THE STATE OF ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF LISTENING TOUR PUBLIC MEETING

Tucson, Arizona
Online via WebEx
August 8, 2021
10:00 a.m.

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| 1 | LISTENING TOUR PUBLIC MEETING, BEFORE THE |
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| 2 | INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION, convened at 10:00 a.m. |
| 3 | on August 8, 2021, at Sheraton Tucson Hotel & Suites, 5151 |
| 4 | East Grant Road, Tucson, Arizona, and online via WebEx. |
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| 6 | COMMISSIONER(S) PRESENT: |
| 7 | Ms. Erika Neuberg, Chairperson |
| 8 | Mr. Derrick Watchman, Vice Chairman Mr. David Mehle |
| 9 | COMMISSIONER(S) PRESENT VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE: |
| 10 | Ms. Shereen Lerner |
| 11 | STAFF PRESENT: |
| 12 | Mr. Brian Schmitt, Executive Director |
| 13 | Ms. Loriandra Van Haren, Deputy Director Ms. Valerie Neumann, Executive Assistant |
| 14 | Ms. Michele Crank, Public Information Officer Mr. Shawn Summers, Ballard Spahr |
| 15 | Mr. Eric Spencer, Snell & Wilmer Mr. Mark Flahan, Timmons Group |
| 16 | Mr. Parker Bradshaw, Timmons Group Ms. Ivy Beller Sakansky, National Demographics |
| 17 | Corp. |
| 18 | PUBLIC COMMENT SPEAKERS: |
| 19 | Ms. Janice Budak Ms. Shirley Muney |
| 20 | Ms. Gail Kamaras Ms. Maria Hidalgo |
| 21 | Ms. Misty Atkins Mr. Nathan Davis |
| 22 | Mr. John Emery Ms. Karen Harris |
| 23 | Ms. Dana Offerman Ms. Constance Aglionel |
| 24 | Ms. Kathy Babcock Mr. Brian Bickle |
| 25 | Mr. Marion Craner Ms. Melissa Westbrook Ms. Mary Lou Sampson |
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PUBLIC COMMENT SPEAKERS (continued):
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                  Mr. Ted Maxwell
                  Mr. Bob Abel
 3
                   Ms. Adelita Gryalva
                  Ms. Angie Anderson
 4
                  Ms. Barbara Tellman
                   Ms. Christine Ashley
 5
                   Ms. Shelley Kais
                   Ms. Judith Alkire
                  Mr. Tom Chabin
 6
                  Mr. Darren Venters
 7
                  Ms. Katherine Weasel
                  Ms. Dee Maitland
 8
                  Ms. Shana Leonard
                  Mr. Matthew Levitt
9
                  Ms. Penny Hurley
                  Ms. Faith Ramon
10
                  Ms. Sandy Ochoa
                  Ms. Kimberly Fitch
11
                  Ms. Elyse Benson
                  Ms. Margaret Chaney
12
                  Mr. Lyle Aldridge
                  Mr. Chris King
13
                  Mr. Patrick Robles
                  Mr. Chris Ackerley
14
                  Mr. Benjamin Brookhart
                  MS. Brenda Simon
15
                  Mr. Richard Hernandez
                  Ms. Brenda Sparrold
16
                  Mr. Tom Prezelski
                  Ms. Priya Sundareshan
17
                  Ms. Gabriella Cázares-Kelly
                  Mr. Jim Hannley
18
                  Ms. Dorothy Lew
                   Mr. Eric Nielsen
19
                   American Sign language interpreters and
20
                   Spanish interpreters are also present.
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1 2 3 MS. VAN HAREN: Okay, everybody, I think we're going to go ahead and get started. 4 5 Good morning, everyone. If you all want to come in 6 and take your seats. 7 Okay. Good morning, everybody, if you would all join us in saying the Pledge of Allegiance; Please stand, 8 and Mike Aaron is going to lead us in the 9 10 Pledge of Allegiance. 11 (Whereupon the Pledge of Allegiance is recited.) 12 13 MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you so much. 14 And now I will turn it over to the Commission to 15 start the meeting. 16 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Good morning, everybody. 17 Can everybody hear me? (Chorus of "noes.") 18 19 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: No? Okay. 20 Okay. Better? 21 I got to enunciate, so. 22 Closer? Closer? Closer? Okay. 2.3 How's that? 24 So-so. Can you hear me? There we go. 25 Oh. Okay. Okay. I got to get close to the mic

here.

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Good morning, everybody, and welcome to our -- our Independent Redistricting Commission public hearing. And so I am Derrick Watchman, I am the Vice Chair of the Commission; and it's my pleasure to be here.

We'll introduce everybody in more specific terms later, but I first would like to call this meeting to order and this is our 14th meeting of our Independent Redistricting Commission; this is our listening tour.

I'd like to remind everybody that given COVID-19 and its prevalence, I would like to ask you to follow the Arizona Department of Health guidelines; if you're not fully vaccinated, you should wear a mask in public.

If you'd like to participate from home, each of the meetings is being broadcast from WebEx, and I'm sure we have quite a few on WebEx and so just a health note there.

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

If you haven't done so already, please fill out our community of interest survey, it's on line at IRC.AZ.gov that's available. There's also a QR code on the signs outside at the desk, and so please go to the link and fill that out; and if you have any questions, please feel free to reach out to our staff that's here and out in the front.

So we also have an American Sign Language interpreter joining us virtually, and we do have headsets available if you need that -- that interpretation.

We also have a transcript -- I'll open my mouth in a minute here. We also have a transcriber who will translating or transcribing every meeting. So please, like I'm trying to do, speak slowly and clearly so we can get your name and your testimony on record. So, thank you.

Will the interpreters please -- in attendance, please introduce yourselves please.

Yes, up here.

SPANISH INTERPRETER: Good morning. I'm the interpreter.

(Spanish language.)

Thank you. Have a nice meeting.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Gracias. Thank you.

Ahééhee.

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So, thank you. I'm Navajo myself, so Ahééhee. Thank you.

At this time we will introduce ourselves. Like I said, I'm Derrick Watchman, I come to you from Window Rock, Arizona, and I'm the Democratic appointee to the Commission from Apache County, up north.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Hello, everybody. It's wonderful to see many of you again. Thank you for your

pa- -- oh. What is -- which one is not working?

Okay. Sorry. So hello, everybody. Wonderful to see so many familiar faces; we appreciate your passionate commitment to the Democratic process.

My name is Erika Neuberg, and I am the Independent Chairwoman, and I live in Chandler.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Hello, I'm David Mehl. I was appointed by the Republicans; and I am Pima County; and really welcome all of you today, and we really need and appreciate your input.

Thank you.

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: And for those who have been following, some of us have been joining by WebEx, so I'd like to turn it over to Commissioner Lerner.

COMMISSIONER LERNER: Hello, everybody. My name is Shereen Lerner; I'm one of the Democratic appointees for Maricopa County.

Sorry I can't be with you today but I look forward to hearing all of your comments. Thank you for being here.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you for joining us, Commissioner Lerner. Appreciate it.

At this time we will now move to Agenda

Item No. II, and that is a presentation on the process. So first we'll hear from the representatives from our legal team.

MR. SPENCER: All right. Good morning, everybody.

My name is Eric Spencer from Snell & Wilmer; I serve as outside counsel for the Commission. With me is Shawn Summers from Ballard Spahr. I'm going to give you a little intro on the law and some of the mechanics of the Commission, and then I'll turn it over to our great mapping consultants.

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The basis for us being here stems from the Federal Constitution, Article 1 Section 2 Clause 3 of the Constitution is the enumeration clause or the census clause, and requires that the population be enumerated every ten years.

Of course, left out of that snippet up there is the three-fifths clause. Luckily that was overridden by the 14th Amendment, which specified the whole number of persons must be counted.

From there Congress layered on a few statutes that governed when the redistricting data was to be provided to the states; it was late this year. By December 31 of last year, the states were supposed to get their apportionment numbers as to which states would lose or gain congressional seats; that didn't come out 'til late March, early April, so three/four months late; and we were supposed to get the redistricting data by March 31st of this year; instead we'll getting it this week on April 12th [sic]. That was

primarily due to the Census Bureau's difficulty in collecting the data in the field. They were delayed two or three months in their door-to-door collection efforts; add on top of that wildfires, hurricanes, and the statutes were missed. But that's the runway behind us and we begin in earnest very soon here.

I think next slide.

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So here at the state level we've got our job to do. For most of statehood it was performed like what occurs in other states, the lines were drawn by the legislature. But the constitutional initiative passed Prop 106 in the year 2000, creating this Commission.

You see the ballot title on your screen over here to my left, your right, that provides preference towards fair maps and -- and balanced and competitive redistricting. We'll go through the criteria in the constitution itself in just one second.

We were constituted prior to February 28th, that was the deadline in the constitution, but our legislative leaders got done early, thankfully. We've been up and running for several months now getting our ducks in a row, and we're ready to hit the ground running next week.

So five members of the Commission, you've met four today; Commissioner York is our fifth Commissioner. There are requirements in the constitution for political party

balance and for geographic balance. You can see the names of our Commissioners over here, what counties they come from; and the four Commissioners elected Chairwoman Neuberg as our great Independent Chairwoman.

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So here's the most important part, this next screen here. These are the six criteria specified in the Arizona Constitution that the Commission is charged with balancing.

First, the constitution and the Voting Rights Act, population equality, we're charged with making -- achieving that goal for both the legislative and the congressional maps. But under the federal constitution, we've got a little less leeway when it comes to the congressional maps, a little more leeway for the legislative maps. Of course, we try to minimize those differences to the degree possible.

We've got to make these compact as possible, contiguous. Compactness is the tightness of the lines, reducing the total mileage of the -- of the circumstance of the -- of the on the districts we'll create. They've got to be connected; preferably tight connections, not loose ones.

And here we're really here to focus today on

Item D, which is respecting communities of interest to the

extent practicable. As you'll hear in a moment, we want to

understand what the communities of interest are. That's -
you'll hear a good definition in a moment as well. We -- we

can't make that perfect, but our goal is to first gather the

information about what communities of interests exist; and then the Commission can do its best to respect those to the degree possible. Probably can't make everybody happy, but the Commissioners are going to do their best.

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Then we have to use geography boundaries, whether it's manmade or existing geograph -- geography; and then competitiveness is something that must be considered as well as long as it doesn't create a significant detriment to the other goals.

So in other words, it's a mandatory consideration; and if I doesn't harm the other five goals, then we have to make it more competitive, if it will harm one of the other five goals, we must refrain from making that district a little more competitive.

But overall this is the balancing act, and this is our guide star in Section 14.

Our timeline has been set; it's been voted on and I think we're on track. You're here in -- I think this is the penultimate meeting on our communities of interest listening tour. Next Thursday the Census Bureau will announce and provide the redistricting data, we call that the P.L.94-171 data, they bumped it up by four days in a press release last week.

Our mapping team and their consultants will take a few weeks to crunch all those numbers, so it's not like

we're going to be able to put pen to paper on August 13th, so give us a little bit of time.

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In September, this is where we'll draw our grid map. This is a requirement of the constitution to wipe the existing congressional and legislative lines away and start with a fresh grid maps. It's not going to look like squares and rectangles, but it will have population equality and those 9 congressional districts and 30 legislative districts will also be contiguous; but it's not going to make any point, but that's the starting point that the drafters required us to begin at.

September and October is when we will put out some draft maps for your consideration; October/November is when we take the official public comment and our aspiration is to continue the final -- is to -- is to end the map drawing by the end of the year. It potentially could spill into January, but this is our goal to get this done by the end of the calendar year, and your input is critical in all of those steps.

You have numerous opportunities to provide that input. First, we meet every Tuesday no matter what; wouldn't surprise me if we -- if we increased the frequency of our normal meetings. You can provide input during those meetings or in between the meetings, and I assure you the Commissioners read and incorporate all of those comments.

You're here today in conjunction with the middle premise there, which is to provide input on communities of interest. Doesn't have to end today, but today is an important information gathering session.

And then finally when we put the draft maps out, let us know what you think: Show up to our meetings, e-mail us, tweet at us, submit them through the website. We read them all.

That's all from my part, and I think Mark or Ivy
you're up next -- or, Commissioner Watchman, do you want to
kick it over?

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you. Thank you, Eric. Let's go to Mark and Ivy. So here we go.

MR. FLAHAN: Good morning, everyone. You guys hear me in the back?

Yes? No? Maybe so?

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All right. So today we want to talk about some of the tools that we built for you guys.

There's three things that we're going to talk about. The first is the socioeconomic report, that is an interactive website on the web today, you can find it at the IRC's website, a link there; and that provides you with 14 different demographic points for the entire state of Arizona; and we'll talk about it in a future slide in a second.

The second piece that we're going to talk about is community of interest survey, which actually allows you to draw your own community of interest on a map.

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And then the third tool that we have is our redistricting system. That's currently being spun up right now, but it will allow you to draw and submit proposed map changes. So that's in the future coming.

So the first thing that we want to talk about today is the socioeconomic report. Like I said, it's an interactive website. There's a screen capture on the right side of the screen; it gives you 14 different demographic points which are all listed on the screen there right now and, again, it's for the entire state of Arizona.

You see an acronym, "CVAP," that is citizen voting age population.

Second tool that we mentioned was a community of interest survey. You might have seen a QR code sitting on the desk when you walked in today that would allow you to scan it with your phone and go directly to the site. It is mobile friendly, it is available 24/7, so you can fill it out on your phone. But if you have not filled out a community of interest survey, I encourage you to go home tonight and fill it out.

You notice on the right side of the screen there's a community boundary map. So that actually allows you to

have drawing tools to give you the exact boundaries of your communities of interest. And drawing your boundaries are -- is really important, so that way we can accurately represent your community of interest survey instead of trying to interpret the words that you give us today in your testimony. So I highly encourage you to go ahead and do that.

If you have already filled out a community of interest survey and you are going to speak today, let me know when you come up, and I can actually pull up your community of interest boundaries, and we can show it on the screen.

Now I'm going to turn it over to Ivy to actually talk about what is a community of interest.

MS. SAKANSKY: Good morning.

So what is a community of interest?

(Inaudible background conversation.)

Got it. Thank you.

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Let's start again. The reason we're here today, the primary reason, is to discuss communities of interest, and I ask: 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 and/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 or congressional districts.

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As you think about your community, think about the various demographic points or factors that Mark has mentioned, which is all in the community -- which is all in the socioeconomic report.

And the community survey which Mark also alluded to says: Think about your neighbors. Do you have similar jobs? Do you rely on similar public services? Belong to the same neighborhood associations? Are you impacted by some regional environmental concern? Is your community defined by similar regional land-use issues, transit concerns, languages spoken, celebrations or traditions or other similar issues or characteristics?

Any of these characteristics can define a community of interest.

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?

How do you define your communities of interest?

Using the online tools that Mark has described and in your testimony today, we want to hear what brings your community of interest together and what are its geographic

boundaries.

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

Thank you for being here today. Now I will turn this back over to the Commissioner's staff to begin taking your comments.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you. The first advisement is this is not a political event, please do not distribute campaign materials or any other politically leaning materials in the hearing room.

Citizens may only speak when recognized by the Chair or the presiding officer of the meeting if the Chair is absent or has otherwise 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. Any speaker failing to follow proper decorum or any other guidelines may be asked to leave.

Any breach of the peace or disruption of a Commission public hearing may be the cause of report to law enforcement, arrest, and prosecution.

If someone you know -- I'm sorry.

If someone has expressed the same sentiment to you, you do not need to speak in order to have your comment recorded. As long as you have 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.

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you, Lori.

And now we will begin the public portion. Will staff read the names of the speaker and the folks that are in the queue.

Just for everybody's information, we have roughly 50 speakers that have signed up, so we look forward to it.

So will staff read the names in the queue.

MS. CRANK: Thank you, Mr. Vice Chair and all the Commissioners, Chair Neuberg, Mehl and Lerner and the listening audience. I will be reading four names at a time and if I can have you line up to the right side of the wall against the wall or as close to the right side and have a seat; and if you will please have hold off on your applause (inaudible), it does take time away from speakers.

So we will begin with the first four names: Janice Budak, Daniel (indiscernible) -- and I do apologize if I mispronounce your name, please say your name for us when you get to the podium -- Shirley Muney, Maria Hidalgo.

Those are the four names. Thank you.

MS. BUDAK: Okay. Let's check this mic. Are we okay?

MS. CRANK: Yes.

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MS. BUDAK: Okay. Thank you.

Good morning, Madam Chair and members of the

Independent Redistricting -- okay, say that ten times -
Independent Redistricting Commission. Welcome to Pima

County, and we're so glad that you coordinated this to have these listening sessions.

I am Jan Budak. I live at the Houghton Corridor; ZIP Code 85748. I am the chair for LD-10 Precinct 181.

I have taught 45 years and of those 45, 25 in

Tucson. I've taught private Catholic, I've taught on

Davis-Monthan, I've taught west on Silverbell/Brichta, and

I've taught downtown south of Congress on 12th and 6th.

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I also am advocating for antitrafficking not for profit organizations and those who are currently being rescued and/or in aftercare home.

So basically in all of this, as you mentioned on slide four, with the constitutional provisions of Article IV and Part 2 Section 1, there are six constitution goals for redistricting that the Commission is bound to use, and the voting rights is another consideration while determining the boundaries, which then leaves the areas that it changed either by population growth, economic expansion, land development, industry and addition of private and public schools.

As I was listening to yesterday's testimonies, it was obvious that the boundaries need to be changed. There were two really good speakers yesterday that stood out in my mind that would be very beneficial for research and reference documents.

One of those being from the Pima County Republican Party GOP Chair, and she had the best stats; I can't duplicate those, she has them, I have a copy here, and it's really well worth listening and looking at her information.

The other party that spoke yesterday was a lady in

white, she had her hair pulled back, and she gave her constituents that she was actually being affected by policies nefarious to her work and goals.

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To add to that train of thought, I would like to address the policies that effect -- affect public safety, which is part of my community; my community of teaching and my community where I live in that Houghton Corridor.

And while I was teaching, I experienced a lockdown because of a shooter in the a neighborhood; we also lost a beautiful second grader because of home invasion. So I really have -- as well as many of my constituents in my community -- have developed a heightened level of public safety.

We have a defunding the police, and it is not something that we really in our communities actually need; in fact, we need the opposite. So to change that policy we would have to have our boundary lines changed so that we would have a voice in making determination for our governing body.

Also the communities of interest that are contained, I'm going to explain very briefly: The north, they form that backwards "C" and they have -- they go across the top Catalina Foothills and to the Tanque Verde, then the boundary line on the Houghton Corridor down, with Wilmont maybe being the east-west line for LD-10, and then you have

Sahuarita and Green Valley and those areas. That makes that backwards "C."

Because we don't know what the population is or the census is, it's hard to kind of say what's going to be in that for population; but I do know that in that population, the community that could be totally affected economically would be by anybody coming in with a different --

MS. CRANK: Time.

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MS. BUDAK: Oh. Wow. Really? Holy mackerel.

Okay. So thank you. I thought I was talking very quickly.

So thank you for being here; I appreciate you listening, and you have a great day.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. MUNEY: Good morning.

My name is Shirley Muney and I live at the northern edge of the city of Central Tucson.

Since I was raised just outside of New York and lived in that city for a few years, and then lived just outside of Washington, D.C. for 35 years, Tucson seemed practically rural to me. I visited Tucson for about 10 years and then retired here almost 22 years ago, choosing to live in the city rather than further out.

What's my community of interest? Well, since I

moved here I've been involved in city -- civic activities, mostly nonpartisan, I've worked with people in my development, and in organizations from the central city, east, and west sides, young and old, and we're all of one community and that's voters.

Voters want qualified candidates who will represent their interests, whatever they may be. Most of all, they want their votes to be meaningful and not just symbolic.

As you know, Arizona is presently divided about one-third Democratic, one-third Republican, and one-third Independent. What turns a voter off? Feeling that his or her vote won't matter because it's from a Republican or Democratic district.

So that's why I'm asking that the larger community of interest, voters, be represented not by a jigsaw puzzle of various communities of interest, but rather by a more competitive district -- more and more competitive districts.

Every voter for state or federal offices should have a choice of positions and parties and not have their -the election effectively decided in a primary.

Competition is the name of the game and redistricting is the path to effective competition.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MS. KAMARAS: Good morning.

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My name is Gail Kamaras; I'm a retired attorney.

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My husband and I chose to settle in Tucson and Pima County 15 years ago after RV'ing all over the country. We chose it and Southern Arizona because of the combination of rural beauty and urban amenities along with the weather appealed to us.

Tucson offered theatre, restaurants, libraries and medical facilities, while the surrounding areas offered hiking and the cool of the mountains. We found the area to be a real community of caring, churches, and local nonprofits that reached out to those in need; neighbors helping neighbors. We gladly became part of that community.

A few months ago I received a copy of a report from the Center for the Future of Arizona summarizing a 2020 Gallup Arizona survey. It showed a remarkable agreement among Arizonans of the values that they hold that is not reflected in our current political representation.

According to the report, some 70 percent or more of Arizonans agree on these values: The need for a highly educated and skilled population; affordable and accessible healthcare, including mental healthcare; good paying jobs and opportunity; sustainable practices to protect our air, land and water; civic engagement that solves problems and democracy that works for all; and fair, just, and equitable treatment of all people.

To further these ends, I ask that the Commission be cognizant of the shifting dynamics in Arizona and particularly in Southern Arizona, and work diligently to create maps that create the competitive districts our people want and need, and to comply with both the letter and the spirit of the law that the people created in establishing the Independent Redistricting Commission.

Thank you.

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(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: After this -- after this (indiscernible).

MS. HIDALGO: Good day, ladies and gentlemen of the IRC.

My name is Maria Hidalgo. I relocated from New Mexico to Tucson in 2017. My husband and I chose the resident -- our residence based on the location of the beautiful Catalina Foothills. Our home is near the intersection of Kolb and Sunrise, with access 8 miles east, 8 miles west, 8 miles south of all the needs and amenities that have enhanced our life in retirement. Our parish, St. Thomas the Apostle is only 6 miles from our home. Our immediate community has a notable population of folks 55 and older mostly, retirees.

Easy access to all of the public lands along the Foothills has allowed us to engage in others who not only

respect values and support the needs of conservation of our public lands, but also believe in protecting our precious environment.

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The thousands of us who live technically in Pima County still use many of the benefits Tucson has to offer. We in the Foothills don't have a university; we don't have an airport or an Air Force base; we don't have hospitals; we don't have our own water, gas, Internet, or cable systems, we don't have our own public library systems. The museums, the performing art centers, the symphony, the opera are in Tucson. All three political parties recognized by the Secretary of State have offices in Tucson.

Don't be misinformed, Tucson is an integral part of all the communities of interest in Pima County.

Arizona's decision 20 years ago to pass Proposition 106 by 12 percent created you folks, the IRC. That is an astounding accomplishment. I've come to know that the essentials to having a healthy democracy is to create electoral maps that are competitive.

First and foremost, competition is an American value. Our constitution was designed to allow voters to elect their candidates and not intended for candidates to cherry-pick their constituents. Arizona's maps currently reflects an electoral map that is made up of a third Democrats, a third Independents, and a third Republicans.

And, most importantly, competitiveness protects us all from extremism. It compels candidates to appeal to more diverse and inclusive electorate.

I appreciate your attention, and most importantly for the work you're going to do to ensure that Arizona's electoral maps reflects not only all of its diverse populations, but most importantly the actual makeup of the voters.

I thank you.

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(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Next is (inaudible).

MS. ATKINS: Good morning.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Good morning.

MS. ATKINS: Thank you for taking the time to listen to us.

My name is Misty Atkins and I live in Oro Valley.

My husband and I are lucky enough to have landed here only

two years ago, so my community of interest is fairly small.

Of course the town of Oro Valley is part of my community where I do most of my shopping, dining, and socializing. To the north, Oro Valley Hospital and the medical offices next to it are where I receive healthcare; and I volunteer at the food bank in Catalina, and I play softball at Saddlebrooke. Both of these places are part of my regular week.

I spend time shopping and dining along Thornydale to the west. I like to think of the loop bike path as my own, all the way down to Brandi Fenton Park and across the Rita.

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I share similar environmental concerns, educational ideals, and political views of many of my friends this in this area.

My current legislative district already includes most of what I consider my community. What I would like to ask, though, is that my legislative district be more competitive. I believe a district that has a nearly equal chance of electing a candidate from either party could foster more and better candidates who really need to listen to more than just their base in order to be elected.

Running for office takes enormous time, energy, and money. So why should someone bother to run if their district consistently goes to the other party?

Legislators would be more likely to compromise, finding something that benefits everyone. Candidates will be less extreme.

With competitive districts, voters in turn will be more likely to fill out a ballot when they feel like the person they are supporting has a real chance of winning. It gives all voters a real voice. These are things that foster a thriving democracy.

My Arizona congressional districts is a good example of how maps can really work. Our rep knows that he must listen to all of his constituents if he is to win re-election, and he cannot take an extreme position without alienating too many of the voters in his district.

I understand that not all districts can be competitive, but the vast majority can be and verifying them with a program like PlanScore or something else that we've seen to reliably test whether or not a legislative district is competitive will validate the maps that you build.

So I'm requesting that you keep my Oro Valley community intact, and that you combine it in a way to make it and other legislative districts competitive for the good of our greater community, the great state of Arizona.

Thank you for your time.

(Applause.)

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CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you so much.

Before we go to the next speaker and -- and this is up for either a response with the previous speaker or a future one: We're hearing about the importance and value of competitiveness, we're hearing everything that you're saying. I have a follow-up question because we do have constitutional criteria that we're required to follow.

Are there specific communities of interest that would be harmed by not having competitive districts? If so,

that's important data and information to share with us.

Thank you.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Go ahead. Proceed.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you.

My name is Nathan Davis; I'm an educator and small business owner.

Other than a few years when I lived in D.C. for grad school, I'm a born and bred Tucsonan, and I've lived on the northwest side my whole life; my wife, my son, we live in Casas Adobes, an ill-defined area west of the Foothills.

Like many residents of the northwest, my wife and I call ourselves Tucsonans, despite not technically living in the city limits. My wife is a teacher at a TUSD school in South Tucson; and my business has showrooms in Marana and Catalina Foothills; my church is in Oro Valley; my gun range is in Catalina. We shop at the Sprouts in Oro Valley near our home, the Food City in the city limits and Flowing Wells, and a Safeway up the road in the county limits.

My friends and family live in Oro Valley, Catalina, Dove Mountain, Marana, Tucson, Cat Foot, Tanque Verde, Vail, Green Valley, and Sahuarita.

My community of interest is not so much rooted in geography as it is values. I submitted a map which includes

Casas Adobes, Catalina Foothills, parts of northern Tucson and Southern Oro Valley. As you see by the socioeconomic data which I've given you, the region is not a monolith as some would make it seem; it is a diverse region, as is Pima County, as is our state.

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It includes Flowing Wells Unified School District,
Tucson Unified School District, Cat Foot and FIUSD, Pima
Community College Northwest, Northwest Medical Center,
La Encantado, Foothills Mall, and Tucson Mall.

We want compact competitive districts like we already have. Currently Pima County is awash in competitive districts. LD-4 recently elected both a Republican and a Democrat to the State House; LD-10 has a Republican representative as recently as 2018. Candidates outside of both groups from both parties poured massive amounts of money into races in LD-9, -10, and -11 last cycle.

Yesterday and today you've heard people say they want something called "foothill corridor." I have a map towards the end of what that looks like based on what they said.

Additionally, I printed out Texas's 35th and Ohio's 4 Congressional Districts. Can anyone honestly say that the proposed Foothills Corridor is any less gerrymandered than those two districts?

Tucson, both the city and the metro area, is an

1 amazing and diverse region with wonderful communities. 2 Currently the way it's divided ensures that our elected 3 officials a stake in both the city and outlying region as it should be. 4 5 I'm here to ask you to follow all six requirements 6 and not ignore the mandate to create competitive districts. 7 Give all voters, not just partisans, primary voters, the opportunity to select individuals that represent their 8 interest. 9 10 And to speak to what the outside counsel said 11 earlier --12 MS. CRANK: Time. 13 MR. DAVIS: -- remember -- right. 14 Create no significant detriment. I would really 15 like to emphasize "significant detriment." 16 Thank you very much. 17 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you. 18 (Applause.) 19 MS. CRANK: (Inaudible.) 20

COMMISSIONER MEHL: As the next speaker comes up, I just want to remind everyone of some of the -- of one of the biggest challenges that we have as the Commission, and that is the pure population numbers.

And in 2010 a legislative district needed about 210,000 people to create a district. What the census

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estimates, we don't know the exact number yet, each legislative district will need to have over 240,000 people. On the congressional districts in 2010, each congressional districts had about 710,000 people in 2010, and we will now be drawing congressional districts that need to have over 800,000 people in a congressional districts.

So as you look at your communities of interest, our challenge is: Who do we combine, how do we combine things to create districts that meet these population guidelines.

Thank you.

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MR. EMERY: My name is John Emery. I reside in Quail Creek in a retirement community on the edge of Sahuarita and Green Valley.

I'm a retired veterinarian, and like many in my community I'm a veteran. I grew up in rural Nebraska and moved to Arizona in 2006 from a rural area in California to escape the rural environment and taxes, that quite frankly were making retirement not a pretty picture for me.

I was happy with my relocation until the 2010 redistricting. At one time we had representatives that listened to us and voted our interest, that ended with redistricting. We lost all that to Nogales and South Tucson, which now controls our legislative district.

I feel our conservative values are being ignored and destroyed in the current Legislative District 2. I'm

concerned Arizona will turn into another California if we do not correct the injustices that were done in the 2010 redistricting.

My community has nothing in common with Nogales and South Tucson. Our values, interests, and needs are very different. We have much more in common with Corona de Tucson, Vail, Marana, Oro Valley, Sonoita, and Benson. These communities would be a much better fit with my community.

So I am requesting that we move out of a community that we have nothing in common with to someone -- some community that we do have something in common with.

Thank you.

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And thank you for the job you do.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. HARRIS: Thank you to the Commissioners for having us here to speak today. I can't stress enough how important it is to have an independent and unbiased Commission. Thank you.

My name is Karen Harris. My husband and I have lived in Tucson for nearly five years. Before that we lived in North Carolina for 25, so that was a big change for us.

Our current community in Casas Adobes is an unincorporated part of Pima County. It's convenient to the

mountains, the beautiful parks, Oro Valley, Eastern Foothills, and Downtown Tucson. All of this and its diversity is what attracted us to Tucson.

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We acknowledge the tremendous importance of supporting our public schools, the value of diversity, the need to protect our fragile environment, and respect for all religions.

I vote in CD-2 and LD-9. CD-2 and LD-9 are divided nearly into thirds: Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. I serve as a precinct committee person in my precinct.

We are proud of the competitive nature of our district and would like to recommend no changes.

In comparison, because I live just two blocks south of LD-11, our neighbors just to the north of us on the other hand are very noncompetitive. And I'm just looking at the map in the far -- at the far reaches of LD-11 map gives us a clue of how difficult it is to have competitive races when one party is being favored over another.

Over the last few years we've witnessed the result of highly biased and almost radical policymaking entering our government instead of moderate candidates who are willing to focus on the entirety of their districts: The urban, rural, the cultural, and income differences. These are important considerations and compromises must be made to

serve all of our Arizona citizens.

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More and more we are witnessing representatives in these noncompetitive districts that cut themselves off from their constituents and cater to one specific group of people, religion, or even corporations. I respectfully say we've had enough of the increasing polarization. This is a danger and it's alarming.

It's time to consider communities over greed and to consider the equal voting rights of all citizens regardless of color, religion, rural or versus urban residency. This is what our democracy is founded on.

I appeal to the IRC to support competitive voting districts as ruled by our Arizona Supreme Court. Our state is to nearly two -- into thirds as mentioned before, and no district should be considered safe --

MS. CRANK: Thank you.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: And thank you very much. I appreciate your time.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. OFFERMAN: Good morning. Let me first express my thanks to the Commission for the work that you are doing. It's an invaluable public service that you're performing.

I really appreciate the independence of the Commission and how that independence is core to its mission.

My name is Dana Offerman; my husband and I have resided in Oro Valley for about ten years. I retired from higher education. I volunteer in my community with Literacy Connects, and with various citizen referendum and initiatives.

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My community in Oro Valley is very fortunate; we live in the shadows of Catalina State Park; we enjoy and we want to protect our beautiful environment, support our public schools and our public parks, and relish the recreational and cultural activities in our area.

I vote in Congressional District 1 and Legislative
District 11, so I would like to just speak to the Commission
about my experience as a voter in these two districts.

I think that CD-1 is a very competitive district, and I really appreciate that. My experience as a voter with a representative that I have in CD-1 is that we have a congressional representative who actively engages with all constituents, who listens to us, and who is responsive to all of us, not just those in his or her party.

In a competitive district officeholders must be moderate in their positions and work toward bipartisan solutions and bipartisan legislation. I'm a moderate, I think it's the best way forward for our democracy in permitting the challenges of our country for candidates and officeholders who have to listen and to engage with all

constituents. I think competition in districts helps combat polarization and divisiveness in the process.

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I would like my CD to remain competitive.

However, I am also a voter in LD-11, and I don't think it is a very competitive district, and this to me is a stark contrast to my experience as a voter in CD-1.

years on the legislature results in representatives who do not actively engage in all constituents but only listen to their party faithful. I don't think this is productive, and as a voter I resent that they think that they don't need to listen to me. Instead, they appeal to a small subset of their parties because it is their belief they don't have to listen to moderates or Independents.

So my community of interest is around competitive districts. I do not want to have to vote in a district that is safe for either party. I want candidates to appeal to voters across the political spectrum. Moderate and Independents from both parties will benefit from this, and our governmental processes would be healthier, less polarized, and less divisive.

Independent voters deserve a voice too; they're
nearly a third --

MS. CRANK: Time.

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MS. CRANK: (Inaudible) Aglione, following Kathryn Babcock, following (indiscernible), and Melissa Westbrook.

MS. AGLIONE: Thank you, Chairwoman and Commissioners for the opportunity to speak.

The community that I have identified would cross county boundaries. I noticed in the last meeting the first grid is going to go by boundaries, but this would be one that would cross boundaries.

So specifically I'm interested in including all of Santa Cruz County along with Green Valley and Sahuarita.

I've wrote up some lines, but that's okay.

So our community is tied together by our very rich environment: The Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains, the Santa Cruz River Valley, and our dark skies. We are linked by a common aquifer. This unique, biodiverse ecosystem attracts many visitors and residents, and our economy is dependent on it.

We need to protect this habitat, including the waters. We are a world-class tourist destination for birders, hikers, astronomers, and those seeking healthful living and natural beauty, which is what brought me.

When I first moved to Green Valley where I live, I met my next door neighbor who told us that they had traveled

the whole world birding and chose Green Valley for the birding; they could do it from home.

There are at least three hiking clubs in Green
Valley and Sahuarita with hundreds of members. Right now
our community of interest, Santa Cruz County and Green
Valley, share Arizona legislative representatives across
county lines, but our federal congressional representatives
is divided by the county line.

I believe our community would be best served by common representation that crosses the county lines.

Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MS. BABCOCK: Good morning.

My name is Kathy Babcock and I am living in Green Valley.

And I am speaking, as the previous speaker did, of the -- of my interest in going across county lines,

Santa Cruz County, the town of Santa Rita, and Green Valley as a community of interest.

And when I look at what binds the citizens in this area since moving here in 2005, my sense of community has been enhanced and really clarified by the visitors who've come from across the country to spend time with me in this area, and when I look at what attracts them the bottom line

is environment. Science lovers come for the Whipple
Observatory and for our dark skies which we are trying to
protect; the bird watchers join hundreds of locals to join
in the annual bird count and to add to their life list of
species that they don't see anywhere else in the world.

Interest in our unique wildlife draws others and that includes the -- the kind of wildlife that they don't see anywhere else, javalinas in our neighborhood, in my neighborhood in the morning, bobcats, roadrunners, quail. A lot of my friends are -- this is a magnet for them to visit this unique area for these experiences.

Hikers come to experience the high altitude sky islands. The bottom line is the bottom line, and that is that policies that respect our environment as a treasure can bring in tourist dollars to support our economy.

The final point I would like to make and it has to do with binding these areas of Santa Cruz County, Green Valley, and Sahuarita is water. The increasing scarcity of water, our need to protect our aquifer which we share, and the -- to unite to and to face the shortages that are looming in the future. I believe these are -- these are two very important things that bind our communities together.

Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MS. CRANK: (Inaudible.)

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Please announce your names.

MR. BICKLE: Chair Neuberg, Commissioners, staff, my name is Brian Bickle; I live in Catalina Foothills.

I've been a resident this time of Pima County since 2013, Arizona since 2009, and previously resided here from 1970 to 1976.

I've seen changes in my absence and my return.

Listening to the speakers yesterday and the speakers today,
the communities of interest that they feel don't represent
them I think are of little concern. My opinion.

To address your question, Commissioner Neuberg: What communities of interest would be benefitted or harmed by the presence or lack of competitive district? And I posit that all of them would be harmed by the absence of competitive districts.

I would gladly give up my party's representation in my legislative district if it would mean that I was no longer a member of the minority party in the legislature in Phoenix.

When we came back to Arizona in 2009, the party of the majority not only had a majority but a super majority in both the House and the Senate; after redistricting in 2010, we still had the same majority, but we currently have a Senate that is 16-14, a House that is 31-29, and a

congressional district that is 9 -- or 5 and 4.

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Balanced, competitive, and the difference in governance with competitive districts and a balanced legislature both at the federal and at the state level has benefitted everybody in the state of Arizona, my community of interest, and more so Southern Arizona.

One of the efforts as part of the redistricting process is to try and put a third congressional district on the border. The only way you're going to do that is to run a district up one side of the state or the other, and the last thing you need is somebody trying to represent border districts that lives in the San Tan Valley.

I would posit that the two congressional representatives we have now both live within the city of Tucson; and if you don't live on the border, and when I say live on the border, I mean Douglas, Bisbee, Nogales, Yuma, San Luis, you don't understand the border.

My wife is a native Arizonan, she's lived on the border all of her life. We lived on the border when we first moved back here, I had immigrant traffic across my property, I know what the border is. You don't understand the border by going to visit it occasionally.

To Commissioner Mehl's comments about sheer numbers. If you look at it from a sheer numbers' perspective, 21 of the 30 districts, legislative districts,

braced on pure numbers, would be totally within Maricopa,
Pinal, and Pima County; the other 9 can fill up the other 12
counties. So having somebody that's your representative in
your backyard based on population is going to be virtually
impossible. Seven and a half of the nine congressional
districts would be in those same three majority-populated
counties.

From 2010 to 2020, Greenlee County lost a thousand people --

MS. CRANK: Time.

MR. BICKLE: Maricopa County picked up 81,000 in a year.

(Applause.)

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MS. CRANER: Good morning. Welcome to my fellow early birds.

My name is Marion Craner; I'm a resident of Tucson's east side; 85730.

I'm a graduate of the University of Arizona with a double degree in elementary and secondary phys ed and a minor in special ed; master's degree in student personnel services, and I've taught at all levels of the public schools for 35 years.

I want to thank those that serve on the redistricting committee. I want to say thank you for this chance to share my heartfelt opinion.

As an Independent, I want fair and competitive districts that reflect the natural boundaries of communities. I believe every vote should have equal power and neither party should be able to gerrymander voting districts.

Oppressed people need to have movements and signs to say that which should be obvious. Those with power are bent on maintaining it, leaving no room for the historically marginalized. Be for justice. Please, make your decision so that you're on the right side of history, not on those who seek to oppress for their own aggrandizement. I believe redistricting should be fairly determined between all political parties.

I will continue to thank my community of Tucson by volunteering for the Girl Scouts of Southern Arizona. I want to thank everyone who buys Girl Scout cookies.

(Laughter.)

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I want to thank the Tucson Fire Department, the police department, and all first responders.

In conclusion, I believe every vote should have equal power and neither party should be able to get on -- get an unfair advantage from manipulating voting districts.

Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. WESTBROOK: Good morning.

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My name is Melissa Westbrook. I am a daughter of (inaudible), I was raised there and I graduated from the University of Arizona, moved away for 40 years and now came back.

I'm a public education advocate. While I was in Washington State I had a blog that was the most popular public education blog in the state.

In thinking of communities of interest, Douglas is one of them: Isolated, rural. Yet, who -- who speaks for them? Where are their abilities?

And I hope you think of this as you make your decisions.

We're in a position to unite the division in our country. I was quite shocked when an earlier speakers said they have nothing in common with people in Nogales and South Tucson. I can tell you ten things right now. One thing we have in common: We're American citizens. And we should think about how we unite ourself.

Under the constitution we are all equal. Equality is not the same thing as equity. There are people in this room that have lived lives that were not equitable to the rest of us. That's another key value that I hope you bring to your work.

I also think that you have a chance to provide a

model for other government entities: This is how we unite people, this is the example of fairness. And I hope as you do your work, that you remember that compromise and consensus should be order of the day in order to comprehend -- excuse me, to craft the most comprehensive and competitive districts.

Thank you for your time.

(Applause.)

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

MS. CRANK: The next speaker -- the next four speakers -- we do have 53 speakers. So the next four speakers Lou Sampson, Thomas Campbell, Ted Maxwell, Bob Able.

If you'll please announce your names when get up to the podium.

MS. SAMPSON: Hi. My name is Mary Lou Sampson and I have lived in the lovely retirement area of Green Valley for over 30 years and I'm retired.

I have seen many changes over the years with the growth in our area, especially in Sahuarita. It's now got lots of -- a couple of retirement areas of its own; and we share so much with Sahuarita because we have the Chamber of Commerce we share, shopping, the schools at which many of us volunteer, we enjoy watching our young people in their local sports. We also share parks, recreation, and wonderful

restaurants.

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It's inexplicable to me that one retirement community and other parts of Sahuarita were sliced and diced out of our area during the last redistricting, to be placed in a district north of them which many can't even drive at night or afraid to drive in the traffic, so they can't go to the meetings. It just didn't make sense to most of us. And it's confusing to try to explain to newcomers who are registering to voting exactly where the boundary lines are and how far they are away from their neighbors and people that they know.

The past gerrymandering of our districts have made many of our voices irrelevant because we are not represented in any state or federal elections -- and we haven't been for quite a while.

It's sad to say many of us no longer have faith or trust in our government to do what's best for us. It seems much of this is done to discourage citizens from actively participating in our form of government. Being a part of my community is huge and many of us want it back.

Thank you for holding these hearings so we can publicly express our views.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hello. I really appreciate

the opportunity to come and talk. I'm not going to repeat everything that people said about competitiveness.

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I'm a retired attorney and school teacher; I practiced law for 20 years and taught overseas international schools for 18, living in Egypt and Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh and Laos and Shanghai and Istanbul and then finally in Taiwan. I have learned to appreciate by observation the importance it is for us to have a fair system. A fair system. 'Cause many places do not.

Now, when we talk about communities of interest, I want to share with you the joy that I experienced when we moved to Tucson a year and a half ago. We were welcomed into the Fort Lowell Historical Neighborhood. Tucson is divided up in a whole bunch of neighborhoods we found out. I don't know how many of those have associations that are active as the one that I'm in, but we clean up the Alamo Wash; we go work on the park, Fort Lowell Park; we have a group that helps old people be able to live at home -- a live-at-home program, you know. So there is this idea of neighborhood throughout Tucson. So when you're chopping up Tucson which you're going to have to do just think about those neighborhoods.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MAXWELL: Madam Chair, Commissioners, good

morning.

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I'm Major General Retired Ted Maxwell, former commander of the Arizona International Guard and currently the president and CEO of the Southern Arizona Leadership Council.

SALC is an nonpartisan public policy organization with over 140 CEOs, business, and community leaders. We believe that in 2011 the redistricting negatively impacted the representation of the citizens of Pima County at large. Pima County is the second largest county in the state which contains numerous communities of interest as you have heard. Politically the region is nearly divided in thirds, yet Pima County does not have a true representative at the state legislature from both parties. This has impacted the region's ability to engage at the state level.

SALC works with members from both parties. Yet, when we have legislative bills of interest we have been forced to go outside of Pima County to find sponsors to carry our bills in -- of the majority party.

As a region as large as Pima County with more than one million citizens, we should have geographic districts solely within Pima County representing both parties.

Yesterday you heard about the possibility of a northern and eastern district. One will look closely with the military connection that I have, exists on the south

side of Tucson, and that's the Southern Arizona Defense

Sector. Along the -- in the south of Pima County you have

Raytheon missile systems, the 152 International Guard Wing,

my former Wing which is one of the largest Wings in the

nation, and Davis-Monthan Air Force Base.

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Most of the men and women who serve and work at these organizations are voters and are Arizona citizens.

Many of the employees and service members, men and women, live in communities such Sahuarita, Rita Ranch,

Corona de Tucson. These communities when combined with

Green Valley which has a large miliary retiree presence, would make for a district of like-minded people looking for representation at the state level which they currently don't have.

The possibility of the two districts you've heard about when paired with the predominate Democratic districts which will continue to exist from the west side of Pima County as well as the city of Tucson, this will give our region representation from both parties at the state level. A true picture of the emogany of Pima County and the diversity that we truly do have, much like prior to 2011.

So considerations of communities of interest when combined with geographic boundaries to me are the best and most important representation of Pima County you can get.

Congressional maps should also form that

regionality of communities of interest.

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The ultimate goal is to provide maps that not only meet your statutory requirements, but also result in the majority of the citizens of Arizona feeling like they truly and logically have their interest represented by their elected officials. It's not an easy task, and I want to thank you all for your service on this critical piece of this process.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Next four speakers is Bob Abel, is Adelita Gryalva -- I'm sorry for that -- Angie Anderson, Barbara Tellman.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And before we move to the next speaker, that last gentleman, I want to make sure that he submitted a map. We have not heard that much substantive feedback about our military bases as it relates to congressional districts, legislative districts, and empowering these communities, and so some of that substantive information -- and it doesn't have to be right now, but it's incredibly helpful information, and I encourage you to continue forwarding what we need to learn and think about.

MR. ABEL: Hi. My name is Bob Abel; and I want thank you for giving us this opportunity to participate in

this process.

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I moved to Tucson in 1973 from Oklahoma. The population of Tucson was about 260,000, and it still had a genuine sense of place. From the moment I got here I felt like I belonged in the beautiful Sonoran desert; I've never been a fan of city life and politics, so soon after I married my wife, Virginia, we moved out of town. We've lived in Rancho del Cerro subdivision for 35 years.

Most of the amenities that support our lifestyle are in Marana and Oro Valley, not the city of Tucson.

Everything we need is between Silver Bell Road and Oracle Road west to east, and between Flowing Wells Road and Ina Road south to north.

Our property borders the Sweetwater Preserve, so we have easy access to hiking and biking trails; we enjoy an abundant wildlife and plant species in our subdivision. It is a very safe, peaceful, environmentally friendly place to live; lack of street lights enhances our ability to view the night sky with clarity, and our single-acre lots have septic systems, we pay for our own trash removal, the County takes care of our roads; however, Tucson Water supplies our drinking water.

About the only time we go through Tucson is to take I-10 to the airport.

My wife and I were school teachers in Marana and

Flowing Wells. Unfortunately, families in our community have to bus their kids to TUSD schools. We would prefer to have our property taxes going to Marana and Flowing Wells.

In my opinion, the last redistricting map violated the Voting Rights Act by not respecting communities of interest. Our neighborhood is not equitably represented with dissimilar communities in LD-3.

The previous Commission seemed to be too focused on competitiveness. When districts are too competitive nearly half of the population is bound to feel underrepresented. Furthermore, the previous maps that were drawn did not have equal population. This inequality must be rectified.

In conclusion, because we are outside the city limits we cannot vote on initiatives and candidates that are supposed to be representing our community. This is another violation of the Voting Rights Act. We cannot even get our candidate on the ballot to oppose an 18-year incumbent that cares more about the inner city and South Tucson than communities to the north and east.

Thank you.

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

PUBLIC SPEAKER: Good afternoon, Buenas Tardes.

My name is Adelita Gryalva; and I live in Congressional District 3, Pima County supervisory

District 5, Legislative District 3; and a third generation
Arizona native. I also live in unincorporated Pima County
with both Pascua Yaqui and Tohono O'odham Nations very close
by.

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I am here as a representative of the Ari- -Southern Arizona Latino Coalition to speak to the Voting
Rights Act and the Latino community representation in
Southern Arizona.

The Latino Coalition of Southern Arizona was led at the last redistricting by our friend Richard Morales (phonetic) who has sadly passed away; I'm proud to continue this advocacy for our community today.

Yesterday was the 56th anniversary of the Voting Rights Act, and at a time when participation in our national and local elections have never been more critical, the Southern Arizona Latino Coalition continues to be committed to inclusion and representation for the Latino community and other protected classes.

The coalition is a collective of local Latino leaders, inclusive of community, neighborhoods, business, crafters, activists with decades of service to our community. We have joined together again and seek to engage the Commission for the interest of Pima County and Southern Arizona Latino -- Latino communities.

I'm here to speak for the legal need under the

Voting Rights Act to protect both of Arizona's Justice

Department approved and designated Hispanic voting rights

district. One voting right district is located in Phoenix,

in the Phoenix area, Maricopa County, and one is currently

divided between all of Santa Cruz County and parts of Pima,

Yuma, and Maricopa Counties.

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It is the second district that I'm primarily referencing today. The majority of the Southern Arizona district comes from the west, south, and central areas of Tucson and west and south of rural areas of Pima County and all of Santa Cruz County.

The Southern Arizona district includes Pascua Yaqui and Tohono O'odham Nations in Pima County. This districts includes portions of the Tucson Mountain and Ironwood Forest. The border of this voting rights district goes west to include the communities of San Louis, Somerton, the southern portion of Yuma, all representing overwhelmingly the Latino population.

As a member of the Tucson Unified School District Governing Board and the Pima County Supervisor, I proudly represent the school districts of both Sunnyside and Tucson Unified. There's no rationale to splitting this district and communities because we're tied together through social, economic, physical proximity, and cultural connections.

The Latino population in Southern Arizona is a

historic reality beginning with the inclusion of Southern Arizona in the Arizona Territory on December 30, 1853, through the Gadsden Purchase. The Latino population has grown significantly from the last census. As we await current data from the U.S. Census Bureau, which I understand might be delayed and is delayed again, complicates this process the Commission is -- is undertaking, and I appreciate that that is complicated.

We want to begin to make our case for this assigned voting rights district population to come from Southern Arizona. There are numerous ways to increase the Tucson Pima County portion of the Latino population in this --

MS. CRANK: Time.

MS. GRYALVA: Thank you so much for your time. I appreciate it.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Excuse me. Could we give you another minute?

Yeah, please come back. My fellow Commissioners would like you to finish your statement. So, please.

MS. GRYALVA: Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity.

Let's see. We want to begin to make our case for this Hispanic voting rights district population to come from

Southern Arizona. There are numerous ways to increase the Tucson/Pima County portion of the Latino population in this district while maintaining the competitiveness of the crosstown and southern eastern Arizona district.

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We have a sister relationship with

Santa Cruz County with shared values, language, family

connections, and the connection with Yuma's Latino

population is a commonality of our borderlands region.

In addition to shared languages and extending -- extended our families, the public lands are unique, shared attributes of this region.

The coalition would appreciate the opportunity and commitment from the Commission through its Chair to work with our Latino coalition to reaffirm Southern Arizona's Latino population and other protected populations, and the ability to elect a person of their choice from their community from Southern Arizona and its borderlands.

In drafting maps it must be understood that the voting rights district must be protected to ensure Latino communities in Maricopa and Southern Arizona are able to continue to have real opportunity to elect a person of their choice.

Southern Arizona should have a minimum of two districts with a majority population for both districts coming from our southern region and particularly from Pima

County and Santa Cruz County, thus protecting the voting rights district in Southern Arizona.

As the coalition will be submitting an online map reflecting the points articulated by the Commission's survey deadline.

The coalition thanks the Commission for your time and attention during these hearings. We do have concerns, at this point the concerns focus on outreach and full public input; we are prepared to work with this Commission on future outreach efforts within the geographic area that I have spoken of today.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: I'd like -- I actually have a specific question.

MS. GRYALVA: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER MEHL: If we need to increase population in your district, where would you suggest we go to find additional population?

MS. GRYALVA: Well, and I think that some of that would come -- helpful information would come from the map, but I actually think it's difficult to really pinpoint that without the accurate census data.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Okav.

MS. GRYALVA: That -- that needs to know. That makes your job very difficult.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Yeah, but we do look forward to

your input on that so we would appreciate that.

MS. GRYALVA: Absolutely.

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COMMISSIONER MEHL: Thank you for your time.

MS. GRYALVA: Thank you.

And with the importance of the voting -- of voting never been more critical representation of all sectors of our state are urgent, the coalition is committed to Latino representation and the participation with Latino representatives.

Thank you so much.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. ANDERSON: Good morning. Madam Chair, Vice Chair, and Commissioners, thank you for holding these hearings.

My name is Angie Anderson. I am here to give you information about my communities of interest.

I urge you to use the criteria laid out in the Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, and encourage you to honor the Voting Rights Act to keep minority-majority districts together.

Districts drawn in 2011 were not compact and were weighted too much on competitiveness. I live in Green Valley, ZIP Code 85614, and a middle to upper-middle income retirement community.

My community has been without representation for ten years because my community of interest was unlawfully, dishonestly, and deliberately excluded to include minority communities in South Tucson and Nogales not in our community of interest.

I would like to see my legislative district include Green Valley, and moving north and east to Sahuarita, sweep to Davis-Monthan, Vail, Corona de Tucson, and parts of Cochise County to include Fort Huachuca Military, aviation, law enforcement community.

The veteran community of Sahuarita was carved out in 2011 into two congressional districts, one of which is a retirement subdivision known as Rancho Resort. Parts of Tucson were also carved out in the middle of cosmopolitan areas such as the University of Arizona.

I want to see the new congressional districts as a sweep going east and north to include Green Valley,

Corona de Tucson, Vail, Tanque Verde Valley, rounded up to

Oro Valley and Saddlebrooke, north to Pinal County.

As a taxpayer and citizen, I urge you all to work together for the best outcome as your decisions will have impact the next ten years.

In God we trust. Thank you.

(Applause.)

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

MS. CRANK: Next speaker Barbara Tellman, Christine Ashley, and Shelley Kais, and then we will take a break after.

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Break. Yes, we will.

MS. TELLMAN: I'm Barbara Tellman. I'm a long-time resident of LD-3 and formerly LD-27. Same general area.

And this is a minority-majority district.

While I know you can't start with existing maps, please take into consideration that the fine -- it's fine for the most part, but there are some real problems with the current configuration.

And I have submitted quite a few maps. Two of my maps show six precincts in the LD-3 region that were placed in LD-4 the last time around. Two of these precincts are wedged between LD-3 and the Oregon Nation, these people then are represented by someone in Yuma and not Tucson; and then there are four urban precincts just north of the Nation and they are surrounded by LD-3 on three sides. These people are all represented by somebody in the Yuma area and these people probably have never even been to Yuma. They certainly have all their associations with Pima County.

Candidates seldom bother to campaign in these isolated precincts. So, in general, not only am I interested with these, but do not make districts that leave isolated precincts where people have to travel -- in this

case four hours -- to get to the main part of their precinct. Please make precincts much more succinct. And I've done this on the map.

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I also mapped the University of Arizona area, it's a center of community of interest, student and faculty housing on all sides of the university; currently this area is in LD-10, LD-9, and LD-3.

Finally, I am concerned that we are only being asked to concentrate on communities of interest. We can't submit anything online as a comment that deals with something that we can't map.

I want to know when are we going to be given the opportunity on comment on ethnic representation, compactness, competitiveness, and the other criteria that are supposed to be roughly equally important as communities of interest?

And, finally, I think you have sent a fairly clear message about the value of the south and west side of town. By locating your for -- first hearing in the most affluent, least diverse part of our community, far northeast; and the second hearing is slightly better, it's farther east but a few miles farther south. There were lots of hotels and campuses west of Campbell Avenue, including the entire Downtown area where you could have chosen a place there; and you initially had planned to have a satellite meeting in

Sells and that was eliminated. So I think you are not 1 2 getting a representative sampling from our community. 3 And just one last comment. The web link yesterday did not work so you could not participate in the hearing 4 5 yesterday from your home. 6 Thank you. 7 (Applause.) MS. CRANK: (Inaudible.) 8 9 MS. ASHLEY: I'm Christine Ashley. I've done this 10 before so I'm going to take a stab. 11 I have a disability. Can you tell? I'm disabled. 12 Can you tell? I have disabilities, but I'm here to tell you 13 I'm a registered nurse, and I have a master's in nursing. 14 Just to let you know because a lot of us don't know 15 about disabilities. 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can't hear you. 17 MS. ASHLEY: A lot of us don't know about disabilities, and I feel that we're not represented because, 18 19 you know, some people don't know, some people do know. 20 So I just want you all to know I do have disabilities. I don't look like it, but I do. 21 22 Anyway, my area is LD-9; and I arrived in Tucson in 2.3 2013, but I lived most of my life here in Arizona.

I came from Phoenix, that's a long ways to Tucson.

Joke. It's only a hundred miles.

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Anyway, a lot of my friends are from LD-11, which is north, you know, like Picture Rock, Oro Valley, those places up there.

I was kind of wondering, I don't know the language, but you guys were talking about competitive, competitive, not competitive. Well, my friends, you know, they come from those areas over to my shopping area, my worship area, where I work. So I was just kind of wondering why Casa Grande is in with, like, LD-11. You're going to get plenty of population with the open borders, we all know that. Census is going to change.

So I just thought I'll bring it up. You can redistribute it when we get a proper census.

But I guess that's all I know how to say. I didn't make a map but I thought it was very interesting being my first time.

That's all I got to say.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MS. KAIS: Good morning, Madam Chair and members of the Commission. Welcome to Pima County and thank you for conducting this sessions.

My name is Shelley Kais and I'm a resident of Quail Creek, Congressional District 2, Legislative District 2, and a Republican candidate for Legislative

District 2 in 2016 and 2018.

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(Spanish language.)

That is the question that was posed to me at a 2018 forum hosted by the Green Valley News and the Nogales

International. You see, they knew that the communities of interest in LD-2 were not only diverse with mining, ranching, agriculture, aerospace, military bases, internationally renowned tourism, international border, produce companies, logistics and supply chain organizations, major ports of entry for commerce and foot traffic, wine growers, retirement communities, and suburban communities.

This LD was diverse in its people, the needs of their community, and the needs of industry.

The result of this map of communities from South Nogales, Southern Tucson, down the I-19 corridor to all of Santa Cruz County to include the border communities of Nogales and Sasabe, left an economic void of representation in Arizona.

Except for Representative Chris Ackerley in 2014 and 2016, this area was left to reach out to other representatives in Phoenix to carry their concerns and legislate on their behalf; all these industries suffered and, most importantly, Arizona suffered.

I would ask the Commission to consider the importances of each of those industries in Arizona and map

accordingly.

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When we talk about communities of interest and we consider where people church, shop, entertain, we must also consider where people work, their areas of professional expertise, the programs our schools should considering offering, and the future industry trends of the area.

As a resident of Quail Creek, it is not appropriate to align LD-2. Please consider Sahuarita, Corona de Tucson, Vail as communities of interest more aligned with Quail Creek and Madera Highlands.

Unfortunately, LD-2 has been left with little or no representation in Phoenix or Washington and with only one of our Phoenix representatives who speak Spanish.

(Spanish language.)

And because I can communicate with my constituents in Santa Cruz and South Tucson, I would ask that you provide them with representation to meet their needs.

LD-2 needs to change. It must change not just for the people of the district but for the economic prosperity of Arizona.

Madam Chair, LD-2 --

MS. CRANK: Time.

MS. KAIS: -- is one of the districts that has been harmed as a result of the current maps.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you so far for all the testimony.

We will take a ten-minute break so that we can get refresher. So we will get back here at 11:45. All right.

10 minutes.

(Recess taken from 11:37 a.m. to 11:46 a.m.)

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MS. ALKIRE: Good morning, Commissioner Neuberg, and members -- (technical/audio disruption).

All right. I'll start again.

My name is Judith Alkire. I live in Green Valley,
Arizona. I completed the online survey yesterday and drew a
map; which I found it a bit difficult, so I give you lots of
kudos on your job ahead of you.

Green Valley is a retirement community that has -offers activities and wellness, enjoyment, and the small
town rural atmosphere with little traffic.

I worship in a church in Green Valley and one of the missions of that church is to supply volunteer tutors and other helpers for the Continental School District and Sahuarita School District. Now that we have a hospital in Green Valley and also one in Sahuarita, nearly all of my medical needs can be close to home. I shop in both Green Valley and Sahuarita and enjoy dining in local restaurants.

Since Green Valley is a seasonal community, the population nearly doubles in the winter months; the businesses are well supported at that time of year. However, the other half of the year the other businesses need a population that can support them with good-paying jobs. On my street alone, there are two people who are employed by Raytheon, and one that is employed by Fort Huachuca.

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Many neighbors are Air Force veterans and they rely on Davis-Monthan for their pharmacy needs as well as their shopping. The two local mines supply good-paying jobs that are an integral part of the community.

It is vital that Green Valley and Sahuarita be in the same district. Along with similar communities to the east of Sahuarita such as Rita Ranch, Corona de Tucson, and Vail. These are all very similar, and our economic, our educational, and in the fact that they are of semirural and adult populations.

Our legislative district is what I drew on my map.

It could -- it could include areas in Cochise County that would go down to Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista since we have things in common with that area.

It was more difficult to draw the congressional districts because, of course, the population would be four times what the legislative district could be.

We are currently in Congressional District 2, which goes all the way to the New Mexico border and includes a lot of the farm and smaller communities in the eastern part of the state. It probably would be more of a community of interest if we wrapped around the east side of Tucson and went up the Houghton Corridor up to include the Tanque Verde Valley, and possibly swinging west to include Oro Valley and even north to include poor Saddlerack -- Saddlebrooke which is up there all by itself.

In the last redistricting 10 years ago I spoke at that also and in the --

MS. CRANK: Time.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MS. CRANK: (Inaudible.)

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Tom Chabin.

MR. CHABIN: Madam Chair, members of the Commission, first of all, I'd like to thank you for your service; you're uncompensated and you're taking on a very controversial issue that will have a major impact on your state for a decade. I thank you.

Madam Chair, I'm going to try to answer your question: How do you establish a community of interest?

Take one issue. Let's define it: Water. How does the water issues draining the aquifers in Benson affect that

community?

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How does a contaminated well in Tucson impact our community?

How does the lack of water in Oro Valley that will limit growth there because of lack of water, how is it going to impact that community?

And then what is that issue -- that issue as it applies to those -- to those communities?

And who can represent and how?

So how do you bring this to the forefront? So the example I would give, would be the A10 aircraft that the Air Force has been trying to retire for 20 years. The last Commission established a competitive district represented by Giffords, Barber, McSally, and Kirkpatrick. When serving in this district, none of them radical, and all of them saved the A10. All of them. All of them served our interests.

So you ask: What do we lack if a community's interest can't be -- can't be served if there isn't competitiveness? It can only be conser- -- served if the districts are competitive.

It's the only way our interests can be served.

To your question about expanding the geographical boundaries of our districts because an increase in population. I know Mr. Watchman, yá'át'ééh. I was an Arizona legislator, served the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe,

Havasupai, and the city of Flagstaff for five years. 1 took me six hours to drive from Flagstaff to -- and I can't 2 3 remember the community that borders New Mexico, one of the chapters on the Navajo Nation. Six hours to drive there. 4 5 These districts you're going to draw in rural Arizona --MS. CRANK: 6 Time. 7 MR. CHABIN: May I continue just for a moment? VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: One moment. Go ahead. 8 9 MR. CHABIN: All right. 10 -- are going to be larger and the communities of 11 interests is going to be lost. I hope you might recommend 12 that our House districts be separate districts to the 13 legislature for a constitutional amendment. It's impossible 14 for a legislator to serve and it's harder, very difficult, 15 for you to live up to your constitutional requirements with 16 just 30 legislative districts. 17 (Navajo language.) Thank you very much. 18 19 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you very much. 20 (Applause.) 21 MS. CRANK: Next speaker is Darren, after Darren is 22 Katherine Weasel, Dee Maitland, (inaudible). 2.3 Please give us your name when you approach the 24 podium.

MR. VENTERS: Madam Chair, members of the

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Commission, my name is Darren Venters; I live in Green Valley-Sahuarita, 85629.

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I'm here today to tell you a bit about my communities of interest. My communities of interest include Green Valley, Sahuarita, Rita Ranch, Corona de Tucson, Vail, Benson, Sonoita, and Sierra Vista; we have retirees, veterans, many military retirees, and mixed with young and old folks in the communities.

Our friends and neighbors are employed by Raytheon, the defense industries, aviation industries, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Fort Huachuca, and others are on active military duty.

We also have many that are in the Air and Army National Guards, working in law enforcement, ranching, mining, and we see each other at social occasions and at church.

Redistricting in 2010 lumped us into a noncompetitive district. We have nothing in common with the -- with the West and South Tucson. We've not had representation interested in our point of view since 2010.

Equal population of legislative districts and congressional districts is essential to have one person, one vote.

In 2010, the redistricting populations were not equal. I believe the Green Valley, Sahuarita, Rita Ranch,

Corona de Tucson, Vail, Sonoita, Sierra Vista, and

Cochise County would have approximately the right number of

voters to create that legislative district.

For a congressional district you could add eastern
Pima area north of the Rialto River, Saddlebrooke and
Marana, and fill it out with Graham, Greenlee, and
Santa Cruz to balance the population.

We share the common interest in mining, ranching, agriculture, the defense industries, and particularly in law enforcement. These areas are reasonably compact and contiguous; the boundaries are generally natural rivers, the freeways, and county lines.

Please make your priority for the redistricting to maintain the communities of interest where people of like interest meet, work, and play.

We deserve representation that thinks the same as we do. Please do not add us to the Tucson legislative district. Let Tucson be a majority-minority district.

We thank you for having these meetings and appreciate the time and effort you put into this.

Thank you.

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Katherine (inaudible). Next speaker is Dee Maitland, after Dee Maitland is (inaudible).

Is Katherine here?

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MS. WEASEL: Right here.

MS. CRANK: After Katherine is Dee Maitland.

MS. WEASEL: Can everybody hear me?

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Proceed. Yes, we hear you.

MS. WEASEL: All right. Thank you.

I want to thank you for taking your time to be here in Pima County, city of Tucson; we really need some help.

So my name is Katherine Weasel. I reside at 1992 West Merlin Road, my ZIP Code is 85713; I purchased the property there back in 2000.

I have been with the west side, Tucson Mountain

Park, "A" mountain, the barrios. I'm also neighbors with

South Tucson, I actually reside on the west side; and I have

monthly meetings, I have been secretary, treasurer, vice

president, now I'm president and I've been president for the

past ten years, and I would like to bring up some things.

So everything I'm saying to you is true. I have brought all of my documentation. I have a full box back there if you have any questions. I can document everything I'm saying here. I just want to make sure that point is clear, 'cause I'm very sure you'll have some questions.

This is my neighborhood, Enchanted Hills
Neighborhood. When it started in 1960, it was a \$25 million community.

This is a census paper that was passed to me for Ward 1 meeting. We -- they wanted to put in 170 houses in my neighborhood. West side, me -- Enchanted Hills, not me, Enchanted Hills -- all the sides, barrios, we had so many people, we had over 200 people show up at Fred Archer Community Center to say "no." And we said no with a firm voice, and we said no with reason, and we said no clearly.

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Just like we said no to sanctuary cities but, yet, the cities are using city vehicles to transport illegals to their destinations.

Just like I know for a fact that the city of Tucson has violated my voting rights; I have absolutely no representation, I have absolutely no backup. I have, in the last three years, been, like, sanctioned, boycotted. I have all my work orders; I have all my pictures right here. I have everything. Whatever questions you have, please feel free to ask me.

So, what has been going on?

So, the city of Tucson has done a historical preservation video with the help of the state of Arizona to conduct their historical preservation on their own level, which is a use of infrastructure money as a disguise for eminent domain, to steal barrios and neighborhoods in 85713. I have proof that they are trying to change the barrios' names; they are trying to change the lifestyle, the culture,

1 the people --2 MS. CRANK: Time. 3 MS. WEASEL: How convenient. I have questions and -- and documents and 4 5 everything, I also have post cards, I have everything. Ιf you have any questions, please feel free. 6 7 Contact me, katherineweasel@yahoo.com. I have a history of over 20 years dealing --8 9 MS. CRANK: Time. 10 MS. WEASEL: Oh. Sorry. 11 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you. 12 (Applause.) MS. CRANK: Next speaker Dee Maitland, Shana 13 14 (inaudible). 15 MS. MAITLAND: I can't believe you're doing this 15 16 I really thank you. times. (Laughter.) 17 They're obviously paying you a lot. 18 19 I'm Dee Maitland. I lived in Marana for 15 years, 20 watched it grow where I was the last street up the hill and 21 now it goes up to a Ritz Carlton. 22 My biggest concern is my legislative district is 2.3 LD-11, which is a favored Republican district, but the 24 biggest problem with LD-11 is it goes primarily into Pinal 25 County. And so even though those of us who are not

Republican or "proud boys," represent 60 percent of LD-11 in Pima County, we are always outvoted. Even with strong candidates, we cannot get anyone elected.

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The other one I'm worried about is Congressional District 1, which goes from Marana and Oro Valley all the way up to the left border, and I've looked at what you have to deal with, it's really going to be tough on the population.

Fortunately we've have a representative who has been concerned because Marana and Oro Valley which are alongside to Pima County in Congressional District 1, and we only represent 15 percent of the voters in Congressional District 1. We have a fair representative at this time, but what if we don't next time?

The next thing is I want you to know is that Marana, which has grown amazingly, almost 50 percent since 2010, should not be part of a legislative district that is mainly Pinal County. We're suburban, we get our news, we get our cultural entertainment, our newspaper, all of our information and connections are with Tucson.

We're right straddling I-10, I can go from

Dove Mountain down to Tucson within 30 minutes for all

the -- the things, and get -- in about 35-40 minutes get to

the U of A where most of our -- our students will go, and

where I go to take classes because they're very generous.

So my -- my concern is is that right now my whole community of interest will go to Oro Valley because of interchanges. It's easier to go to the library and Safeway and that in Oro Valley; but also we are a bedroom community of Tucson, and all the vibrance, all the cultural things are part of Tucson and part of Marana. So please don't put us with a county that's really primarily ag and mining, when we're really part of the city of Tucson.

Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MS. LEONARD: Wait. Which one? This one?

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Both. Use both, please.

MS. LEONARD: Oh my God.

Hi. Thank you, Chair Neuberg and the Commission, my name is Shana Leonard.

I've grown up here in Tucson since 1964, still growing up, and I went to Rita High School right down Arcadia; I was confirmed at Temple Emanu-El right nearby on Country Club; and I was married nearby in my brother's backyard; my son played jazz band right here at the Sheraton. And I have friends on the far east side, the west side and the south side and Foothills.

My community of interest is Tucson. And I believe that democracy only works when we all talk to each other.

Dividing people into like-minded bubbles encourages extremism. I've heard people today say we have nothing in common with others here in Southern Arizona.

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Really? Maybe you need to talk to more people.

I believe that even though we have political opponents, we don't have enemies. In 2020, I cofounded a volunteer group called Tucson Vote Riders to take people to the polls for free. We did it because we wanted to do something as an antidote to this new extremism in politics. We didn't ask if people were Republican, Independent, or Democrats; we just asked where they lived and when they wanted to be picked up. We wanted to help them vote. It was a blast. And we even had 15 minutes of fame on KGUN.

There's something wonderful about helping everyone no matter who they are to get a voice to vote. Most things aren't fair in life, but in our country we have this ideal that we are all created equal, that we are equal before God and in the voting booth. But polarization and extremism is taking us away from this in Arizona.

Last year in Science magazine they had an article about the rise in extremist political speech. This isn't arguing about how much tax to pay, it's about people with hatred for other members of another party as if we have nothing in common, as people have said. It's as if other Americans are not quite human. This is what really bothers

me.

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I think it's wrong and it's toxic to our mental health and physical health, and it threatens our nations and our democracy.

Many Arizonans don't like these trends and, in fact, in Pima County they have left political parties.

In 20 -- in 2000, Pima County had 19 percent

Independent or "others," and in 2020 there was over

31 percent of voters not registered as Democrats or

Republicans. These Independent voter want less divisiveness
and more choice.

That's why I'm glad we have a balanced IRC with Dr. Neuberg as an Independent. You get to be part of the solution to this problem to reduce extremism by creating fair and competitive districts. I suspect candidates look at other parties' voters more kindly and humanly when they need their votes.

Thanks again for your volunteering and your service to Arizona.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Next speaker is (inaudible), Matthew Levitt, Faith Ramon.

(Indiscernible.)

Please announce your name when you get to the podium.

The next four speakers are Penny Hurley, Matthew Levy, Faith Ramon, and Sandy Ochoa.

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MR. LEVITT: My name is Matthew Levitt; and, yes, I did fill out the survey.

Let me begin. Ladies and gentlemen of the Independent Redistricting Commission, I am here today to speak on behalf of Corona de Tucson, my home for the past 17 years. This veteran community nestled at the base of the Santa Rita Mountains currently hosts somewhere between 10-and 20,000 souls depending upon the seasons. It can trace its roots to both the mining town of Helvetia and the Alta Ranch, both of which are from the latter half of the 19th Century.

Today Rosemont Copper Company draws copper ore from the old veins of Helvetia, and the Alta Ranch continues to raise beef. The suburban neighborhood began as a military retirement community in 1963 and has since flourished into hundreds of houses, parks, a fire department, and three schools, and a few small businesses. It is a community made up of policeman, military service families, teachers, correction officers, healthcare workers, Raytheon engineers, small business owners, contractors, miners, and retirees.

We are very much a suburban community of interest that has close ties to Vail, Rita Ranch, New Tucson, Littletown, Sahuarita, Green Valley, Sonoita, Patagonia, and

the whole of Cochise County due to our heritages of mining and ranching, coupled with our roots in Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. We do not share common interests nor goals with the ever-growing Tucson metroplex who is currently seeking to annex us along with Vail, New Tucson, and Littletown through coercive means relating to utilities.

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In the most recent edition of the Vail Voice
newspaper, our county district supervisor Steve Christy
unveils new efforts to incorporate both Vail and
Corona de Tucson in an effort to stop Tucson's increasing
encroachment upon our sovereignty. For you see,
Corona de Tucson's voice has been nullified by the total
gerrymandering of our region thanks to the 2010
Redistricting Commission that saw the Vail school district
divide between three legislative districts and two
congressional districts. That is a districting map that is
akin to broken glass that follows city of Tucson boundaries
rather than highways and other physical barriers.

We want to remain independent of Tucson and desire representation that is separate for we are not one and the same and never will be.

In summation, Legislative District 14 should encompass the whole of Cochise County, Vail, Rita Ranch, Corona de Tucson, Littletown, New Tucson, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Sahuarita, Green Valley, Sonoita, and Patagonia;

Congressional District 2 should be encompassing these areas along with more rural communities looping around the eastern edge of Tucson metroplex moving north so that Southeastern Arizona may once again have its voice.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MS. CRANK: Next speaker, the last name is Hurley.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Penny.

MS. CRANK: Penny.

MS. HURLEY: I'm a little nervous, I don't do this every day of the week.

But thank you for your time and effort, and we appreciate you doing this on behalf of Pima County and the state of Arizona.

We currently live in Precinct 178 north of
Tanque Verde in east of Bear Canyon; our precinct spans to
Houghton Road. We live in Pima County, not the city of
Tucson.

When we first moved here we lived in Legislative
District 30 in 2002; we had consistent representation for
many years. Our area is more rural with larger lots and
LD-30 included the east side where we have more conservative
values. For instance, we love our sheriff's department and
we definitely do not want their funds cut. We are protected

by the Recon District Office and we want them supported and respected.

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In fact, we had an irregularity in our security system and the sheriff's department showed up out of concern before the actual alarm went off that we could hear. We love and trust our sheriff department. Plus, we were not charged for a false alarm like we did -- like we would be in the city of Tucson.

As you heard from the first woman that spoke, there are some very serious concerns about public safety on the east side and all of Tucson.

Plus many people on the east side of Pima County share the same values. Plus we register our house with the sheriff's department while we're gone for any great length of time because we trust them.

After the 2010 redistricting, LD-30 was targeted and to be redrawn to include Midtown Tucson which is contrary to our conservative values. Thus,

Tanque Verde Valley has lacked representation that we wanted for ten years. Many people have become disfranchised, discouraged by local lack of present representation, and many of us feel invisible.

I would like to see our area maintain the conservative values we enjoyed with LD-30 generally from our area spanning along the Houghton Corridor.

LD-10 is not competitive or representative of our values. As a legislative district which is entirely in Pima County, we need a stronger voice in Phoenix.

Thank you.

2.3

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Faith Ramon. Sandy Ochoa is next.

MS. RAMON: Hello.

My name is Faith Ramon. A little bit about myself,
I was born and raised in Keatoya (phonetic) in the Gu Achi
District on the Tohono O'odham Nation. I reside in
Legislative District 5.

As an indigenous woman native to the O'odham land, I'm also a community organizer, I fight for injustice with LUCHA, I'm also an active member of the Native American Church of Southern Arizona as the water protectors. I preserve and I carry the values of my humidack (phonetic), my faith -- my faith, my community of interest are those that look like me who share the same economic struggles.

My geographic boundary would include the Tohono
O'odham Nation, San Xavier, Pascua Yaqui Reservation, South
Side Barrios, as well as other communities within the graph.

So many has -- so many things have happened over the past ten years -- sorry -- my communities are losing loved ones, our schools are underfunded, our elders cannot

afford healthcare, and we're experiencing a water drought affecting all communities; but most importantly the population has grown, the population of communities of color has grown in particular.

My ask is that the Commission needs to maintain the same number of districts where communities of color have the ability to elect a candidate of their own choosing, which is protected by the Voting Rights Act and the Commission must uphold this protection in the draft for the next ten years of Arizona's elected representation.

My community of Tucson, my home, the Tohono O'odham Nation, my neighbors the Pascua Yaqui, as well as South Side Barrios, we deserve the minority-majority district.

Thank you so much for your time.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

2.3

MS. CRANK: Sandy Ochoa.

The next four speakers: Kimberly Fitch, Elyse Benson, Margaret Chaney, Lyle Aldridge.

MS. OCHOA: Good afternoon, Madam Chair and Commission. Nice to be here seeing you all again; it's always a pleasure.

My name is Sandy Ochoa, as I said. I am Arizona State Deputy Director for Mi Familia Vota. I'm here to testify about the importance of making the 2021

redistricting process a fair and transparent process. The work I do every day reminds me about the importance of having an opportunity to decide who would best represent me and my community at the local and state and federal level.

I know that the work starts with a redistricting process, how districts are drawn affects every political issue from education to immigration and voting rights. In addition, paired with the census, redistricting plays a critical part on the type, amount -- and amount of resources my local community receives for the next ten years.

Providing communities like the one I grew up in and now living in with the opportunity to shape the future, my and my family's future is what is at stake. As the Commission looks at the incoming data from the census and considers the shape of our community's representation, I ask that you center the communities of interest and that you define and shape these communities that you will affect with the process, that you provide them with a voice and a chance in the political process.

Thank you for taking the time to listen to my testimony, and I wish you all the best in this very important process for all of us in Arizona.

Thank you.

2.3

(Applause.)

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

MS. CRANK: The next speaker is Kimberly Fitch, (indiscernible) Elyse Benson.

MS. FITCH: Good afternoon.

2.3

My name is Kimberly Fitch and I have lived in Pima County for almost 40 years. I live in Congressional District No. 4 and Legislative District No. 9.

I own a property management company in Tucson that employs 107 individuals with almost 4,000 multifamily units in Tucson, Casa Grande, and Sierra Vista.

My husband and I raised two children who were educated and graduated from the Amphi Public Schools here in Tucson.

The boundaries of the Amphi School District are the boundaries that I would like to suggest for my community of interest. This school district has a diverse population with 56 percent minority enrollments, and the interest -- my community's interest are providing the best education as possible while each person is allowed to live, prosper, and grow.

My children's lifelong friends that made at Amphi are a group with multicultural and ethnic backgrounds with a variety of lifestyles, and the various voices of this community should be represented at all levels of the government.

Partisan -- bipartisan participation in governing

our country is necessary so no segments of the population are left out. My requests of you today is that you do not decrease the number of representatives whose constituents reside in Pima County at a federal level, and that you work to ensure that every vote is counted including those of minorities as this is a cornerstone of democracy.

Thank you for taking on this important role, and I trust that you will support the voting rights of all individuals.

Thank you.

2.3

(Applause.)

MS. BENSON: Hello. I live in the Avondale neighborhood, I bought my house online, never seen it, never been there, but I couldn't be happier.

My name is Elyse Benson, but I answer to "Crazy Aging Hippy Chick." Anybody else? Yeah.

(Laughing.)

I'm 75 years old, and I clearly remember my fifth-grade teacher railing against the gerrymandering and railing against the electoral college, so Mrs. Russell this is for you.

(Laughter.)

The ordinary model for negotiating different things is: Okay, here's the middle, you want to end up over here, and you want to end up over here. So when you're going to

negotiate, the one thing you're going to do is you know you're going to have give up some stuff, so you start over here so you can give up some stuff that you didn't really care about and kind of end up where you want to, and your opponent is going to do the same. They're going to ask for more than that they really want and give up stuff. So you never really get anywhere with that model.

2.3

I worked in Oregon with a conflict resolution model that I would like to suggest as maybe a former -- a future resolution. How that works was the two sides, usually it was resource area managements, but the two sides would come together and we would say -- would say: You want this and you want this; we're going to admit you have to agree out of the gate we're going to have an independent, unbiased panel make a decision, you write your plan, you write your plan, and we'll make the decision.

Okay. How that works is then that drives both sides right back to the middle because they don't want to be seen as an outlier, they want to be picked. So this is a good model.

I would like to suggest that we set up a redistricting as a high school competition, give them the pertinent data, the physical, cultural, natural boundaries that may exist, give them the criteria they need, give them a cash prize for doing it. And look at the benefit; you

have somebody else to blame.

2.3

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Next speaker Margaret Chaney, Lyle Aldridge, Chris King.

MS. CHANEY: Thank you.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Margaret Chaney; I've lived in Tucson since 1991. I'm a teacher for over 20 years, and I'm the precinct captain for Precinct 100; I'm also the president of the Tucson Education Association.

I'm here to ask the Commission to use its wisdom and experience when determining the districts this year.

Gerrymandering is a practice intended to establish an unfair political advantage for a political power. This is done also to take away the voices of the underrepresented.

The fact that during the introduction you stated that is was good of you to see so many of you again signaled to me that -- that some in the audience are here to pack the decisions has to how the districts are drawn.

As a history teacher, I recall lessons on Jim Crow after the 14th Amendment was enacted. I think how easy it is to take away the voice of the people who have historically and presently are underrepresented. I look around the room and I can see that I am underrepresented

ethnically but that doesn't mean we have to have anything in common.

"My community has nothing in common with minoritized communities," is the same logic segregationists have used for decades.

This Commission needs to took -- needs to look at how the redistricting will serve the common good, how will a community -- how will communities' economic and natural resources be impacted.

My community of interest is large. I am a public school teacher of TUSD which also includes the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, I'm a parent, a woman, a homeowner, a person of color, and almost ready to retire. I am certain my viewpoint is not the minority.

(Foreign language.)

2.3

No doubt I have much in common with many in the audience and no doubt we disagree on many things as well, but one thing we cannot and must not disagree on is the state and federal constitution and the rights of the people.

One of the best things about Arizona is the practice of proposition and referendums. It is in these actions that you hear the real voice of a diverse people. It is varied and authentic. Let's keep that voice loud and clear. Keep it diverse. Keep it authentic. Keep it competitive.

1 Thank you.

2.3

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Lyle Aldridge.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you.

Before we move to the next speaker, I just want to reassure our public who is listening, you know, this is -- this is our first take on a listening tour; we're learning a tremendous amount. Everybody who is showing up, your data is being collected, and it is deeply valued.

We're also taking note of who we're not hearing from and we also care deeply about those communities as well. So please understand that all of this data matters on multiple levels.

And, with that, thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. ALDRIDGE: Chairman and members of the Commission, thank you for the opportunity to address you.

My name is Lyle Aldridge. I have resided in Pima County for 58 years. For the last 29 I've been living in the Tanque Verde Valley, which you heard quite a bit about yesterday and a little bit more about today. At the risk of boring you a little bit, I'll go through some of the things that we have in common as a community of interest.

We are mostly single-family homes owned by the people who live in them; we tend to live on larger lots.

Unlike people in the city of Tucson, we don't tend to live 10 feet from our neighbors, and I think that makes us a lot less interested in controlling what our neighbors do.

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Most of our children go to non-TUSD schools in the Tanque Verde District, some in the Vail District, some in the one TUSD school in the area, Sobino High School, which -- whose attendance area happens to be currently split by the boundaries between Legislative District 9 and Legislative District 10.

We have a lot in common with the people in the Foothills. We don't rely on the city services except for one thing, which I'll get to. We rely on the sheriff for our law enforcement. We get our fire protection and our emergency medical services from the private contractors; we get our waste disposal from private contractors. We live semirural lifestyles in -- in many of our neighborhoods; we have kids in the 4-H; we have animals, goats, horses. And one that's important to me, a lot of us used to have wells.

The 2010 redistricting carefully sliced up the community of interest around the outskirts of Tucson so that every district included large segments of the city of Tucson and its densely populated area of people with whom we do have a lot in common, but we have a lot of conflicts of interest.

As a result of that redistricting as it currently

is, our state legislators in particular feel no need to campaign in our area. I used to see, for instance, Democrat candidates walking the streets even in the Tanque Verde district. I met Gabriel Giffords on my own front porch.

Since 2010, I haven't seen a Democrat candidate anywhere around. And one way you ask how this harms our district is: One, next to my driveway my wife and I have a deep, dry hole that used to be a well that served our neighborhood -- our house and our neighbors had wells just like it. The city of Tucson has pumped all the water out of our wells and now they've proposed to charge us 40 or 50 percent more to deliver water to us than they do to the city of Tucson.

But people in the city of Tucson I'm sure are glad to have us subsidizing their water rates, but if I want to talk to a state legislator about this, my legislator represents those people and primarily represents those people --

MS. CRANK: Time.

MR. ALDRIDGE: Thank you.

(Applause.)

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

MS. CRANK: Chris Kind and then Patrick

(inaudible).

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MR. KING: Good morning, members of redistricting

commission. Welcome to Pima County and thank you for the job you're doing.

2.3

My name is Chris King, live in Congressional

District 2, Legislative District 10, Precinct 2018. I'm an elected Republican precinct and state committeeman. I have lived in my home, my current home, for 17 and a half years.

I'm retired from the United States Air Force where
I served over 20 years to include three combat tours in Iraq
and Afghanistan, and stationed or worked at three of the
major military organizations here in Arizona.

I'm a member of the Vail School District Governing
Board. My children graduated from the Vail School District;
and my daughter, her husband, and my grandchildren live in
the same legislative district but different school district.

We purchased our home due to that school district and the large veteran and professional population on the Southeast side of Tucson/Pima County area.

Congressional District 2 spans four of the Arizona's 15 counties and is a mix of rural, suburban, border town, and big cities. This doesn't fall under the community of -- communities of interest model by any stretch of the imagination.

Currently Legislative District 10 doesn't fit the communities of interest model either as defined by the Arizona Constitution. The far east side is conservative and

professional, the center of District 10 is Independent and blue collar workers, the west side is located near the University of Arizona, and it's hyperinflated Democrats and densely populated.

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LD-10 in the last 10 years has had only one state representative from the Republican party, which could be considered an anomaly, and currently does not have any party representation at the state level.

Prior to the last Redistricting Commission, Pima
County had a strong voice in Phoenix and at the state
legislature. The last Commission squelched our voices.

My communities of interests include veterans from

David-Monthan Air Force Base and Fort Huachuca, law

enforcement, Border Patrol, retirees, and professionals from
the major defense contractors located here along the

Houghton Corridor, Corona de Tucson, Sierra Vista,

Quail Creek, Sahuarita, Green Valley, and Vail.

I'm aware of the requirements you have as an Independent Redistricting Commission. Your statutory requirements to follow the Voting Rights Act, keeping districts equally populated, compact and contiguous, respecting communities of interest, utilizing geographic features, and lastly competitive districts when there isn't a significant detriment to the aforementioned goals. Unfortunately, this didn't occur the last time district

boundaries were drawn.

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I've heard many times this morning where competitive districts -- competitiveness was posited as an opinion. Yet, the city of Tucson neglects to allow this position within its own boundaries due to rejecting to board-only voting and general election specific council members.

In closing, I implore you to bring the boundaries of our school district, the Vail School District, under only one legislative district instead of three. That would be 10, 11 -- or, 10, 14, and 2.

The time has come to bring communities of interest back instead of competitiveness.

Thank you for your time.

(Applause.)

MR. ROBLES: Buenas Tardes, everybody.

My name is Patrick Robles, and I'm a precinct committee member in Precinct 155 in LD-2; and I'm also a student at the U of A and active community member.

Precinct 155 is five minutes south of Tucson. The majority of the folks who live in that precinct go to the south side of Tucson to get the services and care that they need to live a life, quite frankly.

LD-2 also shares the south side of Tucson with Green Valley and Sahuarita. I believe that Pima Mine Road

should be the dividing line between a legislative district that differs between the south side of Tucson and Green Valley. I think Green Valley and Sahuarita should have their own district.

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You know, it's a work -- a strong community, a community of working class folks, a young community with families who attend public schools. It's a community where the Sunnyside School District also resides; the Sunnyside School Districts have two legislative districts, you have LD-3 and LD-2. I believe the Sunnyside School District should only be in one legislative district.

I strongly believe that our barrios should be together. I believe our neighborhoods in the south side of Tucson should be together because we share many commonalties. You have community members who attend the same high school as their grandparents. You know, that's the tight-knit community that the south side of Tucson is.

Sure, I may be represented, but we may not have -but that does not mean that the representation is responsive
to the diverse needs of the community of south side of
Tucson.

I just want to reiterate: Let's keep our barrios together.

Thank you very much for holding this hearing. Thank you.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

2.3

MS. CRANK: Next Speaker is Chris Ackerley, Ben (indiscernible), Brenda Simon, Richard Hernandez.

MR. ACKERLEY. Good afternoon, Madam Chair,

Commissioners. Thank you again for holding these hearings

and thank you for serving -- serving in this process.

I am Chris Ackerley. During the week I am a high school math teacher and resident of West Tucson; over the weekends I am a recovering politician.

In the 52nd Legislature I had the privilege of serving Legislative District 2 in the Arizona House of Representatives, therefore, my party affiliation is no secret. But to mention this: Of the 25 legislators that have been elected from Pima County, I am one of only four who has had the opportunity to serve in the majority. It has been mentioned here earlier today and I can speak at length how that has disadvantaged Pima County when it comes to public policy and budget negotiation issues at the -- at the Capitol, but we're here talking about community of -- communities of interest.

And so I would like to submit to you that the failure of the 2010 Commission to fully consider communities of interest has had a detrimental effect on the body politics, and I'd also like to try to convince you to maybe

view competitiveness in new light.

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The current Legislative District 2 was constructed of three very divergent communities to be safe seats for Democrats; my election was never supposed to happen.

Yesterday a gentleman spoke suggesting that the result of combining such divergent districts resulted in legislators being elected that would be focused on local concerns and be more prone to compromise. While I appreciate the comment, first, I don't think he read my best statement, it's a two-to-one voting registration edge had been flipped the other way; and, second of all, I can tell you that the reality is very much the opposite.

The residents of Sahuarita and Green Valley did not care that I fixed an issue regarding flood control plains in southern -- or in eastern Santa Cruz County, any more than the residents of Nogales cared whether I worked on taxation issues for the city of South Tucson, nor did the residents of Southern Tucson care that I fixed an issue -- governance issue for Green Valley Recreational.

The facts that the communities had no common interests meant that in the end success in the general election was based almost primarily on national -- on partisan politics.

It left Santa Cruz completely marginalized, and it means that almost by necessity that the representative is

either going to be a progressive from the Green

Valley-Sahuarita area or someone who is totally immersed in

the internal Democrat politics of Southern Tucson.

So I would further submit to you that there is good reason that that sixth criteria about competitiveness is accompanied by a clause that refers to the other ones because I believe competitiveness is imbedded in those.

If we construct districts based upon communities of interest, maybe competitiveness will be about who can best represent the area rather than partisan affiliation.

Again, thank you for your time. I'd be happy to answer any questions.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MS. CRANK: Next speaker is Brenda Simon (inaudible).

MR. BROOKHART: Greetings to the Chair -- to the Madam Chair and Vice Chair and all members and staff of the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission, AIRC.

My name is Benjamin Brookhart, and I live in Congressional Districts 3, Legislative District 11, Supervisory District 3, and School District 6 which is Marana Unified School District; and I graduated from there in 1996.

I do not live in the Tucson city limits but I have

a Tucson address. I live in Picture Rocks community and I'm assigned to Precinct 70 in Pima County.

2.3

My residence is west of I-10 along the Saguaro National Monument, but my communities of like interest is east of I-10. I work, shop, socialize, and worship with citizens of Marana, Oro Valley, Casas Adobes, and the northern end of Tucson.

I work east of Tucson -- or, I work in Tucson east of the freeway; I worship along with members of Desert Son Community Church on Cortaro Road, Church of Christ on Ina Road, and Faith Community Church on Orange Grove Road frequently within the last 10 years of all -- all are east of I-10 in LD-9.

I shop and socialize with many friends of like interest in LD-9 and LD-10; yet I live in LD-11.

I want you to kind of picture this for a second. So ten years ago I was connected with everybody that's in the north end of LD-9, right, as a single LD; and yet I never or rarely travel up to Casa Grande in a course of a year, and yet that's my LD. Just to give you a sense of that how they have been cracking and packing these LDs.

Furthermore, I also want to emphasize after using districtrebuild- -- districtbuilder.com redistricting tool, it is very possible to draw three southern border districts. Because there's no way of getting around it, Tucson and Pima

County is going to get bifurcated because it's larger than a million people.

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So what I would suggest is kind of a half moon shape where the northern rural area of -- of the county sweeps all the way around to Cochise County,

Santa Cruz County, Greenlee, Graham, Pinal County on the congressional district keeping it compact. So it would be compact, contiguous, equal population, and you would have your minority-majority district in Mid-South Tucson district.

So what you're seeing here is that there is a lot of conflict between the rural areas and the municipal areas or the inner cities.

And, also, I want to emphasize that as much as people talk about polarization, competitiveness also breeds polarization. So make -- make sure that we're paying attention to that as well.

The last time around my communities of like interest were split into two different legislative districts, the Pima County portion of LD-11 was connected to LD-9 as one district. The previous AIRC drew districts that were not compact, that did not have equal population in number, and were focused on competitiveness.

I do not want this to happen again, please follow the Arizona Constitution as you draw district lines this

time.

2.3

Last thing that I would say is that I would like you all if you could practice moderation moderately.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Brenda Simon, Richard Hernandez.

MS. SIMON: Hello.

My name is Brenda Simon, I'm a Pima County resident. My husband and I are self-employed; I work as a committee member of my HOA.

And it seems that the last Redistricting Commission did not adhere to the U.S. Constitution and Voting Rights

Act as directed by the Arizona Constitution. It's critical to adhere to the six criteria laid out in the constitution to avoid extreme competitiveness which seems to have been the focus of the last commission.

The Arizona Constitution requires that both congressional and state legislative district be contiguous, geographically compact, and respect communities of interest all to -- to the extent practical.

It's a community of interest that we're here discussing today and, of course, that's critical because we choose where we live based on economics, based on the people that we see in the communities. It's just how -- how it works. That's how we adhere as a community; it's what makes

a community.

2.3

It's concerning in Southern Arizona where we see districts which could be contiguous but representing communities of interest, but are currently deeply divided districts and not wholly representative of communities of interests leaving nearly half our population feeling nonrepresented.

As one of those who added to the growth of the population in Arizona, the numbers and the districts need to correct the previous maps to be drawn as closely as possible to contain equal population instead of some of the districts having 12 percent more population than other currently.

As an unincorporated area massively expanding in our -- in our new housing area, community, economically we're all similar. It doesn't matter about what -- what our racial differences may or may not be, we're -- we're a community based on so many different things. We live in a rural area, it's where we choose to live, we own our own transportation for work and shopping, our neighbors are families with -- with children, people work at Raytheon, government jobs, self-employed, retired veterans.

And so that's what I ask that you keep -- keep in mind most of all when you're trying to do the community of interest that matter.

Thank you.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

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MS. CRANK: Next speaker is Richard Hernandez (inaudible).

MR. HERNANDEZ: Buenas dias.

As Commissioners you have a daunting challenge.

Mostly you're obligated by law to do what you have to do.

Given that is your primary directive, yet you have to appear like you're listening, that you care, that you're compassionate, that you're thoughtful of all the Arizona residents, that's one tall order to fill.

Thank you for doing what you do, but that's the challenge that you have.

My name is Richard Hernandez. I'm not here to talk about my college education, my religious preference, my economic status, the fact that I'm retired, the fact that I'm gay, the fact that I'm Hispanic, the fact that where I live I speak different languages, I'm here to talk to you about voting. Elections.

You have the power, Commissioners, to make a huge change. The narrative today from elected folks is it's my way or the highway; I'm right, you're wrong. That's what we have today. But you, Commissioners, have the power to change that given all the circumstances you have.

Let me draw this to your attention. We just had a

city of Tucson election, city council, less than 20 percent 1 2 people voted depending on what ward you are. So let me tell 3 you, Commissioners, what I think that says. What I think it says. You hear that? 80 percent of the people are not 4 5 voting, they're giving you direction. 80 percent of this 6 community is not voting. 7 Your job, if you can, is to bring them back. them be part of the collective. Let them vote. Let them 8 9 care. 10 People are very passionate up here. I listened to 11 Mostly because everybody has some kind of 12 self-interest. I'm not here about self-interest. I'm 13 saying as a greater community, we need to bring back that 14 80 percent in the city of Tucson that didn't vote. 15 Can you do that? 16 How will you do that? 17 Are you listening to these 80 percent? We have a room full, but you realize how many more 18 19 people that means that are not here? 20 That's your challenge. I wish you the best. 21 And it is time for change, whatever you decide to 22 God bless. do. 2.3 VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you. 24 (Applause.)

MS. CRANK: (Inaudible.)

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MS. SPARROLD: Hello, Madam and Commission.

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My name is Brenda Sparrold. I'm a longtime resident of the Tanque Verde Valley; I attended Tanque Verde schools, I worked and played all over Tucson; I'm now raising four children who are attending Tanque Verde Schools; and after having worked all over Tucson, I have a private practice on the east side that supports my family.

My district is LD-10 which has a history of being politically competitive, despite what others have said. I have been politically active, I've canvassed for my representatives who represent me well I feel.

I want to advocate for districts that sensibly represent my communities' interest rather than artificially creating competition based only on political parties. My community is united around providing the best possible education for our children, which is a common value, I think, but also for a community around balancing our high need for good transportation infrastructure with the delicate balance of the riparian and green environment that we live in.

Nearly all of us work outside of the community, all of us need to shop in the city of Tucson which we're so close to. We have a great deal more in common with our close neighbors in the city of Tucson than with suburbanites on the different corners of Tucson who have different

infrastructure needs, who have different communities that they're living in, who have different environments that they're living in.

The proposal that a district that includes

Tanque Verde intentionally avoids the city that's an

absolute integral part of our daily lives, doesn't best

serve the interest of the Tanque Verde community.

Thank you very much for your time.

(Applause.)

2.3

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

MS. CRANK: Next speaker Tom Prezelski. Tom?

MR. PREZELSKI: Thank you for letting me speak to the Commission.

My name is Tom Prezelski. I am a former member of the Arizona State House. I represented the south side for six years between 2003 and 2009; it was a very different district.

Right now I still live on the south side. I live within about a ten-minute walk of the house where my grandmother grew up, which was recently sold by Diane Keaton for \$2.5 million; my grandfather is buried in Vail. I'm saying this not to brag, but just to say that there are people in this community who have very deep roots in this community, folks who did not move here from other places, and I think we need to respect that when we draw districts.

I agree with some of the previous speakers that Green Valley does not belong in a district with the south side of Tucson, and I am not saying that for the same reasons they may have said. It's just that on the south side of Tucson, we -- we are from families that have been there for a long time, a lot of Mexican-Americans, a very significant Native American and African American population as well that are well established. We have common issues, common problems, issues with infrastructure, issues with how our neighborhoods are developing that go back for decades.

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Most importantly, there is a leadership on the south side of Tucson that has been well established for years, people who have been working in the community for a very long time. And contrary to what some previous speakers have said, we're currently represented by an individual from Sahuarita and an individual from Green Valley, and I don't have any problem with them as representatives, except that they need to be educated about these big problems that we have on the south side. It's harder to do that when they don't come from our community.

The other issue is, it's kind of subtle but I would argue that by doing that, we've kind of diminished the influence of this well-established leadership that we have on the south side of Tucson.

You know, people like, you know, when I was in the

legislature, we had people like Victor Sotero who had been in the community for decades who had been a city councilman in South Tucson; prior to that we had people like Ramon Valdez who had been born in the district and raised in the district; people like Carmen Cajero who is -- who is the widow of a man who cut hair in the district.

So, you know, this -- this is the kind of representation we should be seeing, and it's difficult to do that --

MS. CRANK: Time.

MR. PREZELSKI: -- when you don't draw the districts in such a way to make sure that those communities are represented.

Thank you.

2.3

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Next speaker is (inaudible).

MS. SUNDARESHAN: Hey.

My name is Priya Sundareshan. I am a Tucson -Tucsonan, born and raised in Catalina Foothills, an
environmental attorney, teacher, and voter protection
advocate.

I want to thank you, Commissioners, for being here and hearing from our communities of interest here in Pima County. It's certainly not an easy job that you're not

getting paid for to balance all the criteria that you need to. I think there's going to be -- there's going to be some difficult decisions, obviously, in the process.

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I think my main point today is that we need to hear from arguably Arizona's most important communities of interest, which are our Native Nations. And I know that we had the opportunity to hear from some in Pima County with the possible Sells location that we were going to have, which ultimate -- which unfortunately got canceled.

So in order to hear from those folks, I urge that we make sure that any additional future hearings are -- are located in those communities so it's easier for those community members to be able to show up and voice -- voice their concerns and provide that community of interest testimony that you're looking for.

And to the Chair's question, it is very possible that some of those communities of interest do need to be kept together. I refer to some of the excellent testimony we heard earlier from Mr. Halgon (phonetic), the general, et cetera, about which of those communities should be kept together; and, again, urge that those additional hearings be held in those communities so that we can hear specifically from those groups.

I also recognize, I understand that many commenters asked for specific suburban or rural districts to be drawn

excluding the cities like Tucson. I appreciate those concerns that some of the rural issues or suburban issues are many -- are very different from city issues, but on the other hand there are -- as many have mentioned -- there's a lot of commonalities within our Southern Arizona communities in general.

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And we have to keep in mind that you certainly do -- that Arizona population growth has occurred mainly in and around our cities, so we will have to account for that.

Please watch out for maps and lines that would pack or crack our city dwellers thereby diluting their votes. We heard testimony earlier from Ms. Tellman about certain precincts that have been kept out and kept in other districts that don't seem to make much sense.

Change in population increase has occurred in Arizona. Whether we like it or not, it has happened, and we need to fairly and accurately account for it in the maps that you draw.

All of the criteria are important. Competitiveness is important so that the representatives will listen to their constituents, compactness is important so that representatives are physically available to their constituents. All of these are important and that, again, feeds into the tough job you have ahead of you.

I also want to specifically respond to one of the

arguments that I was hearing earlier that Pima County may be at a disadvantage because our legislators have always served in minority in the legislature --

MS. CRANK: Time.

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MS. SUNDARESHAN: I'll just wrap up by saying i think it's a little disingenuous; it doesn't mean we create safe districts for any particular party.

And, again, thank you.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Next speaker is (inaudible), after her is (indiscernible), Jim Hannley, Dorothy Lew; the last speaker will beer Eric Nielsen.

MS. Cázares-Kelly: (Navajo language.)

Good day and welcome to the ancestral homelands of the Tohono O'odham Nation and the Pascua Yaqui Tribe. I'm from the community of Bismal (phonetic) and Cuk (phonetic), which are located on the Tohono O'odham Nation most of which is in District 3; and I currently live in Tucson on the northwest side, I am Legislative District 9 and Legis- -- Congressional District 2.

I am a community organizer and former educator and most recently an elected official who serves all of Pima County.

I think this is significant because I am the first

Native American to hold an elected county-wide seat and have spent the last eight months or so dispelling stereotypes and addressing misinformation and disinformation about Native American communities, Latino communities, low-income working class communities, and our immigrant population.

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When earlier there had been a question about how -how people are being harmed by not having representation in
the districts, and I think it's really important to
recognize that that's already happening. We are already
talking about communities who are targeted for
militarization and, you know, we are seeing the very real
disparity within health access and Internet infrastructure
and continuation and on and on and on.

I primarily focus most of my community outreach efforts on voting, and have had to listen to 125 different bills that have been specifically targeted to -- to take away the votes from Latino, Native American, and low-income disabled voters, and on and on and on. And so I -- I do want to please ask that you do hold a session in the Sells community.

Again, I've worked there and lived there, I'm from there, I'm very much connected to that community. And here in Tucson, I think there's some kind of misconception that only Natives are on the reservations and not recognizing that you're in Tucson, Tó oosts'a', which comes from our

language, in the state of Arizona, Arshont (phonetic), which comes from our language.

Our representation is here, just not in any type of leadership; and when we talk about the decisions that you're making for our constituencies, you have to recognize: We are -- we've always been here, we're still here, we're going to continue to be here. And so when we're talking about these, you know -- this lack of representation for certain values, you're talking about opinions, but what we're talking about is human rights and whether or not those human rights are being addressed because these communities are very much in harm's way.

Thank you.

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Next speaker is Michele (inaudible),
Jim Hannley, Dorothy Lew, and the last speaker is Eric
Nielsen.

Michele.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She had to leave.

MS. CRANK: Next speaker is Jim Hannley and up next is Dorothy Lew.

MR. HANNLEY: Good afternoon, members of the Commission. So nice to see you here, and I want to tell you how much we appreciate the work that you do.

It's a very difficult task, everyone recognizes that, I think. The issue of fairness in elections is -- is probably the hottest topic in the country today.

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In fact, that issue caused a bill to be prepared, which has very wide ranging reform of elections, and one of the most important reforms in the "For the People Act" is to do what we can to avoid gerrymandering.

It's widely recognized that when states have redistricting drawn by the majority party of the legislature, that gerrymandering happens. And so with the creation of the Independent Redistricting Commission in Arizona, we really made a lot of headway towards creating more fairness in representation of the state.

So I want to talk about competitiveness because if -- if you -- if you work to see that the -- the legislative district and the congressional districts are drawn in such a way that the two parties have very equal representation, we're going to have the competitiveness that we seek in which these parties have to win the votes of the people in their districts.

This idea of communities of interest goes -- does not go in that direction. We've heard people talk about wanting to have the same types of people represented, not a diverse number of people represented; and I think that that is going in the wrong direction.

So if we have this -- this competitiveness by party, we will have better ideas coming forth, the -- the parties are going -- as I said, they're going to have to win those votes by appealing to the interest of the voters in those communities.

We're also going to see a lot of competition for registration in those districts, and so we will -- we will increase the number of registered voters, and that's what we want in this democracy.

So I want to, again, commend you for the volunteer time that you have been putting into this and also to be holding these hearings. Somebody said that you had 15 of these, and to hear so many people speaking today -- I think I might be dead last -- it is really remarkable that you would -- that you would endure this. And I hope that you -- I hope that you'll have some wisdom imported, and I know that you'll make a better decision --

MS. CRANK: Time.

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MR. HANNLEY: -- from hearing us.

Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CRANK: Dorothy Lew and Eric Nielson.

Dorothy Lew.

MS. LEW: Good afternoon, members of the

Commission.

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I am Dorothy Lew, a member of the Pima County since birth. I'm a retired educator and a representative and volunteer executive director for Pan Asian Community Alliance Program Coordinator.

A representative not only of the Pan Asian, of the Asian Pacific Islander community, but a concerned Pima County, Arizona, resident; and also that I want all of our communities to understand what's going on and to be able to represent themselves.

I ask that you continue with the support of the three multi minority and majority districts in Pima County.

These competitive districts provide community candidates for the elections and whatnot.

In addition to the need for more language translation interpreters because of the minority API population that is among the fastest growing in Arizona, this would improve our community outreach of color for the communities.

We ask that you extend the CIO survey deadline and the ability to be able to upload hearing recordings and minutes in a timely manner.

We really appreciate all the work that you guys are going to be doing. I know it's hard, and we hope that we can get a better representation for the state of Arizona.

(Applause.)

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VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Thank you.

MR. NIELSEN: I'm last.

Good afternoon. I'll make this brief. My name is Eric Nielsen, I'm a 28-year resident of Tucson. I live at Broadway and Albernon, those of you not familiar with Tucson, that's right smack in the middle of the city: AZ-2 is my congressional district, CD-10 is the legislative.

I want to thank you for your ten-year commitment to the IRC, my guess is that you're in for a long and winding road.

My community of interest is with those of speaking in favor of competitive districts. I'm happy to live in a congressional district that's flipped repeatedly in its history, as you all know it has, and it's going -- and it may very well again in a year.

I know others may disagree, but I -- but I believe the competitive districts encourage constructive and moderate dialogue, and I believe our country needs more of that, not less.

The Arizona Supreme Court ruled that all criteria be given equal weight, so competitive is -- competitiveness is no less important than the others. I'm encouraging you to draw districts that are both competitive and reflective of communities of interest, and I know how difficult that's

going to be.

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Figuring out congressional districts that get close to 800,000 people in a state where 68 percent of the people that are living in Maricopa County and a third of the voters are nonaffiliated is a tall order, but I thank you for what you're doing and I guess that -- that wraps it up.

Good afternoon.

(Applause.)

VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Well, it looks like we heard our last speaker, so thank you on behalf of the Commission. We really, really appreciate your spending time with us on this Sunday. It's been very, very enlightening. We had 50-plus speakers, and so we appreciate everybody -- everybody joining us.

As you saw today, we do have our website that's available and so please take a look at -- there's easy-to-use tools that will be there. Soon we'll have the U.S. census data included in that, so you'll have opportunities to learn about the roles that we're doing, you'll have opportunities to refine and submit your maps reflecting your communities of interest. And so we encourage you, again, to go online and to use our maps.

We also encourage you as -- as has been pointed out, to encourage your friends and your -- your fellow folks in your area to go on to the website and to encourage them

to -- you know, to look at what we're trying to do today.

It's very, very important.

Anyone can look online and get the information.

All of the proceedings are available, our records, our information, so if you do have questions, it is available online for records. So we encourage you to do that.

This meeting is hereby adjourned.

We will have one more meeting tomorrow. Our -- our final meeting will be in Mesa, and that will conclude this round of our listening tours, and so we appreciate the public for being here and being on WebEx.

And so this meeting is hereby adjourned. We thank you. Safe travels and be safe.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

(Whereupon the proceeding concludes at 1:13 p.m.)

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| 3 | STATE OF ARIZONA) |
| 4 |) ss. |
| 5 | COUNTY OF MARICOPA) |
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| 7 | BE IT KNOWN that the foregoing proceedings were |
| 8 | taken before me, Angela Furniss Miller, Certified Reporter No. 50127, all done to the best of my skill and ability; |
| 9 | that the proceedings were taken down by me in shorthand and thereafter reduced to print under my direction. |
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| 11 | parties hereto nor am I in any way interested in the outcome thereof. |
| 12 | I FURTHER CERTIFY that I have complied with the |
| 13 | requirements set forth in ACJA 7-206. Dated at Litchfield Park, Arizona, this 30th of August, 2021. |
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| 15 | Angela Furniss Miller, RPR, CR |
| 16 | CERTIFIED REPORTER (AZ50127) |
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| L 7 | I CERTIFY that Miller Certified Reporting, LLC, has |
| L 8 | complied with the requirements set forth in ACJA 7-201 and 7-206. Dated at LITCHFIELD PARK, Arizona, this 30th of |
| L 9 | August, 2021. |
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