THE STATE OF ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEOCONFERENCE PUBLIC MEETING

Via GoogleMeets

January 18, 2022

8:07 a.m.

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I N D E X AGENDA ITEM: PAGE ITEM NO. I ITEM NO. I(A) ITEM NO. I(B) ITEM NO. II MOTION TO APPROVE MINUTES VOTE ITEM NO. III ITEM NO. IV ITEM NO. V ITEM NO. V(A) ITEM NO. V(B) ITEM NO. VI EXECUTIVE SESSION ITEM NO. VI(A) ITEM NO. VII ITEM NO. VIII ITEM NO. VIII(A) - CONGRESSIONAL MAP MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL AND TRANSMITTAL - CONGRESSIONAL MAP DISCUSSION VOTE ITEM NO. VIII(B) - LEGISLATIVE MAP DISCUSSION MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL AND TRANSMITTAL - LEGISLATIVE MAP VOTE ITEM NO. XII

1	PUBLIC MEETING, BEFORE THE INDEPENDENT
2	REDISTRICTING COMMISSION, convened at 8:07 a.m. on January 18, 2022, via GoogleMeets, Arizona, in the presence
3	of the following Commissioners: Ms. Erika Neuberg, Chairperson
4	Mr. Derrick Watchman, Vice Chairman Mr. David Mehl
5	Ms. Shereen Lerner Mr. Douglas York
6	OTHERS PRESENT:
7	Mr. Brian Schmitt, Executive Director
8	Ms. Loriandra Van Haren, Deputy Director Ms. Valerie Neumann, Executive Assistant
9	Ms. Michele Crank, Public Information Officer
10	Mr. Roy Herrera, Herrera Arellano Mr. Daniel Arellano, Herrera Arellano
11	Mr. Eric Spencer, Snell & Wilmer Mr. Brett Johnson, Snell & Wilmer
12	Mr. Mark Flahan, Timmons Group Mr. Brian Kingery, Timmons Group
13	Mr. Brian Kingery, Timmons Group Ms. Sara Hajnos, Timmons Group Mr. Randy Trott, Timmons Group
14	Mr. Randy 110tt, fimmons Gloup Mr. Douglas Johnson, National Demographics Corp. Ms. Ivy Beller Sakansky, National Demographics,
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CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay, well I think we are all convened so we'll get started. Good morning.

We'll dive right in, Agenda Item Number I, call to order and roll call.

I(A), call for quorum. It is 8:07 a.m. on Tuesday, January 18th, 2022. I call this meeting of the Independent Redistricting Commission to order.

For the record, the Executive Assistant Valerie
Neumann will be taking roll. When your name is called,
please indicate you are present. If you are unable to
respond verbally, we ask that you please type your name.

Val.

MS. NEUMANN: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Vice Chair Watchman.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Present.

MS. NEUMANN: Commissioner Lerner.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Present.

MS. NEUMANN: Commissioner Mehl.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Present.

MS. NEUMANN: Commissioner York.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Present.

MS. NEUMANN: Chairperson Neuberg.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Present.

MS. NEUMANN: And for the record also in attendance is Executive Director Brian Schmitt, Deputy Director Lori Van Haren, Public Information Officer Michele Crank; our legal team consists of Snell & Wilmer -- Brett Johnson and Eric Spencer from Snell & Wilmer, and Roy Herrera and Daniel Arellano from Herrera Arellano; from our mapping team we have Mark Flahan, Brian Kingery, Randy Trott and Sara Hajnos from Timmons; and then Doug Johnson and Ivy Beller Sakansky from NDC Research; and our transcriptionist is Angela Miller.

That's everyone.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you. Please note for the minutes that a quorum is present.

We'll move to Agenda Item I(B), call for notice.

Val, was the notice and agenda for the Commission meeting properly posted 48 hours in advance of today's meeting.

MS. NEUMANN: Yes it was, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you.

Agenda Item II, approval of minutes from

January 4th. We have general session minutes and we have an
executive session minutes to where we addressed public
records update and compliance.

I open it up to discussion. If there's no discussion, I'll entertain a motion to support -- to approve

1 the minutes. COMMISSIONER MEHL: This is Commissioner Mehl. 2 3 move that we approve the minutes. Vice Chair Watchman seconds. 4 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: 5 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Any further discussion? Vice Chair Watchman. 6 7 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Aye. 8 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Mehl. 9 COMMISSIONER MEHL: Aye. CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Lerner. 10 11 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Aye. 12 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner York. 1.3 COMMISSIONER YORK: Aye. 14 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Chair Neuberg is an aye. And with that, the minutes are approved. Thank you 15 16 as always, Valerie, for your fabulous minutes. 17 We move to Agenda Item Number III, opportunity for 18 public comments. 19 Public comment will be open for a minimum of 20 30 minutes and remain open until the adjournment of the 21 meeting. Comments will only be accepted electronically in writing on the link provided in the notice and agenda for 22 23 this public meeting and will be limited to 3,000 characters. 24 Please note members of the Commission may not

discuss items not specifically identified on the agenda.

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Therefore pursuant to A.R.S. 38-431.01(H), action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter, responding to any criticism, or scheduling the matter for further consideration and decision at a later date.

With that, we move to Agenda Item IV, discussion on public comments received prior to today's meeting.

Do any of my colleagues have anything they'd like to share?

Okay. I do not have anything that I would like to share as well, so with that, we'll move to Agenda Item V, update from mapping team.

(A), we'll move into (A), discussion and possible action on county election officials technical change requests to congressional and legislative maps.

With that, I turn it over to Doug and Mark.

MR. FLAHAN: Good morning, everyone.

So we -- we allowed the counties to request different administrative changes that they would like to make to the approved final draft maps. As we talked last time, we got six counties that responded; as of today we actually had seven counties respond, that's Cochise, Coconino, Maricopa, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma.

They requested 71 changes. It was 70 as of 1/10, and then Pinal requested one more. So we have 71 changes

they requested; we will walk through them all. Not all the changes were made. There were some that we do not consider an administrative change, that would move a couple hundred to a thousand people and we'll go over those in a second.

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And then we put together a change tracking document for you guys and a table, and I will walk you through that right this second.

The -- let me share my screen with you guys. Give me a second.

Can you guys see the Word document on the screen?

MR. KINGERY: Yes.

MR. FLAHAN: Here's sort of a breakdown of the number of changes that we got from the counties. And, like I said, Pinal asked for one more after we created the document, so I'll get it updated, that should say three and not two, but the change is actually notated down in the details of this document. It just wasn't updated here at the -- the table level.

So the first change -- first county we'll talk about is Cochise County. Cochise County had a bunch of different changes, and I will bring them up more in a graphical document, too.

So out of Cochise's eight counties (verbatim) here is a table of what it looked like.

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Change number one that they requested there was a

spot up here that they would like to change to not split off the LD or the CD maps.

The problem with doing that it would unbalance our congressional map, so at that time we did not make that change.

There was a request where there was a little sliver along Legislative District 21's border. The population in that bloc was zero, so we did make that move to align the CD and the LD boundaries at that time, it went to the legislative map. It went from District 21 to 19 and zero population was affected.

Graphically that is what it looks like right there.

In election -- in their precinct 15 they came across with maps split between Legislative District 19 and 21 and CD-6 and CD-7, their request was placing all of the precinct into one LD and CD to avoid multiple ballot styles. We did not do that because that would then unbalance the congressional map.

But they also mentioned that if the above was not possible to fix this one bloc ID, and that's the geo ID right there, Three Canyons Road, if we could move that from District 6 to 7 to avoid a precinct with zero population. We did make that change that was through the congressional, that went from 6 to 7; and there was zero population that was changed.

There was a triangle section along Double Adobe
Road --

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Mark, can I ask you a question?

MR. FLAHAN: Yeah.

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COMMISSIONER LERNER: The ones that you did not do, you got back in touch with the county to explain why you're not doing those? Did you look at all at some of those to see, you know, if you have a population at five, did you look at all to see if there was an alternative to that since the counties were asking -- well, I guess number item three in particular I'm just curious about because they're obviously trying to make things a little more consistent for voters in that -- in that change that they proposed.

So did you look at all to see -- I know 15 people is a lot to move back and -- you know, did you look at all to see if there was an alternative or did you get back in touch with the county in making your decision?

MR. FLAHAN: We did not get back into touch with the counties; we just got their information coming to us.

Because the congressional map, we have to keep it balanced, it doesn't have as much leeway as the legislative districts, we did not necessarily look to see if we could find another bloc somewhere else because generally it's more than one-bloc changes to make that happen.

Doug, I don't know if you want to chime in a little bit on that?

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah, I would say, we -- as Mark said, we didn't reach back out to them. Largely 'cause most of these are points that the elections are making were logically we are only moving five people or ten and logically make sense, but from a legal perspective we have to, and had we done an alternative change. We just would have made the same change somewhere else and the same issue would have come up somewhere else because we weren't going to find a precinct that had 15 people or anything like that that could move.

So aligning the lines one place to avoid a three- or 15-person change would have then required misaligning the line somewhere else and generated the exact same problem somewhere else.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: So my question about the LDs, and I'm just -- I have no idea what these would have looked like or anything, but just in number three where you said you weren't able to do it and it had 15, since that was an LD as well, that doesn't have the same requirements as the CD, right? CD I know we have to be precise. But could you have done that with the LD but not the CD?

MR. D. JOHNSON: It -- it would have left them with the same problem of having to create a sliver precinct.

And -- and where I guess ultimately it's same thing which is, of course, where we were up in the air or where there was kind of a conflict that was going to be generating a problem in one place, we stuck with, you know, the maps that the Commission had kind of reviewed and given approval to.

MR. FLAHAN: And to follow that up, what the county did ask for is if we can't do number three, which is the highlighted here, they would prefer us just to fix this one bloc, Three Canyons Road, which we did do. So it sort of gave us an "or" in that -- in that exact instance.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Yeah, okay. I just -- it would -- I don't know what the process normally is, but certainly from the county perspective I assume they would want to know what was able to be accomplished and what wasn't. So will you at some point then be getting back with them?

MR. FLAHAN: I can -- I can send it to Lori, and she can send it out to them. She was their point of contact. But the Word document and the Excel spreadsheet that we're going over is on the hub; anybody can take a look at that.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay. Thank you.

MR. FLAHAN: Hm-mm.

Then number five there was a triangle section along

Double Adobe Road, which you can see here in the graphic with the little arrow, and that was a change to the legislative map that went from 21 to 19; zero population were affected and that was completed.

And change request number six -- number six, let me just bring up another document that we have right here.

Six and seven we weren't able to complete the request, which was these two here, mainly because it was going to unbalance our congressional map more; but what we did do for them is we did align the congressional and LD borders in that northwest corner of the legislative map, and we also aligned a tiny sliver of the congressional map with the road; and this change actually was no population.

So the legislative and the congressional districts for in what they call their precinct 19 are now aligned.

Number eight. Number eight was the airport. If you do remember, the airport was actually put into -- was kept together. The airport, their request was to move the airport from CD-7 to CD-6 to avoid a precinct with zero population. We did move the airport; it was zero population to align the CD and the LD boundaries that was congressional. That was from District 7 to District 6, that was 0-0.

And I do believe the move that they requested was here on the straight line. It actually did divide the

airport, but the county officials asked us to make the division so we did make that -- that divide.

That is the Cochise County changes. Are there any questions on that?

And I got my document open so I can't see your faces, so hold on.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I don't see any questions.

MR. FLAHAN: Gotcha.

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CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Or hear any questions.

MR. FLAHAN: Okay. And I'm just bringing up the PDF. And it is -- you can see here now where the airport was it is a straight line.

Okay. If there's no question on Cochise, Coconino County turned in four changes.

The first one was to use precinct line to adjust the border west of Parks, and that was -- let me bring up the document, which is right here.

They asked us to use the precinct line instead of the CBP line which is on the west side of Parks. So you can see the highlighted here that's in dark blue, those blocs, they moved from 7 into 6. So they went from District 7 into 6; zero population; we were able to complete that, not a problem.

Congress- -- change two was to change the boundary of the western portion of Flagstaff from Route 66 north to

I-40. 1 That was in the same area that the Commission debated 2 about on the last day and there was Commission direction to 3 use Route 66, so we did not make that change because the quidelines that we were given when we created the final maps 4 was to follow Route 66. So in that case we did not make 5 6 Coconino's change number two. 7 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Mark, can you show on a map 8 what that would have done? 9 MR. FLAHAN: One sec. 10 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Because I'm not so sure that 11 that was a specific guideline that we gave, that was just a 12 last minute change that was done. 1.3 Okay. Give me a second. MR. FLAHAN: 14 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Sure. Thank you. 15 MR. FLAHAN: Give me a second. 16 Brian, do you have that area open? MR. KINGERY: Not currently, I'm working on it. 17 18 MR. FLAHAN: Okay. 19 MR. KINGERY: Which change ID is it? 20 MR. FLAHAN: Two. COMMISSIONER LERNER: Sorry, I didn't know, I 21 22 thought you might have that. 23 MR. FLAHAN: Doug, you got anything to -- to add 24 while we're pulling it up? 25 MR. D. JOHNSON: No. I think it was a fairly large

population request, though, I mean relative to the other requests.

MR. FLAHAN: Okay. So here is what we have currently in legislative map 17.0 with all the administrative corrections. And you can see out here we follow sort of Route 66, which I also believe is I-40 Business; and what they wanted to do was change it to meet city of Flagstaff boundaries, which would have changed it to -- I don't have the city boundaries up right this second, but I believe it would have taken out this portion here and it would have come down here and moved that into a different district.

Brian, do you have it up?

MR. D. JOHNSON: I thought the request was to follow the street I-40, wasn't it? Can you go back to the change?

DIRECTOR SCHMITT: Yeah, I can share my screen when you're ready.

MR. FLAHAN: All right. Stand by.

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah, they requested this move from Route 66 to I-40 for that whole stretch.

MR. FLAHAN: All right, Brian, I stopped presenting.

MR. KINGERY: All right. So with their submission of the corrections they supplied a shape file, and on -- on

the map that shape file is a line file indicated with a thick red border. So as we followed their red line to match it up with -- with their descriptive text -- so Mark, where do you want me to zoom in?

MR. FLAHAN: I think go down -- go -- go to the east.

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah. Right there.

MR. FLAHAN: So I think they wanted to move District 6 down from that black line to the red line; is that right, Doug?

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah. Yeah. And it goes above 66 there because that's following the city border, and west of that would be following -- giving up everything north of 60 -- I'm sorry, everything north of I-40.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: So what they were trying to do is create -- is use the city rather than our arbitrary road that we did, right?

I mean, we just -- in this one area they wanted to actually try to follow their city boundaries. And was there a reason then -- is that correct, Doug, the piece that's going up to the pink, that would have been part of their city?

MR. D. JOHNSON: Well, there is two -- well, there's three changes they're asking for there. So Brian, zoom back in there.

We're following Route 66 which is a major road in the area. They want the line to drop south of 66 in that the one piece that you can see right by his mouse, to north of 66 west of that, and over to the west they want -- that want to drop from 66 down to the freeway.

So yes, and Brian has got the city border highlighted.

So part of it would be the north and south pieces right along 66 would be following the city border, and then over at the other part would be just aligned with a different major road.

It's worth noting, too, on the city border piece, the city is obviously divided. So it's not creating or eliminating a city split, it's all -- it's just already there.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: So just to clarify where it says "15" in there, that piece right there, that's part of -- is that outside of the city? Inside of the city? I'm just trying to understand and why we couldn't do this what in terms if -- if they're trying to just align with the city border and major thoroughfare why that was something we couldn't do if it was keeping the districts -- and the question is, was it keeping the districts relatively balanced or was it going to make a major change?

COMMISSIONER YORK: If I remember correctly already

they're not balanced, I'm just curious what the population change is.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Yeah.

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah, so -- so, again, it's following a major thoroughfare now, their request would be to follow a different major thoroughfare and -- and the city border as you note.

So we'd be looking -- just looking at the screen we got those 15 we're talking about moving into 7, and then the one person next to it would move out, and then there's 20-some people over on the other side coming out.

So ultimately the -- what we were concerned with is that the -- the Commission had directed that the line be on 66 and so we didn't want to change that -- that direction to -- yeah, just essentially change which major road it was following.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Right, and some of why we -I mean, that wasn't -- we weren't looking at the city
boundary in that area. So had we looked at that, we might
have followed the city boundary I guess is my -- my point.

So is that what their justification was, they just wanted this to be better aligned their city with the boundaries?

I'm just trying to understand their reasoning; and then I understand what you're saying about why we didn't do

it, but it may be something we can do at this point.

MR. FLAHAN: One of their -- one of their requests --

COMMISSIONER YORK: You didn't answer my question. What's the population we're juggling around?

MR. D. JOHNSON: Oh. This was -- I'm sorry. It would be 15 people moving into 7 and 26 I think -- is that what you're getting there, Brian? -- into --

MR. KINGERY: So a total change of 11 people being added to 6.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Okay. I thought you were talking about thousands, so then...

Because the highway makes a straight line, that's kind of what we were trying to do if I remember correctly.

MR. KINGERY: So some of the changes we didn't make because it went directly against Commission direction at the time during the last public session. Some of the corrections we deemed were not administrative due to it affecting, I believe, in one case 700 voters in Maricopa County — and we'll get to that, but that's voters, we go by population in our shifts of the census blocs, so that actually resulted in over a thousand people if I recall correctly. And — and we'll get to that example, but that's just to give you a sense of how we approached these county corrections that were supplied to us.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: So -- yeah, so my question then on this one if this was done to purely to get for the city boundary on the one that's in pink that's 15? That's what they were aligning with rather than Route 66; is that correct, that one? And then they were just making an adjustment to go to I-40 on the other piece, is that -- is that the reasoning that they gave?

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah, Mark, can you look, I don't think -- did Coconino County give much in the way of rationale or did they -- they just listed the requests?

MR. FLAHAN: They just said "We're requesting several adjustments along the line between Legislative District 6 and 7 spanning the width of Coconino County"; and then they said "Example of a change requested to follow city -- Flagstaff city limits," which was in that area; "Example of a change requesting to minimize empty precinct parts," which we already showed you guys in the beginning; and then there's some just to make the lines clearer down on I-40, and we will get there; we just haven't got to that change yet.

That was all the -- that was the only reasoning that they gave was to "change requested to follow Flagstaff city limits."

COMMISSIONER LERNER: It seems like it's a minimal population shift, and I would be okay with saying that this

could be done because we're really only talking about a difference of 11; and if they're asking for that to be within their city limits and to be aligned with I-40, I don't see how that affects us much in terms of what we were trying to accomplish in that area.

So, you know, if it was thousands of people I understand; but if the net is 11, from my perspective, I think we could approve -- I understand why you didn't do it initially, but I don't know why we couldn't do it.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Well, the only thing is ironically that they didn't request any other city boundary changes on the other side of the city, so I guess I'm wondering if we -- if we just keep to the map, follow the old highway.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Well, I don't want to second guess them on why they chose one versus another, I'm sure they had reasons for that. But if they requested this one and there's nothing that says we couldn't do it, I don't see why. I mean, I don't want to second guess why they didn't do it on the other side, it might have been moving too much population, so they may not have wanted to do it over there because this is a minimal population shift.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Well, I don't know if you remember, we underpopulated District 7 or the -- yeah, the LD-6, to accommodate the Native Americans. And so I

quess -- I don't understand.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: I do remember that, but 11 people isn't making a big difference in that.

COMMISSIONER YORK: I agree.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: I just don't see any reason why to make a change for 11 people either. We've split Flagstaff in a number of places here, so I just -- I -- I agree with the mapping consultant that there's no reason to make this change.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I agree. You know, I think we've done a remarkable job seeking these levels of perfection that come up each and every time I think is a rabbit hole; and unless there's overwhelming, compelling reason to do this and -- and our experts think that it's the right thing to do, I'm just ready to move forward.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: And my perspective is that I think we should try to accommodate them for this since they've requested it and the city is split quite a bit, they're trying to do something that they feel is in the best interest of their city, so that's my perspective.

So I support making that change since they did get split quite a bit and this is an area they felt they could align.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Is this something that the mapping team could easily, reasonably just do with

little complication?

MR. KINGERY: I actually already did it. Just as of right now I created an LD version 17.1. The one that is on the hub site currently that we are going to present to you is, we only made one, 17.0, and all of these files and then also the files that we're using to present these changes are also stored on the hub.

So if we were to make this change, it would result in the 17.1 map; and later on I'll update this page to reflect all those changes and we'll have the audit log so that we can track that this change and potentially others were made if we go down that route.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: But would that affect our ability to complete the process today and certify these maps? I mean, we -- we have a goal today.

MR. KINGERY: I don't believe so.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Is that -- is that a question for Legal?

MR. FLAHAN: Yeah, I was going to say I think that was a legal question.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Yeah, I'd like to -- I'd like
Legal to weigh in on this as well as, you know, is this
appropriate to offer this opportunity at this point?

MR. B. JOHNSON: It wouldn't be at this point, it

would be during the later agenda item for sure. This is just --

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Right, but -- but I mean this late in the game of fine-tuning.

MR. B. JOHNSON: It's not -- it's not -- I'll be honest with you, it's not a legal issue by any means. This will have significant ripple effects through all of the data sets ripple everything Brian just mentioned on the website and will delay this by at least several days, and I think we'll have to reconvene.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. So --

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Without a really compelling reason and I'm not hearing one, I would recommend we not do this.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I agree. I think that there's -- I don't see any compelling reason; I don't see any significant communities being harmed. We -- we have, you know, a deadline and responsibilities to the broader state, so there's going to be imperfections here and there. I don't -- I don't hear a compelling reason as well.

COMMISSIONER YORK: And I -- I believe the boundary line along the old highway makes a better district.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: I'll just say for the record
I would like to be able to have done this, just for the
record on that.

1 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Yeah, and -- and for the record I appreciate Commissioner York's comment that, you 2 3 know, again if we don't feel that it improves the quality of the map and we're comfortable with our boundary, then we 4 5 have every justification to keep it as it is. 6 COMMISSIONER LERNER: I think it actually does 7 improve it by different alignment, but I understand we're 8 not going to at this point. 9 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Is this something that we need to vote for or vote about? 10 11 Legal or... 12 MR. B. JOHNSON: It wouldn't be done here; it would 1.3 be done at a later agenda item. 14 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. 15 MR. HERRERA: In other words, Madam Chair, at a 16 later agenda item, you will be considering LD 17.0. 17 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Right, okay. But we don't 18 have to collectively memorialize this conversation we just 19 had right now? 20 MR. B. JOHNSON: If somebody wants to -- if any 21 Commissioner wants to make an amendment at the --22 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. 23 MR. B. JOHNSON: -- at that time. 24 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Thank you. 25 Okay. Mapping, what else?

MR. FLAHAN: The other two changes that Coconino County had, number three, there were slivers of blocs that were just north of I-40, they had zero population in them, they asked us to clean it up and align it back exactly to I-40, which we did -- did complete. Those are from the legislative map, it went from District 6 to District 7; there was zero population affected.

The other change that they asked us to do was to align the borders in northeast Coconino County above the I-40. We were able to complete that, and what that looked like was that was a change of 48 people, and what that looked like was here, you can see all the selected blocs went into D7.

So we were able to complete that, that was 48 people that were affected. So we did move 48 people in -- in Coconino County.

Moving on to Pinal County. Pinal County had three changes.

And the first change, they wanted us to move

Legislative Districts 15's line north to follow Bella Vista

Road and eliminate the small rectangular box. We did not

complete that because we felt that was against the

Commission's guidelines the first time, and I'll bring that

up.

What they wanted to do was to take this bloc that

was 10 and follow on Bella Vista Road, but many times the Commission told us to keep San Tan Valley whole, which is in the yellow, so we did not make that change because we would have taken that bloc of 10 people out of San Tan Valley.

Change number two was to have Congressional
District 5 retract back north to follow along Bella Vista
Road and CD-2 to expand northward similar following along
Bella Vista Road. We did not make those changes, but what
we did do is we did change the LD maps and the CD maps to
match. So the LD maps now match the CD maps that come in,
and you can see the San Tan Valley in the red.

So that keeps the San Tan Valley in one district which was a Commission guideline, and it would prevent a zero population precinct.

The last change that they wanted us to perform was shifting a corner of LD-7 southwest so that it follows North Moeur Road north-south and the Williams Field Road alignment. That was completed, that was the legislative map that was from District 15 to District 7; and that changed nine people for population.

And that looks like this corner here. So that corner that's highlighted in blue, that is the light blue that went into District 7.

And those were the requested changes from Pinal County. So we did move nine people in Pinal County.

Any questions on Pinal County?

Okay. Yuma County, the first request was to update the legislative districts to follow the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range border. We were able to complete that. It was zero population and here it is District 23.

You would remember that -- that this was actually completed in the legislative map, it was the piece that stuck up into the Foothill Mountains when we presented the congressional map after we balanced it. This was cleaned up as a split, so this was actually made to match the congressional map at a request of the county.

The chart says there from 23 to 23, but I'll get you the district, let me look it up and we'll correct that.

That should have moved it from 23 in the green and put it into 25.

The next change in Yuma that they requested is the 23 and 25 border in the west to match CD-7 and CD-9. That was completed. That was -- aligns the boundaries and it does not affect the congressional map legislative from District 25 to 23; zero population was moved in this.

Any questions in Yuma?

Okay. With that, take that as a no, we'll move on to Yavapai County.

Yavapai County put in four requests mainly around the town of Wickenburg. There was three requests that we

could not do. They provided a map -- and let me show it to you.

So one, two, and four we could not complete and you can see here in the map. And the problem with one, three --sorry one, two, and four is that the town say that is these are incorporated parts of the town of Wickenburg. So area one is incorporated in part of town of Wickenburg but not included in Legislative District 30. Area two is incorporated part of the town of Wickenburg but not included in Legislative District 30, and then area four was incorporated in the town of Wickenburg but not included.

The part here is that these do not match census blocs, so to actually incorporate these little areas, we'd actually be taking in a lot more of unincorporated county to make that happen, so there was no way for us to do that in the redistricting system; so at that time we did not make those changes. Area three where it says is not part of the town of Wickenburg but included in 30, their suggestion was to move the line to include that area in LD-1 and that we were able to do because it aligned exactly with the census bloc. It was legislative from 30 to 1, and it affected four people.

And that was Yavapai county's requests. Any questions there or Doug, do you want to add anything to that?

MR. D. JOHNSON: Just that a note that presum- -so the -- the reason the city lines don't follow the census
blocs is usually -- and I presume in this case -- because of
they had been annexed after the geography was submitted to
the Census Bureau; and this actually happens throughout the
decade as jurisdictions annex territories, so legislative
and congressional lines don't move to reflect those
annexations. It's just unusual here because that annexation
was so close to the census; but it -- we have different
lines between the census versus redistricting.

So these kinds of offset are common where you have a state where there's lots of annexations happening and there's not much we can do about it as far as other than if we're following census geography and using census data.

MR. FLAHAN: Okay. Any --

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MR. D. JOHNSON: Any questions?

MR. FLAHAN: Okay. Then we'll move to -- to Maricopa County. Maricopa County definitely had the most requests of any county totaling 49.

They broke their requests down in what they considered was critical revisions, revisions that they called -- what was the exact wording? -- "minor conflicts," and the third category that they provided was -- hold on -- was "awkward boundary lines."

So on their first request it was the boundary

between Congressional District 1 and Congressional

District 5 is cutting through a parcel where a future home

will be built; and basically the boundary doesn't follow the

census blocs, so we couldn't cut the census bloc to match a

specific parcel so we were unable to do that.

Request two, the legislative boundary between -sorry, the boundary between Legislative District 12 and
Legislative District 16 bisects the Gila River Indian
Community with the Lone Butte voting district near the
boundary of Maricopa County. We did not complete this
because the instruction that we received was to keep Kyrene
School District whole, so we did not make that change.

Change three --

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Mark. Mark.

MR. FLAHAN: Yes?

and I know we said that about Kyrene, it seems to be the one school district we were good with. But the -- when you say bisects the community within the precinct, does that mean a single precinct is divided in half? Is that what you're saying there? And so, how many people does that affect where they're going to be in a precinct and in two different districts?

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah, Mark, I can answer that.

MR. FLAHAN: Okay.

MR. D. JOHNSON: So -- so what they're asking is that the entire Kyrene piece of the tribal reservation be moved. So essentially we'd be -- where the commission had put the Kyrene piece of the reservation into the rest of the legislative district, they want the whole piece moved so that the reservation is whole, and we wouldn't bring that legislative district down at all.

The -- the precinct line apparently is the tribal reservation border.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: So they want the tribal to be whole and we said no because of a school district piece?

How many people would that affect if they're...

MR. D. JOHNSON: I think it was about 130 people.

And keep in mind when we talk about "they," we're talking about the elections office, it's -- it's not the Board of Supervisors or -- or a formal group like that. It's merely them saying it will be easier for them to administer elections if we divided Kyrene and kept the reservation together.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Right. And I guess I'm just looking at that and saying from a priority perspective would it be better to have the tribes together, I'm just asking that question.

I understand that the Commission -- our Commission may not want to be making these adjustments at this point,

but I -- to me the priority would be keeping the -- the community together versus a school district in that particular location. I know we were attempting to do that with that school district, but the community to me would have a higher priority over that.

In that -- in that area.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Well, I thought -- I thought that that community was okay with being split at one point.

The other thing is it's not a huge population, I think we heard more testimony in our meetings as we went out to the public around the different areas around the Kyrene School District that utilize those facilities from the different parts of, I believe, it's Pinal and Maricopa County, and so that was the effort to keep that all together, that was my understanding. And the fact that people from Maricopa, people from Chandler, people from Ahwatukee, the people from South Tempe all utilize that school district.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Yeah, I think that's correct those people, but not the Gila -- we're talking here about the Gila River Indian Community, and so it's a matter of keeping those people together versus whether or not they're in a school district. The other folks that you mentioned did want to all be part of that, but in this case that's why I was asking that specific question because you're basically

talking about the Gila River Indian Community folks and whether they would be in the same, so that's why I was trying to get clarification on that.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: I think the Gila River expressed being in two districts for -- for many reasons, you know. And so we can go back and look at the record but I know Governor -- Governor Lewis said or indicated in some of his writings that -- that they would prefer to have two districts so that it allows them more representation.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay. Yeah, just trying to get clarification. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: It seems there's nothing we need to address on this front.

MR. FLAHAN: Okay. Moving -- moving along. Change three in Maricopa County was the way the congressional district boundary blue and legislative district green and supervisor district red overlay each other would create a voter district for four voters -- the area between the blue and green boundary -- and a voting district with zero voters.

And we took a look in that area, we did complete this change, we successfully aligned districts by moving congressional district D3, 24 people out of D3, and D4, 24 people in to match LD-11 and LD-12.

So when we looked at this what we -- what we found

is this is the Ahwatukee area, and the green that you can see, the mountain range, that is South Mountain. You can see that in population balancing, there was a small portion of Ahwatukee neighborhood that was put into D3 while the rest of the neighborhood was in D -- D4.

So what we were able to do is add that little population there back into D4 making a straight line; and to population balance it, what we did is we grabbed a couple blocs here just north of Kiyay Guadalupe, added them to D3, and another set of population of 15 people just north of -- or, sorry, just east of 143.

So we were able to make that change and that's how we population balanced it.

Change four, there's a gap between a congressional district boundary and a legislative district in the Salt River Pima Indian Community. To do this by aligning the LDs and the CDs area with the tribal reservation, it would affect the population balance in the congressional district, therefore we were not able to complete that request.

Request five, the boundary between CD-7 and CD-9 is cutting through two homes. We did not fulfill this request as it would -- CD would become unbalanced and due to census bloc boundaries around the homes, we were not able to break census blocs.

Change six, the -- I might have a picture of that.

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Change six, the gap between the congressional district boundary and legislative district boundary would create a voting precinct with 22 voters. The request was not fulfilled because congressional district population would become unbalanced and also the CD map split neighborhood for population balancing whereas the LD map did not require any action.

We did not do that.

Change seven, and I got a picture of this, the border between Legislative District 3 and Legislative District 4 is cutting through a single-address community with unit numbers. We did not change -- we did not make this change because it would affect 817 voters. Because census blocs do not exactly follow, so what you can do -- see here -- if I zoom in a little bit, it might help.

The community they're talking about, the sliver is right here. But because you can see the census bloc is the dark blue it cuts through, to get that entire Paradise Peak West community, we would have to add all the census blocs together to make that happen and that was 817 people and that many people we did not deem as administrative change, so we were unable to -- to make that change.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Can you -- Mark, as you're going through these, you said there were three different levels of requests, how do we know which level of request

each of these were for Maricopa County?

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MR. FLAHAN: Right now we are in what they call the critical requests, and I'll let you know when we get to the next section.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: So of the critical requests you weren't able to do -- you haven't done any of those, right?

MR. FLAHAN: We were able to do the -- the one in Ahwatukee because the census blocs matched up.

What you can see here, right, on this request seven, why it wasn't done is that we would have to move all of these people to make it happen.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Sure.

MR. FLAHAN: And at that time we did not believe it to be an administrative request moving that many people without any guidance from -- from the Commission.

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah, and it's worth noting, too, where they raise a concern about a specific address being divided, it's -- because the census geography as they overlay it on the size image is not precise, in the official census database which backs all of this geography up, that each address is assigned only to one district there. So where there's concern that a -- a single address looks like it's in multiple districts, you can look up in the census database that address and know which district it is in, it's

not actually divided legally.

And in Maricopa County folks know, you know, that and can do that.

MR. FLAHAN: Issue number eight, the boundary between LD-5 and LD-7 cuts through businesses, homes, and apartment complex.

To fulfill this request, it would be moving 486 people and the request was not fulfilled as we believed eight hundred -- 486 people was more than just an administrative request; and you can see here the request that they were looking for is highlighted in the dark blue.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Did they -- did they explain any of that or just say that this is an administrative -- this is just a request? They don't justify it in any way, right? Or, do they?

MR. FLAHAN: The data we got back from Maricopa

County on that is exactly that same exact text, the

boundary -- well, it says: "The boundary between

Legislative District 5 and Legislative District 11 cuts

through business, homes, and apartment complex." They would

like to move the boundary to follow Roosevelt Street, which

is up here.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay. Thank you.

MR. FLAHAN: Hm-mm.

Any other thing you want to add there, Doug?

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MR. D. JOHNSON: Nope.

MR. FLAHAN: Okay. Change number nine was the boundary between LD-22 and LD-11 is cutting through a building, and we were able to complete that change. We adjusted a bloc with zero population to match with their supervisory district number four -- number five. And I don't think we have a picture of that one.

I don't have a picture of that, but we did make that change.

So starting at number ten is what they consider minor conflicts, and minor conflicts 10 through 17 we were all able to complete.

The -- the first one was due to inability of county to move supervisor districts, the vertical rectangular area below would result in a voting precinct with zero voters.

We were able to complete that. It went from 11 to 22 and there was zero population affected.

Change 11, align the legislative district and congressional district boundaries with each other in the Salt River Pima-Maricopa County -- Maricopa Indian Community. We were able to move the zero population bloc on the D8 southern border, which was legislative, from District 10 to District 8 and those were both zeros.

Twelve was to align the legislative district to the congressional district along the Gila River Indian Community

boundary; we were able to complete that. We moved a zero population bloc from 22 to 20 -- to 16.

Change 13 was to align the legislative district boundary with the congressional district boundary and Maricopa County boundary. We moved zero population bloc on D7 so that was D7 to D3 in legislative; zero population move.

Fourteen was align legislative district with congressional district boundary along State Route 143; we were able to do that. We aligned the Legislative District 8 boundary with the CD-4, CD-3 boundary along the 143. That went from District 11 to District 8; zero population change.

Fifteen, Maricopa, align the legislative district and the congressional district, one north of Indian School Road and one south of Indian School Road; we completed that. We were able to align the CD-9 and CD-3 border with the supervisor district. That was to the congressional. That was from District 3 to District 9; zero population change.

Sixteen in Maricopa County. Align boundary of the congressional district to the center of McDowell Road; we were able to complete that. That was aligning the D7 along McDowell Road to the congressional map from D3 to D7; zero population moved.

Change 17 is align the legislative district and congressional district with supervisor district in South

Mountain Park area near Ahwatukee; we were able to complete that. We moved the D3 border southeast into D4 to match supervisor district and align the LD as well. That was made to the congressional and legislative district. So the congressional side, it was from CD-4 to CD-3; on the legislative side, it was from LD-11 to LD-12, and we were able to complete that change.

And I have a picture of 17 if you wanted it. This is what 17 -- it now aligns. So South Mountain park is -- is up here in the corner.

District -- change 18 was to align the legislative district and congressional district with the supervisory district in the South Mountain Park area; we were able to complete that. That was move D4 border north into D3 to match supervisor district and align the LD as well. So that was from CD-3 to CD-4 and from LD-11 into LD-12; both zero population change.

Nineteen was align the legislative district and congressional district to the supervisor district center line of Pima Canyon Road; we were able to complete that. So we aligned LD-12 with the supervisor district by grabbing three zero population blocs and moved D9 border east into D7. So on the congressional side, it was CD-7 to CD-9; on the legislative side, it was LD-11 to LD-12 and, again, zero population change.

And let me make sure that I can tell you where the split is between what they call minor and awkward lines. Hold on.

To 30 -- all right. We're still going, these are still in the minor.

Change 20, align the legislative district boundary to congressional district boundary along 48th Street between Southern Avenue and a bit south and east of Baseline Road; we were able to complete that. Slivers along supervisor district border between LD-11 and LD-8 was moved. This is only for the legislative map from LD-8 to LD-11; zero population change.

Twenty-one was to align legislative district boundary to congressional district boundary along the railroad in the vicinity of Elliot Road and McQueen Road; we completed that. We aligned LD-13 with the CD boundary along Elliot Road and McQueen Road, that was Legislative District 12 to 13; zero population changed.

Change 22, align congressional district boundary to legislative district boundary along Arizona Avenue in the vicinity of Guadalupe Road; completed that. We moved the D5 border west into D4 along the Highway 87 to match LD-9 and LD-13 borders. That was completed from 4 to 5 and congressional; zero population was changed.

And 23, align legislative district boundary and

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congressional district boundary along the Loop 202; we completed that. LD-8 north of the Loop 202 is aligned with the approved congressional final draft map moving population of 18. That was from LD-8 to LD-10; we moved 18 people.

On request 24, align congressional district to supervisor district near Loop 202 and 101 interchange; we completed that. We moved D1 south into D4 aligning with LD-8 border, that was the congressional map, CD-4 to CD-1; zero population changed.

Twenty-five was to align the congressional district boundary to a legislative district boundary near supervisor district boundary five; completed that. We moved D9 border east into D7. Congressional from D7 to D9; zero population.

Oops.

Request 26, Maricopa, align the legislative district boundary to the congressional district boundary along Central Avenue on the boundary of Goodyear and Avondale. So we aligned LD-22 with CD-7, so the change we made was to Legislative District 23 went to Legislative District 22; zero population changed.

Twenty-seven was to align the congressional district boundary to the legislative district boundary along Indian School Road in Avondale; we completed that. It was moved D9 southeast into D7 along Indian School Road to the congressional map from D7 to D9; zero population changed.

Request 28 was align the congressional district boundary with the Maricopa County boundary and Legislative District 28-29 boundary; we completed that. We moved the D8 border north up into the D2 border. So that was -- that was from congressional from D9 to D8; zero populations were moved.

Request 29 was completed, align the legislative district boundary which is south of the Loop 303 with the congressional district that runs along Loop 303; we completed. We aligned LD-28 with CD-8 border, Legislative District 29 went into 28; zero population changed.

And 30, which is the last one of the minor changes, move boundary to 115th Drive street alignment between Glendale Ave. and Missouri Ave.; we completed that. We moved District 22 to 115th Street between Glendale Ave. and Missouri Ave. street alignment. Legislative from District 29 to 22; zero population was changed.

So last request for Maricopa County was awkward boundary lines.

So request 31 was align LD boundary and CD boundary along McDowell Street and 36th Street; that was completed.

296 population above McDowell Road moved to match the congressional. So legislative went from District 5 to District 8; 296 people.

District -- change 32 was align the legislative

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district boundary along McDowell Road and 40th Street. We did not complete that because that was over a thousand people, and this is the picture of it.

So Maricopa County on the left requested this change, and to make that change it would change the highlighted dark blue blocks that have the border on that, and that would be 1,400-person change, 1,404. So we did not feel that that change was an administrative change.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Wait. Mark, what -- can you go back? So which district was -- was this one?

You're talking about 32 -- District 32. Wait, I'm sorry. Number -- well, first of all, number 31, what district was that being changed? It didn't list the legislative, it moves -- okay, D5 to D8.

What about 32, which districts were that?
MR. FLAHAN: 32 was...

MR. KINGERY: Mark, if you zoom into the screenshot, you see the proposed changes table.

MR. FLAHAN: So District 5 would gain 1,404 people and District 8 would lose 1,404 people.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: So do you think they were trying to do that? I'm just looking at our final legislative map where District 8 has 5,800 people deviation above and District 5 has a thousand deviation. Do you think they were trying to do that to balance those districts so

that the deviation is smaller in each of those, so you have a smaller deviation of that overall?

Because District 8, you'd be moving from 8 to 5, correct?

MR. FLAHAN: Yeah, 8 would be losing and 5 would be gaining.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Right.

MR. FLAHAN: The what -- the text they gave us was "The legislative district bound in green runs along Monte Vista Road and 36th Street, coupled with the congressional boundary blue along McDowell and the supervisor boundary red along 40th Street will create a voting precinct with only 400 -- or, 747 voters in it."

That was the text that we got from them.

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah. I would just add, and the elections office aren't concerned with deviation, they -they don't look at total population numbers at all as you can see. They're only looking at number of voters and the -- the ease of administering the precincts in elections.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Well, I guess I don't -- I don't see a reason not to do this either. Because you're not providing -- it's not really causing a major imbalance in either.

COMMISSIONER YORK: You also don't -- what about the census bloc 296 on the map? I mean, I don't understand

why it's this little chunk here; it doesn't make any sense to me, and we tried to clean it up by stepping it up north along the boundary.

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I mean, I know it creates work for a small census voter administration, but the reality is that, you know, 8 was with Tempe -- I mean, this is along the -- the 44th Street it looks like, and I think those communities of interest are more aligned with the eastern side -- or western is aligned with the eastern side of 8 more than it's aligned with the eastern side of 7, so.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Yeah, I don't think it changes in terms of the communities of interest at all.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Well --

COMMISSIONER LERNER: I don't know what 296 is, and I don't know why they didn't move that either. I could ask that same -- I mean, I agree that -- I don't know what makes that different and why they didn't move it, but in terms of a community of interest, I don't think there's any reason that that needs to be in one or the other. They both are -- are close in terms of alignment.

And McDowell Road --

COMMISSIONER YORK: It just delays this. I don't -- I don't really see a reason to do this if this -- if they --

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner York, I didn't

1 catch the -- I heard the beginning part of what you said but can you complete your sentence? 2 3 COMMISSIONER YORK: Yeah, I was just saying there's not much of a difference between the communities of 4 5 interest, I just didn't think it -- if this delayed us. 6 So that super -- you're looking at the shopping 7 center, is that what that is? 8 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Yeah. 9 COMMISSIONER YORK: Oh, it's a school. 10 MR. FLAHAN: Well, what I put -- here's that change 11 that you guys were just talking about and you guys asked 12 about that 296 bloc. 1.3 COMMISSIONER YORK: Right. 14 MR. FLAHAN: That 296 bloc changed because of their 15 request number one. So it was originally not part of --16 COMMISSIONER YORK: Side --17 MR. FLAHAN: -- D8, but they made that request. 18 that was why that was changed, that 296, to match the CD 19 boundary. 20 COMMISSIONER YORK: Got it. 21 COMMISSIONER LERNER: For the supervisor boundary. 22 MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah, that's -- that's keeping --23 The 296 is -- is with the district to the south because of 24 population balancing with the congressional district. That was one of those blocs we had to grab the population 25

balance, and so they had asked that we just -- as long as we were going to have that bump up, that we also follow it for the congressional line.

MR. FLAHAN: For the legislative line.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Right, well I quess --

MR. D. JOHNSON: Oh.

COMMISSIONER YORK: -- from that standpoint I would keep the current -- I would not honor request 32 I guess is what we're talking about.

MR. FLAHAN: And that's --

COMMISSIONER YORK: And that's what you've done, so I would keep it as is.

understand some of these decisions on how they're made and when they -- I know we're saying that it makes it more complicated for them to administer and I'm all for things to be easier for our elections administration for them to be able to administer, and that's why -- if that doesn't affect communities of interest and if that doesn't affect other -- other things that we were looking at, to me it made sense to make that change just like the one in Coconino as well.

Some of those were aligned --

COMMISSIONER YORK: But Commissioner Lerner, we -- we -- the mapping team has made a change, a suggestion along that northern boundary already and now the next request is

to change it back -- I don't understand.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: They're two different -they're different ones. 296 is --

COMMISSIONER YORK: I agree, but at the same time --

COMMISSIONER LERNER: They're different changes.

I -- you know, I want to understand these changes and decisions better than just saying "okay" to each one, that's why I'm asking these questions.

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah, and just from our perspective as Mark noted, we were concerned that this was larger than just an administrative change because there was the concern, as noted, this would be moving 1,404 people without really much awareness or -- or community participation in this, so that's where we run into the concern about the size of the request involved.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I'd like to go on record, you know, I have worked with Timmons/NDC now for many, many months. You've done a fabulous job, the highest level of conscientiousness, you know, commitment; and if you're giving us this feedback about what's administrative and versus what's a little more, I really defer to your professional judgment.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: I think we need to be doing our due diligence to be asking questions about how decisions

were made and to inquire more about why these requests were made and whether or not they fit with something that might be good for the community. So that's why I'm asking those questions.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I'm entirely open to that provided that it doesn't undermine the professional advice of the experts that we have worked with and we believe in, and it doesn't unnecessarily delay what is a necessary and important process of delivering these maps to our state.

And so I understand the desire to seek perfection, but perfection can sometimes get in the way of getting done with a, you know, reasonably fabulous product.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: I am not asking for perfection here. I feel that when a decision is made to do something or not do something, we as Commissioners who are the ones who are the responsible parties for making these final decisions and votes, should understand better those decisions and that's what I'm trying to do; and in some cases I may or may not agree with those decisions.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And that's exactly what we're doing.

So with that please continue, Mapping.

MR. FLAHAN: Okay. Let me grab my spot again where we were at.

That was here.

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Number 33 was align the congressional district with the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community boundary to the supervisor district. We did not complete this because following Mesa's border would unbalance the congressional district in that area, so we did not complete that.

Change 33 was align congressional district with Salt River -- oop, sorry. That was the same one.

Thirty-four was align the congressional district with the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community or the supervisor district north of Loop 202, we did not complete this because the legislative lines would create a new sliver due to the 2020 census blocs not lining up to the supervisor districts, but we did make the congressional and legislative boundaries the same border in that area.

So we were able to make that cleanup, but the change that they were requesting we were not able to do because then it would create its own -- its own sliver.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: And Mark, was there any population -- it looks like there was zero population shift to make that change?

MR. FLAHAN: Correct.

Hang on, I'm trying to find a picture.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: That's okay.

MR. FLAHAN: Okay. Gotcha.

Thirty-five, align congressional district and

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legislative district with Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian 1 2 Community. We did not complete this because this was going 3 to unbalance the congressional district. We did move 376 people into LD-10 and 9 into LD-8 4 5 to match the congressional boundaries. So we did make that legislative change from LD-10 to LD-8; that was 376 people. 6 7 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Can you --8 MR. FLAHAN: Thirty- --9 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Can you show us that one 10 since you did make that change and almost 300 people were 11 affected? 12 MR. FLAHAN: Yeah, hold on. 13 785. I don't think I actually have -- grabbed a 14 picture of that. 15 I don't have a picture of the change that we made. 16 Here was the request for Maricopa County. 17 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay. 18 MR. FLAHAN: Doug, you have anything here? 19 MR. D. JOHNSON: No, that's it. 20 COMMISSIONER LERNER: So you were moving from 8 to 21 10 or 10 to 8? I'm sorry if I'm not understanding. MR. FLAHAN: We moved people into LD-10 and LD-9 22 23 from LD-8. 24 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay. But we don't know 25 how -- where they went from there. Okay.

All right, thank you.

And how were they divided between those two? You moved 376, did we move -- do you know --

MR. FLAHAN: Um.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: -- how they were divided?

Between which ones went into 8 and which ones went into -so you moved -- oh, I see. It moved nine people into LD-8
and 376, is that what it's saying, into 10?

MR. FLAHAN: We moved 376 people into LD-10 and 9 from LD-8. So this -- this should say LD-8 here and this should say LD-10 and 9.

Make that cleanup.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Just trying to understand that.

MR. FLAHAN: Here on the Word document it was "move 376 people into LD-10 and LD-9 to match the congressional boundary."

MR. D. JOHNSON: Yeah, I -- I believe what was the -- we're in the unincorporated area between the reservation and the city of Mesa; and when we needed to population balance the congressional district, we were moving a lot of small pockets of people in those areas and the balance I'm just asking if -- bring the legislative district (technical/audio disruption) on it.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay. Okay.

MR. FLAHAN: That was the picture from the Maricopa County with that request.

Request 36, align the congressional district to the legislative district in the area near Camelback Road and 107th Avenue; we completed that for the congressional. We moved a zero population piece from D9 to D3 on the congressional side, so zero people moved on the congressional, and on the LD side we moved population of 3 sliver from D29 to D2.

And that is what that looked like in the circled boundary. So you can see that D24 and D22 -- sorry, D29 and D22 now follow congressional.

Change 37, align the legislative district to the congressional district near Indian Springs Road; we did not complete that. We know it's a VRA-sensitive district, the move would be 354 people.

That would look like this. That was the request to move.

 $\label{eq:that would match with the congressional boundary.}$ We did not make that -- that change.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: And you didn't do that because of the VRA?

MR. FLAHAN: Correct. We felt we needed Commission quidance to make that change.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay.

MR. FLAHAN: And that was also 354 people.

at the data sheets, I'm not sure that that would have had a significant impact based on the criteria that we look at and the CVAP in those. Because you're basically -- you were doing from 22 to 23 or vice versa, both of which are VRA districts, and those population probably wouldn't have had much of an impact. But I understand why you didn't do that.

MR. FLAHAN: Okay. Change 38, align the boundary of the legislative district with the western edge of Loop 101; we completed that. We aligned LD-8 south of University Drive to Price Road. The legislative map went from District 9 to District 8; population change of 15 people.

Thirty-nine, adjust the legislative boundary so it follows supervisor district boundary near Rainbow Valley. We did not complete that because we could not split the 2020 census blocs along the supervisor line, which looks like this.

So they wanted us to split at that pink line and there was no way to split at that pink line. As you can see here, the census bloc does not go all the way across, so it dips down. So we'd have to go another bloc on top and then we'd extend past what Maricopa County was asking us to do.

Change 40 was adjust the boundary south to Adobe

Road. We did not complete -- complete it because it would create a sliver, and it would move 27 voters.

So here was the request. You can see the green line is where the current line is for LDs, and they wanted to adjust it south to Adobe Road, which is sort of here if you can see my cursor, just south of the big building there.

But on the right side of the screen, you can see this is what actually happens with the census bloc, it actually goes south down the highway going down into the interchange, so then we would be creating also weird shapes to make that request. So there's no way that we can just cut it off at Adobe Road.

The last change from Maricopa County, adjust legislative district to follow congressional district along Route 60 and Bell Road; we completed that. We moved a piece of District 29 to match the congressional district legislative, so we took stuff from 29 and put into 28; and that affected five voters.

To make all the changes Maricopa County requested it was going to change 3,449 people, and the changes that we made only affected 361 changes (verbatim).

And that were the changes from Maricopa. Is there any questions on Maricopa?

Okay. Not hearing any, Pima County gave us ten changes.

The first change was to move the proposed legislative line to no longer deviate from the Pascua Yaqui reservation boundary; we completed that. We moved a zero-person bloc south of West Valencia Road to match the Pascua Yaqui reservation boundaries, that was from LD-20 to LD-23; zero people changed.

And what that looked like was here. So you can see the bloc that's highlighted zero with the red underlined, that changed and went into District 23 to match the border.

Change two was move proposed legislative line to no longer deviate again from the Pascua Yaqui reservation boundary. We moved a zero-person bloc east of South Woodbury Grove Drive to unite the Pascua Yaqui reservation boundary. So that was LD-20 to LD-23; zero population moved, it was a zero-population bloc.

And you can see here, this is the bloc right here between D23 and D20, this one that was underlined in red. That bloc that had zero population was within the boundary of Pascua Yaqui tribe reservation and we added it back in, so we united the tribal nation.

Change three was move the legislative and congressional lines to match along the Pascua Yaqui reservation boundary; we completed that. We moved 44 people from LD-16 to LD-17 to match the congressional boundaries per the request of Pima County.

That change looked like this. It's the area highlighted in the dark blue line.

So that went from 16 to 17. So that was a 44-person move.

Request four from Pima County was to move congressional and legislative lines to match along Green Valley and Sahuarita; we completed that. We adjusted area one of the map by moving 13 people from LD-19 into LD-21 along El Toro Road and Alvernon Way. And that was completed and that was a change of 13 people.

Request five from Pima County, move congressional and legislative lines to match along Green Valley/Sahuarita. So area two of the map was adjusting a zero-population bloc from LD-21 to LD-19 on the legislative map; and that affected zero population.

And I'll show you all three screenshots in a second because there's an area three, too.

Area (verbatim) three was, move congressional/legislative lines to match along the Green Valley/Sahuarita area. Area three was adjusted to move from LD-19 into 21; again, zero population were affected.

And those three areas were right here. Number one, number two, and number three.

Request 7 from Pima County, move congressional and legislative lines to match southwest Tucson. We moved a

singular zero-population bloc from LD-21 into LD-23; zero population were affected.

And that is what that looked like.

So these are the zero population: Zero, zero, zero.

Number eight, move congressional and legislative lines to match the Tohono O'odham Reservation; we completed that. We moved a singular zero population bloc along the LD-23 border into LD-21, which is zero population.

That change looked like this. So that green bloc that's highlighted in the dark blue outline.

Change nine, move congressional/legislative lines to match along D17 and D16 border. We moved a zero -- a single zero population bloc along the D17 border into D16.

That looked like this. And the area in question is that darker orange area that's highlighted in blue is the border.

And the last change was change LD-17 border along Mary Ann Cleveland Way where it cuts through several parcels. We did not complete that because due to census blocs, it would require multiple blocs being moved, and to complete that change -- let me see if I got a big screenshot and I'll bring it up to you. Hold on.

Just a second.

So what Pima County wanted in this instance was

where you can see here -- make this is a little smaller. Hold on because I can blow it up this way.

What they're saying here is that our lines are the pink line, and it cuts through the neighborhood here. The problem with the census blocs, though, is -- well, when we use census geography, I shouldn't say problem with the census bloc. When we use census geography to make that change, it would require making a bigger change because what you can see here in this picture is this little tail here actually is three census blocs that come up in there. So this one that's a long sliver here is actually a giant census bloc that moves south, grabs this area and continues south grabbing along the road here in this neighborhood. So it's the big, long southwest one.

And if we were to do that and to incorporate the areas that would then become noncontiguous, it would basically be a move of 779 people to complete that change.

At that time we did not think that that was an administrative change to make, that we would need Commission guidance on that change, so we did not make that change.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: So it would have entailed -I see what you're saying about the census blocs, but just
they wanted to take a small group and move them in? It
would have involved several districts then moving people
around; is that correct --

MR. FLAHAN: It was --

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COMMISSIONER LERNER: -- to accommodate that?

MR. FLAHAN: It would -- yeah, it would require multiple census blocs but only two districts because they border two districts.

What they wanted was here, but there was no way -'cause that is not a census bloc there in the pink to move
it back down, so there's no way to make that change without
making this entire change here that's in the picture.

Because I would I would need this southern one, there's a teeny triangle one here and then there's another one here. So once I take those two, there's now no way to get to this central square bloc here, so now I got to incorporate this one because then that would not be contiguous to leave into District 19 because District 17 would surround it.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay.

MR. FLAHAN: So once we start picking up more blocs it becomes a bigger change than what we felt to be able to make that.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay. Thanks.

MR. FLAHAN: That is all for Pima County. Those were the changes. Pima County requested 836 people to be moved; we moved 57 of them.

Doug, you have anything to add to Pima County?

1 No? Okay. 2 MR. D. JOHNSON: No. 3 Then I believe that is all the changes MR. FLAHAN: 4 that we made administratively. 5 And both this county change tracking PDF that we 6 were looking at with the pictures and the spreadsheet is out 7 there on hub. 8 So with that being said, those were the changes 9 that we made for the administrative changes. I don't know 10 if there's any questions on that. 11 If there is none, then I will kick it over to Doug 12 Johnson. 1.3 MS. NEUMANN: Excuse me. May I suggest we take a 14 quick break for the transcriptionist, maybe a five- or 10-minute break? 15 16 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: That sounds great. Why don't 17 we return at 10:00 a.m. sharp. 18 And thank you very much for that analysis; and that 19 will be a part of our conversation as we certify and approve 20 the maps. So with that, we'll take a ten-minute break and 21 22 resume at 10:00 a.m. 23 (Recess taken from 9:47 a.m. to 10:01 a.m.) 24 25 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Welcome back. If you're

ready to resume.

MR. FLAHAN: Doug do, you want to take it away?

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Let's dive right back in.

We're on Agenda Item Number V, and I turn it back over to

Doug and Mark.

MR. D. JOHNSON: So thank you very much. I will jump in just with some number reviews on our final maps.

Looking at the congressional map, the thought is -- all this information, of course, posted on the hub, so I'll be just summarizing it.

But on the congressional map, no surprise, we have two majority Latino districts by citizen voting age population, both Districts 3 and 7 are 51 percent Latino citizen voting age population; and District 2 is 21 percent by citizen voting age population or 18 percent by single race voting age population Native American.

So those are fairly consistent as those lines have been throughout much of later stages of population of these.

And both of those Latino majority seats are effective by our Voting Rights Act measures.

On the competitiveness side on the congressional map, we do have two districts that are in our highly competitive of 4 percent spread, Districts 1 and 6. While District 4 is also in our competitive range right at 7 percent.

We also, as you'll remember, have been looking at swing votes, which districts show some Democrats and some Republican wins over the -- the key elections we're looking at, and all three of those districts do have swing elections.

We also have Congressional District 2 which is just outside of our range at 7.2 percent on the vote spread, although it does not have any swing elections.

So that's a -- summary of the data. And of course on population balance, the congressional map as you just heard is perfectly balanced with no more than a 1 percent deviation in any given district -- I'm sorry, one person difference in any given district.

On the legislative map, we have seven districts that are effective Latino citizen voting age population districts. District -- Legislative Districts 11, 20 through 24, and 26. All those are majority or close to majority Latino by citizen voting age population; and all of them easily pass our effectiveness benchmark.

On the Native American side, District 6 is at 63 percent Native American citizen voting age population and 68 percent of non-Hispanic Native American single race voting age population.

The District 6 numbers are higher than most of the maps in this process has been, and that's as a result of --

of the Commission's decisions really to underpopulate

District 6, so it is our shortest at 5.43 percent short of
the -- the target population.

On the other end of the -- the spectrum, District 2 is our largest population district at 3.48 percent overpopulated, leading to -- the difference between those two districts are 8.9 percent population spread.

It is worth noting that other than that -- the District 6 issue that has been discussed at length, and I just mentioned about empowering the Native American voters, the deviations are not targeted at achieving certain purposes, they're simply in all the other districts the deviations are just what resulted from the Commission's other directions relating to communities of interest and the other criteria.

So there's no pattern of intentionally underpopulating or overpopulating any one type of district or community.

On the competitiveness front, the legislative map did come out with five districts that are all in our -- our vote spread range of 4 percent of highly competitive; and then two that are just outside of our competitive range.

We have District 17 is at 8.3 percent vote spread, and District 27 is at 8.9 percent vote spread; and four of those legislative districts do have swing elections in them,

so.

We also did look at -- at polarization, and it's worth noting we did find that Congressional District 7 throughout the -- the three key elections we've looked at, the 2018 governor's primary, the 2018 governor general election, and 2018 attorney general general election, District 7 was polarized; and we also look at -- at a fleet of our competitive elections just to see if the trends continued there, and we did find the same results there where District 7 is polarized in all those -- Congressional District 7 are polarized in all -- in the five of those that we looked at as well.

Congressional District 3 did not come up as polarized as drawn, but it's worth noting that as Dr. Handley discussed earlier, in the Maricopa County area we do see a pattern of polarization; and as you'll recall from some earlier districts we looked at, if District 3 is adjusted in different ways it does very quickly trip into polarization. And of course District 3 as adopted by the Commissioners or in its, I guess, the congressional final draft map version, is a highly community orientated district, very compact following neighborhoods and factors like that, all the Commission's other criteria.

On the legislative side, the 2018 governor's primary comes out as polarized in -- in District 20, in

Legislative District 20; but Legislative District 20 in the general elections does not come out as polarized. So it is polarized in the primary but not in the general election.

In District 24 is polarized in all the elections we've looked at.

District 23 -- oh, and I should note that this is a summary report that's been posted, and all the details from -- from Dr. Handley has been posted as well.

District 23, it's unclear whether it's polarized, the different measures get different results in the -- in the governor's primary election, but it is polarized in all the general elections that we looked at.

Then just to group them, Districts 11, 21, 22, and 26 are polarized in all the general elections looked at but not in the primary, the 2018 governor's primary.

And I believe that covers it for the -- for the legislative districts that are the effective Latino majority seats.

So a lot of numbers. There's -- all the data on all this is obviously posted through the hub, and happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Any questions?

If not, I -- I would move on to, Doug, I don't know if there's additional information that you want to share under V(C), review and discussion of mapping data. Is there

anything else?

MR. D. JOHNSON: I think that covers it for me.

Mark, did you have anything else?

MR. FLAHAN: No, I don't. I don't have anything else. Just public feedback we got was tremendous this year, so lots of public feedback that came in.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I'd like to thank you for your outstanding service.

And with that, if there's no other conversation or questions as it relates to Agenda Item Number V with our mapping team, we will move to Agenda Item Number VI, update from legal team.

So we have two items here, a presentation of expert review report on final approved maps, we have presentation from legal team on map assessment. I am going to encourage that we move to go into executive session for the purpose of obtaining legal advice to further implement and/or advance these issues, particularly as it relates to public record requests and future litigation possibilities.

So I turn it over to our legal counsel, if there's anything you'd like to say first in public session on any of these issues before we entertain a motion to go into executive session.

MR. HERRERA: Thank you, Madam Chair. It's our preference to actually start with the second item, which is

the map assessment and to start the discussion in executive 1 session, and then return to the first agenda item. 2 3 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. With that, I will entertain a motion to go into executive session for the 4 5 purpose of obtaining legal advice to further implement and/or advance these issues pursuant to A.R.S. 6 7 38-431.01(A)(3). Do I have a motion? 8 9 COMMISSIONER YORK: I move we go into executive session, Commissioner York. 10 11 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Vice Chair Watchman seconds. 12 Any further discussion? CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: 1.3 With that, Vice Chair Watchman. 14 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Aye. 15 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Mehl. 16 COMMISSIONER MEHL: Aye. 17 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Lerner. 18 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Aye. 19 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner York. 20 COMMISSIONER YORK: Aye. 21 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Chair Neuberg is an aye. And with that, we will move into executive session. 22 23 We'll X out of this link, enter into a new link, and we will 24 give an update to the public when return to public session. 25 (Whereupon the proceeding is in executive session

1 from 10:12 a.m. until 11:00 a.m.) 2 3 4 5 (Whereupon all members of the public are present 6 and the proceeding resumes in general session.) 7 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. I believe I see our 8 core team returned. 9 Welcome back, everybody. If I could get a thumbs up from staff that we can resume with our public session? 10 11 We're online? 12 MS. NEUMANN: We're ready. 13 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Awesome. We just finished 14 Agenda Item Number VI, an update from our legal team. We've 15 returned from executive session in which our team gave us a 16 legal review of our final maps. 17 With that, we will move to Agenda Item Number VII, 18 Executive Director's report. 19 I turn it over to Lori and Brian. 20 DIRECTOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Madam Chair, I just 21 have a quick update. Upon approval of the maps, we will transmit them to 22 23 the Secretary of State's office within 24 hours in the 24 format they requested. So that is the update I have for 25 you-all today.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay.

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MR. B. JOHNSON: So Chairwoman, real quick if I may? Can we go back to Agenda Item VI(A)?

Absolutely. VI(A), update CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: from legal team, presentation of expert review report on final approved maps.

MR. B. JOHNSON: And just for purposes of the public, a draft of the expert reports were -- were posted to the website; there are going to be some changes -- just for the Commission's awareness, there are going to be some changes, nonsubstantive changes to that.

The only substantive change is in regard to the LD map -- I apologize -- the LD map on the last page, so just want to make sure the record is clear, it makes reference to efficiency gap of 8 percent that does not exceed the 7 percent threshold suggested by one of the cases.

That 8 percent is really supposed to be 1.19. was a typographical error, so -- and then obviously it reads more appropriately that, too "1.19 percent does not exceed the 7 percent." Just so the record is clear for those who are reviewing.

And then also for the public awareness, later on the more -- the final expert reports will be posted to the website for public consumption.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Thank you very much.

If there's nothing else on that issue, we will move to Agenda Item Number VII, Executive Director's report.

I turn it over to Brian and Lori.

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DIRECTOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Madam Chair. That -the update I gave is all we have for you today.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. With that, we will move to Agenda Item Number VIII, Discussion and final map vote and certification transmittal to Arizona's Secretary of State.

We'll move to VIII(A), congressional map discussion and approval.

I will at this point, prior to entertaining dialogue and discussion, I'll entertain a motion to approve and certify our congressional map that we've approved, and I will open it up to my colleagues.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: I move that we approve the final congressional map as presented by the mapping consultants today.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And I -- do I have a second?

COMMISSIONER YORK: Commissioner York seconds.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And I would like to add to the language that is not only approving but it is certifying the results to be transmitted to the Secretary of State's office.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: I accept that amendment.

COMMISSIONER YORK: I second that amendment.

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CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: So we have a -- thank you.

We have a motion, we have a second to approve and certify the maps to transmit to the Secretary of State's office.

At this point I am going to open it up to discussion to my colleagues. I will turn it over first to Vice Chair Watchman to share thoughts.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair and colleagues, staff, lawyers, and members of the public.

I guess a couple of things. One, it's been an honor and privilege to serve on the Commission, as I've said before, and you know the primary point of my involvement obviously was -- was to make sure and ensure that the Native American communities of interest were represented.

And -- and so, you know, I know staff and myself tried to reach out to all the 22 tribes and -- and we tried to get feedback from them; and so I want to acknowledge, you know, the tribes -- the tribal leadership and their -- their input.

And so but to reflect back on December 22nd and the vote, you know, obviously, you know, as I mentioned, you know, I -- I took the position to be a Commissioner to ensure that there was fairness and to make sure that there was a balance and to ensure that all -- all segments of our

Arizona community was represented and -- and also, you know, took -- I took an oath to basically represent and ensure and meet the obligations of our Arizona Constitution and the six requirements.

And so, you know, my -- my vote on December 22nd reflected my thought. And so, you know, I -- you know, it -- I want to say it is what it is, but, you know, there's still obviously room -- room to go, but we do have an obligation, you know, to get -- get these maps to the Secretary of State so that, you know, folks are -- that are wanting to run for various offices legislatively and congressionally can move forward, and so I know that we will take a vote at some point.

But, you know, I still hold the same position of my vote of December 22nd, and so. But, you know, it is a process where, you know, we -- it's a democratic process and the vote was final on the 22nd.

But I just want to extend my appreciation to the public for, you know -- for being a part of this. To me it was a long year, a long year. And -- and hopefully we are able to, you know, present to the public a democratic process and democratic congressional map in this case.

So I'll stop with my comments and just move forward when we get to the vote.

So thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Mehl.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: I want to thank

Commissioner Watchman for those comments and I -- I would

like to echo a lot of that. It's been a very -- it has been

a very difficult task for all of us, and I really

appreciated the relationship that we've had as

Commissioners. I appreciate the hard work that we've gone

through; I appreciate the public participation throughout

the process.

Chairwoman Neuberg, you have been incredible on attending every single public meeting and the amount of integrity and effort that you've brought to this process has been just amazing.

So I just want to thank the public and thank all of you for the hard work and look forward to us concluding this process.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Any other thoughts before we -- we put it to a vote?

Okay. We will put to a vote for the approval and certification of our congressional map.

And I open it up to -- I guess I will start with Commissioner Mehl. I believe we have a motion on the table to approve it, and I'm going to call on you to cast your first vote.

MR. B. JOHNSON: Real quick, Chairwoman. I just

want to make sure that we're -- we're talking about the CD map 14.0 that was presented today, I just want to make -- CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: We are talking about the CD map 14.0 that was approved, correct.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Thank you, Chairwoman, and before I cast my vote, I do have comments that I would like to make.

And at our public meetings on December 30th and January 4th of 2021 (verbatim), Commissioner Lerner voiced, for the first time, several criticisms regarding our congressional maps, and I want to take a moment to address her concerns and put them into context of the actual six constitutional goals that we've considered over the past several months.

On the congressional map, I want to start by reiterating something Chair Neuberg said near the end of our January 4th meeting: The final congressional map received a 5 to nothing vote. Commissioner Lerner herself seconded the motion to adopt this map after Chairwoman Neuberg made the motion.

This was not the Republican map. We did not want it, we had a preferable map that we thought represented Arizona better. While the map may not have been every Commissioner's ideal map, when we voted for it, we all agreed it was a map that complied with the constitutional

and statutory requirements and took into consideration the thousands of public comments we've received over the past several months.

We congratulated one another, took pictures with the map. To me personally, it's devastating that after clearly being ambushed by interest groups,

Commissioner Lerner has come up with talking points that appear to be generated in Washington, D.C. because they have absolutely no realistic connection to what is best for Arizona.

Although I plan on addressing Commissioner Lerner's comments district by district, it is worth discussing the Commission's consideration of competitiveness as a constitutional factor more generally as it was a theme in Commissioner Lerner's comments.

As we've heard from our legal counsel and consultants several times, creating competitive districts is an obviously important goal under the Arizona Constitution. It was consistently and widely discussed before and during the deliberative process. We hired three national experts to provide opinions about competitiveness. However, competitiveness differs from the other five goals in an important way, although we're required to consider the competitiveness of a district, the constitution tells us that we may only do so to the extent possible and not to the

detriment of other goals.

This is an important perspective to keep in mind in addressing Commissioner Lerner's competitiveness concerns.

As I mentioned, another important thing to remember about the competitiveness is that after hearing testimony of national experts on competitiveness and looking at what past commissions did, we discussed the different options to measure competitiveness and selected, one, a method to measure competitiveness; two, elections to base our competitiveness determination on; three, a competitiveness range to serve as a guidepost to what would be considered a competitive district; and four, whether a district had any elections that flipped between parties.

On August 10th we unanimously voted to adopt the basket of election's method and two ranges to measure competitiveness: A 4 percent range representing a highly competitive district; and a 7 percent range representing a competitive district.

In fact, it was Commissioner Lerner who made the motion to adopt these specific ranges.

These competitiveness measures were provided and considered for every draft map we considered regardless of it being accepted. Now it appears that she is trying to unilaterally narrow these ranges to come up with new guidelines or unilaterally use the number of elections that

flips as an alternative measure of competitiveness. This is not what we as a Commission agreed to.

Throughout the year Commissioner Lerner and others made positive comments about the 2011 Commission. I'd like to make two comments about that commission. First, in well over 30 votes on map decisions, the 2011 Commission voted 3-2 every time; 100 percent of the time the chair of that commission voted together with the two appointed Democratic representatives. There was never a variation.

Our Commission had numerous votes that were unanimous and a number of votes where the Chair sided with different sets of the other Commissioners.

Secondly, that 2011 Commission has also been praised by many for the fact that they prioritized competitiveness as a higher priority than many of the other constitutional criteria. This has been stated by the former chair as well.

Our 2011 Commission -- our 2021 Commission included considering competitiveness along with the other constitutional criteria but not as a higher priority. However, the result in our final maps are districts that compare very favorably to the 2011 commission results in regards to competitiveness.

In our final legislative map in particular, we have more competitive districts by most measures than the 2011

commission.

I'd like to turn to the individual districts. On Congressional District 1, Commissioner Lerner expressed some concern that competitiveness was not adequately considered because it went from having a 1.6 percent range to a 2 range to a 2.6 range through the various map alternatives.

Although CD-1 might not be as competitive as it was in past maps or now leans Republican, CD-1 remains an extremely competitive district under our guidelines. Part of what makes it so competitive is it includes Scottsdale and Paradise Valley, two places where ticket splitting is extremely high.

As Chair Neuberg has stated over and over, this district can be won by either party and will be won by the right candidate who works hard to earn the votes.

Despite the fact that CD-1 is still highly competitive, certain changes were necessary in surrounding districts which impacted CD-1's competitiveness. For instance, any additional changes that make CD-1 more competitive would have made CD-8 even less competitive.

It's important to note that our options to make CD-8 more competitive were limited as its neighbor CD-3 is covered by the VRA and must sustain enough Latino population to remain a Latino ability to elect district.

Additional changes to CD-1 were based on the reported feedback from Mayor Gallego and Councilwoman Pastor to unite urban communities of interest, including the downtown historic districts, the arts and culture community, LGBTQ community and Melrose and other communities that share similar economic and urban concerns into CD-3. We discussed at length how to balance these specific communities of interest and the ripple effect on the populations, compactness, VRA compliance, and other communities of interest in CD-3, CD-7, CD-8, and CD-9.

Commissioner Lerner indicated that she was okay with the idea that incorporated Councilwoman Pastor-Mayor Gallegos' requests. Once these communities of interest were united, other suggestions were made to improve CD-1's compliance with the remaining constitutional factors such as using geographic features like the Gila River, parts of the Maricopa County line and city line.

As a neighbor to CD-3, a VRA-covered district, some changes to CD-1 were made to bring CD-3 into compliance as well.

In short, these minor fluctuations in CD-1's competitiveness were made to honor a community -- communities of interest while still maintaining the district's highly competitive nature. There is no constitutional issue with CD-1's competitiveness, it was and

still is a highly competitive district.

While every change we make requires us to balance the competing interests at play and make hard decisions, making CD-1 more competitive would deter our ability to reach our community of interest's goal.

This recurring theme applies to all of Commissioner Lerner's competitiveness comments.

On Congressional District 2, Commissioner Lerner made several statements that are either not true or failed to appreciate this balancing of the constitutional factors.

First, Commissioner Lerner seemed to imply that CD-2 is not a strong rural district. The current CD-2 is expansive, covers several of the state's northeast rural communities and stretches down into the center of the state. It is already a strong rural district, but because all districts must be equal in population, it would be impossible for us to have a rural district with zero percent urban areas. Bringing in urban areas also helps to make a rural district more competitive.

Second, Commissioner Lerner implies that CD-2 should have contained a stronger concentration of Native American voters so that Native voters could have a dedicated representative in Congress.

CD-2 gives Native American a voice, a strong one. But the data and constitutional criteria just did not

facilitate a Native American ability to elect district, rather it would require us to gerrymander the district lines to include the southern or Maricopa tribes would into CD-2, and doing so would work against the Maricopa tribes' stated interest. They didn't want to be with the rural tribes, rather we heard testimony from those tribes stating they wanted to be grouped with the entertainment districts in Scottsdale that shared similar economic interests.

Third, Commissioner Lerner singles out several communities of interest that she thinks were not honored by the final iteration of CD-2. As a big picture response, I think Commissioner Lerner herself actually said it best during deliberations, "We cannot please everyone, and we will have to make hard choices."

More specifically, she had several issues with west Yavapai and its pairing with west Maricopa. Specifically, she suggested it would be better to keep western Yavapai with Mohave and Colorado River because they're used to being together and because west Maricopa did not want to be in a rural district.

However, these goals worked in tension (verbatim) with one another in our goal to keep Yavapai County whole. In fact, in series 7 Commissioner York suggested we bring the rural areas together in a northern district and Commissioner Lerner opposed it, which resulted in moving

part of Mohave and west Maricopa into CD-9.

She also stated White Mountain community did not want to be with Prescott in a congressional district; however, that contradicts what I heard from the public testimony.

On the flip side, Commissioner Lerner argued that Lake Havasu wanted to be with Prescott and Yavapai County, but this request could not be honored in this map because it was incompatible with our goals and formed by public comment to keep Yavapai whole and to keep all of the Colorado River communities together in CD-9.

Lerner's suggestion would have forced CD-2 to include either a large amount of urban Maricopa County or to have gone well into Pima County, both of these alternatives were discussed and discarded by a majority of the Commissioners.

Again, this is how the democratic process works via discussion and consensus.

She also states we refused to consider using Mingus Mountain as a boundary. This is simply not true. We deliberated about this option, but the map that kept Yavapai County united as a rural county in CD-2 outweighed the changes that it would have split part of Yavapai County into CD-9.

Finally, Commissioner Lerner referenced the CD-2

map 8.4 implying that CD-2 should have been a more competitive district.

While it may be true that looking at CD-2 in map 8.4 in isolation gives us a more competitive district, I think it's important to not focus too much on past iterations of a district in a vacuum. As we know all too well, each change we make to the map sends a ripple effect to the remaining districts that then need to be rebalanced on all six constitutional goals to the extent possible.

Map 8.2 were adjusted for three important reasons:

One, it needed to accommodate the VRA compliant districts as requested by the minority communities; two, it needed to be adjusted for population; and three, it needed to be adjusted for communities of interest, and by making CD-2 less competitive we were able to make other districts more competitive. Commissioner Lerner's alternative is not realistic or practical.

Something that was left unsaid in Commissioner

Lerner's remarks is that by requiring us to concentrate

minorities in certain districts, the VRA serves as a

roadblock preventing us from creating more competitive

districts, not to mention the fact that it provides built-in

partisan advantage to Democrats, not available to any other

party.

Indeed in Congressional District 3, Commissioner

Lerner suggested applying some of Councilwomans Pastor's (verbatim) requests are responsible for packing Democrats into CD-3 and impacting the competitiveness of the district. Make no mistake, in order to make CD-3 a Latino ability to elect district which is required by the VRA, we had to include more minorities in this district.

Although this results in a district that is well over the competitiveness threshold, there's no other way to make it VRA compliant. If we're not obligated to comply with the VRA, we could certainly do more to accommodate other constitutional factors like communities of interest or competitiveness.

While we considered competitiveness for every map, this factor cannot work to the detriment of other goals like compliance of VRA.

We cannot look at CD-3's competitiveness measure in isolation, that isn't allowed under the constitution, and it doesn't work to serve any state interest.

Commissioner Lerner also seemed to question our decision to include historic districts in CD-3, noting that not all historic communities are the same.

I agree you cannot compare a historic district in Bisbee, Tombstone and Prescott to that in Phoenix. But in Phoenix it's well-recognized where the historic neighborhoods are located. As I noted before, Commissioner

Lerner was open to Councilwoman Pastor's request because I think the Chair made good points about those communities having similar interests.

As a group we spent an inordinate amount of time on CD-3 and we have heard from our legal team and consultants about our options. The Chair consistently met with the leaders from the community to try to get it right, and given all the goals we are required to consider and balance, I wholeheartedly think we achieved this.

In Congressional District 4 Commissioner Lerner again complains this district could have been more competitive because it went from a 5.6 percent range to a 7 percent with an 8-1 Democratic advantage. As I noted earlier, because CD-4 falls within the 7 percent range, it's still a competitive district. It's also to be noted that the changes made in the final map that cause this district to be less competitive were changes requested by Commissioner Lerner based on her thoughts of protecting certain communities of interest.

It's clear that in this case, Commissioner Lerner thought the communities of interest outweighed the importance of competitiveness.

Some of the changes that made CD-4 less competitive were to unite communities of interest. For example, we spent a lot of time discussing the unification of retirement

communities. While we weren't able to unite every single one, we were able to unite these communities that share similar interests to the extent practicable.

Another important change that served to reduce the competitiveness of CD-4 was moving downtown Chandler into CD-4 so that it was unified with the other diverse downtown communities in Mesa and Tempe. In making these decisions, we worked with the mapping consultants to use city lines as much as possible.

In Congressional District 5 Commissioner Lerner had the same concern because its competitive measure went from 14.7 to 18.1 with an 0-9 Republican advantage. Like CD-4, CD-5's competitiveness measure gave way to honor Gilbert city's lines and unite communities of interest. Namely, communities that are experiencing high growth like Mesa Gateway Airport, Queen Creek, San Tan, Apache Junction, and south Chandler that share similar infrastructure concerns and challenges.

In Congressional District 6, Lerner again took issue with competitiveness measure because it went form a .1 range in map 9.1 with a 5-4 Democrat advantage to a 2.4 range with 3-6 Republican advantage.

While .1 percent is an impressive competitiveness measure, 2.4 percent is still within the highly competitive range. By reducing the competitiveness by a small margin,

we were able to accommodate and promote other constitutional goals.

Again, competitiveness cannot serve to the detriment of these other goals.

And important changes needed to be made to CD-6's lines, including changes to the border it shares with CD-7, to bring that district in compliance with the VRA.

Additionally, changes were made to CD-6 to honor and unite communities of interest. Like the federal defense funding interest shared by Davis-Monthan and Fort Huachuca communities; Eloy's desire to be united with Casa Grande and the rest of I-10; Graham and Greenlee counties' desires to be united with Cochise based on their shared ranching, natural resources and water interests; and the request made by Mayor Romero of Tucson to unite downtown interests with the University of Arizona broader community.

In Congressional District 7, Commissioner Lerner again complained the district should be more competitive; but just like CD-3, CD-7 was never going to be competitive, it's a VRA district. And a district to be a VRA compliant district, changes were made to CD-7 to unite communities of interest -- excuse me, this is where the request by Tucson Mayor Romero to unite the University of Arizona communities with the downtown community that impacted 6, but it actually occurred in District 7.

The border community economically and due to immigration based on Jaime Chamberlain's testimony we received visiting Nogales was quite compelling. The southern tribal communities, Tohono O'odham, Pascua Yaqui, the Cocopah and other tribes and the historic -- and the Hispanic farming communities including San Luis, Summerton, Avondale, and Yuma.

Commissioner Lerner's remarks, but I think it's important to talk about CD-8 because all of the changes she suggests in the other districts would have impacted CD-8's compliance with constitutional goals. Again, Commissioner Lerner's comments were only viewed in isolation; they do not take into account the ripple effects that would be caused.

CD-8 serves as an important opportunity for the West Valley to have a representative in congress. Lerner's vision for the CD map would not provide this representation.

CD-8 also serves the purpose of uniting communities of interest like retirement communities and making allowance along the CD-8's southern border to bring CD-3 into VRA compliance.

Finally, in Congressional District 9

Commissioner Lerner suggests we could have made a stronger rural district. Like I commented in relation to CD-2, it's impossible from a population perspective to make a rural

district without any sort of urban footprint. It's simply unrealistic, especially when trying to incorporate other constitutional goals like VRA compliance.

Contrary to Commissioner Lerner's remarks, I think we achieved a really strong rural community in CD-9 that also unites communities of interest like the river districts and military communities like Yuma proving grounds, the Marine Corp. Air Station, and Luke Air Force Base.

In summary, given all the competing constitutional requirements, I'm very confident that the final congressional map for Arizona is an extremely positive map for our state. All five Commissioners that voted for its approval should be very proud that this map was the product of our collective efforts.

And with that, I vote yes on this administrative action confirming the approval of this map as adjusted for the minor changes from the various counties of our state.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you very much, Commissioner Mehl. I'd like to turn it over now to Vice Chair Watchman.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I vote no. No other comments. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. With that, I will turn it over to Commissioner York.

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COMMISSIONER YORK: Commissioner Mehl has encompassed my feelings and comments; and I vote yes.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. I turn it over now to Commissioner Lerner.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Thank you, Chair Neuberg.

I obviously have some comments; I wasn't going to make a lot of comments, but I am going to respond to Commissioner Mehl because I felt I had made my comments earlier on the congressional.

And the first thing I just want to say is I don't appreciate being accused of being beholden to national interest groups. I am not. And I will make the same statement about you, Commissioner Mehl. So you're -- you're questioning my character in your statement, and I don't appreciate that.

I feel up until now we have all tried to give each other as much respect as possible, and I don't appreciate the accusation that you've made, but I can certainly make the same accusation to you if that's necessary as a counter.

I am working on behalf of the state and on behalf of getting the best maps possible, and I will say that I have not -- I -- I guess I can't say strongly enough how I resent the insinuation that you made about my personal character in your statement. All I can say is that I -- I feel that you have done what you are accusing me of, you

have been operating on behalf of Republican incumbents and Republicans in general.

So the statements that you made about the maps are something else that I will respond to, but I wanted to be real clear with you that I don't appreciate the personal attacks. I have not -- I don't feel that that's in the character of who we have been as a Commission, that we have made every effort to try to get along; and your personal attack there just in my opinion destroyed that effort that we had.

I made a lot of comments as you mentioned as part of this. I do feel, I have said all along, that I feel competitiveness is important. It has not been -- we have to look at it as a significant detriment, and in each of the cases that I made, each of the arguments that I made, I made those with the argument that they were not significant detriments. When they were significant detriments, I did not ask for that competitiveness because I recognized that constitutional criteria.

The 2011 Commission that you mentioned, first of all, that said -- and I guess the other point that I will just make before I give you my vote, is that I did not unilaterally use competitiveness. Throughout we looked at communities of interest as our primary area, and when I made comments about where competitiveness could be increased, it

was based on the fact that communities of interest would still be aligned, based on the fact on geography, all the other constitutional criterions.

You made a comment about the 2011 Commission votes three to two every time with the Democrats. Well, I will say in this case we have the same going on here, when it was a three-to-two vote, there were only two times -- maybe three, I may have missed one -- when our Chair voted for the Republicans and the Republican maps.

So it's a very parallel kind of process that we have had.

And yes, the 2011 Commission did competitiveness and prioritize those. But throughout, even with -- through all the Republican's complaints of that Commission's work, the Republicans held the legislature for that entire ten years. So even with competitiveness being considered and even with the complaints by Republicans over those maps, they still continued to hold power for that entire time. So it didn't destroy the Republican opportunities.

When I talked -- when you went through each of those criteria and each of the things, I'm not going to repeat what I said on my comments that I did before because that's already in the record, but I will make a few comments specific to what you just said as part of this.

CD-1 was very surgically changed to go from a

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district that was more competitive and had a slight edge for Democrats to being less competitive and more Republican. It could have been won by either party; the changes that were made were surgical in terms of changing that map and very deliberate.

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And I will say that as part of that, you mentioned CD-3. Yes, I said we needed to acknowledge Pastor's recommendations, but Mayor Gallego and Supervisor Pastor sent a letter saying that they wanted additional changes, they didn't want to do all of those changes later on, and we did not abide by those changes that they requested. We did not follow up and take a look at their follow-up letter that they sent as part of that.

And the historic districts are different. I used to be the state historic preservation officer for Arizona.

I know those historic districts in those neighborhoods. I know the area -- I was a part of a group -- they -- they got listed as national register of historic places as part of my job to do that. They are not all alike, and they don't all have to be in the same district.

The decision -- the fluctuations and changes that you mentioned were not minor in CD-1, those were major. When the decision was made to cross the 101 and take on those populations that are there -- which by the way also had -- is a boundary no matter what some others may say, I

drive up that way; I've done that since we've met, and there's really clear distinctions -- those were very deliberate changes that were made that the mayor did not agree was in the best interest of the city of Phoenix.

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The CD-2 comments, again I'm not going to repeat it from what could have been -- I never said -- what I said about Native Americans in that district was that they should be given the opportunity if they can. I didn't suggest that we add on other Native Americans in the south into that one district. What I said was, we now have a district with a lot of Native Americans who will not be able to elect somebody of their choice, and it was done because instead of honoring what had been a 60-year mark -- boundary with CD -what is now CD-9 between CD-2 and Mingus Mountain, instead of honoring the fact that that group has been together for 60 years, in which case, by the way, the congressman who now represents that area and lives in Prescott has chosen to move over to CD-9 because he's been representing them for so long. What I said was, that if we did and honored a 60-year-plan -- boundary of Mingus Mountain, which is a geographic boundary, it would have made CD-2 more competitive giving Native Americans a greater voice, that's what I was talking about.

The decision to make Yavapai County whole was not a goal that I had, that was a goal that was three -- at least

three of the parties in our Commission said. So that's a majority, I realize we lost that. But time and again Commissioner -- Vice Chair Watchman and I suggested that Yavapai County and Mingus Mountain would be a natural split and a natural divide; we talked about CD-2 over and over again as part of that.

So that goal was not a goal of the Commission, just to be clear.

Mingus Mountain is a natural boundary. People in Lake Havasu said they wanted to be in the same district as Prescott as they have said before; there were people, plenty of people in the White Mountains who said they did not want to be with Prescott. So these were statements that were made for communities of interest and that's where that was coming from, not to combine all the Native Americans in one district as you implied in that area.

I also don't look at VRA issues as being a roadblock to making districts more competitive. The Latino Coalition submitted maps that showed that even with VRA districts, there could be more maps that had more competitive -- more competitive districts; they showed it was possible.

My concern about CD-3 was that it packed Democrats into that. The boundaries that were made packed Democrats; it was not about the CVAP that was there. And that was

drawn for Supervisor Pastor. But Mayor Gallego had a different version of that, and we chose on a three-to-two vote to take Supervisor Pastor's perspective.

CD-4, I actually offered to make it more competitive. After we made the adjustments and the concern was expressed by either you or Commissioner York, I don't recall, that now I'd made it -- I had made it less competitive by going from 5.6, I think, to 7 percent, I said fine, let's make some changes and we could make some adjustments in CD-1; but that was not something that was accepted.

I think it was CD-1 -- yeah.

So I offered to actually make CD-4 more competitive after we made the adjustments of bringing communities of interest together, but I was turned down on those adjustments because the adjustments would have actually made CD-1 more competitive as part of that.

You're right, I didn't talk about CD-5 a whole lot because once we get to a 15 percent noncompetitive point, it went to 18 percent, so.

CD-6 was again a very deliberate move by

Commissioner Mehl to change that district from being very

competitive -- and, yes, a .1 percent is as competitive it

can be -- with a five-to-four Democratic advantage, the

changes that, Commissioner Mehl, you proposed were surgical

to add Republicans into that area and make it less competitive. That was my concern. These were not based on these communities of interest, and they did not align with Mayor Romero's suggestions either.

So we were very selective on which mayors we're listening to in that. So just to counter in terms of that, what you -- what you mentioned there.

In CD-1, yes, I did comment on the fact that it was less competitive because it didn't need to be. Some of the changes that were made to CD-6 were done to actually pack, again, people into CD-7 to remove them from CD-6. So that was and is a Latino -- the CVAP was -- was where it needed to be, but the competitiveness did not need to change to that extent except if we -- if the decision was made to change CD-6 to being less competitive and more Republican, and that was why I brought that up.

As for CD-8, again I -- I mention the fact that you talk about the fact that it would have given West Valley representation. I agree we wanted West Valley representation there and there were ways that we could have done that in a better way that would have still made it a little bit more competitive than where it turned out to be.

And for CD-9, I did say that it should have been a stronger rural district. Had we done the change between CD-2 and CD-9 that we requested, we would have had really

two good, strong rural districts and CD-9 would not have taken so much of the West Valley; and we heard loud and clear from the West Valley "Please don't put us in a rural district." But the decision to not make CD-2 competitive, to not use Mingus Mountain, those were things that were very deliberately done.

And so when I say that this is a Republican map, which is what I have said, you probably would have liked it to be more Republican, I'm sure, but from my perspective this does -- does not align in ways that we could have.

So these are all, I guess, my response to you,

Commissioner Mehl. I had not really planned on giving a

lengthy discussion of the congressional because I felt I did

that last time.

As for my vote. I will say to you that I made an error in voting for that map and I -- I should not have.

I'm going to freely admit I made a mistake in my mind on that map. Despite my misgivings, I voted for the map.

And I still do -- I had -- I had wanted more time to review it, the decision had been made we were going to review it, we were given a short break to review it, and I ultimately voted for that map with an eye towards compromise and to show the state that despite my belief there were major flaws and constitutional issues, that we could try to work together as a Commission --

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Lerner, that short break was over 24 hours.

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COMMISSIONER LERNER: No. No, Chairwoman. I asked you that morning if I could have -- if we could take a vote either towards the end of the day or take time over lunch so we could have more time and you said you wanted to move before we started to move with the legislative and we had about a 10- to 15-minute break. So that was what I had requested and submitted to you that I had not realized the map was completely up and it was not a full 24 hours that it was up, it was less time than that, but that is what I am referring to --

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: -- our discussion that we had had.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Please, go ahead.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: So I am saying that I am -- I am admitting that I made a mistake in my vote on that.

And with that, because I had already commented on the congressional map at length and I just wanted to respond to Commissioner Mehl's comments here, I will vote no on this map.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. So where are we in this process?

I think we are now going to turn it over to

Commissioner York, if you have any remarks that you'd like to share.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Commissioner Neuberg, I've already voted yes.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: He voted already.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Yeah, Chairwoman, you are the last vote at this point.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I'm just asking if there's any remark, you know, any outstanding conversation.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: He voted. He voted, so you're up, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay.

In preparation for today's meeting and to be able to best respond to the many sudden and false accusations from my Democratic colleagues, I spent considerable time these past few days reviewing our year-long process and studying the unofficial transcripts from our deliberation meetings.

After much thought I remain deeply proud of the extremely transparent, fair, conscientious, and competent process that we all collectively ran, and I am confident that our legitimate and constitutionally sound map will stand up very well to scrutiny.

I reject all of the charges that have been laid out by Commissioners Lerner and Watchman over these past couple

of weeks. Your reasoning is flawed, disingenuous, and meritless.

On the charge that our maps like -- lack competitiveness, it's simply not true.

As I stated before, one-third of our districts are competitive. As defined by the very standards that you, Commissioner Lerner, helped create. Two of the districts are true tossups. The competitiveness measures we used were based on the thoughtful synthesis of three nationally recognized experts; the vote to adopt the measures was unanimous. And I would like to remind you all that I intentionally deferred to my four partisan colleagues to drive this decision given the political sensitivities.

The problem is that you, Commissioner Lerner, have been constantly moving the goalpost to suit your arguments and have been utterly inconsistent in your definitions of competitiveness. Let me just bring up a few quotes.

Actually, I am going to -- I don't have that -- I will provide that to anybody and everybody who wants those quotes, I don't have it readily accessible to me.

Your accusation is hypocritical in light of how often you've gone on record complimenting the previous Commission's maps when ours are just as, if not even more, competitive.

In terms of the constitutionality question, I don't

understand what legal grounds you're basing your claims on.

Just because a more competitive map can be drawn doesn't

mean that we are more obligated to do so or even should do

so. We fully met our constitutional responsibility to focus
on competitiveness when to do so would create no significant
detriment to the other criteria.

I ask everybody, please review the transcripts, I brought competitiveness -- competitiveness up constantly.

Your last minute about face regarding the constitutionality of our CD map is highly disingenuous; you voted for this map. In fact, you even seconded my motion to approve the map.

I would like to quote you: "Well, Madam Chair, I see that my Republican colleagues here are not going to provide a second, I will do that. I'm going to provide a second to your motion."

You may recall that our Republicans had serious reservations and only agreed to support our congressional map if you did. And it wasn't an impulsive vote, you had overnight to think about it and to discuss it with many others.

And many of the things you now find objectionable were in the draft map that you not only voted for, but also called for us to return to several times during our final deliberations, and your accusations don't do justice to the

collective work of our consultants this past year. We've been guided seamlessly, and I would say brilliantly, by our unanimously approved team of co-counsel Roy Herrera, Brett Johnson, and have our maps reviewed constantly by several other topnotch constitutional and VRA experts who all along the way have reviewed our maps.

We had absolutely no daylight in our thinking from a legal perspective throughout the entire process. To suddenly now after the fact raise such egregious questions about constitutionality without ever having raised a red flag before is simply not credible.

I find your questioning the constitutionality of our approved maps ironic. If anything, I believe the maps you lobbied for were constitutionally weaker. I saw you as constantly attempting to gerrymander for competitiveness. You based so many of your arguments on wanting to achieve a certain Republican-Democrat portionalty, a 4-4-1 congressional map, a 15-15 split on the legislative districts.

I'll quote you here: "Madam Chair, I see that my colleagues here are not going to" -- oh, this is something second, I'm sorry.

I'll come back to that, I don't have the exact quote, so I'll match them up later. I apologize.

I had to admonish you several times to focus on

more appropriate constitutional criteria. Your very goal of trying to achieve a perfect zero percent vote spread in a district, despite the enormous demands of satisfying the other five constitutional criteria is illustrative of your motive to prioritize competitiveness.

To you and the others in Arizona who want to prioritize more competitive districts, you will either need to pass a new proposition prioritizing competitiveness and/or the VA -- VRA needs to be revised.

Some don't like to acknowledge the basic mathematical reality that after accounting for the high number of Democrats in VRA districts, a natural byproduct of minority communities and their voting patterns, as well as the fact that like-minded people live together, particularly in a highly urban area, the rest of our state becomes disproportionally red. This makes it more challenging to create competitive districts without seriously compromising communities of interest.

There are tradeoffs that need to be wrestled with.

The greater number of highly competitive and tossup

districts you make, the more the others are more extreme.

On the charge that I selectively listened to certain elected mayors and leaders. Of course I did, that is what's called using independent judgment. That's exactly what we were tasked to do. I met with people from all over

the aisle and all over the state. I learned from their perspectives and chose to incorporate as much as what made sense to me and can fit in with our broader vision of the state.

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 $$\operatorname{My}$ -- my decisions disappointed mayors on all sides of the aisle. Just ask those in the East Valley and the White Mountains.

I am and have never been beholden to anybody, to anyone, and have never been directed by anyone. I have made my own independent decisions every time. I am not sure Commissioner Lerner that you can say the same thing.

There were six people deliberating with us during those final maps. I sat next to you and watched your phone, someone was directing you then and someone is directing you now.

On the charge that I didn't defer enough to public testimony. Public comment was truly phenomenal. I learned so much about our state and our communities of interest, but as a source of data, it has limitations that must be taken into consideration when we evaluate what weight to give it.

Most of the testimony was self-serving, seeking to maximize gain for one's own community not considering the ripple effects for the rest of the state. Those who choose to or are able to testify and engage in the redistricting process are not necessarily representative of our state. We

heard from several thousand people, but we are required to consider the needs of the other 99.99 percent of our population.

Quite frankly, I also have validity concerns regarding the testimony data. Clearly, a number of the speakers were either hired or bussed in or encouraged to recite requests that they failed to personally understand or care about. There's a reason why we didn't provide an overall summary of testimony to help guide our decision-making, it's flawed and we were responsible and am responsible to use our own personal judgment.

On the charge that I was biased and -- and sided with Republicans more often. First, I find this charge fails to take into consideration the number of times that we achieved unanimous consent as well as the number of times that I sided with my Democratic colleagues. However, I can't deny that I often found the Republican arguments more compelling and constitutionally sound, perhaps it's because we viewed the constitutional criteria more similarly.

My way of thinking cannot come as a surprise to you. I emphasized strongly during my interview with the Commission on appellate court appointment about my views of the importance of communities of interest, and went on record disagreeing with the previous chair's focus on competitiveness. I have been nothing but consistent about

how I interpret my constitutional responsibilities from day one.

The Republicans have been strategic in working with me from the very beginning, often accommodating my preferences and respecting my boundaries. Let me remind you that despite having their own preferences for our executive director hire, they threw their support behind my top Republican candidate. The reason that my preferred Democratic candidate wasn't selected was because Vice Chair Watchman opposed her. I was hoping to hire a Republican-Democratic executive director, deputy director tandem that would work well for us.

Now, in retrospect, I am so incredibly glad it didn't happen. I do not want to imagine what things would be like without our Deputy Director Lori Van Haren. She's been simply remarkable.

The pattern of Republican cooperation was on display again during the mapping process. We had three firms submit proposals: One on the left, one on the right, and one in the center. My Republican colleagues threw their support behind the more middle-of-the-road team, putting the needs, in my view, of the Commission above their partisan interests, and Timmons/NDC has truly served us well.

I can't say that my Democratic colleagues did the same. You bought into the unfair and partisan attempts to

malign our mapping firm, which I believe was unfair.

The bottom line is that if Republicans were more successful in their lobbying efforts, it's because they understood and worked with me better.

Here's why I think you had trouble with the arguments. I think you've distorted views our state's political makeup which negatively affected your mapmaking ability. You have consistently stated that our state is 50/50 in terms of partisan representation, and I believe you tried to get your maps to fit into your faulty vision.

Based on party registration, Rs lead Ds by three points, and I believe most would agree that our independent lean right if anything.

To imply that our state is half Democratic because we have a current 5-4 congressional split and our state voted for Biden and Kelly, is simply flawed logic. Our current congressional districts have significant Democratic advantages in four of the districts and are favored in the one competitive seat based on voting patterns.

The Democrat wins seven out of the nine probative races. Commissioner Lerner you would view that as uncompetitive.

We have a 5-4 Democratic delegation due to structural advantages regardless of statewide affiliations.

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Moreover to suggest that our state is Democratic

because we elected Biden and Kelly statewide, entirely undermines your very argument that our recently approved congressional map is biased against Democrats. Based on your new map -- I would say our map -- Biden and Kelly have won five of these nine new congressional seats. Therefore, to use your logic, you should be very comfortable that five of our nine congressional seats are firmly Democratic.

Another weakness of your deliberation arguments was that you were too attached simply to the past rather than being more progressive and forward-looking. Arguing that Yavapai needs to be split, with western Yavapai grouped with Mohave because that's how it's been done before is simply not compelling. When you review the transcripts, you'll notice the many references you made to keeping things as they were based on history.

Redistricting wipes the slate clean and starts new to reflect change; I viewed things differently than you did.

On the issue of school districts, there are so many complexities with open enrollment, charter schools, it never rose to the top six constitutional criteria and convinced me that it should take precedence over other requirements.

In terms of the complaints about signif -- specific districts, I don't want to get into a defense of each and every one, that would be endless, but let me just say a brief few words.

I viewed Congressional District 2 as a compromise.

Commissioner Mehl's initial northern district proposal in

3.1 truly from my perspective made the most sense from a

community of interest perspective. However, you may recall

I rejected it outright because I felt it was too politically

extreme. I was concerned that minority groups such as the

Native Americans might be marginalized. So we worked hard

and found a balance that in my view maximized the ability of

the rural community to have representation, but ensure the

Native American community would be adequate -- adequately

represented.

I like what this district allowed for in terms of balancing the rest of the state. Once we achieved this compromise, I didn't see a constant need to revisit it, despite the repeated attempts from my colleagues.

I believe rural communities will also be well represented in CD-9. Although it's paired with western parts of Maricopa County, there aren't in my mind any inherent incompatibilities and I've gone on record to believe that an elected leader can consistently address the needs of constituents.

I really like CD-3, it's not only a VRA district, but it truly stands on its own. The fact that it is highly Democratic is predictable, like-minded people live together; it's urban.

I'm very comfortable with Congressional District 6 and 7, we did right by the Latino community and also created a highly tossup district in southern Arizona that respected the University of Arizona and other Tucson communities of interest.

I firmly believe that Phoenix and our suburban communities will be very well represented by our new congressional districts 1, 4, and 8.

The bottom line is that I stand behind our congressional map and feel that our posit- -- it positions our state to have fair and robust representation.

To Commissioner Mehl and York, thank you for your integrity and support. I'm deeply appreciative. I know you have only agreed to support this map if it was a 5-0 vote. Your willingness to certify this map despite our Democratic colleagues breaking their word is honorable.

To my Democratic colleagues, I'm -- I'm deeply disappointed by what I anticipate in your vote but not at all surprised. This is the second time you have put partisan interests above the Commission.

You refuse to certify the mapping decision despite acknowledging we have a fair and legitimate process. Let me be clear, failing to certify the results of fair and democratic processes because you don't like the outcomes is dangerous and wrong regardless of who does it.

1 I'm asking my Democratic colleagues to consider their vote. Are you going to undermine faith in our system 2 and contribute to the toxicity of political mistrust and 3 tribalism? 4 Minority leader Reginald Bolding tweeted this week, 5 quote, "Our fight in the upcoming session will be to save 6 7 democracy itself." 8 Well, I call on all sides to take responsibility, 9 do better, and honor our country. And that is what I have to say on this issue. And 10 11 so with that, I believe that we are going to propose a vote. 12 MR. B. JOHNSON: Chairwoman, you have to vote. 13 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I would like to entertain a 14 motion -- do we have a motion to support our congressional, 15 the revised congressional map? 16 And I will put it up to -- I believe we had a first 17 and a second so now we just vote. 18 MR. B. JOHNSON: Actually, Chairwoman, everybody 19 has voted but you. 20 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Sorry. 21 Well, I vote yes. I'm deeply proud of the maps 22 that we have created. 23 And with that, I believe that the maps have been 24 approved and certified, the congressional map, based on a

25

3-2 vote.

1	And with that, I believe we can move to Agenda Item
2	Number VIII(2) VIII(B).
3	MS. NEUMANN: Excuse me, would it be possible to
4	take a five-minute break for the transcriptionist?
5	CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Absolutely. It is now 12:14,
6	let's reconvene at 12:20.
7	MS. NEUMANN: Thank you.
8	CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you.
9	(Recess taken from 12:14 p.m. to 12:24 p.m.)
10	
11	CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Let's resume, I
12	believe that we are on Agenda Item Number VIII,
13	congressional map discussion and approval, and I bring it
14	forth to any further conversation from my colleagues.
15	MR. B. JOHNSON: Chairwoman, just to clarify, are
16	you on VIII(B) now?
17	COMMISSIONER YORK: Commissioner Neuberg, we're on
18	legislative now, I believe.
19	CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Yeah. I'm sorry, which item
20	are you referring to?
21	MR. B. JOHNSON: Have you have you moved to
22	VIII(B)? Just want to be clear for the record.
23	CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: No, we're still on VIII(A).
24	MR. B. JOHNSON: Okay.
25	CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And if there's anything else

that anybody else wants to add to that, otherwise we'll move to Agenda Item VIII(B).

MR. B. JOHNSON: So Commissioner Neuberg -- or Chairwoman, I'm not going to tell you how to run the meeting, if you want to have more discussion on it.

Technically the discussion has already been had, the vote has been had, and there's no more deliberation on a vote that's already occurred.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. So you're saying that we're ready for a vote on VIII(A)?

MR. B. JOHNSON: A --

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: We just did VIII(A).

MR. B. JOHNSON: Chairwoman, we've already -- we've already voted on VIII(A), the congressional maps have been approved and approval for certification, we are now on for VIII(B), which is the legislative maps discussion and approval unless you desire otherwise.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: No. I'm all good with that.

MR. B. JOHNSON: So for the record -- so for the record, all Commissioners we are now on Agenda Item VIII(B), legislative discussion and approval.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And with that I will open it up to my colleagues to discuss your thoughts on our legislative map and we are moving towards discussing and

1 approving and certifying the legislative map. 2 COMMISSIONER MEHL: Madam Chair, this is 3 Commissioner Mehl, I would like to make a motion that we approve and certify the revised legislative map that is 4 5 before us today. CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Do I have a second? 6 7 MR. B. JOHNSON: And Commission -- Chairwoman, just 8 real quick, there was some discussion at the beginning with 9 the mapping consultants about 17.0 and 17.1, we would just 10 like to clarify for the record we're talking about 11 Legislative District map 17.0. 12 COMMISSIONER MEHL: That is correct. 1.3 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you. 14 Do I have a second on Commissioner Mehl's motion? 15 MS. NEUMANN: Commissioner York, I believe you're 16 muted. 17 COMMISSIONER YORK: I am. Thank you. 18 I'd like to second Commissioner Mehl's motion to 19 approve the legislative map 17.0. 20 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Any discussion? Okay. If there's no discussion, we can move to a 21 22 vote to approve legislative map. 23 COMMISSIONER YORK: Call for the vote, 24 Commissioner Neuberg. 25 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Yes, I'll call for a vote.

Commissioner Watchman.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Madam Chair, I exercise my vote, you know, and I -- you know, the democratic process so we're free to vote in any way, shape, and form. So, you know, a lot has been discussed today and it's unfortunate that, you know, that we had to end with, you know, a lot of unnecessary and unfounded discussion.

But for me as an independent commissioner, you know, it's -- it's my duty and right to -- to vote in any way that I think is necessary and appropriate which reflects, you know, my vote regardless of prior votes.

And so having said that, I vote no.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Mehl.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Well, I have some additional comments to make on the legislative map also. Many of the general comments I made about the CD maps apply equally to the legislative maps, but I feel that I need to make comments to clarify the record as to the legislative map.

During our last day of deliberation on the legislative maps, Commissioner Lerner torpedoed months of compromise and deliberation over what she termed minor adjustments to one district that would have in fact had ripple effects throughout the entire map, undoing communities of interest, and making a less competitive map overall except for those Democrat-protected districts that

are sacrosanct under the VRA.

From a global perspective, there's some general points that the Commissioner made about the legislative map that need to be addressed today.

First, she argues that our maps should not have split Flagstaff consistent with mayor's requests. However, the Flagstaff split was as a result of a compromise to keep the White Mountain community together and at the same time specifically respect the request of the Navajo Nation and other tribes. Furthermore, parts of Flagstaff split by the 40 represent different communities, the northern side includes the downtown area and includes the university and more permanent residents, while the southern side consists of some residential areas and golf communities that are a mix of second or vacation homes along with full-time residents.

While of course we consider requests like the Flagstaff mayors when drawing our districts, the sheer size of Flagstaff made this request difficult to honor. Numerous cities are split by many iterations of these maps, so why should Flagstaff be the only city we avoid splitting? On the other hand, other cities, certainly smaller cities such as Sedona, were much easier to keep together.

Second, Commissioner Lerner argues that mall shopping centers and golf courses are not communities of

interest. We respectfully disagree. What constitutes a community of interest is subjective and in the eye of the beholder. That's exactly why we spent countless hours listening to public comment. As I stated before, when balancing all six constitutional criteria, especially nonnegotiable provisions like population equality and the VRA, we have to understand that this means some communities of interest need to be split.

This is why the constitution provides we respect communities of interest to the extent practicable.

Naturally, we're all going to disagree about when one criteria must yield to another and that's why we deliberate and vote.

With respect to Commissioner Lerner's specific criticisms about mall shopping center and golf courses, I think this is more about how those places drive and unite the neighborhoods that surround them. For example, each of these communities share the same important economic drivers such as tourism and water management.

Next I will address Commissioner Lerner's claim that we were inconsistent with respect to school districts. Because of open enrollment and the charter school system, kids are no longer assumed to attend a school in their neighborhood. In Maricopa County for example, only about 50 percent of kids actually attend their assigned public

school. This along with other constitutional criteria impacted the extent to which school districts were considered.

Moreover, some of the districts we adopted from the Latino Coalition reflected consideration of different schools in those regions. We also considered the multicultural high school district in Chandler as reflected in importance from the Chair.

Finally, some school districts were so large they
do not fit neatly into a single district. For example, Deer
Valley School District and Paradise Valley School Districts
are split because they are larger school districts that
actually cannot fit into a single LD.

Finally, Commissioner Lerner argued we should have used the 101 as a geographic barrier. However, a freeway boundary is not something listed as a required constitutional criteria. Rather the constitution calls for adherence to geographic features, political subdivisions, and undivided census tracts.

We honored those features wherever possible. For instance, in Mesa we used Baseline rather than the 60 because it's a city boundary.

In turning to specific legislative district for Legislative District 2, Commissioner Lerner expressed additional concerns about the competitiveness of the

district and felt that the December 20th map better reflected the constitutional criteria. Her main concerns were the district's competitiveness, communities of interest, school district, and population.

However, LD-2 is a compact district that follows constitutional criteria, a product of numerous rounds of deliberations and ultimate compromise between all Commissioners. The district sits almost completely in Phoenix, incorporating Deer Valley and keeping the Moon Valley neighborhood together.

Its respect for geographic boundaries include a natural boundary through part of the Adobe Dam area to the west, Shaw Butte to the south, above to -- Union Hills to the northeast, and Cave Creek to the east. It also includes communities of interest such as the Deer Valley Airport, the areas south of the 101, the student housing community there on Thunderbird, and nearly united Deer Valley Village.

As this is the growth area, there's no reason for Deer Valley Village to be split as Commissioner Lerner had suggested.

Furthermore, contrary to Commissioner Lerner's implications, LD-2 remains a highly competitive district with a competitive spread of 3.8 percent based on the parameters selected by the entire Commission.

As stated above, it would be especially

inappropriate to retroactively change these agreed upon standards so late in the process. Also as already discussed, not all districts and especially not districts required by the Voting Rights Act can be competitive. Given that LD-2 remains competitive by all measures does not seem fair to target this specific district in light of the careful interest, balancing, and resulting compromise.

Any overpopulation in this district among others is a direct result of a ripple effect created by the underpopulation in other districts to accommodate the needs to comply with the VRA and the request of the Navajo Nation.

In fact, Commissioner Lerner's proposal on

December 22nd would have created an even greater

overpopulation. The consequential ripple effects would have

impacted the entire region, including districts requested by

the Latino Coalition whose proposed districts were advocated

by Commissioner Lerner.

According to our mapping team, Commissioner

Lerner's suggestion would require us to rotate population

numbers through at least LD-3, 28, and 29. It would have

also caused us to move and split the communities of interest

around the university area currently located in LD-27.

With respect to schools, both school districts and universities are recognized communities of interest, although they may sometimes give way to adherence to town

boundaries, we have used them consistently throughout this process. To argue that it should not be a community of interest for this district but rely on it solely for other districts plays politics with the rationale.

In light of our need to balance the constitutional criteria, we were not always able to strictly adhere to school districts, but we were able to here.

Commissioner Lerner even acknowledged that her plan keeps some communities of interest together while splitting others, such as a Deer Valley Village in half. I agree we cannot keep all communities -- community of interests together and we often need to make very difficult decisions while balancing competing constitutional criteria. However, this in this case the decision was easy and Commissioner Lerner's proposal unnecessarily creates a significant detrimental impact to these communities of interest.

Finally, this is the only district where

Commissioner Lerner brought up economics and home values.

If this is a factor she wants to us to consider, we would request to revisit other LDs also.

Next, for Legislative District 4, Commissioner

Lerner expressed that she wanted to make several changes.

However as previously explained by Commissioner York, LD-4

is a highly competitive district with a competitive range of

3.42 percent that keeps together McCormick Ranch,

Desert Ridge, Paradise Valley, and portions of Scottsdale

going as far south into Arcadia just north of the canal.

The district includes several resort communities including the Phoenician, Desert Ridge, Biltmore, and the resort near Piestawa Park -- Peak. These communities and their associated golf courses have unique issues such as water management that would not be represented by the remarkably different entertainment and tourism interests of nightclubs in Scottsdale and Tempe.

Additionally in line with Commissioner's Lerner emphasis on school districts, LD-4 also includes several high schools and their feeder middle and elementary schools such as Chaparral and Horizon high schools. While we ideally would attempt to keep entire school districts united, Paradise Valley and Scottsdale Unified School Districts are so big they have to pour over into other districts.

While Commissioner Lerner indicated an interest in making Arcadia whole, the piece she references is not technically part of Arcadia and, in fact, represents a completely different community of interest.

Arcadia proper is a high-income area with single-family homes valued as high as a thousand per square foot. In contrast, the piece Commissioner Lerner references

is transitional area consisting of a wider mix of home values and types such as older multifamily complexes, duplexes, and small apartment complexes. To my understanding based on Zillow, that homes in this area carry significantly lower value and tend to range from the \$3- to \$500 per square foot.

West of 40th Street represents an appropriate boundary between these areas.

If Commissioner Lerner is concerned about home values as she suggests and her criticism of LD-2, a split between these communities would make sense.

Commissioner Neuberg agreed that

Commissioner Lerner's proposal split up many communities of interest to their detriments to achieve competitiveness, which is simply not allowed under the Arizona Constitution.

For instance, Commissioner Lerner's proposal would also have split up McCormick Ranch. If the Commission were to make changes to this district, the ripple effects would affect Legislative Districts -- District 8's entertainment district which would negatively impact the Salt River Indian Reservation. They also would have disrupted other districts including VRA districts. To bring LD-4 all the way south to LD-11, this would have an inevitable ripple effect on LD-5.

Additionally, she did not want to add Desert Ridge to this district but did not articulate why.

For Legislative District 5 which has now been changed to 1, Commissioner Lerner argued that geographic boundaries such as Mingus Mountain should have been used. This touched on the relation to CD-2 in adopting boundaries from this district, the Commission was faced with a choice: use geographic boundary or use county boundaries, either of which is appropriate under the Arizona constitution.

Ultimately we chose to use county boundaries to respect communities of interest in Yavapai County. As Chair Neuberg recognized, Yavapai County's retirement communities have unique political interests that are remarkably different than that from the younger university population in other areas.

The district line almost perfectly follows the county line, making allowances to unify Sedona in accordance with its request by following a city boundary instead of a county boundary.

Moreover because the Verde River portion of the district is fed by the Chino Basin, we heard testimony from Noel Campbell that it made more sense to keep these communities together from a water management standpoint.

On the southern end, we decided to keep Wickenburg united with the more rural district so it would not be combined with Metro Phoenix, and Commissioner Lerner was okay with this suggestion.

Finally, in previous Commission maps Yavapai was combined with Maricopa. However, we heard testimony from people in Anthem and New River who did not want to be in a district with Yavapai. At the time Commissioner Lerner was open to putting New River in a different district. However, her version of the map would have paired the remainder of Yavapai with these communities. Consistent with the Commission's discretion, we chose to respect the community's request.

Additionally, to obtain more competitiveness in this district would probably have brought this district into Anthem and New River and would also have created ripple effects in Flagstaff and the White Mountains.

Next for Legislative District 6 and 7,

Commissioner Lerner argued the changes were made to benefit
a sitting legislator. I emphatically deny these
accusations. Instead, these changes were intended to
benefit and respond to the request of the Navajo Nation to
increase its citizen voting age population for primary
races, which the Commission noted many times would be a
priority to respect communities of interest.

This change also made perfect sense from a boundary perspective because of the freeways in the area. Our changes were twice approved by the Navajo Nation; and reflecting the great spirit of compromise that drove many of

our decisions, Commissioner Watchman specifically told us that he appreciated our support in crafting these districts.

Additionally, the Commission was very conscious about keeping reservations together. Consequently, this district is less compact because of our shared desire to connect as many tribal entities as possible in response to the tribe's request to remain compliant with the Voting Rights Act and to preserve communities of interest.

Our main goal in crafting District 6 and 7 was to ensure representation of as many communities as possible. Importantly, the White Mountains were vocal even before the release of the census data and several of us recognized that the White Mountain community has been disenfranchised for the last ten years. This community has substantial natural resources, forestry and wildlife concerns, especially water issues that are different from the interests of the Navajo Nation.

Even though we could not include Eagar and other cities in Apache County in LD-7, keeping communities like Show Low and Pinetop in this district gives the White Mountains more of a voice even for those cities still in LD-6.

Additionally as noted several times during deliberations, I strongly believe that the Navajo Nation and Flagstaff have a shared interest in tourism which drives

both economies. This district also gives the casino industry significant representation which we've heard about.

Moreover economic development on tribal lands is different than economic development in the rest of the state. I determined that this district should have a representative who understands and does not discount these differences.

For Legislative District 7 more specifically

Commissioner Lerner thought that Yavapai County did not need to be kept together and that this hurt competitiveness in the district. However, if we can keep counties together, we should; and regardless, no competitive analysis impacted Yavapai.

Further, Commissioner Lerner's preferred preferential changes would have had substantial ripple effects for Maricopa, Coconino, and the White Mountains. These consequences are a clear example of using competitiveness to the detriment of other constitutional criteria.

Commissioner Lerner also had the flexibility to lock in proposed districts so we can address the ripple effects. If she had an issue with any specific district, she could have moved at any time to lock in a district. Nevertheless she chose not to raise many of her concerns with these specific districts until the very end.

Legislative District 13 was a true example of a compromised district that respects communities of interest such as the Asian communities. Changes to this district were done even though the Commissioners recognized that the changes would reduce compactness. Several members, including Commissioner Lerner and Commissioner Neuberg, liked District 13. While I like certain aspects of LD-13, it's not our ideal district. If Commissioner York and I wanted to raise every single one of our own issues, we would have requested changes in this district, such as responding to requests from the mayors of Chandler and Gilbert better respecting the Asian community and making the Gilbert School District more whole.

1.3

This shows that while each of us might have different ideas about the best way to balance the constitutional criteria, we all had to give and take to reach a compromise to best serve the collective state interest.

With respect to Legislative District 16,

Commissioner Lerner expressed her opinion that the district could be changed without much elaboration. We're unsure what specific changes she would prefer; although, again, these districts are a product of a substantial amount of compromise on all sides.

This district pays careful attention to the

communities of interest within its boundaries. For instance, it recognizes and respects the I-10 corridor communities where significant growth is projected to occur between Phoenix and Tucson.

Other communities such as Casa Grande, Eloy,
Arizona City, Coolidge and Florence specifically requested
to be together but not in a Maricopa County dominant
district. The Ak Chin Indian Reservation is also together,
which is a major employer for the city of Maricopa.

Any changes to this district would affect the tribal communities on the north and south ends of the district, such as the Tohono O'odham which would hurt our priority to keep the southern tribes together as a community of interest when possible.

Changes would also have ripple effects into the boundary between LD-6 and 7, which would potentially impact LD-6 as a tribal VRA district.

Finally, Commissioner Lerner believes that

Legislative District 17 is a manipulated district that split

up school districts, unnecessarily split Tucson, and did not

respect geographic boundaries or communities of interest and

is outside of the competitive range.

Commissioner Lerner also suggested that this district was created at the request of a legislator, which I again vehemently deny. I live in Pima County; I've been

active in the community for years, if anyone understands the communities of interest in this area, it's me.

To the contrary of Commissioner Lerner's comments,

LD-17 is a well-balanced district that achieves

representation per traditionally disenfranchised

communities, something that Chair Neuberg noted that she

found compelling; and represents another true compromise in

which neither side got everything she wanted.

While Commissioner Lerner recognizes that this district consists of mainly of unincorporated areas, she fails to recognize that these areas along with the eastern wards of Tucson share a common interest, often legislatively at odds with the city, especially on water, transportation and infrastructure issues. Because of the ward voting system in Tucson, these areas are virtually disenfranchised creating issues with city funding and management.

Pima County is currently suing the city of Tucson over a failed water policy that is meant to disenfranchise parts of this specific area.

They'd then end up unrepresented on these issues in the legislature because the city ends up choosing the representation under the current boundaries.

Other proposals shortchanged this group as a strong community of interest and left them without meaningful representation.

This district is also a product of substantial compromise. When Commissioner Lerner expressed concerns about Vail's inclusion in LD-17, we agreed to pull Vail out; but this was exchanged for more of the city of Tucson. This district also ends including more of the city of Tucson than originally contemplated because of Commissioner Lerner's request in LD-19 and 21.

I could go through all the remaining districts, but
I think that the major points have been made. This
legislative map is the product of all five Commissioners
working through many deliberations and compromise to create
the best map for our state.

I'm confident that our work has produced a map that clearly meets the constitutional criteria as set forth in the Arizona constitution, and I am therefore proud to vote yes on the approval and certification of this map.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Mehl, thank you so much for that.

If you don't mind, I'm going to ask if we could have a ten-minute recess. Just, I need to attend to a few issues, if that's okay with our broader group.

So we'll have a --

COMMISSIONER YORK: 1 o'clock?

COMMISSIONER LERNER: 1:00 --

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Reconvening at 1:00 a.m.,

1 thank you -- 1:00 p.m. Thank you. 2 (Recess taken from 12:50 p.m. to 2:25 p.m.). 3 (Chairwoman Neuberg is not present for remainder of 4 proceedings.) 5 6 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you, staff. This is 7 Vice Chair Derrick Watchman. 8 It has come to my attention that we're unable to 9 continue with the meeting today and so we're going to move to adjournment in a few minutes here. 10 11 If I could, staff, Brian, Lori and Val, please 12 coordinate with each of us for the next meeting, gonna have 13 to see when everybody is available, including our Chair; and 14 so I guess independently reach out to see our schedules for 15 the rest of our week. 16 I will note that we basically finished up discussion Item VIII(A), we did have a vote on VIII(A) only, 17 18 and were moving to Items (B), (C), and (D). Because we only 19 accomplished Item VIII(A), we are unable and will not 20 transmit the maps to the Secretary of State until we 21 complete the legislative map discussion approval, and that 22 will be at our next meeting. 23 So just -- just for the record, I want everybody to 24 be aware of that.

I will proceed to close the public comments.

25

Please note that members of the Commission may not discuss 1 items that are not specifically identified on the agenda. 2 3 Therefore, pursuant to A.R.S. Section 38-40 -- -341.01(H), action taken as a result of public comment will be limited 4 5 to directing staff to study the matter, respond to any 6 criticism, or scheduling the matter for further consideration and decision at a later time. 7 8 So this -- this closes our public meeting comments. 9 With that, we will again reach out to everybody to 10 identify a new date and time, hopefully sometime this week. 11 And so we're now on Item Number XIII, and so I'm 12 open to motion to adjourn the meeting. 1.3 COMMISSIONER MEHL: This is Commissioner Mehl, I 14 move that we adjourn the meeting. 15 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you, Commissioner Mehl. 16 Do I have a second? 17 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Commissioner Lerner seconds. 18 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Commissioner Lerner seconds. 19 Any discussion, comments, regarding this? 20 There being none, Commissioner Mehl, what's your 21 vote. 22 COMMISSIONER MEHL: Aye. 23 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Commissioner Lerner. 24 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Aye. 25 Commissioner York. VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN:

1 COMMISSIONER YORK: Aye. 2 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Vice Chair votes ave. 3 The meeting is hereby adjourned. It is now 2:27. And as I said, my -- my apologies to the public, we 4 had to unexpectedly close the meeting. We will schedule a 5 meeting very soon, so just pay attention to our IRC website. 6 7 And so with that, please have a great afternoon and we will get our final meeting going as soon as possible. 8 9 my apologies to everybody and the meeting is hereby concluded and adjourned. 10 11 Farewell, everybody, and hopefully have a great 12 afternoon. 1.3 Thank you. 14 (Whereupon the proceeding concludes at 2:28 p.m.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 "This transcript represents an unofficial record. 24 Please consult the accompanying video for the official 25 record of IRC proceedings."

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3	STATE OF ARIZONA)
4) ss.
5	COUNTY OF MARICOPA)
6	
7	BE IT KNOWN that the foregoing proceedings were
8	taken before me, Angela Furniss Miller, Certified Reporter No. 50127, all done to the best of my skill and ability;
9	that the proceedings were taken down by me in shorthand and thereafter reduced to print under my direction.
10	I CERTIFY that I am in no way related to any of the
11	parties hereto nor am I in any way interested in the outcome thereof.
12	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I have complied with the
13	requirements set forth in ACJA 7-206. Dated at Litchfie Park, Arizona, this 21st of January, 2022.
14	$\int \int $
15	Angela Furniss Miller, RPR, CR
16	CERTIFIED REPORTER (AZ50127)
17	* * *
	I CERTIFY that Miller Certified Reporting, LLC, has
18	complied with the requirements set forth in ACJA 7-201 and 7-206. Dated at LITCHFIELD PARK, Arizona, this 21st of
19	January, 2022.
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21	Miller Certified Reporting, LLC Arizona RRF No. R1058
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