THE STATE OF ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF LISTENING TOUR PUBLIC MEETING

Safford, Arizona
Clifton, Arizona
Online via WebEx
August 6, 2021
5:00 p.m.

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Reported By (via WebEx):
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| 1 | LISTENING TOUR PUBLIC MEETING, BEFORE THE |
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| 2 | INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION, convened at 5:00 p.m. |
| 3 | on August 6, 2021, at Graham County Assembly Room, 921 West |
| 4 | Thatcher Boulevard, Safford, Arizona; with a satellite |
| 5 | location at Clifton Courthouse, 253 5th Street, Clifton, |
| 6 | Arizona; and online via WebEx. |
| 7 | |
| 8 | COMMISSIONER(S) PRESENT: |
| 9 | Ms. Erika Neuberg, Chairperson |
| 10 | COMMISSIONER(S) PRESENT VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE: |
| 11 | Mr. David Mehle |
| 12 | STAFF PRESENT: |
| 13 | Mr. Brian Schmitt, Executive Director |
| 14 | Ms. Loriandra Van Haren, Deputy Director Ms. Valerie Neumann, Executive Assistant |
| 15 | Ms. Michele Crank, Public Information Officer Mr. Shawn Summers, Ballard Spahr |
| 16 | Mr. Brett Johnson, Snell & Wilmer |
| | Mr. Mark Flahan, Timmons Group Mr. Parker Bradshaw, Timmons Group |
| 17 | Ms. Ivy Beller Sakansky, NDC |
| 18 | PUBLIC COMMENT SPEAKERS: |
| 19 | Mr. Kip Kempton, Safford, Arizona Mr. Chandler McElroy, Safford, Arizona |
| 20 | Ms. Patricia Cervantez, Safford, Arizona Ms. Susan Breen, Clifton, Arizona |
| 21 | Ms. Elizabeth Speds, Safford, Arizona |
| 22 | Ms. Kelly Eller, Safford, Arizona Mr. Paul David, Safford, Arizona |
| 23 | Mr. Anthony Bejarano, Safford, Arizona Mr. Jesse Bryant, Safford, Arizona |
| 24 | Mr. Matthew Capalby, Safford, Arizona Ms. Debbie Hargis, Safford, Arizona |
| | Mr. David Morse, Safford, Arizona |
| 25 | * American Sign language interpreters and Spanish interpreters are also present. |

MS. VAN HAREN: Okay. Good evening, everyone. I think we're going to go ahead and get started now.

My name is Lori Van Haren, I am the Deputy Director of the Independent Redistricting Commission. Thank you all for being here tonight.

At this point we'd like to welcome Gail Griffin, a representative of the Arizona legislature, to come up and lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance, if you could all stand.

MS. GRIFFIN: Please join me in the pledge to our flag.

(Whereupon the Pledge of Allegiance is recited.)

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you, Representative Griffin.

Now, I will turn it over to our Chairwoman Erika Neuberg.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Hello, everyone. It is an incredible honor to be with you here tonight. My name is Erika Neuberg, I am the Independent Chair of the Redistricting Commission.

And we will dive right in with Agenda Item No. I, and -- and, by the way, this is I believe it's our 12th public hearing in the last two weeks; they've been remarkably informative, and so we're really looking forward

to hearing what you have on your minds, and we'll be taking notes.

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So, with that, I now call to order the next meeting of the listening tour of the Independent Redistricting Commission.

We'd like to remind the public that COVID-19 is still prevalent, and we ask that you follow the Arizona Department of Health guidelines. If you are not fully vaccinated, you should wear a mask in a public space.

If you'd like to participate in home, each of these meetings is being streamed through WebEx.

Please note that if you would like to make a public comment you may do so by signing in with staff and filling out the public comment card.

If you haven't already done so, please fill out the community of interest survey. There's a QR code on signs on the sign-in desk and on the public comment cards that will direct you to the link.

Please see a member of staff if you have any questions. This is valuable data, and we really appreciate you taking the time to submit it.

We have an American Sign Language interpreter joining us virtually and we have interpreters and headsets available for those in attendance; we also have a transcriptionist who will be transcribing every meeting.

Please speak slowly and clearly so we have a clear 1 2 record of your input. 3 Will the interpreters in attendance introduce themselves now? 4 ASL INTERPRETER: (Inaudible/technical/audio 5 6 disruption.) 7 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you. Nobody remotely? 8 Yes? 9 MS. VAN HAREN: Yes. We do. 10 INTERPRETER: Howdy, my name is Xavier Sertivant 11 (phonetic); I'm the translator out here in Greenlee County. 12 Thank you. 13 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you. Anybody else? 14 No? 15 MS. VAN HAREN: I believe we have the ASL 16 interpreters too; I see her. 17 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Would the American Sign Language interpreter like to introduce him or 18 19 herself? 20 I don't have a visual. 21 ASL INTERPRETER: Sorry, not sure what happened 22 with the sound, but my name is Tiana (inaudible) and my team 2.3 today is Tiffany Jones. 24 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Okay. Thank you very much. 25 At this time we'll introduce the Commission. As I

mentioned, my name is Erika Neuberg; I live in Chandler, so I'm representing Maricopa County along with being the Independent as the Chairwoman.

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I believe we may have Commissioner Mehl on WebEx.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Yes. I'm David Mehl; I'm

Commissioner Republican appointed by the Republican party;

and I'm from Pima County and glad to be here tonight

virtually and thank you all for being here.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you, Commissioner Mehl, for joining us.

And, with that, we will now move to Agenda Item No. II, a presentation on the process.

First is a presentation from Shawn from our legal team.

MR. SUMMERS: Good evening, everyone. My name is Shawn Summers; I'm from the firm Ballard Spahr. I'm one of the Commission's attorneys; I'm joined tonight by my colleague, Brett Johnson, from the firm of Snell & Wilmer, another of the Commission's attorneys.

So I'm going to give just a brief presentation and introduction tonight about what the IRC is, what it does, and what we're doing here tonight and what the rest of the process is going to look like.

So first let's begin with the constitution. The U.S. Constitution, as you may know, requires the government

to carry out a census of the whole country every ten years. Congressional representation is changed every ten years based on that census. The federal government apportions representations between the states, but within each state, each state is responsible for drawing the lines from its own congressional districts and legislative districts.

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From statehood in 1912 until 2000, Arizona did just about what every other state did at the time and what most states do now, and they had the legislature draw the districts. So they would draw their own legislative districts as well as the congressional districts in the U.S. House of Representatives.

That changed in the year 2000 when the Arizona voters passed Proposition 106. Prop 106 amended the Arizona Constitution that would establish an Independent Redistricting Commission that would be chosen every ten years and would draw the lines for the next ten years.

Two of the Commissioners from this ten-year cycle have just introduced themselves to you; there are three others.

The Constitution requires there be five members on the Commission, no more than two can be from any one political party; and of the original four Republicans and Democrats, no more than two can be from the same county.

So as I said, you have Chair Neuberg with you

tonight David -- Commissioner Mehl virtually, and there are three other Commissioners as well.

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The constitution also prescribes six goals -- and this is probably the most important slide of anything I'm going to be talking about tonight.

The constitution prescribes six goals for how the Commissioners are supposed to re-draw the districts.

First, districts must comply with the

U.S. Constitution and the Federal Voting Rights Act, a

federal law that protects minority voting rights.

Second, to the extent practicable, both congressional districts and legislative districts should be of equal population.

Third, districts should be compact and contiguous to the extent -- extent practicable, meaning they should be compact and touching each other, not spread out in sort of different places; non- -- nonconnected.

Fourth, to the extent practicable district lines should respect communities of interest. That's a big part of what we're here today to talk about, to find out from you as members of the public what your communities of interests are, and we'll talk a little bit more about that in just a moment.

Fifth, to the extent practicable district lines should follow visible geographic features, city, town and

county boundaries, and undivided census tracts.

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And then, finally, to the extent practicable competitive districts should be favored where to do so would create no significant detriment to the other five goals.

Those are the six criteria the Commissioners will be taking into account as they redraw the lines.

And here's the timeline over the next six months or so while these lines are drawn.

First in July and August, the Commission is going on the listening tour; that's what we're here now about. This is the first listening tour that the Commission is going on before they have the data and before they draw the maps so that they can get input from the public before they even start.

Later this month, mid-August, we're hearing

August 12th, the Census Bureau will release the census data.

That's later than usual, typically the census data from last year would already be released, but the census was delayed this year -- or this cycle because of COVID so it's coming out a little later than it typically would.

In September the Commissioners will draw what's called a grid map. The grid map is not a permanent map or even really a draft; the purpose of the grid map just to wipe away whatever the lines are before. So whatever your districts are now, they're going to be gone. They're not

just tweaking; they're starting from scratch, and they're required to do that every ten years.

Through September to October, the Commissioners will adjust the grid maps in order to develop draft maps. Those draft maps are then subject to a 30-day mandatory comment period.

And then, finally, from December to the end of the project, the Commissioners will do their final revisions of the draft maps and adopt final maps in late December hopefully or early January.

So, with that, I'm going to turn it over to Mark Flahan, a member of our mapping team, who is going to talk a little bit about informational and empowerment tools that they've put together for you.

One more?

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Oh. Public involvement. I totally missed that one, thank you.

So three ways that the public can get involved that I want to highlight for you.

First you, can submit public comments. All Commission meetings are open to the public; that's required under Arizona's opening meetings law. So you can go to IRC.AZ.gov/public-meetings and you can watch the Commission's -- Commission's meetings there and also submit public comments.

Second, we welcome your initial input on communities of interest. As I said, that's really what we're here tonight to talk about, where geographically are your communities of interest and where are they on the maps so that the Commissioners have them.

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And, third, input on draft maps sort of before, during, and after the mapping process.

You can submit -- you'll soon be able to submit your own draft maps; you'll be able to submit comments online on the maps the Commissioners are working on or considering; and, finally, once the draft maps are adopted, the mandatory 30-day comment period that I mentioned earlier, and you'll be able to comment on the maps as they approach the -- the final version. Even after the Commissioners adopted draft maps, they'll collect those comments, and use those to adjust them to the final maps.

So, with that -- sorry for missing that last slide -- I'll turn it over to Mark now.

MR. FLAHAN: Thanks, Shawn.

My name is Mark Flahan; I'm here with our mapping team from Timmons.

I have two other people here with me on my team. I have Ivy Beller Sakansky who is our demographer for NDC; and sitting at the far table over there I have Parker Bradshaw who is our coordinator here for the project.

What I want to talk to you about today is three empowerment tools that we have created for you guys to be able to use.

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The first one is the socioeconomic report. It's an interactive website available 24/7; you can get to it from the IRC's website, there is a link there. It has a bunch of demographic data, and we'll talk about it in the next slide.

The other two mapping tools that we have today for you is community of interest survey, which is why we're here today to talk about communities of interests; and what we have is a digital survey that will allow you to actually draw your own community of interest on a map to submit to the Commission.

The last mapping tool that we have is our redistricting system; it's currently spinning up, and when it comes live it will allow you to actually draw and submit proposed map changes. So putting that -- all power into your hands.

So, first, let's talk about the socioeconomic report. On the right there's a screen grab of it of what it looks like. Like I said, it has demographic datas for the entire state of Arizona. There's 14 different demographic points on there, and they are all listed on the screen.

You see an acronym up there that says "CVAP," that's citizen voting age population. And, again, you can

get to that from the IRC's website.

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The second piece that we have currently for you today is the community of interest survey. You probably saw a QR code on the desk when you walked in today. If you were to scan that with your phone, it will take you directly to the survey and allow you to fill it out right now.

If you haven't filled one of these out, we do encourage you to go home online and fill it out; it is available 24/7 in your hands.

On the right side of the screen there you actually see the boundary map, so this will allow you to draw your own community of interest boundary right on the map to submit to the Commission. And doing so is actually really important, by drawing your own map it ensures we accurately understand your area for your community of interest instead of us trying to interpret what you're telling us today, so I highly encourage you guys to do that.

If you already filled out a community of interest survey and you want to give public testimony, let me know and I can actually bring up your community of interest survey area, and we can talk about it directly on the screen.

With that being said, I'm going to turn it over to Ivy to talk about exactly what a community of interest is.

MS. SAKANSKY: Thanks, Mark.

Good evening.

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So what is a community of interest?

It is a geographic area of people who share a common story or connection. That connection can be common social interests, shared demographic characteristics, similar impacts from a legislative or congressional issue, or any other connection that leads people in a given area to believe they would benefit from being kept together united in one legislative and/or congressional district.

As you think about your community, think about the various demographic points that -- that Mark had mentioned and the survey in general, which says think about your neighbors: Do you have similar jobs? Do you rely on similar public interests? Belong to the same neighborhood associations? Are you impacted by some regional environmental concern? Is your community defined by similar land-use issue, transit concerns, languages spoken, celebrations or traditions with your community, or other similar issues or characteristics?

Any of these characteristics can constitute a community of interest.

Next slide.

Now, it is your turn.

As they travel the state on this listening tour, the Commissioners want to hear from you. What do you want

the Commissioners to consider as they draft and ultimately adopt their maps?

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How do you define your community of interest?

Using the various tools that Mark has described and in your testimony today, we want to hear two things: First, what brings your community of interest together; and, secondly, what are your community's geographic boundaries?

Remember, the Commissioners can incorporate your community into their maps only if you let us know where your community is on the map.

Thank you for being here today. Now, I will turn this back over to Commission staff to begin taking your comments.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Citizens may only speak when recognized by the Chair or the presiding officer of the meeting if the Chair is absent or otherwise has delegated hearing administration authority.

In compliance with Arizona's open meeting law, speakers should confine their statements to the issue on the posted agenda which is before the Commission.

Speakers are also requested to limit their comments to approximately three minutes.

Additionally, speakers are required to follow proper decorum. Speakers must use appropriate language.

Foul and/or abusive language will not be tolerated.

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Any speaker failing to follow proper decorum or any other guidelines may be asked to leave. Any breach of the peace or disruption of the Comission public hearing may be the cause to report to law enforcement, arrest, and prosecution.

If someone has expressed the same sentiment as you, you do not need to speak in order have your comment recorded. As long as you filled out the survey, your input will be received and considered by the Commission.

Everyone is welcome to speak should you choose to do so.

Opposing viewpoints may be expressed by the citizens present. As a courtesy, citizens are reminded to address their comments to the Chair and to the Commission and not to the audience present.

Please show respect for all speakers and avoid personal comments.

Remember, the Commission needs to hear all sides in order to make an informed decision.

Thank you. I'll turn it back over to Chairwoman -- actually, I'm sorry, we're going to start the public comment section now.

And our first speaker is Kip Kempton, followed by Chandler McElroy.

MR. KEMPTON: Appreciate the opportunity to be here; and I'm always exited to have Gail Griffin around because she's the only politician that I've ever known in my entire life that responds to my e-mail before I send it. She's very -- she's very good.

I -- I filled out the map but, quite frankly, I -- filled -- don't pull it up because it's really embarrassing because there's one line.

(Laughter.)

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It -- I grew up in Phoenix area; I've been here -- had the Chevy dealership, I've been here since '98 or '97, I can't remember when I came here.

I've learned to love and appreciate what rural
Arizona offers and the friendships that we've developed even
at times when we may disagree; and -- and I would suggest
and hope that we can keep this as rural as possible.

We have a community that is strong in agriculture, strong in ranches, farms, other side of the mountain, Graham Mountain, we have the vineyards and we love it. We have mining and this town has always been a -- this area has always been a strong supporter of the mines, for the most part, and the mines have created good jobs that have allowed people to live in this area.

Not far from here, Cochise County, I know we have national defense, military, aerospace, and that's part of

our -- our rural stamp that we have.

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The colleges, we have the VA College and other colleges, and these colleges have been very good for our community, and our kids go to these colleges once they graduate, and it -- it prepares them for the universities. We have satellite campuses from U of A, ASU, and NAU that have been very supportive of our area.

Small businesses have been a very strong and important backbone to our communities, and it's clearly where I -- I put my hat, and -- and I'm a very strong supporter of strong businesses, and I'm grateful for the opportunity this community has offered to my brother and I who have the business to grow a successful business in this beautiful area.

We've been always strong supporters of law enforcement. I know we have challenges at the border right now, and we have strong opinions on how that should be handled, and our communities come together in support of making immigration as legal as possible.

We don't get involved -- we don't have casinos in our area; we don't have gaming.

So I request that this committee remains like it has been in LD-14 for years; and beautiful community, beautiful area and very rural. We always want a chance where we have a fair election and a fair chance of winning

from a conservative standpoint.

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So to sum it up: We want it rural; we want -- we want natural resources, mining, agriculture, farming, ranching; and, of course, Chevy dealerships, we like that in our area too.

I appreciate you taking the time. Thank you.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you. Our speaker is going to be Chandler McElroy, followed by Patricia Cervantez.

MR. McELROY: Hi. My name is Chandler McElroy; and I've been a resident of Arizona since 1961. I'm a retired radiologist technologist, and I retired in both Graham and Greenlee County for the last 24 years and lived previously in Cochise County.

I've worked for the state and the medical clinic up in Morenci, and over the years I've gotten -- I've met and gotten to know quite a few residents of the area in three counties. In doing so, I've come to recognize the long-standing ties that people have to the area.

They have a lot of commonalities that bind them together such as associations in farming, cattle ranching, state workers, and increasing importance of the mining industry. Think of the five Cs in Arizona, we hit a couple of them right there.

One of the important ties certainly is the fact that the families in these three communities are quite often

largely interrelated; and I can't overemphasize that fact.

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It's amazing how many people who are of one name are related to another one somewhere around this area.

These -- these times definitely include common racial, religious, and cultural ties and economic ties that constitute a community of interest.

In conclusion, I hope you would take into consideration a measure of how -- how to reach a fair redistricting map based on communities of interest factored in.

The people I've talked to, we would like to have a map that's fair and equitable. We like the maps that provide elective districts within a 4 percent competitive margin.

Please try to put in Greenlee, Graham, and Cochise County inside the same political boundaries.

I thank you very much for your time and efforts regarding this matter for your work on the Independent Redistricting Committee.

Thank you very much.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker will be Patricia Cervantez, and then we're going to send it over to our Clifton site.

MS. CERVANTEZ: My name is Patricia Cervantez.

I would like to thank the Commissioners for giving

our rural community an opportunity to speak.

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I was born and raised in Safford; I am 68 years old; and I'm a third-generation family in this community.

I worked at the Safford School District for ten years and retired from the Federal Bureau of Prisons after 20 years of employment. My career with the prison system involved clerical work, staffing, training employees to include management staff, overseeing the religious services for inmates, managing internal and outside audits from the American Correctional Association, bilingual Spanish interpreter for the institution inmate hearings, and institution liaison with the legal department in Washington, D.C.

Over the years I have been actively involved in various community activities to include: Members of the planning and zoning board, member of the community committees to bring a Boys & Girls Club to Safford, member of the Gila County Alliance Against Substance Abuse, member of parent groups that started the Gila Valley girls softball association for the youth.

I am here to ask the Commission to uphold the fair and competitive maps mandated by law. My want is that the communities of Graham County are given the opportunity to elect officials that have their interests in mind and to be represented at all levels of government.

Our community needs to have a diverse representation of those that live here.

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LD-14 has had the same representation from the same party for years. These individuals to me in my opinion monopolize the elected offices, and when their turns are up they run for office by flip-flopping from Senate to House. This is not moving our community forward nor is it covering the device [sic] interest of this community. Having the same individuals for such long periods of time is hindering our voices being heard and our community moving forward because the same incumbents win handedly and keep pushing their personal agendas, instead of reaching out and hearing all the voices in the community.

This has kept our community stagnant and allows for them many times to push extreme agendas that are not for everyone.

Please, please, take into consideration when drawing the maps how important the competitiveness is to foster good government for all.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you.

If you don't mind, I have a follow-up question and it could be to you or to the broader group.

You mentioned that voices are not being heard right now. Can you share more specifically what needs of the

people are not being represented?

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You know, what specifically if they were able to have better representation would they better be able to, you know, ask for?

MS. CERVANTEZ: I think that our communities and (inaudible/away from mic) that are born and raised here (inaudible/away from mic) but there are a lot of voices out there -- oh. I'm sorry.

I'm going to go to those, the -- the Hispanic community. People of color.

Yes, you know, we're -- we're welcome here, but I just think that we need to have more of our voices whether it's -- I see that other districts have a lot of competitiveness between candidates. Here, it seems like we just can't get ourselves -- and when I say "ourselves" people of color -- just can't go forward. We just keep having the same representation over and over; and it involves our schools, it involves what's happening in our community, businesses, bringing more business into the community and just involving all people.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

We'll send it over to our Clifton site to go to our next speaker.

MS. CRANK: Good evening, Madam Chair Neuberg and

Commissioner Mehl, and the listening audience in Safford and 1 2 also the listening audience that are listening on the WebEx. 3 We come to you from the beautiful little small community of Clifton with one speaker by the name of Susan Breen. 4 5 MS. BREEN: Hello. Can you hear me? 6 Do I have this right? 7 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Yes. MS. BREEN: Okay. It keeps going down. 8 Don't 9 know. 10 What am I doing wrong here? 11 Okay. 12 All right. Okay. Great. Thank you so much. 13 My name is Susan Breen. And thank you, 14 Commissioners, for giving us in this far-flung rural area 15 the cherished opportunity to speak to you today. 16 I'm a retired school psychologist; I have lived in 17 Clifton for 38 years. I'm on the board representing 18 Greenlee for NAMI Southeast Arizona, the board of the 19 Clifton Community Garden, and I volunteer at the Clifton 20 Visitor Center once a week. 21 Greenlee County is my home. 22 I want to talk about a tale of two districts, our 2.3 U.S. Congressional District CD-1, and our Arizona

Legislative District 14. My stats all come from the Arizona

Secretary of State's website.

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I remember when CD-1 was created ten years ago.

There were concerns about its large geographical size which is necessary because of the population in rural areas are so small in order for it to be equal to some of the more urban district, and the fact that it included nearly all reservations in the state, so it was thought this would lead to huge Democratic advantage.

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In fact, CD-has 1 proven to be one of the most competitive districts in the country. Democrats hold just a 4-point advantage over Republicans. In the past five congressional elections, a Republican candidate has never received less than 43 percent of the overall vote, with an average share of 46 percent.

The competitiveness of CD-1 means candidates are forced to do their homework and be visible in order to be viable. It also ensures that candidates are more moderate as they work to get votes of those swing or occasional voters who may not be as driven to vote.

Perhaps most importantly, it assures that those elected are responsive to constituents as they know they will face a tough re-election race in two years.

LD-14 on the other hand is not a competitive district. Republicans hold an 18-point voter registration advantage over Democrats. This means that in the entire decade no Democratic candidates has been able to attain even

40 percent of the vote no matter how well-known, qualified, organized and/or hardworking he or she is. It means

Democratic challengers in our district have had to work their tails off while incumbents have had to do nothing except on a couple of occasions had to face primary opponents who were defeated because they were not extremists.

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It means Clean Election debates with no incumbents even bothering to show up for the debate.

As the impossibility of winning becomes more apparent with each election, it's not surprising that finding candidates of the nondominate party who are even willing to run is an almost impossible challenge.

The result is LD-14 has essentially been represented by the same three people for most of the decade who simply switch from the House to the Senate and vice versa when forced to, making a mockery of the term limits law passed in 1992. This lack of competitiveness has also fostered extremism in the dominant party.

Finally, there is no need for incumbents to be responsive to voters when they know their re-election is assured.

Commissioners, I hope that when you are drawing your maps you will consider the importance of competitiveness in leading to good and fair governance.

Thank you.

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MS. CRANK: (Technical/audio disruption.)

MS. VAN HAREN: I think she sent it back to us. So our next speaker is John Howard, followed by Elizabeth Speds.

Okay. Our next speaker is Elizabeth Speds, followed by Kelly Eller.

MS. SPEDS: Good evening. I've looked forward to this opportunity to speak.

I live up in Greenlee County and I'm a school teacher up there currently; my husband is a hospice chaplain who serves Greenlee, Graham, and Cochise Counties; I'm part of the domestic violence task force, as well as sitting with a number of student activities that cross a wide demographic.

My students cover every demographic that was listed up there. I'm blessed to have my students tell me that no matter what they see on my face, I understand them because my heart is with them; and that is how I speak.

LD-14 currently covers rural Arizona. I formerly lived in Cochise County where I was serving in the military. Up in Graham County we have the largest per capita number of veterans in America; so the two communities are tied very tightly that way, and to have them separated would not be a service to either one.

I do quite a bit with the veterans up in Greenlee County.

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The education aspect has already been spoken to; we have very good opportunities for our youth both in -- up in Greenlee County about 20 percent of our seniors graduate with their associate's degree before they have their high school diploma because of the way the education is set up up there.

I really hope that as you are looking at setting our boundaries that you will continue to keep the rural areas together, the ranches, the farms; we have a common interest in our southern border protecting our citizens as they are.

And I appreciate this opportunity to speak.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Kelly Eller, followed by Paul David.

MS. ELLER: Hello and thank you for being here.

My name is Kelly Eller and I grew up in Greenlee County and I currently live in Graham County; I'm a second-generation female miner, and so I have a long 17-plus years of working in the mining industry.

I'm here today to give you some information about my community of interest. My community works in the agricultural, ranching, some tourism, mining, and small

businesses across the southeastern part of Arizona; and many of the people work in the mines and in the agriculture area.

We're a very proud community that support each other; very strong family ties, church communities, local school support communities; we're very strong support of those in need.

We gather within the Safford, Thatcher, Pima,
Clifton, Morenci, Duncan -- you know, all the rural areas
and we support -- we have -- sorry. Lost track of my notes
here.

We're rural and we use mainly our transportation to get our own transportation to get around; we have outdoor recreation with the lakes and the mountains; our ranching communities are strong; we -- we need to continue to have our rural support that's been mentioned with others here.

And we need to continue to develop our districts with other rural areas and continue to be able to support each other with the common aspects of our agriculture, our ranching, our mining, and there's areas that do not support that, and I want to make sure that we aren't tied in communities that are.

Thank you.

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Paul David, followed by an Anthony Bejarano.

MR. DAVID: Good evening, Chairman Neuberg and Commissioners, and those who are online. Thank you for the opportunity to address you.

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My name is Paul David; I grew up here in Graham

County, I serve as a -- I'm a second-term supervisor with

Graham County, and I -- before that I worked in

transportation as an engineer, and then my father and I had
a small business together.

I serve on a number of community organizations in the Safford -- and rural Arizona has a great heritage, a legacy of volunteering and helping. Good case in point is the week and a half ago during the monsoons there was a little girl who was swept away and her body was not recovered for three or four days, and there was a terrific outpouring of -- of volunteers both on the reservation and off, the people were supporting the family, business donated food; that is the nature of our rural area.

I have two laments, and then I'll go into the things that are positive. One is I lament the fact that the 2020 census was -- it appears that the -- it was not that effective in Arizona. We have not picked up any new congressional districts; and I'm concerned -- even though Graham County spent \$40, \$50,000 along with the different municipalities in trying to augment the efforts of the census, I lament the fact that -- I believe that's going to

be very disappointing.

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And, secondly, my other lament is that this issue of redistricting is so complex that we have to hire consultants. I think every -- every county in Arizona will hire consultants in order to guide us through this because it is no longer something that the counties can do themselves, and that is unfortunate and -- and costly.

Next, I would like to advocate for the rural nature of our district and how important it is to have the people who share the same kind of experiences, the same kinds of basic values, rural values; have struggled and -- and -- and the same kinds of -- well, their families, and -- and we have the same kinds of challenges.

And so I would advocate that having us because of just -- just statistics or -- or looking at pure numbers, to combine us with more of Tucson or with some other urban area would be -- it would move the center of influence out of the counties. We are already a little unbalanced and there were people who alluded to the fact that the largest city in our area in LD-14 is Sierra Vista; we have two of our representatives from Sierra Vista, they have done a fine job, we used to have someone from our area. But in order to succeed in our district in election at the state level, you're going to have to win votes and win the majority of votes in Sierra Vista in order to succeed.

So we realize numerically we are probably going to be tied into Sierra Vista; I'm advocating a change, but if we were to be added to Pinal County or Pima County and -- and part of our district shifted there because of numbers, that would put us at a real disadvantage.

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Our -- our areas, our races are at least for county races they are competitive; and from the CD-1, Ms. Green said -- stated well that it's very competitive; and the rural nature, you know, we just -- people are independent, they love to have space, they like to minimal government and that tends to favor an often lot of people who vote with -- in a conservative way.

Finally, I would just like to in closing make a good case in point why combining us with a large urban area would be a -- would not be a good idea.

Using a transportation perspective. Pima

Association of Governments, Maricopa Association of

Governments realize there's a big difference. They have
their own planning for transportation. They have their own
fundraising for transportation, and they have a large amount
of influence; and what happens there, the rural counties get
the rest of the money and -- and what's left over.

MS. VAN HAREN: That was your time.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

And so using that as a case in point,

transportation, we are -- we love the rural nature of our area and we would like to keep it that way.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I have a comment and a question, if -- you know, please don't go away.

My comment is that when you say when you're hiring consultants for the counties, my advice: Come to these meetings, you can have a much more direct impact by articulating your voices right here with the Commissioners.

In terms of the -- of the rural communities, is -we've been touring the state; we're learning quite a bit
about all the rural areas. We're learning about the five
Cs. Is there something unique about this particular rural
community; or, do you feel that your needs are more generic
and you could be aligned with multiple rural communities?

MR. DAVID: Well, we are aligned with multiple rural communities; that is the nature of our district. So I would say I -- if -- if they're spread out even more, it will just make it difficult for people who represent them, political politicians, to -- to make the rounds too.

Because CD-1, we go all the way to Sedona, northern part -- eastern part of the state all the way to the south, and that's a huge district and makes it very difficult for current legislators to campaign and to touch base with all those people.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you.

MR. DAVID: Thank you.

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speakers are Anthony Bejarano, Jesse Bryant, and then Matthew Capalby.

MR. BEJARANO: Hello. Can you hear me? It's hard.

I'm very honored to testify in front of you all
today. Truly, it's really cool.

I guess background of me, I live in Thatcher, graduated Thatcher High School, go to Eastern Arizona College. My father worked in public utilities pretty much the past couple of decades. My mother worked in both the school district and works at one of the thrift stores and food banks here in Safford.

So, firstly, I just wanted to say I -- I appreciate how last cycle we had very fair and competitive districts. I'm very happy that in each of the elections that I voted in my congressional district, my vote has counted, especially here in Graham County. It's -- Graham County is very lopsided, but it's also matched with a lot of diversity around the part of the congressional district; so I did appreciate that and I hope the Commissioners keep that tradition alive.

I just wanted to more specifically say something with Graham County relationship in place with our immediate

neighbors around us.

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First off, I think everyone can agree that Graham County and Greenlee County DNA are linked entirely and completely. My mother, we do live in Thatcher, she was born in Morenci; my grandmother graduated from Morenci High School before the mine tore it down -- I won't say when she graduated; I won't reveal her age.

So we have people who live here, work in the mine in Morenci; we have people who live in Morenci and Clifton and Duncan who come here to live part of their lives; we have a lot of shopping here; a lot of family -- families who share two counties, so that's the most important relationship that I think Graham County has.

I also believe our next important relationship is with our neighbors to the north and west, frankly, Gila, Navajo, and Apache Counties.

First of all, I want to say that our county is one-fourth to one-third Native American, and I have to I guess comment there's not a lot of Native Americans here right now, but that's a very important community in this county, and Graham County shares the tribal lands with Gila and Navajo and Apaches in those two Apache reservations. So those are just completely linked really strong and that -- and the Native American community is very important and very attached to the entire county.

If you go to Bashas', the local store here and I say you should, you can get nice ice cream and popcorn there. They have Native writing and as well as Spanish and English writing on the walls saying what they're selling it's -- and one of the banks here there's Native symbols.

So it's very intertwined.

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Furthermore, I'm not a member of the Latter Day
Saints -- I'm not a Latter Day Saints myself, I grew up in
Thatcher, heavily Mormon, so I understand how important
those religious ties are. Graham County is one of the most
heavily Mormon counties in the entire state, I think that
gives strong ties to the heavily Mormon parts of southern -of Central South Apache and Navajo Counties like
Springerville and Snowflake and all that.

And then so taken together I think Graham County shares those stronger ties -- yeah, to those counties.

I'll -- then I'll just swing down south and I will just say -- no offense to our neighbors to the south -- Cochise County, truly, that's where the nearest Popeye's is, it's an hour and a half drive there. It's hour and a half drive, but for me, my family, a lot of people I know, our closest connection to Cochise is honestly driving through it to get to Tucson to Wilcox and Benson. And I don't -- I honestly don't remember the last time I was in Sierra Vista, if I've ever been to Sierra Vista; and I first went to the

historic part of Tombstone a couple months ago, it's way out of the way.

And, like I said, a nearest Popeye's is hour and a half there round trip. Just to get to just that connection is very tenuous in some cases for some people like me.

So -- yes. That's all I have to say.

Thank you so much.

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Jesse Bryant, followed by Matthew Capalby.

MR. BRYANT: Hello. So good to see you again.

I'm Jesse Bryant from -- from Globe. I've kind of become one of your deadheads following you all over Arizona here.

So, again, I would like to emphasize to you the common -- the community interest of the five eastern counties as was mentioned, the Graham, Greenlee, Gila, Navajo, and Apache.

My family, I have family in this Valley, they migrated back in the '40s from -- into Wilcox from Mexico and later on moved here, and my grandfather into Globe, into Winkelman which is the Copper Corridor.

So I think mainly the people here in this valley who shares that -- that we have family throughout Eastern Arizona for the various reasons, occupational and otherwise.

And even before the communities were here, this is the old stage route, the Butterfield Stage Route from the Army installation of Camp Verde to Fort Bowie. And so as you go down 60 and 70, you're going through the old stage route which is that is what led to our communities here. So even before the communities were here, we had this -- this tie, if you will.

So, once again, the five eastern counties we're -we have our cultural, our familial, our industrial things
that tie us together. We'd like strongly for you to
consider that, keeping that -- restoring that rural voice to
the legislature so that as one person pointed out, whether
the -- whether the representative is from -- from Snowflake,
from Globe-Miami, from Safford, the issues and the
understanding are basically the same. So we -- we all have
that common thread going through us there.

So, once again, the five eastern counties plus the Verde Valley and the Copper Corridor, we'd like strongly for you to consider that.

Thank you so much for spending so much time in Eastern Arizona. We look forward to seeing you again on the second round trip. And hopefully we can avoid in the future Sunday mornings at 10:00 a.m. for church reasons.

Thank you.

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Matthew Capalby, followed by Debbie Hargis.

MR. CAPALBY: Good evening, Madam Chair and Commissioners. It's indeed a pleasure to be here.

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My name is Matthew Capalby; I'm a third-generation
Arizonan from Kingman, now living in Flagstaff; and Dave
Bell who is here can vouch for that, former prominent
newsman from Navajo County, and if anybody wants the dirt on
Dave here locally, please let me know. I've known him quite
a few years. But a great -- a great -- I'm glad to see he's
over here, and your community really benefits from having
such a good guy handling the news.

But as I stated, I currently reside at Flagstaff but I've been watching the recent hearings with some grave concern and why I made the drive tonight from Flagstaff to be here.

I've been witnessing a well-coordinated, orchestrated partisan effort to sway the Commission toward partisan interest over the interests that are contrary to rural Arizona.

And so -- just to give you an example, we're seeing, you know, a push to tie border communities, they have very distinct interests in, you know, types of communities with areas such as here, Graham and Greenlee, and further north; I believe that to be highly

inappropriate.

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Ten years ago a lot of the rural mayors and supervisors -- and Supervisor Davis, it's good to see you here as well, sir -- they really did get together, and they looked at the census map and they said we have an opportunity here to create two solely rural competitive -- or, I'm sorry, two solely rural congressional districts, and we also have enough population to create nine solely rural legislative districts. And, of course, there's been some changes in -- in Pima and Pinal, especially Pinal County, and such which now is considered metropolitan Phoenix and Tucson too, and I think those can probably go into more metropolitan congressional or legislative districts.

But I still think that -- that sentiment applies:
That we need to stay together to maintain those two solely
rural congressional districts and nine solely rural
legislative districts.

And also to Supervisor David's points, and I also made this point in Flagstaff, the enemy is not the Republicans or the Democrats when it comes to rural Arizona, the enemy is MAG, it's the Maricopa Association of Governments and Pima Association of Governments. They set up all the resources and all the -- all the legislative and congressional representation as well, and those dominate and the rural areas get the leftovers.

So we have to have a united front when it comes to representation coming out of the rural areas. Not a partisan united final, but a rural united front when it comes to those issues. I think that's absolutely key.

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And, you know, if anybody -- you know, me I live up north, drive I-40, you see what the state of Arizona and the federal government has done to that highway, it's a mess; because it's not important to Phoenix or Tucson, so it's not important to anybody else. So just to give that.

And then the issue of competitive districts. It is a political reality when you have a competitive district that you get more attention. You're not taken for granted; you don't have recycling legislators and congressional members that never leave or never under threat of leaving. Elections are supposed to be about ideas and not about partisan dominate -- or domination by a particular area or community.

So whenever and wherever -- I know it's not possible everywhere, but whenever and wherever possible you can create legislative districts and congressional districts, it benefits rural Arizona most of all because --

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you. That's your time.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: That's my time.

With that, in closing, thank you so much. I do hope you take these points under consideration. They worked

a lot -- I think very well for rural Arizona ten years ago,
I think you now.

So thank you. And if you have any questions -- comments or questions, I'm available.

(Applause.)

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CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: We are very much hearing, you know, the essence of what the rural communities is expressing to us.

Just in your comments and in the maps that you're submitting, keep the reality, you know, in front of you that roughly speaking each congressional district will be about 800,000-plus, each legislative district about 242,000-plus, where we're awaiting the Census Bureau data.

But it's -- it's also, you know, a system of partnering and -- and coming up with the maps that -- that meet the population requirements.

So please keep that data in mind as you're expressing your sentiments.

Thank you.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

The next speaker and the last speaker is Debbie Hargis.

MS. HARGIS: My name is Debbie Hargis, and I live here in Safford.

My husband and I moved here when our oldest son was

a baby to take care of my ailing father-in-law, and we thought we might as well stay and see how it goes.

That baby is 19 years old now and he has a younger brother and sister who now attend Safford High School. We put down roots and have been active -- a very active part of this community ever since.

My son now attends a university in the east where there are only a handful of other rural kids like himself. When describing his hometown to his classmates -- which also includes Thatcher, Pima, and Solomon, we're all connected here -- he tells them that "It's like those little towns depicted in the movies that are far away from any city where everyone knows everyone, and in spite of any differences, they come together in times of need."

Oh my goodness.

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This is fascinating to his classmates and it has been -- it has reminded me of how privileged I am to live here and have raised my kids here.

In Graham County and in Arizona as a whole, it is vital that every group is represented in our community.

When the dominant group is constantly in power, the needs of all other groups are not served because those needs are not even seen.

In a community where the circumstances of each group are recognized, given value, and approved upon,

everyone benefits.

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And what is important to recognize is that when a group is neglected and is disenfranchised from the democratic process, everyone loses. There are no winners in that scenario, even for the dominate group who seemingly gets everything they want. The community is only as strong as its most neglected and unheard citizen.

Also, when any representative can easily be elected with little effort to appeal to all constituents, it is not a true representative democracy. Elections should be competitive, elected officials should always have to reach out to groups outside of their own party; this is particularly important for people of color who are specifically named in the constitution.

Also, each district should have equal population density. Cities will have a smaller geographical area while rural areas will have larger swaths of land to be able to have the same number of people; and those swaths of land must be compact, not snaking throughout the state to capture groups that could create voting blocs.

Arizona is a competitive state, and its representatives should reflect that. In elections there should be a good chance for either side to win. This protects against extremism of any ideology and promotes moderates who have to answer to every constituent to win

votes; most importantly, it promotes bipartisan cooperation and blurs the divides within communities.

Thank you for hearing me and for your efforts and time to make Arizona a fairly representative state. It is a heavy burden that you all have taken, and I appreciate all of you for that.

Thank you.

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you so much.

We have one more speaker, David Morse.

MR. MORSE: Hello. Very much thank you for making the time to hear me and putting me in at the last.

I group up in Phoenix, lived for a while in Tucson, and then 15 years ago moved here to Graham County; and can I tell you there's a big difference between what matters to you or what you think about between living in a big city and a small town.

I hosted many events where we had candidates coming in to speak, you know, gubernatorial candidates, treasurer, everything; and it's difficult to get the candidates to come to a small town like Safford because you can -- you got maybe 10,000 votes here in this whole county and within a one-mile radius in Tucson you get 10,000 votes.

As you're pushing this out, put in the back of your mind perhaps that if you were running for office and you only have so many -- much time and so much money to spend,

try to think about putting it so that the people who are running for office would want to go to the various parts of those districts to pick up those votes instead of only being able to focus on one small part. You swallow us in with Tucson, they will only spend time in Tucson, they won't even come out here; it won't be worth their drive.

So I want to put that in the back of your mind.

Sometimes I wish the votes were based on number of square miles instead of population per mile -- per square district, but that's the way it is.

Thank you very much.

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

That concludes our public comment portion. I'm going to send it over to Chairwoman Neuberg.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you.

And -- and we are here listening and we're deeply appreciative for, you know, you taking the time to come and -- and share your thoughts. We're -- we're taking note of everything you're saying with seriousness.

And, you know, my -- my one comment again is to, you know, dig deeper in your expressions about your needs. If there's something that's not being -- you're communicating well, but some of you if there are needs that are not being met, be specific because we're trying to match needs across many communities, you know, around the state;

and the more we understand the specific representation needs you have, the better we are able to put this puzzle together.

But -- but we're deeply appreciative for your time.

And, with that, as you have seen today and on our website, we have easy-to-use tools for learning about and for sharing information about your community of interest. Rather than relying purely on our interpretation of your comments today, we encourage you to please go online and submit a map to us. This will ensure that we correctly understand the definition of your community.

Please encourage your friends and neighbors to share their thoughts too.

It really makes a difference more than consultants that you're hiring.

Anyone can do this online any time; there's no requirement to attend one of these meetings to be heard.

With that, thank you. We'll see you at one of the future events, and we will now adjourn the meeting.

And thank you, staff, for your ongoing travels and onward.

Have a good evening.

(Applause.)

(Whereupon the proceeding concludes at 6:06 p.m.)

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