THE STATE OF ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEOCONFERENCE PUBLIC MEETING

Via GoogleMeets
November 9, 2021
8:01 a.m.

Miller Certified Reporting, LLC PO Box 513, Litchfield Park, AZ 85340 (P) 623-975-7472 (F) 623-975-7462 www.MillerCertifiedReporting.com

Reported By: Deborah L. Wilks, RPR Certified Reporter (AZ 50849)

ĺ			
1		<u>INDEX</u>	
2	PROCEEDING:		PAGE
3	ITEM I ITEM I(A)		4 4
4	ITEM I(B) ITEM II		5 5 6
5	ITEM II(A) ITEM II(B)		6 6
6	ITEM III ITEM IV		7 8
7	ITEM V ITEM VI		11 13
8	ITEM VI (A) ITEM VI (B)		13 13 13
9	ITEM VI(B) ITEM VII ITEM VII(A)		52 52
10	ITEM VII(A) ITEM VII(B) ITEM VII(C)		5 3 5 4
11	ITEM VII(D)		5 9 6 1
12	ITEM VIII ITEM IX		61 62
13	ITEM X ITEM XI		63
14	ITEM XII		63
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

1	PUBLIC MEETING, BEFORE THE INDEPENDENT		
2	REDISTRICTING COMMISSION, convened at 8:01 a.m. on		
3	November 9, 2021, via GoogleMeets, Arizona, in the		
4	presence of the following Commissioners:		
5	Ms. Erika Neuberg, Chairperson Mr. Derrick Watchman, Vice Chairman		
6	Mr. David Mehl Ms. Shereen Lerner		
7	Mr. Douglas York		
8	OTHERS PRESENT:		
9	Mr. Brian Schmitt, Executive Director Ms. Lori Van Haren Deputy Director		
10	Ms. Valerie Neumann, Executive Assistant Ms. Michelle Crank, Public Information Officer		
11	Ms. Marie Chapple, Community Outreach Coordinator Mr. Alex Pena, Community Outreach Coordinator		
12	Mr. Mark Flahan, Timmons Group		
13	Mr. Doug Johnson, NDC Ms. Ivy Beller Sakansky, NDC		
14	Mr. Roy Herrera, Ballard Spahr		
15	Mr. Daniel Arellano, Ballard Spahr Mr. Eric Spencer, Snell & Wilmer		
16	Mr. Brett Johnson, Snell & Wilmer		
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

1 2 3 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Welcome, everybody. Welcome, Commissioners. It's great to see you again 4 after having a bit of a break from our business meeting 5 last week. 6 7 We'll dive right in. Agenda Item I, call to order and roll call. 8 9 I(A), call for quorum. It is 8:01 a.m. on 10 Tuesday, November 9th, 2021. I call this meeting of 11 the Independent Redistricting Commission to order. 12 For the record, the Executive Assistant, 13 Valerie Neumann, will be taking roll. When your name 14 is called please indicate you are present. If you're 15 unable to respond verbally we ask that you please type 16 your name. 17 Val. 18 Thank you, Madam Chair. MS. NEUMANN: 19 Vice Chair Watchman. 20 COMMISSIONER WATCHMAN: Present. 2.1 MS. NEUMANN: Commissioner Lerner. 22 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Present.

MS. NEUMANN: Commissioner Mehl.

MS. NEUMANN: Commissioner York.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Present.

23

24

25

1 COMMISSIONER YORK: Present. 2 MS. NEUMANN: Chairperson Neuberg. CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Present. 3 MS. NEUMANN: And for the record also in 4 attendance is Executive Director, Brian Schmitt; Deputy 5 Director, Lori Van Haren; Public Information Officer, 6 7 Michelle Crank; Community Outreach Coordinators, Marie 8 Chapple and Alex Pena. 9 And we have from Snell & Wilmer Brett Johnson 10 and Eric Spencer. From Ballard Spahr is Roy Herrera and Dan Arellano. 11 12 Our mapping consultants today are Mark Flahan 13 from Timmons; Doug Johnson and Ivy Beller Sakansky from 14 NDC. 15 And Debbie Wilks, our transcriptionist. 16 Thank you. 17 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Thank you. 18 Please note for the minutes that a quorum is present. Agenda Item I(B), call for notice. 19 20 Val, was the notice and agenda for the 2.1 Commission meeting properly posted 48 hours in advance 22 of today's meeting? 23 MS. NEUMANN: Yes, it was, Madam Chair. 24 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you. 25 Agenda Item No. II, approval of minutes from

October 28, 2021.

2.1

We have Agenda Item (A), which was the general session. We have two executive session minutes, Agenda Item (B). The first session was advice on VRA compliance, polarization, and performance with regard to the legal counsel meeting with the Latino Coalition and the Navajo Nation representatives. And the second executive session was regarding advice on VRA compliance, polarization, and performance regarding our congressional maps.

Is there any discussion regarding the general session or executive session minutes?

commissioner Lerner: Chair Neuberg, I have one correction to the minutes, and that is in the discussion about the votes on legislative maps there is — the motion was approved 3 to 2 for 9.2. The first time and second time are correct. The third time it should have 3 to 2 instead of 3 to 0. Otherwise, I have no changes.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you for catching that.

Any other discussion?

I'll entertain a motion to approve the general session and executive session minutes with the noted change from Commissioner Lerner.

```
1
               COMMISSIONER LERNER: This is Commissioner
2
               I move to approve all three sets of minutes.
               COMMISSIONER MEHL: Commissioner Mehl seconds.
 3
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: With no further
 4
      discussion, Vice Chair Watchman.
 5
 6
               COMMISSIONER WATCHMAN:
 7
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Mehl.
 8
               COMMISSIONER MEHL: Aye.
 9
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Lerner.
               COMMISSIONER LERNER: Aye.
10
11
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner York.
12
               COMMISSIONER YORK: Aye.
13
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Neuberg is
14
      an aye.
15
               And with that the general session and
16
      executive session minutes are approved.
17
               Thank you again, Val.
18
               We'll move to Agenda Item No. III, opportunity
19
      for public comments. Public comment will now open for
20
      a minimum of 30 minutes and remain open until the
2.1
      adjournment of the meeting. Comments will only be
22
      accepted electronically in writing on the link provided
23
      in the notice and agenda for this public meeting.
     will be limited to 3,000 characters. Please note:
24
25
     Members of the Commission may not discuss items that
```

1 are not specifically identified on the agenda.

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

5 criticism, or scheduling the matter for further

6 consideration and decision at a later date.

2.1

We'll move to agenda Item No. IV, discussion of public comments received prior to today's meeting.

I'll open it up to my colleagues first.

I think my colleagues are silenced because I think we're finally -- the public feedback is a lot.

It's wonderful. We have a very engaged public. It's keeping us very, very busy.

A few things that I want to add. I know some people in the public are questioning or wondering how all five Commissioners receive all public feedback. You know, it's a volunteer position so we can't all attend each and every public hearing. I want to reassure the public that, you know, all hearings are taped. Our mapping team is recording data. And we as Commissioners receive so many different formats and methods of receiving that type of data, again, the public comments, the verbal languages, the maps that are coming in.

And I would even say we go beyond that. We're

studying and learning from people actually who aren't showing up, who either don't understand how to show up or don't have the time to show up. That's where some of our learning, you know, PowerPoint presentations to understand the demography, et cetera, comes in. So there is multiple sources of information, and I'm so deeply appreciative to my colleagues for, you know, the good faith efforts you're making to master what is a tremendous amount of material.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

And to the public, I give you remarkable credit for the constructiveness and the tone with which the information is being shared. I want to acknowledge we had our first town hall, virtual town hall, on Saturday. It went five hours, 40 minutes. We enabled the chat function in order to be able to have our staff communicate the next ten people who would be called on, matter of efficiency, and when I first started and there is just under 300 people on the line, all with strong partisan feelings, I had a moment of concern, thinking, What is this chat going to look like? And I have to tell you I am blown away by the remarkable civil constructive dialogue that our citizens engaged on -- or with on that chat function. I mean, you know, nothing -- nothing that caused alarm, concern. It was a beautiful display of civic discourse. And Arizona

citizens, wow. I'm super impressed.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

A couple of other things I want to mention. Ι know that there is concerns about which maps were adopted and by whom, who submitted the maps. Once maps are posted online or once somebody shares an idea with us, Commissioners are looking at the quality and integrity of the ideas that are being presented. If we vote to approve something, it's our idea. It isn't somebody else's map. The reality is given that pretty much the majority of Independents, about 75 percent of Independents, really do lean in a partisan way and really behave more like partisan, we have to understand that the public feedback that we're receiving and all the maps we're receiving, the overwhelming majorities of them are from people with partisan perspectives. It's our job to sift through it and pick the things that we like and we don't like. So to focus on who submitted a map I think brings us into a dialogue that's really not at all destructive -- constructive or relevant.

What I will say, though, is I promise the community to do a much better job of slowing the process down so that everybody understands why certain maps are being debated more and others aren't. I remember when I interviewed and asked about my weakness

I mentioned that I can be very impatient sometimes and
move quickly, and I think that that showed in the last
deliberation where maybe the Commission made
determinations very quickly and we moved on. But we'll

That's it for me on the public comments.

Thank you. Keep them coming.

do a better job of explaining that.

2.1

And if there is nothing else from my colleagues, we will move to Agenda Item Number V, potential update, discussion, regarding polarization data from mapping. I don't believe we have an update on this agenda item today. If I can get clarification from mapping team.

MR. JOHNSON: Sure. Chair Neuberg, this is
Doug Johnson for NDC, and just the only update is it's
underway, so we've identified the elections that we
need to look at and we're pulling the data and getting
that analysis going, but nothing to report today in
terms of results.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. And by next

Tuesday do you anticipate that data being available for

us to be able to continue to do just additional, you

know, review of our districts and begin to even, you

know, look at VRA issues more closely?

MR. JOHNSON: That is our target. We are

wandering into some primary election analysis this time, which is data that has not been cleaned up as the general election data was cleaned up, so it depends on how much work it takes to process the primary election data, but that is our hope.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay.

2.1

COMMISSIONER YORK: I have a quick question for Doug. This is Commissioner York.

Are you only looking at the draft maps, or are you looking at previous Latino Coalition suggestion with CD3?

MR. JOHNSON: We're starting with the -- the draft maps. Well, on the legislative side we're starting on the draft maps. On the congressional map, yes, we do have the request from the Commission to look at that district, so we're looking at it.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Okay. Appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Maybe explain, Doug, just for the public's awareness of why we're now looking into the primary data. Why is this something that you're focused on?

MR. JOHNSON: Just as an extra data point, just to confirm that the districts that the Commission is considering fully comply with the requirements from the -- from the federal Voting Rights Act.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Right. When we're looking at polarization of voting, there needs to be enough races and enough data to be able to pull information from, so looking at the primaries where there are, you know, differences can help shed light on I guess polarization behavior. Correct?

2.1

MR. JOHNSON: Yes. And it's -- obviously there are some jurisdictions where polarization doesn't show up in the general. People vote more by party label in the general, but in the primary race I think polarization can appear when both candidates are from the same party, so we want to be sure that we're identifying any history of that happening, if it's happening.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Excellent. Thank you.

With that we can move to Agenda Item Number VI, update from a mapping team, related Agenda (A), updated status of obtaining polarization data based on approved draft maps and potential related variations, and, (B), review of draft maps and opportunity for discussion regarding draft maps, adherence to Article 4, Part 2, Section 1, Numbers 14 and 15 of the Arizona Constitution.

And let me kind of introduce this topic. It's the Commission's desire to, you know, divide up the

```
1
     districts, you know. We have, you know, what, 39 of
2
      them, maybe roughly a fourth each business meeting.
     And just for due diligence, to review each district one
3
     at a time to, you know, take stock of, you know, the
     Constitutional criteria that were used as a basis for
5
      that district. It's an opportunity for us as
6
7
     Commissioners to emphasize, you know, what we felt
8
      comfortable with. If there are aspects of it that, you
9
     know, aren't great we can mention that. However, there
10
      is a boundary. I want to be clear that this is an
11
     exercise to understand the districts and how they're
12
     performing regarding the Constitutional criteria.
                                                          This
13
      is not a problem-solving or deliberative activity.
14
      let's keep our comments to how these districts behave,
15
     perform, how do they look according to the six
16
     Constitutional criteria, without giving suggestions for
17
     how to fix anything that you may not like.
18
      Problem-solving and deliberation will happen after the
19
      30-day public review is completely done.
20
               Is there any questions about kind of the
2.1
     ground rules or the underlying goal of what this
22
     exercise is?
23
                      Then I'll turn it over to mapping to
```

MR. FLAHAN: Good morning. Before we jump

lead us through this agenda item.

24

right into the draft maps, I think this is a good segue in there. I'm going to share my screen with you guys. We were talking about draft maps, and you guys were talking about public comments. We showed this at the Mapping Monday session, so when people come here and hit "Provide feedback," they get the survey to provide you feedback. So what we did is the same thing with the listening tour and created a dashboard of all of that feedback that's easy to sort. This is available publicly, so anybody in the public can also get to this as well as the Commission. It loads a fresh set of data every time that you load.

2.1

So you can see here at the top here is the dates you're getting comments in. The middle table here is the top ten commented citizen-submitted plans. And then the bottom is the top ten commented draft map plans. And then on the right-hand side is the actual public comment that they left, when it was submitted, by who, and what is the comment regarding.

So if you're interested in seeing comment, just say Number 1 is the approved legislative draft map. I can click on that bar, and it sorts all the comments here now on the right side. So if you wanted to read comments just for that one approved legislative draft map you can. If you want to pick a certain date

you could even say what came in on the 8th, and now it's going to sit there, and it just sorted all that by the 8th. All the most recent comments are at the top, so it is in order when you look at this. But you can see here are all my comments that are just of the 8th. So it allows you to easily sort of sort through the date.

2.1

If you want to reset it, just click the bars again, and it will reset itself back to the normal view. If you want to look at citizen-submitted plans, you can come over here and click on LDS037, and it's now sorted all the data for comments about that citizen-submitted plan. So there is ways to really to dig into the data here.

here, this donut chart, and you wanted to just see the citizen-submitted plan, same thing. You click on it.

Here is the 46 comments of all the citizen-submitted plans here at your fingerprints. The other thing you'll notice here on the top right-hand side is you can filter comments for just grid maps, if you want to look at just grid map comments. If you want to look at citizen-submitted maps, here is all the maps that people submitted comments on. And then draft maps, here is all of the draft map comments that people have

commented on. You can see some of the topics. Since it's a three-text field you might have to dig through this a little bit. You can see approved legislative draft map version 10 and then approved legislative draft map 10.0, so those are the same.

2.1

If the people hit "Provide feedback" and left our -- our filler in there, so if they hit "approved congressional draft map," we would write in there "approved congressional draft map." If they did not change, then it automatically shows in here. You would have to go search through here.

So that is available here at your fingertips. If you want to download the actual raw data, you can go over here to the three little lines and click on "Download data." And this is also available publicly. So you can come over here and view the data table if you want, and here is all the data at your fingertips. If you want to download it, click the little cloud, and here is all your download options: CSV, KML, shapefile. Just hit the download button, and it will download you a copy of the data. So that is available today at your fingertips in the public. So maybe there might be an easier way for you to sort public comment, but here it is.

With that, unless there is any questions I

will turn it back over to Doug.

2.1

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Mark, this is Commissioner Mehl. What comments end up on this dashboard? Is it only the ones submitted to the website?

MR. FLAHAN: Yes, only the comments when you click "Provide feedback" here from the mapping hub.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Can I just say this is an amazing amount of information, a great tool, and it will be a lot to sort through, but I'm hoping that not only we do this, which I know we will, but I hope the public takes a look at this, too, because I think it will be really good information.

COMMISSIONER YORK: Nice job.

MR. FLAHAN: Thanks.

COMMISSIONER WATCHMAN: So, Mark, what about the written comments? I know periodically we get from the director a letter, and I'm going to assume that maybe the letters aren't recorded on the system here. How do we capture that information?

MR. FLAHAN: I will -- I will let staff answer that question. These are just all the answers of the survey that we have.

COMMISSIONER WATCHMAN: Okay.

MR. SCHMITT: So as we get those we send them out to all the Commissioners. We're going to work with

Mark to see if there is a way where we can also include those on the hub somewhere so the public is -- can see them as well.

2.1

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: You know, I think one of the most important -- this is amazing, Mark. And, again, I just want to say every week, you know, you come up with easier, better ways for the public to engage and for the Commissioners to understand the data. I heard Mapping Monday was fabulous. So, you know, your graciousness in just trying to help everybody in the community use the system is really appreciated.

I think it's important that -- that we all acknowledge different groups are comfortable with different formats of submitting feedback, and so the Commissioners are getting feedback in all of these different methods. Some people will look at, Well, at the public hearing this percentage of the group had this idea. We need to think about it more holistically because this also is a different format of data that we pay attention to, and so the Commissioners are capable of understanding different languages, data languages and methods, so we have to think about it holistically.

And with that I'll turn it to Doug.

MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Ready to jump into the

discussion of the districts? As requested, we'll do these in sections each week, so this week we're starting with Congressional Districts 1 through 3 and Legislative Districts 1 through 7.

2.1

So why don't we zoom into District 1 on the congressional map. So this district is entirely Maricopa County. It involves the cities and census-designated places -- or it includes the cities or census-designated places of Anthem, Carefree, Cave Creek, Fountain Hills, New River, Paradise Valley, Rio Verde, and then parts of Phoenix and Scottsdale. We have, as you know, the full statistics available to everybody.

But just to briefly walk through them, this district is nearly perfectly balanced. It's off from the ideal by one person, or zero percent. It is -- in citizen voting age population it's 13 percent Hispanic or Latino, 3 percent Black or African-American, 4 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 2 percent Native American, and 78 percent Non-Hispanic White.

It is highly competitive on the Commission's scale, both from vote spread. There is a 1.6 spread between the Democratic and Republican sum of the votes in our key election and on the swing vote scale. So it is -- of the nine elections we look at for swing, the

Democratic candidate won five, and the Republican candidate won four.

2.1

It is not considered one of our VRA effective districts with those -- due to the low CVAP percentages.

And then on compactness, we have looked at the compactness scores of each of the districts. On the Reock test it's 0.37. On the Convex Hull test it's 0.79. On the Grofman test it's a 6.3. Schwartzberg, it's 1.78. Polsby Popper is 0.32. And just as a reminder, one more detail on the different compactness tests, referring back to our August 31st Commission meeting where we went through all the different tests and what each means, I think the key thing is for the Grofman, Convex Hull, Reock, and Polsby Popper scores, those are ratios, and closer to one is best and zero is worst.

So I don't know if you want me to pause after each district and see if there is any questions, or should I walk through the congressional districts and take questions all at once?

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I prefer to go through them one at a time.

And so looking at those numbers, Doug, in terms of compactness, you know, we understand what

you're saying it's better, you know, where to be, but how does it compare, you know, to expectations? Is that considered good? What kind of grade would it be?

2.1

5 MR. JOHNSON: Yeah. Mark, if you can put the 6 map back on.

Could it get better? What are your thoughts on it?

Ultimately the -- all these are measures of trying to capture how the district looks and are we bypassing people to get to another group of people. So those are pretty -- they're decent -- certainly decent scores. The perimeter test is going to be short because it's an urban district. That's largely driven by whether it's an urban or rural district, not so much by compactness. And you can see if you look at the map the one weird bump into this district is where District 4 comes up into it in the south, and that is entirely because of the request of the Salt River Reservation to be kept with South Scottsdale and Tempe.

So the famous quote -- the famous idea from the Supreme Court is that compactness is a flag. Where something is not compact it should raise a question and you then ask why it's not compact, and in this case the piece that's keeping this from being a more compact district is very clearly explained.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you. That's the

exact type of point that I would like us to be able to just understand, acknowledge, so that when we are seeing, you know, something not as compact that we understand why, and to honor a significant community of interest like that, you know, carries a lot of weight.

2.1

MR. FLAHAN: And I just turned on the border of Salt River Reservation.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Yeah. Very helpful.

MR. JOHNSON: Any other questions or comments about Congressional District 1?

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: No. It seems to do an excellent job of addressing the six Constitutional criteria to the extent practicable.

MR. JOHNSON: We'll move on to Congressional District 2. This is the big northern district around Pinal. It includes all of Coconino County, Yavapai County, Gila County, Navajo County, and Apache County. It includes the San Carlos Reservation portion of Graham County, and it includes the Kaibab and Hualapai Reservation and some semi-adjacent tribal reservations in Mohave County. And, actually, as a piece of Maricopa County it has the Gila River Reservation piece of Maricopa County in it as well.

In Pinal County, there are lots and lots of communities, as you can see there, ranging from Ak-Chin

Village, Blackwater, Cactus Forest, Casa Blanca,
Dudleyville, portions of Florence and Gold Canyon,
Goodyear Village, Hayden, Kearny, Mammoth, Maricopa, a
little bit of Queen Creek, Queen Valley, portions of
San Manuel and San Tan Valley, Santa Cruz, Superior,
Top of the World, Wet Camp Village, Winkelman are all
in there.

2.1

In the statistics, again, this is a congressional district. It's drawn to be just within one person of the ideal, so this district is actually one person short, which has a zero percent deviation.

Looking at the citizen voting age population, it's 13 percent Latino, 21 percent Native American by CVAP, 2 percent Black or African American, 1 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 62 percent Non-Hispanic White. It's worth noting the alternative measure of Native American strength that we're looking at, that Non-Hispanic Native American single race voting age population number is 18 percent, so that number always comes in a little lower than the Native American percentage of citizen voting age population.

On the competitiveness measure, this district is just barely outside the Commission's defined competitive range. By the Commission a 7 percent vote spread district is somewhat competitive, and this one

is at 7.6, so just 6/10 of a percent outside of that range.

2.1

On the swing vote measures, there are -- all nine elections were won by the Republican. And by our Voting Rights Act tracking figures this is not an effective Voting Rights Act district. Neither of the two candidates that we track for that win in this seat.

On a compactness measure, in this case we're looking at -- obviously by the Polygon Area and Perimeter scores, this one is huge because it is so rural. But on the Reock score we get a 0.6. The Convex Hull we get a 0.83. The Grofman score is 6.48. Schwartzberg is 1.83. And Polsby Popper is 0.3.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I think it's clear that, you know, contiguity and compactness has, you know, been -- it is less in order to accommodate the extremely important communities of interest of the Native Americans and try to, while respecting all Constitutional criteria, try to empower that community of interest, you know, to elect a leader as much as possible, so I think this is a perfect example of some of the compromises that need to be made on some of the criteria in order to, you know, accomplish what the essence of our goal is, which is helping people elect

leaders to represent them.

2.1

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Chair Neuberg, I have a question about that, and based on the numbers that you're seeing, this is a very high Native American district, high percentage, and to some extent was designed with that when it drew in Gila River Indian Community.

Doug Johnson, do you feel that this actually -- district actually gives the Native Americans, based on the numbers that you've shown us, an opportunity to elect a candidate of choice based on their voting patterns?

MR. JOHNSON: It wouldn't count as kind of a Voting Rights Act effective or strong opportunity to elect district, but it is the largest opportunity to elect that can be drawn given the total population requirements of congressional districts in Arizona and the size of the Native American population. I think the only alternatives that have come anywhere close to it are we saw a couple of those creative ones that start with the Apache Reservations in the east, wrap around the north, and get the entire river and come all the way to the Tohono O'odham, and essentially you get a very creatively drawn nearly full circle district, which obviously does all kinds of -- impacts on

everything around it and takes the Tohono O'odham and other southern tribes away from the Tucson ties that they had talked about wanting. So I think it does kind of within a reasonable amount maximize the Native American ability to elect, but it wouldn't count as a true effective district where they would be a majority of the vote on a regular basis. But as the state has seen in a somewhat similar existing district, this tends to be a highly competitive district where certainly the large Native American vote is a significant factor in who wins that seat.

2.1

important point because on the congressional level there just aren't numbers that, you know, are there for the Native American community in the geographic locations that are required to create a VRA district where they can elect a candidate of their choice.

However, I think this district we worked hard to keep it, you know, competitive enough such that, you know, I believe it requires accountability where the Native Americans will be the single largest minority group and will be a force in this district. They will be a very meaningful population.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: But just, Doug Johnson, just on your comments in terms of that, it falls

1 outside of our competitive range, so when you mentioned 2 the competitiveness there I just want to clarify that, that it's on the outside of our big competitive range, 3 which are often not as competitive as we like to think. 4 That's correct from what you are saying? 5 MR. JOHNSON: Yes. It's 7.6 percent, just 6 7 6/10 of a percent outside of the defined range, right 8 on the edge. 9 Any other comments? If not we'll move on to District 3. 10 11 So in District 3 we're back in Maricopa 12 County. So this district is again entirely in 13 Maricopa. It's primarily in Phoenix, although 14 obviously not all of Phoenix because the city is just 15 too big for one district. It also has Guadalupe, a 16 portion of Glendale, a portion of Avondale, and a portion of Peoria in it. 17 18 On the numbers, it's again right at population 19 balance. It's one person short of perfect, so zero 20 percent off from perfect. 2.1 On the citizen voting age population numbers, 22 it is majority Latino at just over 50 percent, 23 fractionally over 50 percent Hispanic or Latino citizen 24 voting age, 12 percent Black or African American, 3

percent Asian or Pacific Islander, 2 percent Native

25

American by CVAP, and 32 percent Non-Hispanic White by CVAP. Our other measures of Native American strength is actually in this case also 2 percent by the Non-Hispanic Native American single race voting age population.

2.1

On the competitive scale, this district is not even close to competitive. It has a 40.3 vote spread.

On the swing scale the Democratic candidate won all nine of the elections we looked at.

And on our Voting Rights Act tracking elections, it does perform, with a Democratic candidate for governor in 2018 getting 63.7 of the vote and the Democratic -- these are both Latino candidates. The Latino Democratic candidate for attorney general in 2018 getting 69 percent of the vote. So it is a Voting Rights Act compliant effective district for Latinos.

On the compactness scores, again, it's urban Maricopa County so the Polygon and Perimeter scores are pretty low. Reock score is 0.48. The Convex Hull measure is 0.73. Grofman is 5.89. Schwartzberg, 1.66, and Polsby Popper is 0.36. So of the districts we looked at this one does have, excuse me, the highest score so far. And if you look at it on the map you can see it's a relatively compact district. It's about as close to a circle as you actually get, and then it's

1 got the northern arm added on to it where it goes up 2 through Glendale and Peoria to pick up additional population and stay compliant with the Voting Rights 3 Act. So happy to answer any questions you may have 5 6 about that. 7 COMMISSIONER YORK: Doug, can I see the 8 boundary for the city of Phoenix? 9 MR. FLAHAN: Yes. One second. 10 COMMISSIONER YORK: Okay. Thank you. 11 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I think this district, 12 you know, works well based on the Constitutional 13 criteria in a number of ways. I'm not saying that 14 there might not be a few small little modifications, 15 you know, to clean up for all communities of interest, 16 but clearly this is a community of interest. 17 empowers the Latino community to elect a candidate of 18 their choice. It performs. It's compact. It has 19 equal population. You know, I think we're giving up 20 competitiveness, but, you know, when it's VRA, you 2.1 know, if it's a VRA district and it's necessary to help 22 a group have political expression, then

competitiveness, you know, needs to not be considered

as highly because obviously that's -- you know, we

consider competitive districts where to do so would

23

24

25

create no significant detriment to the other goal.

Making it more competitive would create significant detriment, in my belief, to the Latino community.

2.1

I want to clarify. I don't want to -- you can make it competitive. What I mean is to seek achieving a competitive district would require not honoring and, you know, empowering the Latino community.

MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Is there any other questions or comments? If not, we'll come back to the congressional map next week to go through a couple more, and for now we'll switch over to the legislative map.

We'll start this off with District 1. Again, this is a district entirely in Maricopa County. It actually has -- it's almost entirely Phoenix, although it has about 1,500 people from Scottsdale and about 1,500 people from Tempe in it. Otherwise, it's entirely Phoenix. In terms of the numbers, it is off from the ideal by about 1,300 people, or about one half of 1 percent.

In terms of citizen voting age population, it is 27 percent Hispanic or Latino, 8 percent

Non-Hispanic Black, 3 percent Non-Hispanic Asian. From the Native American front, it's 3 percent of CVAP and 2 percent of single race voting age population, and it's

59 percent Non-Hispanic White.

2.1

On competitiveness, this is not a competitive district. It's a 41 percent spread. And on the swing scale it's -- the Democratic candidate wins all nine elections that we look at. And given the 27 percent Latino CVAP, it's not a race we're tracking for Voting Rights Act compliance, but the Latino Democratic candidates do win the governor's race and the attorney general's race that we look at.

MR. FLAHAN: I'm going to stop sharing. I'll pull up the numbers in a second. I just got to get them, so you can keep talking.

MR. JOHNSON: On the compactness front, the legislative districts are obviously going to do better on the Polygon and Perimeter tests because they're so much smaller than congressional districts in terms of population, and that's because of area. The Reock score is 0.37. The Convex Hull score is 0.67. Grofman is 6.15. Schwartzberg is 1.74, and Polsby Popper is 0.33.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Doug, would you be able to send those data sheets to us?

MR. JOHNSON: Yes, and we'll get the full compactness scores for both maps posted on the hub as well.

```
1
               COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay. Thank you.
2
               MR. FLAHAN: Give me a second. I'm bringing
3
      it up right now.
               MS. BELLER SAKANSKY: If I may add, on
 4
      District 3 on the southeast boundary it does run along
 5
      the Salt River, so that was a geographic feature that
 6
7
     was taken into account.
8
               MR. FLAHAN: Almost there. Hold on a sec.
9
     This is a little different spreadsheet because we have
10
      a lot more districts in the legislative and a lot more
11
      cities and everything, but those are the numbers.
12
               MR. JOHNSON: If you can show the map for a
      second, Mark.
13
14
               MR. FLAHAN: Yeah. I'll work on this so it
15
      sits on one screen.
16
               MR. JOHNSON: You can see on the compactness
17
      scores, no surprise. It's essentially an L shape and
18
      fairly close to a rectangle.
19
               COMMISSIONER LERNER: Would you be able to
20
      overlay the school districts, please?
2.1
               MR. FLAHAN: School districts, yep. We have
22
      them divided by elementary and secondary, so let's take
23
     a look.
24
               So elementary, Osborn is here. That's Phoenix
```

Elementary District in the yellow. That is Creighton

25

Elementary District. That is Balsz Elementary School District. That is Tempe School Union. I think there is a little piece here, yep, Wilson Elementary School District. On the top we've got Washington Elementary School District, Madison Elementary School District, and I don't -- think that's it for elementary school, yep.

2.1

For secondary school districts, that is

Phoenix Union High School District, so you can see that

fits most of the districts. In the corner here is

Glendale Union and in the corner down here is Tempe

Union High School District.

In our layer that is the unified layer, still don't think -- Paradise Valley Unified School District is in the corner. And in this little teeny one over here, that is Scottsdale Unified. But I think if we were to zoom in here that is the mountain park, so if we looked at it with aerial imagery we can see that that is one of the mountain parks in Phoenix.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Thank you. Unoccupied, obviously.

MR. FLAHAN: Yep.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Thank you.

MR. FLAHAN: And those are the compactness scores for District 1.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Any commentary from my colleagues on communities of interest in this area? You know, the one comment I want to make, I know Ivy mentioned the Salt River boundary at the southern border. I think there are other geographic borders that we could also look at in this area because there are certain communities of interest, particularly the zoo area, Papago Park, communities that I think could fit many -- many places, so, and none of that would change the compactness or contiguity. I'm not making any suggestions or ideas, just commenting on borders.

2.1

MR. FLAHAN: I will say some of these reports and numbers that we're showing you today, it is available live in the system. So for like compactness, if you wanted to hit the button here under the review tab that says "Compactness tests," there is all the numbers that we're showing you today right there in the system, so you can do that for any plan.

And if you wanted to get it more in a report form, you could hit the "Report" button. And you can go to district compactness, pick whatever report format you want -- PDF, Excel, HTML -- hit "Okay," and the system will generate your report, and there is a report. So these things are available in the system right now today, so anybody can run these.

"Assigned District Splits" report here, and you can run it against the cities that we're showing you. It will take minutes to run so I don't want to do it here live in the session, but I do -- can show you what one of them looks like if you want to see one because I've already ran a couple. I mean, if you want to see what one of the PDFs would come back with, this is what would come back out of the system, so same thing we showed you in Excel cleaned up, but it is available, so anybody can run those.

2.1

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Anything else on D1? I presume, Mapping Team, I mean, it's not a competitive district. In order to, you know, try to make it more competitive we would be disrupting a lot of communities of interest.

MR. JOHNSON: With that we can jump to District 2, unless there is other comments or questions.

Okay. And we'll move just a little bit to the north. District 2 geographically is easy to describe. It's all in Phoenix, so it's a purely Maricopa and purely Phoenix district. By the numbers it is currently overpopulated. It's just short of 12,000 people overpopulated at 4.98 percent above the target,

so it's within our, you know, rough plus or minus 5 percent rule of thumb, but it does have extra people in it.

By Citizen Voting Age Population, it's

19 percent Hispanic or Latino, 5 percent Black or

African American, 3 percent Asian American, and by

citizen voting age population and single race VAP it is

2 percent Native American, with the rest being

71 percent Non-Hispanic White.

On competitiveness, it is a highly competitive district. It's vote spread is 3.3 percent, and it's swing, looking at the nine elections we look at for swings, the Democratic party won six, the Republican party won three, so it did swing three different times. And, again, at under 20 percent Latino by citizen voting age population it's not one of the districts we're tracking for Voting Rights Act compliance or being an effective district, but it is a highly competitive district.

On the compactness side, this district actually does quite well. It's 0.63 on the Reock score, 0.9 on the Convex Hull score, 4.39 on Grofman, 1.24 on the Schwartzberg, and 0.65 by Polsby Popper.

Any questions or comments about this?

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Doug, this is

2.1

Commissioner Lerner. I have a question about the overpopulation that we have. I assume we're going to be working on reducing those, right, because right now we have a number of districts that are over -- well, they are over and underpopulated. I assume as we work towards final we're going to try to move that as close to zero as possible with all of them?

2.1

MR. JOHNSON: Yes. That is a goal the Commission has request -- has expressed and certainly something we hope to do. In a district like this moving 4,000 folks is going to be just a small little notch of the corner kind of thing where they're in these dense urban districts, so, yes, we -- we are anticipating a request to do that after the Public Listening Tour.

MR. FLAHAN: District 28 here, this purple one up here, is short 11,000.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Let's not go into problem-solving, but I think that what we're hearing, and I, too, look at it and say if there is a way to decrease the population deviance that would be a goal worth looking into if it's not compromising, you know, higher principles, communities of interest and things like that.

MS. BELLER SAKANSKY: If I may also, and,

again, that District 2, it encompasses the Sunnyslope neighborhood of Phoenix.

2.1

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Yeah, I agree. I'm certainly not interested in problem-solving today. I just mentioned that because I know we've had other things come up underpopulated with, for example, the Navajo Nation,, so that's why I was asking about that.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And I see no other concerns on the other Constitutional criteria from my perspective.

MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Jump to District 3. We are staying in Maricopa County. This district has all of Carefree, Cave Creek, Fountain Hills, and Rio Verde. It has a large percentage of Scottsdale and a large share of northeast Phoenix as well.

On the numbers this district is a little bit short of the ideal. It's just over 1,000 people short, or 0.43 percent short of a perfect balance, so well within our rule of thumb.

Citizen voting age population, it is 5 percent Hispanic or Latino, 2 percent Black or African American, 4 percent Asian American, and then by both measures, citizen voting age population and single race voting age population, it's 1 percent Native American and then 88 percent Non-Hispanic White.

On our competitiveness scale, it's 20 percent spread, so it's not in the competitive range. And on the nine elections we looked at, the Republican candidates won all nine of them. And, obviously, with the percentages I mentioned earlier it's not a race we're tracking for Voting Rights Act compliance.

2.1

On the competitive scores, it is -- on the Reock score it's a 0.37. On the Convex Hull it's 0.83. Grofman is 5.86. Schwartzberg is 1.65, and Polsby Popper is 0.37.

Any comments or questions on this district?

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I think it fulfills the six criteria nicely. I think they balance nicely. You know, it's contiguous. It unites communities of interest. It's definitely respecting, you know, geographic boundaries. And again, you know, it's hard to achieve competitiveness without compromising, you know, communities of interest, so onward.

MR. JOHNSON: Into District 4. This is a little to the south. And, again, staying in Maricopa County, this district has all of Paradise Valley, quite a bit of Scottsdale, and then it's mostly made up of Phoenix population.

By the numbers it's a little short. It's 1,021 people short of perfect balance, which is

```
1
      0.43 percent short.
2
               MR. FLAHAN: Doug, check your number on that.
               MR. JOHNSON: I'm reading the wrong row.
3
      Sorry.
4
                            Yeah, check your numbers.
5
               MR. FLAHAN:
                             That was 3. Those numbers
6
               MR. JOHNSON:
7
     probably sounded familiar. That was 3; this is 4.
               So for 4 we're over by 10,795 and
8
9
     4.53 percent.
               On citizen voting age population it's
10
11
      11 percent Hispanic or Latino, Black or African
12
     American is 3 percent, Asian American is 4 percent, and
13
     by both Native American measures it's at 1 percent,
14
      leaving it 81 percent Non-Hispanic White.
15
               It is almost perfectly competitive. It's vote
16
      spread is 0.5 percent. There is almost perfect balance
17
     between Democratic and Republican votes cast in the
18
     nine elections we're tracking. And same thing on the
19
      swing at 5 to 4, so it flipped back and forth, almost
20
     perfectly balanced between the two parties, with five
2.1
     Democratic wins and four Republican wins.
22
               And obviously with those Latino citizen voting
23
      age percentage numbers, it's not a district we're
24
      tacking for Voting Rights Act effectiveness.
```

Moving over to the compactness scores, it's at

25

- 1 0.37 on the Reock score, 0.75 on the Convex Hull score,
 2 5.9 on Grofman, 1.67 on Schwartzberg, and 0.36 on
 3 Polsby Popper.
 4 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: One request I would have
 - CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: One request I would have would be to see the city boundaries of Scottsdale overlaid on this.
 - MR. FLAHAN: It is the yellow line on the screen.

2.1

- CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Yeah, I see. So just one thing in terms of respecting boundaries and things like that, you know, it does -- I think it's a minor issue, but the shape of it does lead to the other district, Scottsdale, being divided up a lot, just something on this map I wanted to point out.
- COMMISSIONER WATCHMAN: Madam Chair, just also pointing out that the Fort McDowell Reservation is in this picture, too.
- CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And how does that fit as a community of interest, Vice Chair Watchman?
- COMMISSIONER WATCHMAN: Well, they indicated, from what I can recall, they were more interested in being associated with Fountain Hills as a common community of interest, and so I think for the most part we're meeting what their leadership has expressed to us.

MR. JOHNSON: If there is nothing else we can go to District 5. Now we're moving out of Maricopa County, and District 5 is Yavapai county. It includes the whole county and follows the county border all the way around so it is easy to describe.

2.1

By the numbers it is slightly short of the ideal at 2,173 short, or 0.19 percent.

In terms of citizen voting age population,
it's 10 percent Hispanic or Latino, 1 percent Black or
African American, 1 percent Asian American, and by CVAP
it's 2 percent Native American. By single race voting
age population it's 1 percent Native American, and it's
86 percent Native -- Non-Hispanic White.

On the vote spread it is not competitive with a 28.5 percent spread, and on the swing votes analysis the Republicans won all nine of the elections we looked at for that. And given the citizen voting age percentage numbers it's not a district we're tracking for Voting Rights Act effectiveness.

On the compactness scores, this is really just a measure of the county. The Reock score is 0.47. The Convex Hull is 0.89. Grofman is 5.07. Schwartzberg is 1.43, and Polsby Popper is 0.49.

Any questions about this?

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And, Doug, would you

like to share any assessment of how this does in terms of keeping communities of interest together versus separating communities of interest? Because I know, you know, particularly just looking at Sedona, west Sedona, they're broken up, and they are -- people have different views of what a community of interest is. Some people, you know, see Yavapai County as a whole as a community of interest and others don't, so I don't know if there is anything you want to share.

2.1

MR. JOHNSON: The only thing I would mention is to agree with you this is one of our hotly debated community of interest debates between the Verde Valley belonging in a Yavapai district or with Flagstaff, how should Sedona, which is a cross county -- the city crosses the county line, so there is lots of debate both ways on both of those questions.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Right. And then looking at county lines and looking at geographic transportation corridors, there is so many different ways in which, you know, you could argue based on these Constitutional criteria, so it sounds like you're not going to add to that. You're not going to weigh in because you're just concurring that there are choices that are going to have to be made, that nobody is going to get everything that they want here.

MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, and I think this is a debate that, you know, all three commissions have had, and it's a hotly contested debate that ultimately I'm not weighting into because ultimately it's the Commission's decision on which way you go into it, and I don't think there is a right or wrong on either side.

2.1

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Right. But as it is it's -- you know, when I look through the Constitutional criteria there is justification. You know, it keeps Yavapai together, a lot of communities of interest together, respecting, you know, physical borders, boundaries. You know, again, this is one of the areas, that, you know, communities of interest tend to live together in geographic areas so competitiveness, you know, is difficult to achieve without compromising too much, you know, representation for communities of interest, so to me I'm comfortable with how this fulfills our, you know, Constitutional requirements, understanding that there is judgment calls.

MR. FLAHAN: Since you asked about cities and jurisdictions being split, if you look at the report you'll see some of these with an asterisk, and that would be a split of a jurisdiction. So you can see Peoria here is split because Peoria is in Maricopa and

Yavapai County, but there is actually zero population living in the Yavapai County split that's in this. But you can see Sedona down here has the asterisk, and here is the population that is currently in District 5, so that would mean that that's split.

2.1

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And that's the kind of data, just Mark and Doug, that I think is helpful for you to keep reminding us of. You know, I thank you for showing us where to find the data, but sometimes we don't even know what to look for, and these are relevant data points when cities are being split up and we have to weigh the pros and cons, so thank you for highlighting that.

MR. FLAHAN: The other split is Wickenburg in District 5 because Wickenburg spans Maricopa and Yavapai County.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Anything else on 5?

MR. JOHNSON: Our last two to cover today get

much more complicated as we wander out of districts

that are entirely in a single county.

And so we'll start with District 6. District 6 is our far northern district that encompasses a lot of tribal reservations. It has population from -- it has just over 50,000 people from Apache County. It has one hundred and -- almost 128,000 people from Coconino

County, including Flagstaff. It has 7,000 -- just over 7,000 people from Gila County. It has the San Manuel tribal reservation portion of Graham County. It has, let's see, the tribal -- small piece of Mohave County, which is just the Kaibab and Hualapai reservation land. It has 42,000 people from Navajo County. So it's kind of eastern and northern tribal reservations along with Flagstaff, and then the far eastern part east of the highway connecting them and then lots of small communities around those different areas.

2.1

By the numbers it is 4,002 people short of the target population, or 1.68 percent.

Citizen voting age population, it's 7 percent
Hispanic or Latino, 1 percent Black or African
American, 1 percent Asian American, 33 percent
Non-Hispanic White. And then by CVAP it's 68 percent
Native American, and by single race the voting age
population is 54 percent Native American, so this is
our majority Native American district.

Competitiveness, the vote spread is

42.4 percent, so nowhere near competitive, with the

Democratic candidate winning all nine of our swing vote

analysis elections. And because the focus is on Native

American, not on Latino, voting age -- Voting Rights

Act compliance for this district we're not tracking it

with a tracking election, but the Latino Democratic candidates do win both the 2018 governor's race and the 2018 attorney general's race in this district.

2.1

On a compactness score, given the rural nature and the spread out communities of interest that this one is tying together, we do get a very high -- our highest -- I believe it's our highest Polygon score and our highest Perimeter scores of any district. By Reock it's a 0.4. Convex Hull it's a 0.64. Grofman is 8.61. Schwartzberg is 2.43, and Polsby Popper is 0.17. Obviously, as we're bringing together the different tribal reservations and a different focus on that community of interest we're not having super great compactness scores, but for a very clearly explainable reason.

Any questions or comments on District 6?

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I think you explained it very well, Doug, that, you know, the compactness scores, the lack of competitiveness, is to honor the communities of interest, and they're geographically in different places, so --

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ JOHNSON: If there are no other comments we can go on to District 7.

District 7, so the yellow district shown on the map you can see there, in Apache County we're

getting Concho, Eagar, Springerville, St. Johns and Vernon. In Coconino we're really getting roughly speaking from everything south or slightly west of Flagstaff down from south to the county line, including the eastern portion -- the Coconino County portion of Sedona.

2.1

In Gila County we're getting all of Gila County except for the tribal reservation lands.

Then we come in Navajo County, kind of going alphabetically, we get about 46,000 population, including places hikes Holbrook, Pinedale, Pinetop Lakeside, Show Low, Snowflake, and Woodruff.

And then coming down into Pinal County, this has part of Apache Junction, Dudleyville, part of Florence, Gold Canyon, Kearny, Mammoth, Oracle, San Manuel, Superior, and Winkelman.

By the numbers it is somewhat short of the ideal population at just under 6,000 short, or 2.48 percent short of the target population, so well within our 10 percent overall plan deviation.

By citizen voting age population it's

19 percent Hispanic or Latino, 2 percent Black or

African American, 1 percent Asian American. By CVAP

it's 5 percent Native American. By single race voting

age population it's 4 percent Native American. And by

CVAP it's 72 percent Non-Hispanic White.

2.1

It is not competitive at a 29.8 percent vote spread and the Republicans winning all nine of the swing elections. And, obviously, with those numbers it's not a district we're tracking for effective Voting Rights Act compliance, and so those numbers are both, as noted, won by the Republican candidate.

On a compactness score, District 7, again, is a rural seat that has a high -- as a result has a high Polygon and Perimeter score. It's 0.32 on the Reock test, 0.52 on the Convex Hull test, 10.2 on the Grofman score, 2.87 on Schwartzberg, and 0.13 on Polsby Popper.

Any questions? This is the last of the districts we are going to walk through today, so if you have any questions --

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I have one question,

Doug. So the -- I was looking at the Hispanic CVAP. I

think it was 19 percent. Is the Latino community

living in one particular area in this LD7 map, or is it

spread out?

MR. JOHNSON: Well, off the top of my head I know the kind of -- the Mammoth kind of southern tip of this district is a traditionally heavily Latino area. I don't think there are other particular concentrations other than that area.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: All right. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Doug, just as a follow-up to that question, wouldn't a lot of Hispanic population be in that southern portion that's part of the mining areas up -- I'm, of course, circling it with my own cursor here, which you can't see.

2.1

MR. JOHNSON: Yes. I mean, as you mentioned, the mining areas, this is kind of a large portion at least of the Copper Corridor that's been referred to in numerous public comments. It's largely tied together in this district. And that region does have a significant Latino population.

And, again, the thought was we do these kind of in chunks so we'll come back with the next set next week.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And my reaction to

District 7 in terms of just compactness and contiguity,

you know, I see a lot of it as a reaction to, you know,

District 6, that when you carve out, you know,

different shapes to accommodate communities of interest

it has, you know, ripple effect on the districts next

to it that also may have, you know, more unusual shapes

in order to, you know, bring together those

communities, and I think that's what we're seeing, but

I think they have done good jobs of trying to honor the

communities of interest so far.

2.1

MR. JOHNSON: If there is no other comments we'll hand it back to you for next agenda item.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Well, thank you, everybody. And just, Colleagues, we'll be prepared to be going through about a fourth of the districts at each business meeting. Staff will let us know, you know, soon which districts there will be. I presume they may just go in order, but we don't know.

Okay. With that we will move to Agenda Item Number VII, Executive Director's report and discussion thereof. I will turn it over to Director Schmitt and Lori Van Haren, if she's on the line.

MR. SCHMITT: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just give me one second while I pull up the PowerPoint.

All right. Can you all see it? All right. Can you all see the PowerPoint?

MS. NEUMANN: Yes, we can see it.

MR. SCHMITT: All right. Thanks, Val.

First I want to go over -- just reiterate the ways that the public can submit comment to the Commission. First is on our website. If you just go to the "Contact Us" link, you can send us any comments you have, any questions, and we will get them to the Commissioners. As Mark showed you earlier, you can

also submit them on the mapping hub, and those comments will be available for the public to see in the dashboard.

2.1

You can also show up to our public hearings.

All of them are listed online. If you don't -- if you want to come to the meeting but not necessarily speak, we're going to have paper maps at each -- every district at all of the meetings, so you can submit that directly to us there.

And then also in writing. If you want to mail us your map our address is there and we will get it out to the Commissioners.

As Mark mentioned, we had our first Mapping Monday with Mark yesterday. It went really well. He goes over just the mapping hub, any questions that individuals have, so if you want to join us here are the next two that we have coming up.

And then I am going to turn it over to Lori to talk about the virtual town halls.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I have a question,
Brian. For those who only speak Spanish is there an
interpreter there on Monday, or how would that happen
if somebody wanted help but needs somebody to direct
them in Spanish?

MR. SCHMITT: Sure. So we are -- have been

1 talking about adding one that's all done in Spanish.

2 Also, doing a virtual town hall that's all in Spanish.

We're working with our -- the translation company we

4 use to try and figure that out and finalize those

5 details, and then we'll post it and let the public

6 know, and hopefully they will join us.

2.1

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay, great. Thanks.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you, Brian.

So we had our first virtual town hall on Saturday. We had 247 people show up to -- or register to speak. We actually had almost 355 people online at one point. About approximately 200 people actually ended up speaking, so it lasted almost I think just over six hours, almost seven hours.

So we have also scheduled -- and you'll see them on the meeting link that Brian was talking about before on the irc.az.gov website. We have three more virtual town halls, and we are this time going to be regionally focused. So the next one coming up on Friday is the southern and eastern Arizona. Then we'll have northern and western Arizona and Maricopa County as the final one. And the idea here is really for the Commissioners to be able to hear from constituents and citizens who are calling in about these specific areas.

And so we will again have registration open

until about an hour before the meeting so that we can organize the list and call people. One of the things I want to reiterate with the public is when -- how Webex works and how most online platforms work is the host cannot unmute you without you agreeing to be unmuted. So during these meetings when people log in, they have to be registered under the name that they signed up with or we will not be able to find you. First name is usually not good enough. At least the last initial would be helpful. And then the second thing is when we send you a request there will be a big pop-up box on your screen that says, "You've been requested to unmute," and then you'll be unmuted. We -- in order to keep meetings running smoothly we unmute about three people at a time, so you may not be speaking at that specific point. That's sometimes where you hear some feedback, but at least three people will be unmuted at a time.

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

Do you have any questions about that, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Just, Lori, would you mind explaining how you organize the speakers? Because that would help.

MS. VAN HAREN: So for Saturday we have -- as part of the registration from this last Saturday,

because we understood how helpful it is for the

Commissioners to be to be able to be looking at one
region at a time, we asked participants to let us know
what parts of Arizona they were speaking about, so when
we did that we were able to sort by those people who
were speaking. We did a random sort, too, so it's not
necessarily the first come, first serve, but
essentially just anybody who signed up on Saturday was
able to speak. For future town halls my understanding
is there is a cut-off time at two hours so we'll just
be taking the first people who want to speak. They
will all be speaking about roughly the same areas, and
we will cut off registration about an hour before the
meeting.

2.1

COMMISSIONER LERNER: And if people have spoken before --

MS. VAN HAREN: Oh, I'm sorry, Commissioner Lerner. That was my next point.

So, also, because all of the comments have been recorded, all of the meetings have been recorded so the Commissioners can go back and watch any of the meetings that they were unable to attend or if they missed part of them. You know, sometimes we do that as well. They will be posted online on our website. If you have already spoken or if there is a number of

people who are saying the same thing, your comments will be recorded. We really want to encourage anybody who hasn't been able to participate who maybe can't go into any of the public meetings, we really want to encourage those people to come and speak. And just rest assured if you've already spoken, the Commissioners have been listening to it. It's been recorded. It's in our public record now, and so there is not a need to come out several times to say the same thing. We want to encourage participation for all Arizonans.

2.1

I'm not clear on. So the upcoming virtual town halls are capped at two hours, but you're accepting registration to speak up until an hour before those events. Are you capping it at a certain number so that, you know, you let the public know that there is no more -- no more openings for registrations? Because what if we get 100 speakers that want to speak?

MS. VAN HAREN: And we will cap it at a certain number. It's just because we have only done one we weren't sure how many people are going to be able to show up for that time, so we didn't want to cut off registration if we're at number 59. We expect approximately 60 people to be registered, the first 60

people to be registered to be able to speak.

2.1

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. So there is an advantage to the public that if you're really interested in speaking at these other town halls that if you register sooner you're more likely to be guaranteed a spot.

MS. VAN HAREN: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And you will, you know, either tweet or make it clear on our website if and when registration is finished so people, you know, understand.

MS. VAN HAREN: That's correct. Sorry,

Chairwoman. One of the things we want to make sure of is not just because 60 people sign up doesn't mean they're all logged in on that time. Right? So we want to be able -- I don't want to cut off registration if we have an option for people to speak if other people decide at that time they're not going to speak. Does that make sense? So it's a little bit more complicated than that.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I hear what you're saying. Yes, we want to capitalize on the full two hours.

MS. VAN HAREN: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Lori, if we find -- I

mean, we had so many people, which was great. As our Chairwoman commented, the engagement is amazing. If we find that at this -- these next one or two hearings we're again having far more people attend than are able to speak, would we be considering adding another virtual town hall to accommodate the public? Because it was impressive on Saturday, but the two-hour limit is, I think, a good approach.

2.1

MS. VAN HAREN: Absolutely, Commissioner

Lerner. We can add as many of the virtual town halls

as the Commission would like.

MR. SCHMITT: And folks who register who -- if we have too many and we decide to add another one, we can still capture that information and let them know that we've scheduled another one if we need to.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And I want to make clear that we would be scheduling additional ones for the purpose of hearing people who have not yet been able to speak because to schedule them to have the same voices repeat the same messages, it will water down the quality of, you know, what we're hearing.

MS. VAN HAREN: And that was all I had. Are there any other questions? Thank you so much.

MR. SCHMITT: The next item I have is an overview of our budget expenditures to date. We are

still -- some of the expenses from the grid map tour are still coming in, so it will change -- it will change a little bit over time.

2.1

But year-to-date personal services and employee-related expenses are about \$133,000. Our professional and outside services are at about 1.2 million. That includes mapping and legal fees. Travel is about \$2,000 right now. Expect that one to go up just based on all of our traveling and us hitting the road again tomorrow. Overall operating costs are about \$160,000. And then noncapital equipment is about \$18,000. So -- oops. Sorry. Year to date we're at about 1.5 million, which leaves us with about 6.3 million left.

Are there any questions?

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I think we're in a very solid position, and I think, as we've talked about before, the budget is something that's difficult to really nail down in terms of, you know, projections in the future because so much of it really depends on legally, you know, what we see coming up, you know, probably within the next six weeks or so after we approve the final maps, so, but nicely managed.

MR. SCHMITT: Thank you. And that is all we have for you all, unless you have any questions for us.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: No questions? All right. Thank you for that update.

2.1

We'll move to Agenda Item Number VIII, discussion of future agenda item requests.

Okay. Agenda Item Number IX, announcements.

As we discussed, we should expect regular business meetings for the foreseeable future, Tuesdays at 8:00 a.m., for us to be able to review districts and address other business items that come up. We do have our public hearings. We have Yuma and Flagstaff tomorrow, Wednesday. In fact, I don't have this in front of me. We have — does any staff member have just the next three public hearings available?

MR. SCHMITT: Let me pull those up. So
Wednesday, November 10th at 6:00 p.m. we will be in
Yuma at Yuma City Council Chambers, and also in
Flagstaff at the High Country Conference Center. We'll
have our virtual town hall on Friday the 12th, and then
Saturday the 13th at 10:00 a.m. we will be at the Kroc
Community Center in South Phoenix, and we will also be
at -- we'll be in Florence at the Florence Community
Center. And then next Monday is mapping with Mark at
1:00, and then we'll have a regular business meeting
next Tuesday.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Excellent. Thank

you.

2.1

And Agenda Item Number X, next meeting date.

The business meeting will be next Tuesday at 8:00 a.m.,

and I would imagine a similar timeframe.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Chair Neuberg, if I could just make sort of an announcement but not really, but the Saturday meeting, which was extensive and very well-attended by the public, I just want to commend Mark for the work he did on the maps. He was -- as people were speaking he was locating what they were talking about. He was on top of it for five and a half hours, and I know that that was very stressful and strenuous as part of it. All I had to do was listen, but he had to work through it, so I just want to say thank you to Mark for that. I was very appreciative.

MR. FLAHAN: You're very welcome.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And our staff. I mean, you know, to navigate finding all of those people online, getting them muted, unmuted, training all of them how to use the technology, and then circling back to people who were missed and not losing track of them. I don't know how you did it, but I thought it was fabulous.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: And I 100 percent agree. It was really impressive with the staff to keep going

```
1
      like that. It was very long day, and you kept good
2
      humor and positive perspective on the whole thing, so
      thank you for all of that.
3
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Kudos all around.
 4
               All right. So next meeting date, Tuesday,
 5
 6
      like we said, in addition to the hearings.
 7
               We'll move to Agenda Item Number XI, closing
8
      of the public comments. We'll now close comments.
9
      Please note members of the Commission may not discuss
10
      items that are not specifically identified on the
11
      agenda. Therefore, pursuant to A.R.S. 38-43.01(H)
12
      action taken as a result of public comments will be
13
      limited to directing staff to study the matter,
14
      responding to any criticism, or scheduling the matter
      for further consideration and decision at a later date.
15
16
               With that we'll move to Agenda Item Number
17
     XII, adjournment. I will entertain a motion to
18
      adjourn.
19
               COMMISSIONER WATCHMAN: Madam Chair, Vice
20
     Chair Watchman motions to adjourn.
2.1
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Do I have a second?
22
               COMMISSIONER MEHL: Commissioner Mehl seconds.
23
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: With no further
24
     discussion, Vice Chair Watchman.
25
               COMMISSIONER WATCHMAN:
                                        Aye.
```

```
1
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Mehl.
2
               COMMISSIONER MEHL: Aye.
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Lerner.
3
               COMMISSIONER LERNER: Aye.
 4
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner York.
5
               COMMISSIONER YORK: Aye.
 6
7
               CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Commissioner Neuberg is
8
      an aye.
9
               With that we will adjourn, and I look forward
      to seeing my colleagues and staff and as many of the
10
11
      public at the upcoming hearings. Have a great week,
12
      everybody. Thank you.
                (Meeting concluded at 9:43 a.m.)
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
2.4
25
```

1 CERTIFICATE 2 I HEREBY CERTIFY that the proceedings had upon 3 the foregoing meeting are contained in the shorthand 4 record made by me thereof, and that the foregoing 64 pages constitute a full, true, and correct transcript 6 7 of said shorthand record, all done to the best of my 8 skill and ability. 9 DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 19th day of 10 November, 2021. 11 Deborah L. Wilks 12 13 Deborah L. Wilks, RPR Certified Court Reporter 14 Certificate No. 50849 15 16 17 I CERTIFY that Miller Certified Reporting, 18 LLC, has complied with the requirements set forth in 19 ACJA 7-201 and 7-206. Dated at Litchfield Park, Arizona, this 19th 20 2.1 day of November, 2021. 22 23 24 Miller Certified Reporting, LLC Arizona RRF No. R1058

25