 Congressional and Legislative map presented at public
17 meetings across the state.

18 As we look, we ask you to look again at
19 the borders of the Northeast Congressional District
20 which in the past is Apache land. Historically we have
21 shared Congressional representatives with all Phoenix
22 Metropolitan tribes.

23 We are concerned about the new
24 disconnection between Apache lands, the Gila River, and
25 Ak-Chin Native American communities. It is the position

1 of the White Mountain Apache Tribe there exists
2 commonalities shared between our tribes. The community
3 tribes shared Congressional District 6. We ask that
4 they remain whole, that the Congressional lines are
5 redrawn. We also agree with the Navajo Nation, their
6 proposal about keeping Indian tribes together, the San
7 Carlos, White Mountain Apache Tribe Legislative
8 Districts.

9 I really don't have any other comments.
10 Congressional District, the main, both
11 Congressional and Legislative legislators, keep all
12 Indian tribes together. I believe we need to do that.
13 We recommend that.

14 The current distribution of population
15 growth, Native American representatives in Congress will
16 be rapidly diluted if these communities of interest are
17 not consolidated in new districts.

18 We ask you to keep together all tribes
19 currently presented in Congressional Districts.

20 I just want to thank you for the time and
21 your consideration.

22 Any questions?

23 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Questions for Chairman
24 Massey?

25 Chairman Massey, thank you very much.

1 I hope you can appreciate the difficulty
2 when we are expanding Congressional Districts from six
3 to eight, and the need then is to redistribute
4 population on the basis of the new target figure of
5 641,000 plus per Congressional District. It is
6 difficult to impose eight districts where there were six
7 and keep things close to the same. And I want to be
8 clear, if we were not able to include all of the Native
9 American populations that currently exist in your
10 district, but for reasons of making eight districts
11 would need to put primarily the -- I think you refer to
12 Ak-Chin and perhaps the Gila River communities in
13 different districts in order to make it work, could you
14 comment on the remainder of that Congressional District
15 from the standpoint of the White Mountain Apache?

16 CHAIRMAN MASSEY: We don't have no problem
17 with the remaining boundaries up there.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Chairman
19 Massey, very much.

20 CHAIRMAN MASSEY: Thank you.

21 MR. LEWIS: Next, Sonia Stone, Tribal
22 Secretary, Colorado River Indian Tribe.

23 TRIBAL SECRETARY STONE: Sonia Stone,
24 S O N I A, S T O N E.

25 Good afternoon. Again, my name is Sonia

1 Stone. I'm the Tribal Secretary for the Colorado Indian
2 Tribe, Colorado River Indian Reservation, Parker,
3 Arizona.

4 Basically I'd like to state for the record
5 we're present and represented during this public
6 hearing.

7 I'd like to emphasize each tribe is an
8 independent sovereign government with the same status as
9 the federal and state government, recognized within the
10 US Arizona Constitution; therefore, we appreciate the
11 Redistricting Committee acknowledgement to allow us to
12 follow through with governmental process and submit an
13 official statement of our concerns to the office. Plain
14 and simple.

15 I'm sure you don't have no questions for
16 me. That's all I really wanted to say.

17 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Ms. Stone, very
18 much.

19 TRIBAL SECRETARY STONE: Sonia.

20 MR. LEWIS: Next presenter, Herb Yazzie,
21 Yavapai Apache Nation.

22 Herb Yazzie, Y A Z Z I E, Yavapai Apache
23 Nation, attorney presenting the Chairman of the Yavapai
24 Apache Nation.

25 We're most concerned it be included with

1 as many other Indian Nations as possible in the same
2 Congressional District. This is because the nation
3 believes that it is time that the interests, concerns,
4 and hopes of the nations be truly represented in
5 Congress by representatives they themselves elect. We
6 believe the committee or commission's draft of District
7 Six, or District C, meets the nation's concern, such a
8 district also furthers the district maintaining
9 communities before interest. We wish to be in the same
10 district as the other Apache Nations and the other
11 Indian Nations in northern and Central Arizona. The
12 nations is also concerned that all of its five parcel
13 lands and lands it owns in Verde Valley be kept in the
14 same Legislative District.

15 We mention this because proposed
16 boundaries of both Congressional District C and state
17 Legislative C are very near to the nation's lands. We
18 urge you maintain the nation in the same district if you
19 make further changes in the process.

20 There was mention of a ripple effect. We
21 just want you to alert you to our concern. We believe
22 the Commission's draft of the state Legislative District
23 C meets the Nation's concern in this respect. The
24 Yavapai people and Apache people of the Nation wish to
25 thank you for your hard work.

1 Thank you.

2 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Mr. Yazzie, would it be
3 possible for the Yavapai Apache Nation to provide the
4 Commission with specific locations that the Yavapai
5 Apache's land specifically be very precise of where
6 lines should be? We want to be respectful of where, we
7 need specific lines of where to do it.

8 MR. YAZZIE: We'll do it.

9 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Other questions?

10 Mr. Lewis.

11 MR. LEWIS: Next presenter,
12 Ms. Sakiestewa-Scott, Council Representative, Village of
13 Kykotsmovi, Hopi Tribe.

14 MS. SAKIESTEWA-SCOTT: Rachel,
15 S A K I E S T E W A -Scott. I'm the Hopi Tribal
16 representative, Village of Kykotsmovi.

17 Although we're only a few thousand, 7,000
18 of Hopi, it was until recently we had to drive an hour
19 to reach a health care center. We no longer have to
20 drive 50 miles or more to reach a doctor.

21 Sadly, challenges still remain. Many
22 people have diabetes, serve kidney failure. They've had
23 to travel a hundred miles to the nearest dialysis center
24 four times a week. The good news is there is new hope
25 for the health care center which includes a dialysis

1 center. Yesterday I was pleased to hear the center is
2 now certified. Hopi people are a patient people. Our
3 quality of life care is central to the family's health
4 for the the prospect of future generations to enjoy.
5 Over the last 10 years, we've enjoyed having access to a
6 political process that's been successful in being able
7 to stay closely with Congressional and State
8 Legislators, Representatives, to insure support for
9 funding the health care center on the Hopi Reservation.

10 I would like to make a point. I just
11 added on to this when I heard the Navajo Nation, Derrick
12 Watchman. He made an implication the Hopi voice would
13 not be drowned in a request in a district largely
14 represented by nonnative nations. We've been impressed
15 with the attention they pay, that the Hopi are supported
16 by the current two Representatives, which is exemplified
17 as has been seen in the success by the Hopi with
18 specific Representatives by leveraging Congressional
19 Legislative support in more than one district, which can
20 only increase our chances for success in broader tribal
21 issues irrespective of individual Hopi-Navajo interests.

22 Lastly, I thank you for hearing me out
23 today.

24 I just wanted to also urge the Commission
25 to take into serious consideration and to the greatest

1 extent possible both the Legislative boundaries be
2 separate and distinct. We have unique cultural
3 traditions of the Hopi Tribe.

4 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you.

5 Questions?

6 Thank you very much.

7 Mr. Lewis.

8 MR. LEWIS: Next, Kathleen Natongla,
9 Council Representative of Village of Spianlovi, Hopi
10 Tribe.

11 MS. NATONGLA: Kathleen with a K,
12 Natongla, N A T O N G L A, from the Village of
13 Sipanlovi, S I P A N L O V I.

14 Today I'm here to talk about education.

15 I was -- I graduated from the Phoenix
16 Indian School here, which is no longer here, though.
17 But my concerns are to support and validate our desire
18 to maintain a strong Legislative and Congressional
19 representation from the people down in Phoenix for
20 education.

21 Way back, our students were sent to school
22 away from the reservation. I chose to come to the
23 Indian School on my own, but the kids that had to, or --
24 they -- there was no high schools on the reservation for
25 our students to go to, so they were sent to our high

1 schools, reservation boarding schools in Arizona,
2 California, Utah, or Nevada. Today we've got a -- our
3 own high school. It's been therefore, I would say, if
4 not close to 15 years, 15 years, we have a rich culture
5 out there. When the kids were going to school, in these
6 boarding schools, away from the reservation, they
7 couldn't do a lot of there cultural things. Today they
8 participate year round doing these things. Our
9 reservation needs new schools. We need politics -- in
10 politics, we need strong support from down here, in the
11 Legislature, to get new schools down in the Hopi.

12 Our Hopi people continue to face many
13 challenges in the 21st century. Our access to political
14 process representation at both the state and federal
15 level unobstructed by federal obstruction by our
16 District Two representatives and District Three
17 Congressman most be instrumental in orchestrating and
18 meeting the needs of the Hopi.

19 Access to the political process of the
20 United States and State of Arizona has made the
21 difference in education.

22 We appreciate your willingness to hear and
23 pounder our concerns.

24 Our desire is to maintain our local or our
25 current Legislative and Congressional representation.

1 The inclusion of Moenkopi Hopi communities to be
2 contiguous and geographically compact, we've got three
3 representatives here from Moenkopi. I sincerely urge
4 you to preserve them, give us a separate voice. Strong
5 voices state at the national level deserves the ability
6 of providing people a quality education. I'm only one
7 voice but I speak for many people.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mrs. Natongla.
9 Mr. Lewis, we're running fairly close on
10 time. How many speakers are left?

11 MR. LEWIS: This is the last one.

12 Last one, Mr. Tom LaPahe, Navajo Nation
13 Council Delegate.

14 MR. LaPAHE: Tom LaPahe. I'm a Member of
15 the Navajo Nation Council, representing two communities.
16 I live immediately north of the Hopi Reservation.

17 I wanted to speak with the Commission.
18 Our leadership, both tribes, we have differing views,
19 Our children go to the same schools, share the same
20 health care outlets and food outlets.

21 Currently, today, with so many
22 inter-tribal marriages taking place, I feel the
23 Commission should put us in the same Legislative and
24 Congressional Districts. We may be able, if you give us
25 a chance to be put in the same districts, we may be able

1 to find some common interests and be able to work
2 together on some problems that our people face.

3 So I'm before you asking to be put -- have
4 the Commission put us in the same district. We may be
5 able to find some interests in working together.

6 So I just wanted to put that forward.

7 Thank you.

8 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Thank you, Mr. LaPahe.

9 Are there any other members of the public
10 who wish to be heard?

11 If not, is there anything from legal
12 counsel?

13 MR. RIVERA: No.

14 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Anything from the
15 consultants at this time?

16 DR. ADAMS: We wanted to talk about the
17 schedule.

18 CHAIRMAN LYNN: Anything from Members of
19 the Commission?

20 If not, the Commission will adjourn.

21 We want to thank you all, the members of
22 the Tribal Council, for being with us, and for other
23 representatives of the Native American Community in the
24 State of Arizona.

25 And as you know, as Ms. Minkoff said in

1 the earlier presentation, the Native American community
2 of interest is one of the three major communities we've
3 been addressing in this process. We continue to respect
4 and hope for continued attention to be paid to the
5 Native American community as we move forward in this
6 process. And we appreciate all of your testimony this
7 afternoon. We certainly will do our best to take all of
8 it into account.

9 Thank you all for coming.

10 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
11 approximately 3:17 p.m.)

12

13

14

* * * *

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2 STATE OF ARIZONA)
) ss.
3 COUNTY OF MARICOPA)

4

5

6 BE IT KNOWN that the foregoing hearing was
7 taken before me, LISA A. NANCE, RPR, CCR, Certified
8 Court Reporter in and for the State of Arizona,
9 Certificate Number 50349; that the proceedings were
10 taken down by me in shorthand and thereafter reduced to
11 typewriting under my direction; that the foregoing 77
12 pages constitute a true and accurate transcript of all
13 proceedings had upon the taking of said hearing, all
14 done to the best of my ability.

15 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am in no way
16 related to any of the parties hereto, nor am I in any
17 way interested in the outcome hereof.

18 DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 4th day of
19 September, 2001.

20

21

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

22

23

24

25

