THE STATE OF ARIZONA INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF LISTENING TOUR PUBLIC MEETING

Nogales, Arizona
Bisbee, Arizona
Online via WebEx
August 5, 2021
5:03 p.m.

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Reported By (via WebEx):
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1	LISTENING TOUR PUBLIC MEETING, BEFORE THE
2	INDEPENDENT REDISTRICTING COMMISSION, convened at 5:03 p.m.
3	on August 5, 2021, at Quality Hotel Americana Nogales, 639
4	North Grand Avenue, Nogales, Arizona; with a satellite
5	location at Cochise County Board of Supervisors Hearing
6	Room, 1415 Melody Lane, Building G, Bisbee, Arizona; and
7	online via WebEx.
8	
9	COMMISSIONER(S) PRESENT:
L O	Ms. Erika Neuberg, Chairperson
11	Mr. David Mehle
12	COMMISSIONER(S) PRESENT VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE:
13	Mr. Derrick Watchman, Vice Chairman Ms. Shereen Lerner
L 4	STAFF PRESENT:
15	Mr. Brian Schmitt, Executive Director
L 6	Ms. Loriandra Van Haren, Deputy Director Ms. Valerie Neumann, Executive Assistant
L 7	Ms. Michele Crank, Public Information Officer Mr. Shawn Summers, Ballard Spahr
18	Mr. Brett Johnson, Snell & Wilmer Mr. Mark Flahan, Timmons Group
L 9	Mr. Parker Bradshaw, Timmons Group Ms. Ivy Beller Sakansky, National Demographics
20	Corp.
21	PUBLIC COMMENT SPEAKERS:
22	Ms. Melanie Nordin-Pyle, Nogales, Arizona Mr. Edward Eduardo Delci, Nogales, Arizona
23	Ms. Connie Williams, Nogales, Arizona Ms. Deborah McEwen, Nogales, Arizona
24	Ms. Elisabeth Tyndall, Bisbee, Arizona Ms. Yvonne Mayer, Bisbee, Arizona
25	Mr. Robert Montgomery, Bisbee, Arizona Ms. Inga McCord, Bisbee, Arizona Mr. Steve McEwen, Nogales, Arizona

1	PUBLIC COMMENT SPEAKERS (continued):
2	Mr. Peter Benequista, Nogales, Arizona
3	Mr. Dick Bauerbach, Nogales, Arizona Mr. Doug Holler, Nogales, Arizona
4	Ms. Tamara Birch, Bisbee, Arizona Ms. Gail Griffin, Bisbee, Arizona
	Ms. Kathleen Vandervoet, Nogales, Arizona
5	Ms. Maureen Mahoncy, Nogales, Arizona Ms. Carla Romero, Nogales, Arizona
6	Ms. Carmen Valencia Flores, Nogales, Arizona
7	Mr. Marco Antonio Flores, Sr., Nogales, Arizona Ms. Julie Grotheer, Nogales, Arizona
0	Mr. Frederick Milner, Nogales, Arizona
8	Ms. Kathryn Townsend, Nogales, Arizona Mr. Matt Parrilli, Nogales, Arizona
9	Mr. Tim Grotheer, Nogales, Arizona Mr. Ray Ihly, Nogales, Arizona
10	Mr. Bruce Bracker, Nogales, Arizona
11	Mr. Damien Kennedy, Nogales, Arizona Mr. Mark Larkin, Nogales, Arizona
12	Mr. Marcelino Varona, Jr., Nogales, Arizona
12	Mr. Douglas James Cook, Nogales, Arizona Ms. Irene Ellerseck, Nogales, Arizona
13	Mr. Jaime Chamberlain, Nogales, Arizona
14	* American Sign language interpreters and
15	Spanish interpreters are also present.
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MS. VAN HAREN: Okay. I think we're going to go ahead and get started now. Oh, let me just -- one second, I'm going to make sure we have chairs for everyone.

We will have somebody come in and grab some of the chairs, but in the meantime let's go ahead and get started.

We have Dick Bauerbach here, and he's going to lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

If you will all stand and remove your hats or any headpieces, please.

(Whereupon the Pledge of Allegiance is recited.)

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

 $\label{eq:commissioner} \mbox{ And now I will turn it over to Commissioner Mehl} \\ \mbox{who will be chairing the meeting.}$

COMMISSIONER MEHL: I would now like to call to order the next meeting of the listening tour of the Independent Redistricting Commission.

I'd like to remind you, the public, that COVID-19 is still prevalent and ask you that you follow the Arizona Department of Health guidelines; if you are not fully vaccinated, you should wear a mask in a public space. If you would like to participate from home, each of these meetings is being streamed through WebEx.

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

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

Please see a member of staff if you have any questions.

And we'll discuss the community of interest survey in a moment as part of the presentation as to what that means.

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

Please speak slowly and clearly so we have a clear record of your input.

Would the interpreters in attendance introduce yourself now.

ASL INTERPRETER: Hello. My name is Tiffany Jones, and my team tonight is Tiana Sandoval.

SPANISH INTERPRETER: Good afternoon -- is it working?

Good afternoon. My name is Deloria Rias

(phonetic), I'm from Nogales; and I'll be the 1 2 English-Spanish translator/interpreter. 3 So if anybody needs any services, I'll be (technical/audio disruption). 4 5 Okay? We're going --6 (Spanish language.) 7 Thank you very much. COMMISSIONER MEHL: And at this time we will 8 9 introduce ourselves. 10 I'm David Mehl; I'm a Republican appointee to the 11 Commission; and I'm from Pima County from Tucson. 12 CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I am Erika Neuberg; I'm the 13 Independent Chairwoman; live in Chandler, in the East Valley 14 of Maricopa County. 15 COMMISSIONER MEHL: And we have two Commissioners 16 that are joining us virtually, and I'll let them introduce 17 themselves. VICE CHAIR WATCHMAN: Good evening, everybody. 18 19 am Derrick Watchman, and I'm the Vice Chairman of the 20 Commission. I am the Democratic appointee to the Commission 21 and I come from Apache County up here in Window Rock, 22 Arizona. 2.3 Good evening, everybody. 24 COMMISSIONER LERNER: Okay. Sorry. 25 Hello, everyone. My name is Shereen Lerner.

representative from Maricopa County, and I'm one of the Democratic Commissioners.

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Nice to see you all. Thank you for being here.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: And we very much appreciate the attendance tonight. This is a great turnout, and we look forward to hearing you -- your input to us.

Now we will move to Agenda Item II, a presentation of the process of redistricting.

And first is a representative from our legal team.

MR. B. JOHNSON: Good evening, everybody. My name is Brett Johnson; I'm with the law firm of Snell & Wilmer, with me today is Shawn Summers from the law firm of Ballard Spahr. We're co-counsel for the Commission, and we're going to give you a little bit of a civics lesson of how we all got here, okay.

Mark -- there we go.

Okay. So the need for redistricting goes back to the founding of the country itself; I'm sure a lot of you might remember this from your civics class in grade school, but basically the constitution lays it out pretty well, there needs to be a apportionment of the congressional lines every ten years.

When Arizona become a state, obviously followed the same model and made sure there will be reapportionment according to the Arizona Constitution.

So the history, obviously, 1912 Arizona becomes a state; and all the way through 2000, it was the Arizona legislature that redrew the lines for the State of Arizona. And up until that period of time every state redrew their lines through the legislature. Okay?

In 2000, the people of Arizona passed Proposition 106, which took it out of the hands of the legislature and created an Independent Redistricting Commission.

One of the main reasons for doing that was to try to avoid the gerry- -- gerrymandering around political parties, but also have very set, specific criteria which we'll go over in a second.

But basically there's a little bit more information up there about the constitution itself and when the Commission has to be actually empanelled, which we have here today.

So the constitution requires basically at least -or it doesn't -- it requires five different Commissioners,
no more than two from each party, and then those

Commissioners will then -- got together and appointed the
chair. Okay? So they've already done their introductions
tonight and we have one Independent, two Democrats and two
Republicans making up the Commission from a wide space of
Arizona.

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Here are the constitutional provisions, and this is the hardest part of -- of doing the Commission is because it's a very -- very strict laying out of the model as to what the Commission can and cannot do.

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In particular, the first step is obviously, just like we just did the Pledge of Allegiance, we have to comply with the U.S. Constitution and what's called the Voting Rights Act; that's ensuring people are protected based off of their -- their race and ethnicity and -- and that is one of the criteria.

Separate is that each congressional and legislative district has to have equal population. For the congressional district, that's pretty strict. It has to be one for one: One vote equals one vote. And then you can basically have one person depending on the numbers of how the districts line up.

The legislative district is a little bit of wiggle room that courts has recognized basically to accommodate some of the other factors you're able to -- to have maybe a slightly more population of legislative districts, but in reality it's supposed to equal, as close as possible to an equal division.

The next criteria is, is obviously geographically compact and contiguous to the extent practicable. And what that means is that you can't have islands in the middle of a

district, they have to be connected and continuous; you can't have one part of the district on the east side and then a break and then the rest of the district on -- on the west side. It just doesn't work that way. So you have to have a connection all the way through, and that's part of the drawing of the map's context.

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The next issue which is what we're going to be talking about here tonight primarily, obviously, public comment, please express anything you want, but we're talking about communities of interest. And Ivy is going to do a presentation in a minute of what some communities of interests are.

But a community of interest really is in the eyes of the beholder. This is what makes us down here in Nogales, down in San Luis, Santa Cruz County, what makes you a community of interest and what -- what -- if you're currently with another county, why are you not a community interest with somebody else -- or another part of the state that you've been paired with?

Those are the kinds of contexts from that -- that perspective and really important for you to give that information tonight.

The next is obviously geographic features, cities, towns, and county boundaries, and then undivided census tracts. What that basically means is is that to the extent

possible, trying to keep counties together, trying to keep cities together so long, though, that it does not impact those other three that we've already talked about.

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The next one is to the extent -- extent

practicable -- there's two, two caveats in this one -- to

the extent practicable, competitive districts should be

favored where to do so would create no significant detriment

to the others. And that's called a competitive district,

right? It's balanced and basically you don't necessarily

know who's going to win the election, when the election

starts, everybody has a chance to be able to win it.

Now, that is the last criteria but it comes in a little less than the others because of the importance of what we're talking about tonight, is the communities of interest and keeping communities together.

Here is the projected timeline. This is an ambitious projected timeline. We all think that we're going to be able to meet it. But there's going to be some latitude quite honestly because the U.S. Census Bureau due to COVID-19 was delayed in getting us the data that is necessary for the Commission to do its work.

So this is the anticipated project timeline. We're on the listening tour, the first of the listening tours, to discuss the communities of interest and anything else people want to talk about tonight.

Then, in the middle of August -- actually, they just announced that it's going to be four days earlier than anticipated -- so the census data will be received and then processed and then that will go into a grid map.

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What a grid map is, is that all of the congressional lines, all the legislative district lines that you currently have are gone. They are wiped away. They cannot be used for consideration as part of the grid map.

Okay?

Now, for purposes of being able to talk tonight about your community of interest, you might bring up your LD or congressional district, so be it, because those are markers as we know them today; but for the grid maps, they're all going away. Okay?

After that, the Commission has a very hard task:
They take in all of the data that has been presented on our road tour so far about communities of interest, they also listen to other folks about competitiveness and some other expert testimony, and then come up with the draft maps.

Those draft maps are put out for 30 days of public comment where anybody in the public can come and give their presentation as to why those map lines should be different.

In addition, it provides an opportunity for the legislature to give what's called a minority-majority report, kind of going -- a throwback to history that the

legislature is involved in the process.

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Then hopefully there's a revised map in December of that time frame; and then the beginning of January, we have new legislative districts and new congressional districts to tee off the election cycle for next year.

Public involvement. I've talked about that through the entire presentation so far. Commission meetings are open to the public; we want to strongly encourage everybody to participate. So even your friends, family, neighbors that they're not here tonight, there are multiple ways to participate; even old-school snail mail. If somebody wants to put together a map and it is crayon, Mark over there can figure that out and put that as part of the record the Commissioners can consider. Okay?

There's a lot of district electronic options that are going to be discussed tonight too. Highly encourage you to make sure. Personally, I need to get my 14-year-old kid to figure out some of the technology, you all might have to do the same thing with your grandkids or your kids; but we want to make sure that you all have the opportunity to have input, not just about the communities of interest which we're talking about primarily tonight, but all the different factors. And, again, there's multiple ways for you to participate.

So, please, not just give comments, but if you're

able to also draw a map and there's -- they're going to -the mapping consultants are going to go over that in a bit,
that's very helpful to the process itself. Okay?

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Okay. I'm going to go off script just a second real quick.

When you do testify tonight and you come up to the -- at the podium, please don't just consider who you don't want to be with, but also if you don't want to be with another community, what communities do you want to be in?

Because, remember, we have an equal population issue, most likely your community has to be with some other community.

So please consider explaining not only who you might not want to be with but who you want to be with, and then thoroughly explaining your communities of interest that Ivy is going to cover.

And I think I'm turning it over to her now. Okay.

MR. FLAHAN: Thanks, Lori.

Hello, everybody. My name is Mark Flahan; I'm the project manager on the mapping team.

So today part of my team, I have Ivy Beller
Sakansky who is a demographer from NDC, and sitting next to
her is Parker Bradshaw, our coordinator for the project from
the Timmons side.

So what I want to do is talk to you about some of the empowerment tools that we have available for you to use

today that are in the web available 24/7.

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The first is our socioeconomic report, it's an interactive website which -- which has a bunch of demographic data, which we'll talk about in the next slide.

The other two mapping tools that we're going to talk about is the community of interest survey, hopefully you saw that when you first came in. There's QR codes and you can scan it with it your phone and actually fill it out live here if you want to.

If you have filled out a community of interest survey already and you are going to publicly testify, I can bring it up on the screen if you let me know; so we can actually bring it up live so everybody can see it.

The last one that we have is our redistricting system, it's currently being set up, and that will allow you to draw and make your own maps live in the system.

So the socioeconomic report. On the right side there's a screen capture of it, but what it is is it's 14 different demographic points that you can view for the entire state of Arizona.

There's an acronym up there that says CVAP, that's citizen voting age population. So you can go to the IRC's website today, click on the link, and you can look at the application and all the demographics on it.

The second piece that we have is why we're today,

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community of interest survey. Again, this is on the web 24/7 available for you to use.

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One of the key things about the community of interest survey is not only it tells us what makes your community special but there's also a map; so that will allow you to draw your own community of interest boundary. And that's critical because we can see exactly what you consider your community of interest, instead of us just trying to understand accurately exactly what you're testifying about today.

So if you haven't done that, after the meeting I encourage you to go fill out an online community of interest survey.

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

MS. SAKANSKY: Thank you, Mark.

So what is a community of interest?

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

As you think about your community, think about the demographic points and the other data that is online that Mark has referred to, which says: "Think about your community. Do you have similar jobs? Do you rely on similar public services? Belong to the same neighborhood association? Are you impacted by a similar environmental, regional concern? Is your community defined by regional land-use issues, transient concerns, languages spoken, community celebrations or traditions or other similar issues or characteristics?

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Any of these characteristics could define a community of interest.

Now, it's 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 community of interest?

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

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

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

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COMMISSIONER MEHL: (Technical/audio disruption.)
Read the rules of the meeting.

MS. VAN HAREN: Citizens may only speak when recognized by Chair or the presiding officer of the meeting if the Chair is absent or has otherwise delegated hearing administrative authority -- 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; you may only use one card and speak on your own behalf.

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 has expressed the same sentiment as 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.

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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 from all sides in order to make an informed decision.

And at this time we will start the public comment session.

The first speaker is Melanie Nordin-Pyle.

MS. NORDIN-PYLE: Good evening.

My name is Melanie Pyle; I'm a resident of Elgin,
Arizona, and a current precinct committeewoman in my
community. My husband and I own and operate our small
business in Elgin and plan to retire and spend the rest of
our lives here.

I am here to provide firsthand information on my community and our interest in redistricting.

My community, including Sonoita, Canelo, Lochiel,
Rain Valley, and Patagonia share the same values and
interest in life; we do not live in Tucson because we do not
want or value a big city's fast-paced, crowded lifestyle.

We are ranchers, farmers, miners, Border Patrol.

Homeland Security, and current and retired military retirees
and families. We have tourism, wineries, and various small
home businesses, and we value our independent way of life.

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Our community has been under constant strain from different governmental bodies imposing urban city values and rules on rural communities without considering our values and way of life.

There's been a significant defection from the metropolitan cities over the last six years to our area.

The current maps do not accurately represent this shift and do not appropriately represent our area whatsoever.

Our community was having monthly meetings preCOVID to figure out how we could escape the heavy hand of a system that didn't represent the vast majority of our community. We independently reached out to Cochise County; they appreciated us and recognized they had similar values and we're more like them. They were open to our area joining them and promoting our lifestyle as an extension of Cochise County.

My neighbors and I are split between Santa Cruz

County and Cochise County. The Commission that previously

drew the precinct lines didn't account for our community's

values or way of life. It focused on splitting us in half,

driving down our population as a voting group, and dividing

us as a community when voting on what is vitally important to its citizens, all while living down the street from each other.

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Our needs differ from Tucson. We have real issues with the border crisis, not just the TV blips you see at 5:00 p.m. on the evening news.

You see, we're just like Cochise County; we need better security and police along our border. Because the Border Patrol has closed -- closed both checkpoints in Sonoita, we need to develop plans with other border towns to manage this crisis. It is a real humanitarian and dangerous health crisis; now it is not imaginary. Remember, our communities are the first step to the big cities.

The Arizona State Constitution must be followed this time. We can't keep disenfranchising and putting the lives of legal citizens of the state of Arizona at risk anymore. If we do, what does it say about the integrity and character of our state and our country?

Thank you for your time and consideration.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

The next speaker is Edward Del -- Delci, followed by Connie Williams, followed by Deborah McEwen.

MR. DELCI: My name is Edward Eduardo Delci;
81 years of age, native Arizona, grew up in Morenci in
Greenlee County, Florence in Pinal County, and home raised

in Maricopa County, home base is Chandler.

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Honorable Commissioners, thank you for the opportunity to testify during this Santa Cruz County hearing this evening. In 2011, I had the opportunity to do CIRC during six -- six separate sessions in Southern Arizona in Santa Cruz, Pima, and Cochise counties.

It was during these sessions that I was able to convince the IRC Commissioners that Santa Cruz County warranted the opportunity and interest to be one independent district of positive minority votes. We did not care to be split with neighboring Cochise County by placing the Eastern Santa Cruz County communities in that geographic region.

Since Santa Cruz County's incorporation in 1899, even before the establishment of state of Arizona in 1912, Santa Cruz County has embraced its connection with the Santa Cruz River based corridor, because of its embracement of the international connection with Mexico, the cultural ties with its Hispanic/Mexican origin, the economic ties with the International Trade Command, and the governmental ties with Pima County along the same corridor which they both share.

The invaluable political ties with this minority vote base shared with the Tohono O'odham Native American Nation to the west in Pima County, that historical cultural values of the Hispanic Mexican vote base along the side of

the river basin connecting with Green Valley communities, Sahuarita, the South Tucson community in Pima County, only strengthens the value of the minority vote in our American political system.

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Our good Lord and Mother Nature have bestowed on Santa Cruz County, the beautiful Huachuca Mountain range separating Santa -- Santa Cruz County from Cochise County. The few vocal voices and the extreme right wing of the GOP, in the Elgin -- in the Elgin community region wants to connect their community area with Cochise County. They should just pack up their belongings and get their bigoted racism and just relocate to Cochise County.

Santa Cruz County should remain as one whole political unit of the invaluable American minority vote of Hispanic and Native American origins. Do not take into consideration of dividing Eastern Santa Cruz County and placing it in a political jurisdiction.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you, sir. That's time.

MR. DELCI: Thank you very much for the opportunity to present my statement to this honorable Commission.

MS. VAN HAREN: The next speaker is Connie Williams, followed by Deborah McEwen, followed by Milal White -- Wright.

MS. WILLIAMS: My name is Connie Williams; I live in Rio Rico just a few miles north of Nogales.

I'm a retired public school teacher, and since my retirement I've been involved with a number of nonprofits in the area: The End of Trail Coalition, Friends of the Santa Cruz River, Tubac Nature Center to name a few. I'm also involved with Green Valley groups -- that's a Pima County place -- who have Santa Cruz County members.

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Most if not all of these folks are retired, so maybe we can call it a retiree COI.

All of us attend the festivals, shop in the various retail businesses and enjoy Santa Cruz County's wine, and we're all living along the Santa Cruz River corridor.

This corridor COI was more or less kept together in the 2011 legislative district map, but it was split out of the congressional district map for reasons that I don't know why.

But I'm here today to request that

Santa Cruz County stay together as a county; and that north

of here, the communities of Green Valley and Sahuarita be

included following the lines that were used in the

legislative district map.

And I've got these two and I've circled it, so.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next two speakers will be Deborah McEwen, followed by either Mikael Wright or Milael Wright, and we're going to send it over to Bisbee.

MS. McEWEN: Chairman and Commissioners, thank you for making this hearing possible.

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I'm Deborah McEwen from Santa Cruz County, I live in ZIP Code 85648; and I reside in Rio Rico.

My LD-2 traverses across the entire bottom of Santa Cruz County at the Mexican border and all the way up north into Tucson like a pie wedge.

It goes all the way up into Tucson up to 22nd Street, it literally the divides the town of Green Valley on the east and west side of I-19.

Congressional District 3, yes, my congressional district is still further west where a mountain range, a national wildlife refuge, and a federal reservation isolate the town of Nogales from the rest of the congressional district.

I would like to see a more sympathetic and accordant district drawn for geographic, economic, and cultural needs are more in line with Cochise County in the east at LD-14 and CD-2.

For example, I watch the water issues, the mining issues, ranching, and the produce and shipping industries; they're potential areas of economic development and growth. Too often I've seen the urban activists and special interest groups gab the ear of district representatives and literally obstruct the industries, adding to our declining economy.

The rural southern border of counties of Cochise and Santa Cruz are in need of cohesive plans that share ideas and imagine creative ways to solve our issues; to increase technical training and industrial work study opportunities between our community colleges and these industries.

Santa Cruz County needs to be able to manage and plan its own rural environmental issues in balanced coordination with our unique commerce among the border in combination with Cochise.

I've seen my neighbor's kids graduate from high school with little to no opportunity to continue education locally or to obtain technical skills which will get them higher paying jobs in rural entries; their only option is to go to urban institutions.

I want these kids -- and they want -- to live in their hometowns with their families and friends and start long-term careers and raise their families for generations to come.

Please consider keeping the agricultural county of Santa Cruz in its entirety and Cochise together in one district for rural representation that will help solve our economic problems and give our children a better future.

Thank you.

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you. Our next speaker is

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Mikael Wright and then we'll send it over to Bisbee.

Am I saying that right? It's M-I-K-A-E-L, Wright, W-R-I-G-H-T.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Pardon me, ma'am.

(Inaudible.)

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MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you. All right --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you, sir.

We'll send it over to Bisbee now.

MS. CRANK: Members of the Commission and also the listening audience out there on WebEx, I have nine speakers this evening in Bisbee; we have a great group here.

The first speaker is Elisabeth Ti- -- Tyndall, the next speaker will be Yvonne Mayer, and following Yvonne is Robert Montgomery.

MS. TYNDALL: Hi, everybody.

Thank you all so much for taking time out of your day today to do this; and thank you, Commissioners, for allowing us time tonight to share what makes Cochise County amazing.

My name is Elisabeth Tyndall, and I've lived in Sierra Vista for almost six years; it is one of the most welcoming places I've ever lived. I work for the University of Arizona and my husband is federal law enforcement. Our daughter has attended public schools in Sierra Vista since

preschool, and yesterday she began fourth grade of the school where I'm the PTO treasurer.

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My ask of the Commission is to uphold fair and competitive maps mandated by law. Please be sure that communities in Cochise County that are underrepresented at all levels of government can elect officials that have their interest at heart.

Arizona is a competitive state and our congressional and legislative district should be the same.

A fair map would ensure voters in areas like

Douglas and outside Wilcox are able to have a fair chance of
electing representation from their neighborhoods, not just
from the greater Sierra Vista area.

Citizens of Cochise County get medical care and shop in Tucson; our children go to Tucson for college, and many of us are employed by organizations in Tucson. Young families leaving our area for work go to Tucson.

David-Monthan Air Force Base and Fort Huachuca employ and support many of your families, creating a strong community of interest that deserves responsive representation.

The ties between our border region and Tucson are made strong by family, military, and business ties.

Cochise County is a very diverse community with people making it home from all around the world, and we

share more in common with Southeast Arizona and the I-10 corridor than other regions of Arizona. I hope that our future representation can reflect the amazing citizens we have here in Cochise County.

Thank you very much.

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MS. CRANK: Yvonne Mayer.

MS. MAYER: Thank you.

I'm Yvonne Mayer, a resident of Hereford.

We are a rural district including all of Cochise,

Graham County, part of Greenlee, and rural Pima. This area
represents a strong community of interest; our district
encompasses an agricultural base including ranching,
wineries, pecan orchards, and dairies.

We're home to Fort Huachuca and defense and aerospace industries; our climate and elevation provide a healthy living environment for retirees, as well as provided outdoor sports and tourism; our cities and towns are small with neighbors we know.

Cochise County has 370 miles of international border with Mexico. Local law enforcement guards this border well, providing safe communities. Our crime rate is low.

We are satisfied with the current community of interest, the compact and contiguous nature of our district, the dividing lines and the safety of our communities.

Thank you.

2.3

MS. CRANK: Robert Montgomery.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Hi. I'm Robert Montgomery. Good day, Commissioners.

I live in Palominas, a rural area just on the Mexican border between Bisbee and Sierra Vista. I've been there for more than 30 years, and in Cochise County for 40-plus years, and feel I know something about the rural community.

I am on the -- serve on the fire district board in Palominas as the chairman of the board; currently I am also the chairman for the Cochise County Republican Party; and once a month I serve on the Cochise County Planning and Zoning Commission in this very room, so we do review all of the activities regarding permits and business activities within the county.

Legislative District 14 is a rural district, has always been a rural district, we live here because we like it that way.

Excuse me.

And we have a common interest with Graham and Greenlee County in many respects; but primarily our border community is rural, and it is that way intentionally.

Our districts include agriculture, ranches, farms, wineries up in Wilcox area, and other natural resources

including mining. We have national defense as you know, over in Fort Huachuca and aerospace industries around the county.

We like to keep it that way as well.

2.3

We have small to medium size cities and towns as well as small to medium size school districts. We have community colleges and a satellite campus of a major university.

Our district composes mostly small businesses; I have been a small business owner here. Many small businesses are the backbone of our district.

We do not have and never have had any tribal reservations in our district; and their interests are specific to them, different from our own, and they are considered sovereign to themselves. There's also something that we -- we would hope to keep, we do not have casinos or gaming here as you know.

It is a safety -- a safety issue that we are concerned here, as always, being on the border which I can see from my kitchen window, and our -- our far district borders the entire border fence among Palominas.

And we see there is no reason to change things; if it isn't broke, don't fix it.

Thank you.

Three? Oh. I could have gone on.

(Laughter.)

2.3

MS. CRANK: The next speaker is Inga McCord, Tom Crosby is following Inga, and Tamara Birch.

MS. McCORD: Hello. My name is Inga McCord; I am a resident of Hereford, Arizona, and have been for 35-plus years.

And in order to not be redundant, I fully agree with Yvonne Mayer and Robert Montgomery in keeping things just the way they are.

Thank you very much.

MR. CROSBY: Hello, Commissioners. Tom Crosby, I am a county supervisor here in Cochise County.

I would prefer it to not be paired with Pima County because of A.R.S. statutes having to do with counties over 500,000 and the various complications that that causes for us.

I am against the proposal for a border legislative district; if that proposal happens to come up, I would definitely be against that.

If someone cares to accuse me of thinking the United States is the best country and the U.S. Constitution is the best form of government, I am guilty; that's what I think.

So when I ponder the possibility of a redistricting for a border legislative district if it comes up, this

district would be the one most likely to be the most sympathetic with Mexico, the most likely to have a constituency favoring open borders; globalist entities like the EPA refer to what I call the border as the "transboundary community."

2.3

In my opinion, the north side of a proposed border legislative district is what progressives might hope would be the de facto new U.S.-Mexico border.

The cartel dope industry is estimated between 13.6 and 49 billion annually. I believe that the strategy of drug cartels is to infiltrate one county deep in the U.S.; and if they can't get the whole county, they'd be very happy to settle for a border legislative district in the meantime.

In the face of the failure of the Mexican government and its fundamental function to protect and defend its own citizens and because of corruption, having reorganized its law enforcement five times since the '80s, and in the wake of now over 120,000 narco war-related atrocities in Mexico, the cartels are now the ones offering peace and safety for Mexicans instead of the government.

We should disregard racial demographics in redistricting because of the destructive divisive consequences I've outlined today.

Meanwhile, those of us that believe in liberty, don't be intimidated by accusations of racism. When I say

"we the people," I'm not excluding any of our citizens.

But if you believe in liberty, you're one of us. Don't get tired, don't give up, we the people and we of Southeast Arizona.

Thank you very much, Commissioners.

MS. CRANK: We will turn it back over to Nogales.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next three speakers are Peter Lucas, Steve McEwen, and then Peter Benecita -- Benequista.

Peter Lucas is our first speaker.

Then Steve McEwen.

2.3

MR. McEWEN: Good evening Chairman and fellow members of the committee. I'd like to begin by thanking the Chairman for insisting on having these hearings available in our small rural communities.

My name is Steve McEwen and I'm a full-time resident of Rio Rico and Santa Cruz; I currently reside in LD-2 and CD-3.

Although I cannot boast about a long life in

Arizona, my life in Montana next to the Canadian border in a

rural society has more similarities than I have time to

mention; perhaps that's why I feel so comfortable in my new

home of four years.

I was greeted warmly by my neighbors who were willing to assist us in settling in our home in a Latino

neighborhood. I find that citizens of Santa Cruz to hold God as their father, nature as their mother, family the most blessed of possessions, and hard work to be the essence of life to support all the aforementioned values. These values in my opinion define Santa Cruz County as a conservative community.

2.3

Living in a rural environment can be difficult but it's never spurned. Instead, these difficulties are seen to be a path of building solid character and appreciation for the fellow man.

Although these values may be found in urban society, their path is not ours nor is the special appreciation of our surroundings.

For a decade Santa Cruz has been governed by urban values; decisions have been made that seem to ignore our principles and our way of life. The 20-mile limit for trade with Mexico was taken away and with it our prosperous border communities. The two South32 Mine promises, education, training and great paying jobs, but urban special interests has delayed the mine's development; border policies have separated families and destroyed an already fragile economic environment in Santa Cruz County.

We are desperately in need of representation in our state government that understands and addresses these important issues, not a "one size fits all" policy.

Please consider pairing Santa Cruz County with our neighbor, Cochise County, for consistent, fair and common sense representation.

2.3

My research in these hearings has brought attention to the fact that sitting politicians and candidates may be attempting to sway this committee to fit their desires. Proposition 106 passed by the citizens of 2000 did so because they did not want our elected officials to be a determining factor in our legislative and congressional districts.

I pray this Committee turns a deaf ear to these politicians; they'll have plenty of time to represent our wishes when the important process is finished.

I also pray to God you will give me -- you will have the wisdom to make these important decisions in the best interest for the citizens.

Thank you for listening and Godspeed.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

The next speaker is Peter Benequista, followed by Dick Bauerbach, followed by Doug Holler.

MR. BENEQUISTA: Howdy, Commissioners.

I am Peter Benequista. My wife Carol and I have lived in Tubac area in Santa Cruz County for 20 years; we are Tucson escapees.

I currently serve on the board of directors for the

Tubac Fire District and have served on the board of our homeowner's association. Carol has served on the board for Tubac Center of the Arts and has worked at the golf resort and two shops in the village; we are both retired.

2.3

The Tubac Fire District notably comprises communities from Amado at the Pima County line to much of Nogales district that I think should remain intact from any view.

Tubac is a very rural community, like most of the county. Our biggest concerns are border security and economic development, issues shared largely in a large way with Cochise County; a natural connection for districting purposes.

Tubac itself is not an incorporated entity, there are no physical or otherwise boundaries; although, it occupies a huge area in Santa Cruz County.

I don't know what the Commission did ten years ago,
I wasn't paying attention at that time, I do know that the
last representative that actually represented Carol and me,
our principles and our needs, was Jim Kolbe.

I believe that the constitution law and the six criteria that we have referred to, along with plain-old common sense are of utmost importance to the future of our community. Let's get it right this time.

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Thanks for listening.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

2.3

Our next speaker is -- oh. I'm sorry. Sir, we have a question.

MR. BENEQUISTA: Yes?

MS. VAN HAREN: Oh I'm sorry.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you so much. You know, all of this information is remarkably helpful.

You know, the Commission just yesterday came from Yuma. There's a couple of issues that are coming up today that I'd like to just seek some clarification or additional information on.

One is obviously this is a border town, it's obviously also a military town. How do these needs distinguish themselves from the Yuma situation that we just came from in terms of their border issues and their base needs?

Is there anything unique that you would like us to understand as it distinguishes itself from that territory in our state?

MR. BENEQUISTA: Honestly, I'm not familiar with the situation in Yuma, but having lived in Tubac for 20 years, I know that the Border Patrol is up against it in a big way.

Now, we have two major ports of entry in Nogales -- actually, three total, but two major ports of entry; and

even the ports of entry have not been staffed to the level that was authorized by Congress ten years ago perhaps, okay.

So, again, overloaded; unable to, you know, with capacity to handle the problem.

This -- this county, Santa Cruz County, is -- if you look it from a satellite, is a maze of routes for illegal aliens, drug smugglers, people traffickers, all of that that we have to deal with; and the little checkpoint on the I-19 just north of Tubac, north of Exit 40, in many ways is a joke because the people know where to go, which way to go, and how to go without ever seeing that checkpoint, and that's a big problem.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

2.3

Our next speaker is Dick Bauerbach, followed by Doug Holler, and after that we'll go back to Bisbee.

MR. BAUERBACH: Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Dick Bauerbach; I live in Santa Cruz County just outside of Patagonia, and I'm here today to give you my comments about the area as a community of interest.

Patagonia is a rural community. I am retired, moved here 26 years ago because of the mountains, the people, and the Mexican food.

The people here are rural and are very open and easy to talk to. Our common interests include cattle

ranching, farming, mining, tourism, and interaction with citizens from the Mexican state of Sonora.

2.3

The mountains here are rich with ore, and Patagonia has a major mining activity just outside of town.

I joined a rock club in Sierra Vista to explore the mountains of Santa Cruz and Cochise.

Our interests are in common with activities in Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties. For example, Santa Cruz and Cochise both have ports of entry with Mexico, Nogales, Naco, and Agua Prieta; both counties have fall festival in October; Santa Cruz, Cochise, and Greenlee have active mines at Patagonia, Bisbee, and Morenci; the semiannual wine festival at Elgin on the Cochise-Santa Cruz border within site of the 100,000 Brophy Ranch adjacent to Fort Huachuca always draws people by bus from Phoenix.

Ranching, farming, mining, and tourism are not the primary interest of people in the urban areas of Southern Arizona. By representing the rural aspects of Santa Cruz County, duly elected conservative legislators will better represent the communities of Southeastern Arizona.

Any questions?

Thank you.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Doug Holler.

MR. HOLLER: Good afternoon.

2.3

My name is Doug Holler; I'm a fourth generation resident of Santa Cruz County area. I'm a retired ADOT area manager retiring after 25 years of service with the rank of lieutenant. I'm a former precinct committeeman in this county; and I'm also a former political party executive officer in Santa Cruz County. I'm also a former member of the county library board. I'm retired now.

And in case of our district here in

Santa Cruz County, I think it's -- we're a very large

Hispanic population and I believe we -- we're represented

well.

I am concerned a bit with our friends to the east in Cochise County, and I mentioned this ten years ago, but I know there's lots of Hispanics, Democrats, and Independents in Cochise County but, yet, when I look at the representatives and senators, I just see Republicans and no apparent Hispanic names.

And so with that being said, I want to thank you, members, I know you're not compensated; you're doing this on a volunteer basis, and I appreciate that and I want to thank you for helping to keep our democracy going.

Thank you.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you. At this time we'll send it back to Bisbee.

MS. CRANK: I have two last speakers here in Bisbee: Tamara Birch and Gail Griffin.

2.3

MS. BIRCH: Thank you, Commissioners. Can you hear me?

My name is Tamara Birch; and thank you for the community for opening this facility and all the committee members from our county and districts.

I live in Cochise County in Bisbee, my LD-14 is my Arizona state legislat- -- legislative group, and I'm also part of CD-2.

I'm a concerned citizen hoping to promote safe and healthy environments for our diverse rural population.

My husband and I are both retired teachers. He was from Cochise College and Fort Huachuca teaching, and I'm a public school teacher from many districts in the county. We've spent most of our teaching careers here, our son is -- one and only son was born here in 1983 is also a teacher.

I've lived in the area for over 40 years. I originally came here because I am a bird watcher. I've lived in Palominas, Bisbee, and Hereford; we've lived in the San Pedro River several times even at the Lehner Kill Site Ranch; bird watching, hiking, camping throughout the region has engaged my family from day one.

I'm here because of water concerns. Redistricting until now has not addressed ground water management. This

affects not -- not only affects our agricultural but our private water usage, the wells, and it's an international border issue also.

2.3

Our border communities are plagued. If you can remember, we had sewage running from the south up into the Bisbee not a few years ago back and wells have been contaminated; this includes issues in Naco, Arizona, all the way to Nogales, which has had also sewage problems.

Santa Cruz County should be included in our redistricting map as I feel this would deal with our common concerns.

Water issues in our district have moved from bad to worse, more and more wells are running dry; highway fissures are expensive to fix and dangerous for residents and for our church -- check with ADOT on that one.

Turkey Creek and Silver Springs Valley have endured dramatic water losses recently; a number of half-mile deep wells in the Douglas district have given the corporate agricultural projects room to deplete the remaining aquifer. There was an article on 8/3/21 in the High Country News entitled "A Mega-Dairy is transforming Americas Aquifer and Lifestyles."

People have been in our area for generations; the folks who built this country are being forced to leave because of no water, night skies are affected by the 24/7

farm lights, bird populations have drastically reduced over the years --

Okay. Thank you so much for your concerns and listening.

MS. GRIFFIN: Good evening.

2.3

My name is Gail Griffin; I'm a resident of Cochise County. I've lived in Cochise County for 50-plus years. I currently live in Hereford, Arizona.

As a full disclosure I am a state representative for LD-14. I am here as an individual property owner and citizen of Cochise County, not in my political affiliation.

I have been involved with local, state, and national issues for many, many years and continue to be involved in those issues.

Our community of interests include the agricultural community of ranches, farms, wineries, and other natural resource issues like mining. All four of the current counties that are in LD-14 have mines; we have national defense operations, military, aerospace, a large retirement community, and law enforcement to provide a safe community. Our district composes mostly of small business which has -- is and has and will continue to be most -- most of the district.

We do not have casinos or gambling in the district; our law enforcement work hard to stop the illegal activity

of drug and human smuggling as well as other crimes that are committed along the border.

Safe communities are what we want.

Our ports of entrance are different from other border communities. You mentioned Yuma, and Yuma has double fencing. In Cochise County we -- we have drug cartels that have taken up operation on our American soil.

I am here speaking again for myself as a Cochise County resident. With all due respect, I request that the next meeting -- next series of meetings, we have one in Sierra Vista.

Thank you for allowing us to be here.

Thank you.

2.3

MS. CRANK: We'll send it back over to Nogales.

MS. VAN HAREN: Our next speaker is Kathleen

Vandervoet, followed by Maureen Mahoncy, followed by Carla

Romero.

MS. VANDERVOET: Hi, Commissioners. Thank you for traveling here; appreciate that very much.

My name is Kathleen Vandervoet, and I'm lived in Santa Cruz County for 43 years. I voted in every election and I've always known who my representative is and I paid attention to the districts for the last 43 years.

I'd like to ask you to keep Santa Cruz County in one district; don't split it into two.

I'm not sure if that's in the planning stages or not, but Santa Cruz County was split into two in the past, and I saw a lot of problems with that. I live in State Legislative District 2 and Congressional District 3, and I like -- I like living there, I like the response from our elected officials.

2.3

When we were split in two it severely diluted the -- the needs and concerns of citizens. People in Santa Cruz County weren't able to show that they had a strong unified voice because they had to get the attention of representatives from two different legislative districts.

At that time I heard from some people that: "Oh, it's good, we get double the attention." But I -- I observed it carefully and we didn't, we didn't get double; we didn't even get our fair share.

So that's why I feel so strongly that

Santa Cruz County should remain in one legislative district.

 $\,$ And I just want to talk for a moment about your question about Yuma.

I was -- yeah, that's a great question. I visited Yuma a few times on some quasi-business trips, and one difference I would say is it's so agricultural, they have so many growing fields; Santa Cruz County doesn't have agriculture except some small businesses. So, I mean, there's a huge disparity. That's a big difference.

We do have a lot of other common interests, however. So that's an interesting thought that you've been presented with to think about.

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But we are mostly ranching, a lot of mountain areas, Santa Cruz River, we've got the international trade too. Because we're on the international border, we need frequent assistance from our elected officials and, you know, maybe more so than larger Arizona cities even though our population is smaller.

Some of the problems that you've heard about and I'd like to mention that we need help with transportation, public health, border crossing, and education because of our location and because we're such an important port of entry for Arizona and the whole United States.

I also wanted to talk for just a moment about some people's suggestions that Santa Cruz County and Cochise County be joined, and I agree we have a lot -- oh. Is that my three minutes? Okay -- similar interests, but it would really dilute the Democrat voice in Santa Cruz County. It would be lost compared to Cochise County; and I personally would be so sad to see that happen.

Thank you for coming and I would like Santa Cruz County to remain in the same districts.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Maureen Mahoncy, followed by

Carla Romero followed by Carmen Flores.

2.3

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you hear me, Mike?

MS. MAHONCY: Good evening. My name is Maureen

Mahoncy; I have been a resident of Santa Cruz County for

12 years and own a property on the east side of Nogales,

which is located in LD-2.

I moved to Nogales in order to escape the strife and bustle of Tucson, enjoy a small-town community and return to the rural roots in which I was raised. My house in Tucson, which I still own, is located just north of South Tucson, so I am very familiar with the area which our county has been so incongruously enjoined.

I have found great solace and joy in living the small-town life and in the pastoral setting of Nogales, where I'm an active member of Sacrad Heart of Jesus Church, participate in the choir, prayer group, and numerous other activities.

I find that Nogales is more compatible with the outlying towns and surrounding rural areas of Tubac,
Rio Rico, Patagonia, Sonoita, and greater Cochise County than with the urban, dense, hectic zone of South Tucson.

Our concerns and needs are very different geographically, commercially, and demographically.

Economically we are commonly defined by mining, ranching, agricultural, small business and produce industries, as well

as the border protection and security.

2.3

Living along the border is a unique experience which lends a special color to our lives and also carries unique concerns. I absolutely don't want Nogales included in the same legislative district of South Tucson, a city of a million people located 70 miles away from us and with whom we share little in common. Our interests are only overshadowed and lost in the greater dimensions of such a locality.

I don't know why a small county like ours would have marked along such divergent lines in the past and can only surmise that there were other interests at play; such a division is highly unfair to the residents in Nogales and did not allow us to be united as a bloc or allied with surrounding communities of common representation.

Please consider redistricting our county in a way that truly reflects the needs and concerns of our community in conjunction with the stated claims of the Arizona Constitution with respect communities of interest.

Thank you.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Carla Romero or -- Carla

Ramero, followed by Carmen Flores, followed by Marco Antonio

Flores, Senix --

MS. ROMERO: Hi. Good afternoon. Thank you for

taking the time to be here today.

2.3

Santa Cruz County has been my home for over

30 years and I have never felt more under -- unrepresented
than I do now. These past ten years my representative has
done absolutely nothing for my community.

We are a rural community who enjoys spending our times in the outdoors, living a more western and rural lifestyle; we are also a border community with overwhelming alliances with Cochise County than Pima County.

I've seen my county deteriorate instead of improving, from our economy to our safety. Our county has been affected economy-wise from Tucson getting the majority of the business and education benefits while here at the border we get very little.

By pairing Santa Cruz County with Cochise County it will help develop a more rural economic and educational plan which in return will help our community greatly and turn our economic situation around.

In 2020 Santa Cruz County had the highest poverty level in Arizona; our unemployment rate is near 13 percent, that's well above the national and state average. There's also huge problem at the southern border with child sex trafficking that our representatives don't talk about, and that child sex trafficking goes directly to Tucson and is present throughout the United States.

So I can't recall a time when those who were politically representing us came to our community to talk to us and get our feedback; (technical/audio disruption) then they will come down.

It's that they feel so confident that they will be reelected that they do not even pay attention to us. That has to change, and it is your constitutional obligation to make sure we are being represented and not just taken advantage of for political power.

Thank you.

2.3

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Question.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you for this feedback.

If there -- if you have particular boundaries or populations or districts that you feel if you aligned with would -- would better represent your needs, please make sure you submit that data to us, or if that's information you'd like to share with us now, we'd very much like to know.

MS. ROMERO: In regards to why think we should be in Cochise County or?

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: The boundaries, you're saying that you're not being represented and --

MS. ROMERO: Right.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: -- so if there are just specific districts or data that you'd like us to consider that you feel best represent your constituency, we just want

to -- we -- we want to be able to best record that data.

That's all. Thank you.

2.3

MS. ROMERO: Well, yeah, I just think that all Santa Cruz County, it should not be divided. I think we should be paired with Cochise County. Douglas and Nogales are very similar when it comes to our produce industry; we rely very heavily on it. And I -- I just don't think that we're being paid attention to the last ten years.

So I could get data for you'd you like and I could e-mail it to you. I could try to find it on my phone and get back.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: We care. Thank you.

MS. ROMERO: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Thank you for this, and we'll look into it.

Very much. Thank you.

MS. VAN HAREN: The next speaker is Carmen Flores, followed by Marco Antonio Flores, Sr., followed by Julie Grotheer.

MS. FLORES: Good evening, Madam Chairman and Commissioners.

My name is Carmen Valencia Flores. I believe the representation we currently have isn't inadequate, not because of inability but because they simply are not part of this community.

I live in Nogales; Santa Cruz County has been my home for 67 years. I come from generations of committed Santa Cruz residents that have worked to improve our rural border community.

2.3

Because of nonexistent opportunities to further our education -- at the time, it's changed now, a little bit but it's changed with great effort -- we left our rural community, some in my family returned to our small border community to establish businesses, creating success both personal and for their workforce. Others have been committed workers who have labored side by side with our communities of employment for decades.

I am a granddaughter of a man passionate about his trade and dedicated to developing the power grid in rural Santa Cruz County. Started in 1915; 22 years later still driven by that vision of improving his community he laid down his life restoring the power on Patagonia Highway. In 1937, it wasn't great news, there was nothing much to be said of I-19.

Let's see. I scratched a bunch of things out that I thought I was going to say, but I'm not going to anymore.

It was then that with great pride he carved out -it was with great pride that he carved out the electrical
services to this very border and part of Nogales, Sonora,
and Mexico. There was a time when the first blocks of

Sonora light up to the tower provided from the U.S.

2.3

It was this pride that I learned for my community, which brings me here today.

My neighborhood includes the border and the start of a new well-known I-19 corridor. The fence has been a backyard reality all my life, with all its charm and its not so many charms too.

Not a photo op as it is for others, it is my home.

I doubt that my current representation has the slightest idea as to what it is to have both I-19 and the international border dictate what your day or your night will be like.

We require highly specialized knowledge to be supportive. This is a powerful rural border community, we are true assets, residents of Santa Cruz County are miners, agriculturals, international businessmen, and front-line defenders of this country's sovereignty. Residents are rooted in gratitude to this country, who believe in what Santa Cruz County has to offer and some of us have signed our name to it with blood.

It's time we have the representation that promotes and supports, matches -- and matches our sacrifices.

The current LD-2 has Tucson-imposing policies in our rural communities, and they are not appropriate decisions.

Thank you so much for listening to me; I really appreciate it.

MS. VAN HAREN: The next speaker is Marco Antonio Flores, Sr., followed by Julie Grotheer, followed by Fredrick Milner.

MR. FLORES: You asked for some distinction -difference from Yuma, the area in where we live in. I just
jot -- I jotted some down here, but is that going to take
away from my three minutes.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: I'll give you 30 extra seconds.

MR. FLORES: Thank you.

2.3

All right. Real -- really quickly, then. Yuma:

Yuma is not on the border, Nogales is, Naco is and Sahuarita
is. Yuma is seven miles north. Yuma is 2 hours and 40

minutes away from San (indiscernible), and so it's 2 miles

[sic] and 40 minutes away from Phoenix, where do you think
they're going to go for their commerce and entertainment?

We are not, no. We're 65 miles away to Tucson and three hours -- two and a half miles to Phoenix.

Yuma is both military and it's also a slightly border town. Nogales is not military; Sierra Vista is military but not border town. Nogales is border town smacked right on the border.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Three minutes now.

MR. FLORES: Santa Cruz County and it's two incisions.

2.3

My name is Marco Antonio Flores, Sr.; I'm a healthy 71 years of wisdom and common sense; retired here in my hometown of Nogales, Arizona; two children, a proud son as a military black op pilot and my lovely and successful New York City daughter who is pre- -- who has credited to visiting 36 countries.

I am -- I am proud to say that I was born and raised in this border town, a child product of two cities endued proudly in a dual heritage. Here is a culture and a history so character rich, that even the incision of the international line can never uproot its sacred legacy, the interconnectivity that is defined and the commonality of language, culture, and faith-related values; moreover there is a sacred partnership that we call family.

This truism can also be said about boundaries between counties where the demographics are the same uniquely woven tapestry. These very characteristics serve to garner a meritorious distinction melding four counties of its components to become one district that is stronger and more distinctive than its current state; thus, justifiably emboldened to those who would think fit to condescend.

In the case made for Santa Cruz County, our

neighboring rural counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee have more in common than the current lines of demarcation with Pima.

This other incision has turned into a scar that separates us to the extent that our unique existence -- existence is snobbishly and -- and reluctantly accepted as the typical adopted child whose honor and pride is subdued and the voting powers suppressed.

I am not a Mexican-American, I am an American. Proud of my heritage, yes. But prouder still to be assimilated into the most generous and freedom-loving country in the world. Likewise, assimilation should be in the interest of a well-balanced counties that reflect the purity in our constitution and the halls of patriotism.

(Applause.)

2.3

MS. VAN HAREN: (Inaudible) followed by Frederick Milner, followed by Kathryn Townsend.

MS. GROTHEER: Thank you, Madam Chairman and the members of the committee.

My name is Julie Grotheer and we bought a home in Tubac in 2013; I'm from LD-2, CD-3. My husband Tim and I moved here from rural Colorado and live in Tubac full-time. We picked Tubac because of its similar -- similar values -- excuse me.

Because of its similar size, small village, natural

beauty, and the opportunity to be around rural people who share similar -- similar values.

2.3

I board my horse at a local ranch close by and enjoy trail riding and spending time down at the ranch with other folks that love horses. My daughter and I enjoy trail riding on the Anza Trail and on the ranch. As more people bring their horses, this ranch is becoming a community of people that enjoy the outdoors and equestrian activities. We enjoy our rural setting, walking our dogs in our friendly neighborhood, golf resort, and on the Anza Trail.

We have met others in Tubac who share common values such as profamily, proconservative, and prosmall business.

We also know ranchers close by and people with small farms.

Our abundant wildlife and beautiful setting attracts people to visit our area.

We also have different issues here such as our southern border, mining, and preservation of our natural environment.

The village of Tubac is a small community of friendly folks who are also enjoying the small-town atmosphere with a love of art, nature, history, gardening, and caring for the environment. All want to conserve this small-town feel and preserve our beautiful ecosystems.

Our surrounding small town close by are also places that we love to visit.

After four years of being director of religious ed at St. Ann's Parish I have come to know the families, the local families that reside here; they are profamily and make family members, old and young, a priority.

Santa Cruz is different than the people who reside in urban areas. We have different needs, interests, values. We have more common interests and values with residents who live in rural settings similar to our small town.

Redistrict -- redistricting with similar counties,

Cochise, will better represent the needs of the people in

Santa Cruz and our border concerns -- and the border

concerns we cannot ignore.

Thank you.

2.3

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Frederick Milner, followed by Kathryn Townsend, followed by Matt Purely -- Parrilli.

MR. MILNER: Good evening, Madam Chairman, Committee, thank you for coming.

My name is Fred Milner, my amazing wife and I live in Downtown Nogales in a home built by my ancestors in 1888; four of our five daughters have graduated from Nogales High School, while our youngest is in the 7th grade.

We still run the family ranch, and I'm also a music teacher at an elementary school locally. I lead praise and worship music at First Baptist Church of Nogales, and I'm

chairman of Child Evangelism Fellowship of Santa Cruz County.

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My oldest daughter and I are in a band called "Tow the Line" with other Nogales area musicians. We're in the recording studio working on our first album.

The community of interest I would like to address is that of small town border communities. Small towns in Southern Arizona have a unique makeup, culture, and history. Proximity to the Mexican border and culture has fostered strong family ties and roots such as my own.

These small border communities hold deep religious and family values that hold us together and influence our world view.

Although there is important economic activity through produce, trucking brokerages, mining, agriculture, ranching and other international activity, these Southern Arizona communities of Santa Cruz County and Cochise Counties still have that small-town feel. We don't have the bells and whistles of the big city and, yet, what draws and keeps many is the sense of family, stability, and vision.

Preserving these hometown-border values built around family, church, children, location, and culture are in everyone's best interest.

So as you think about where to draw the lines, I urge you to bolster the strong voice of these small border

communities of interest, please reunite us as one bloc of citizens which hold to very similar rural values. Please do not arbitrarily or for some political agenda include us with Tucson which has interests that are not in line with our Southern Arizona border communities.

Thank you.

2.3

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

The next speaker is Kathryn Townsend, followed by Matt Parrilli, followed by Tim Grotheer.

MS. TOWNSEND: Good evening. It's nice to see you again. The last time I saw you was via Zoom when you guys were interviewing for the Commission; I'm a member of the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments.

And I want to start by saying thank you. I think more than anybody except Jaime here who is another member of Commission, we understand what it took to get to where you are, how thankless the job is, and how invasive the process of becoming a member of the Independent Redistricting Commission is, and I want to say thank you and also that I think you are doing a fantastic job.

So I think that tonight you've heard a lot of really interesting things from articulate people who have some passionate ideas about what needs to happen, and I would encourage you to look at what people are saying through the frame of how political decisions impact those

communities, 'cause I think that that's the theme that we're hearing over and over again.

2.3

And so I want to answer the question that you asked about Yuma and explain what I mean.

So my husband and I own 15 acres in St. David, which is a beautiful census -- census-designated area that has about 2,000 people living there; and we do a lot of things, we raise critters and crops, and one of the things that my husband does is aquaponics, which is a way of raising fish and -- okay, you're familiar with it.

Which is a way of raising fish and lettuce or other plants together but primarily lettuce. So one of the reasons that aquaponics isn't bigger in Arizona and why it's hard to bring aquaponics-grown produce to market is because of the lettuce lobby. So what we need in our small community is representatives who understand that in a small holding what you can grow effectively using water responsibly, is different than what huge industrial agricultural growers are doing by pulling water out of the Colorado River. Our interests are different because what we need in order for us to be responsible on the farm that we're trying to develop using permaculture methods is different than what the industrial agriculture growers are doing in Yuma.

And I think if you just focus on, if you're looking

at these groups and what they need and what they need from their representatives, then the lines that you draw will make sure that people feel like they have representation on the other end.

And I also think that if you do it that way, you have the advantage of it's naturally compact.

And so those are my thoughts on this, but I do have one request, and that is that if, from a demographic standpoint for numbers you have to include Tucson with where we are in Cochise County, could you please make sure that it's like Vail and Rita Ranch and people who on the out -- outskirts because they have closer interests than people who live in Midtown Tucson would.

Thank you.

2.3

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: One comment, I don't know what -- if there is new, you know, conceptual information for us to be able to digest information as it relates to water, you know, these kind of things that naturally, you know, carve out territories, make sure that the Commission receives this empirical data. We're -- we're, you know, the mapping folks, the Commissioners, we're taking notes; it's an enormous amount of information that we're synthesizing, so if you're concerned that there's particular pieces of information that might get lost, I just as a partner we're asking that you submit it --

1 MS. TOWNSEND: Okay.

2.3

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: -- so -- so that we can make sure that we come back and -- and incorporate it.

Thank you.

MS. TOWNSEND: Thank you.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

The next speaker is Matt Parrilli, followed by Tim Grotheer, followed by Ray Ihly.

MR. PARRILLI: Good evening.

My name is Matt Parrilli; I live in Sonoita. I have lived there for 21 years. I first set foot there in 1976 and fell in love with it, finally was able to make a connection.

It's -- I think your choice of topic for this interface, this meeting, is a good one: community interest.

Because in the 2021 [sic] redistricting that did not happen.

In 2020 we were, we the resident citizens of Sonoita-Elgin were encompassed in CD-8 and LD-30 at that time; the LD would now be 14; the CD would be 2.

The -- there is a vast sociological and economic difference between the western part of Santa Cruz County and the eastern part. The west -- the west side of the county is much more urban, it's heavily ensconced in and dependent on produce transport, which they do very well. The west side -- the east side of the county on the other hand is

very rural. I mean, its mainstays are ranching, vineyards; people have little hobby farms and hobby horse activity, and it's small.

They -- there are only 1,500 registered voters in the Sonoita-Elgin area.

One of the -- one of the other dissimilarities is just for common shopping for groceries and what have you, the drive from Sonoita to Sierra Vista is 30 miles. The drive from Sonoita to Nogales to shop is 40 miles; I mean, it's a no-brainer, that's where people for the most part go.

We -- we feel that we have much more in common with CD-2 and LD-14 because of the -- some of the things I mentioned.

Now, I'm going -- you're going to love me because I put together some thoughts, some maps, and a recommendation for moving these LD-14 and CD-2 boundary a little bit to the east -- west, sorry.

Time? Okay.

2.3

Thanks for listening.

MS. VAN HAREN: Okay. Our next speaker -- can I just remind everybody, make sure you're talking into both mics, one is for amplification, so the one I'm speaking into right now is amplifying, the other one is going out to all of our viewers at Bisbee and then anybody on WebEx too. So the other mic up here is really important that you speak

into it.

2.3

Thank you.

MR. GROTHEER: Hi. My name is Tim Grotheer; I live in Tubac.

And, first of all, thank you Madam Chair and Commissioners for allowing these --

(Chorus of "Can't hear you.")

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ GROTHEER: -- for allowing these meetings to take place and give people the opportunity to share their thoughts.

Are you there?

As my wife noted, we moved here in 2013 from a rural county in Colorado, and so we came here because -- to Santa Cruz because we liked the rural communities.

And I'm learning a lot tonight from my neighbors;

I -- I don't know nearly as much about Santa Cruz County as many of the folks in this room that have spoken and it's -- it's very interesting to me.

One of the things I -- I did want to make a note of that I noticed, when you look at the existing map of the legislative districts in Arizona, it doesn't seem to be grid-like for LD-2, it seems to be more like a -- something that was put together to make something happen; that's just a thought.

And it makes sense to me that Santa Cruz County be

associated more with -- with the counties to the east of us.

I agree that Santa Cruz County should be kept whole.

I kept my comments a little bit shorter here than I had intended because -- so I've kind of rewritten it, but I'm going to submit one of these online, a survey, so that I can be more complete with my comments, but I don't want to be redundant, and in the interest of time I just wanted to keep it short and sweet.

That's my comment.

2.3

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Ray Ihly, followed by Brock -- Brock Bracker, followed by Carlos Pena.

MR. IHLY: Thank you, members of the IRC.

I'm Ray Ihly; I live in rural unincorporated Pima County on a private well; I own a ranch property in rural Cochise County; I'm a retired aerospace worker; I have connections to the military and law enforcement and politics.

I would like to begin by recognizing the work so far of those of you on the current IRC board, especially Chairwoman Dr. Erika Neuberg; you've been running the IRC fairly, I believe you care about fair play, you have allowed these public hearings to take place. Thank you.

In contrast, the IRC of 2011 was unfair, showing

partisan bias, ignoring communities of interest, and failing to meet the five legal requirement of districting, thereby defaulting to competitive districts that have underrepresented many communities.

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The LD-2 situation mixing Nogales and South Tucson with rural Pima and Santa Cruz together with Green Valley and Sahuarita is a clear example, one of many. I hope this time the IRC will assure districts comply with all five criteria in the law thereby making so called "competitive districts" not found.

My interests support communities with a rural suburban lifestyle, personal responsibility, individual rights, private property rights, water rights, mining, agriculture, ranching, wine production, public safety, and law enforcement, religious faith, the military, aerospace and defense industry, retirement communities, hunting, fishing and outdoor activities. These communities are found in most areas outside the city of Tucson and Pima County, especially unincorporated land on private and community wells.

Plus, most of the counties of Cochise, Graham,
Greenlee, and Santa Cruz County east of the mountains or
I-19 corridor, including the communities of Green Valley,
Sahuarita, Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch, Dragoon,
Morenci, Safford, San Simon, the agricultural valleys from

Wilcox to McNeal, Duncan, Sonoita, Elgin, Patagonia,

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista,

Raytheon Tucson, and surrounding communities in Saddlebrooke
and Quail Creek.

2.3

I urge you to fashion districts that keep these communities together and representative -- and represented.

Please keep Cochise County together. It is a unique, ruggedly individualistic, free-thinking rural western county that must not be split.

Please comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights
Act and place Nogales and the I-19 corridor of
Santa Cruz County in their own special protected districts
with similar interests.

None of the new CD-2 should be in the city of
Tucson at all; the city should confine its influence to one
CD of its own. Likewise, LDs in or near the city of Tucson
should be urban or suburban -- either urban or suburban in
character, as not mixed as possible.

Thank you for your hard work, God bless it, I wish you all every success under difficult circumstances.

Thank you for hearing me.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Brock or Brocz Bracker, Carlos Pena, and then Maria Osowa.

MR. BRACKER: Good evening, Commissioners.

My name is Bruce Bracker; I am a county supervisor representing District 3 in Santa Cruz County.

2.3

First and foremost, I would like to thank you for your service to the State in this endeavor. It is a thankless job and so kudos to you for stepping up to the plate to do it.

I have a couple points that I think is really critical to make. One, I think is very important to keep Santa Cruz County whole in a congressional district.

I think it is very important that Arizona have minimum two congressional districts that are touching the border. Currently, we have a third district with -- with Congressman Gosar's district representing Yuma, and these are very important voices when we go to our delegation to advocate for the needs of our community; so it's very important.

Also, when we're talking about legislative districts and our state legislative districts, again, keep Santa Cruz County whole. These are the people that we work with on a daily basis for the needs of our community.

So I thank you very much for your time. Thank you very much for coming to Santa Cruz County to listen to us.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

The next speaker is Carlos Pena, followed by Maria Osowa, followed by Damien Kennedy.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

2.3

Okay. Our next speaker is Damien Kennedy, followed by Mark Larkin.

MR. KENNEDY: Good evening, Commissioners. Thank you for making the long trip down here. It is greatly appreciated in these rural communities.

My name is Damien Kennedy; I live in Lakewood-Amado area which is just north of the Santa Cruz-Pima County line; I've lived there for 12 years sharing my community as president of my local school PTO; I've been a Scout Master and a legislative chairman.

I live in a small community, a little over 500 citizens and the demographics are mixed generously. We live in a community that has one small market; one large chain store which just came in; we are down to one restaurant due to flooding due to lack of representation; and a school district that is tied to a much larger school district that ignores the needs of my small community because we are just -- we're too far away to matter.

My community is nestled between a large unincorporated town in Green Valley and a county line that is just too far away from Tucson, too far away from Nogales for the main metropolitan areas to matter what the needs of the community are.

Our roads haven't been redone since the '70s when

the community was built. Largely we are a speed bump on your way to Mexico or to Tucson depending on which way that you're headed. No one notices the community and no one is listening to the community in general.

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I am here today in the hopes that my community will not be tossed into a district as an afterthought and forgotten for the next ten years like it has been for the last ten.

We would like to have a voice and be heard like any other part of Southern Arizona that gets bundled with other counties that are much larger than they are and their voices being drowned out also because they are too far away to really matter.

Our ruralness in the state gives us different values more than the urban areas of the state, areas Southern Arizona usually gets lumped into, Tucson and such.

This rural attitude has given us great conservative values, though, a standard of principles that need to be reflected legislatively. Our voice disappeared 10 years ago and this is our chance to correct that mistake and bring our valued voice, principles, and strong conservative values together to be the anchor to this state that everyone outside of the Southern Arizona agrees economically that we are here at the border with our produce coming across the line and everything like that.

With that, I thank you very much for listening to me and thank you for coming down.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

2.3

Our next speaker is Mark Larkin, followed by Marcelino Varona, Jr., followed by Douglas Cook.

MR. LARKIN: Yes, good evening to the Commission, very happy that you are taking time to come down here and listen to us down here in Nogales.

My name is Mark Larkin; I've been a -- I'm a native Arizonan, I've been a member -- or resident of Santa Cruz County since about 1992, when I came down here and started farming and ranching in this area, something I'd grown up with and that I continue to do here in Santa Cruz County.

Right now as I get older, I find out that work is a little tougher so now I'm an attorney here in Nogales, and I represent a lot of agricultural interests in land use and water rights particularly.

In 19- -- the mid-1980s, we split out our active management area here which manages groundwater here in the area, and we split away from the Tucson Active Management Area; that was a terrific -- excuse me, a terrific move for us down here because of the difference, the hydrological and agricultural differences between us in this county and the -- the more urban demands in Pima County.

That difference has persisted throughout the -- the decades since then; and the attaching of us like we did ten years ago to Pima County and to that -- that part of Pima County just, frankly, made Santa Cruz County kind of a sideshow. I mean, we were just sort parked aside and, you know, our interests were just completely subsumed by the -- the interest of the more urban areas north of us.

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I think it is a much better idea to couple these -these counties that are rural, are agricultural, have a lot
of the same economic base, and are made up -- instead of
large urban areas, are made up by smaller cities in a more
rural type of area.

It's -- it just makes sense to couple those kinds of communities together as a -- a district. I think the people of those communities would be far better served by that than being kind of just shunned to the side by -- by the urban interests.

So, thank you very much.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Marcelino Varona, Jr., followed by Douglas Cook, followed by Irene Ellerseck.

MR. VARONA: Thank you.

Before I just like to make a comment before I get started. It would help a lot if I could see the other two Commissioners on the screen so that I know how they're

reacting to the presentations and that.

Oh, they're on the bottom? Oh -- I think -- I don't really need to see Bisbee, I would like to see how they're acting, 'cause if I'm sitting in the back I don't see them at the bottom; so it would be very helpful if you would enlarge them.

(Inaudible.)

2.3

Welcome. I $\operatorname{\mathsf{I}}$ -- I couldn't see you in the back of the room there.

Marcelino Varona; I am a resident of Santa Cruz County for 70 years, and I -- I do want to go over just a couple of bullet points here.

Originally, people have mentioned here that they want to go ahead and be a part of Cochise County. The railroad tracks right here when you leave here, that was the dividing point; that was one district on the other side that was connected to Cochise County, on this side where you are presently that was another district that went up the I-9 -- I-19 corridor.

I will just emphatically suggest that the good thing about being with Cochise County is Gail Griffin, she's a wonderful representative. The bad part of what we are right now so you recognize it, is that we don't elect very many Republicans and in the state legislature that does cause us a problem of our voice being heard because I've

been up there at the state legislature. And when we had John Ackerley represent us, we got a lot of things done; but he was defeated and we had three Democratic representatives, it does hurt us 'cause we are drownded [sic] out by the opposite; and I am since 1972 a registered Republican.

2.3

I also would like to make a point on the border issues.

The only thing that Nogales, San Luis, and Douglas have in common right now is all three entities of government have no city manager, that's all that we have in common.

If you look at Douglas right now, they just lost their big super market, their Food City. They're dwindling economically; so we have to make sure that we have a sound economic base here.

I will tell you this, because I am also the former mayor and city councilman for the City of Nogales, I presently sit on the Nogales Unified School District Governing Board and on the Santa Cruz County Provisional Community College Governing Board.

The Provisional Community College, say it real fast, is just we are not an accredited community college, we have to have another community college that comes in to give the accredited courses. We were with Cochise College at one time; they rejected us. So we were on the verge of shutting down our community college; when Caspert Lambert (phonetic)

came in and offered us for Pima Community College to come in and seek to survive our community college offerings.

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So now we can continue to offer an associate of arts degree through Pima Community College, and bachelor's degree through the University of Arizona.

So we do have something in common with Pima County.

I am very supportive of the I-19 corridor, I think it's important. When you leave this evening and if you're going back to -- to your hometowns through I-19, when you're going out on Mariposa Road, look at that big freeway structure that cost millions dollar that the city of Nogales and Santa Cruz County had to contribute millions of dollars for, what is it for that highway? It is for efficiency of produce industry which --

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you, that's time.

MR. VARONA: Thank you, ma'am.

Can I have an additional 30 seconds?

So I want you to look at that as you go out because that is a big factor on our employment here.

So, to me, keeping Santa Cruz County the way it is, joining us with people of South Tucson and that area which are Hispanic and Catholic.

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Next speaker is Douglas Cook, followed by Irene Ellerseck, followed by Billy Peard.

MR. COOK: Hello. My name is Douglas James Cook; I have lived in Southern Arizona for 21 years.

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Legislative District 2 should be Santa Cruz County, Graham County, and Cochise County; and definitely do not split Santa Cruz County up, make it whole.

I lived in Tucson and after a couple of years I moved to Rio Rico, Santa Cruz County. My law enforcement background has given me strong ties to most of the communities from South Tucson to Nogales. It is clear to me that the needs of metropolitan communities like Tucson are completely different from the needs of citizens living in rural small towns, border towns, and ranches.

It is wrong to have a representative in Congress speaking for such different groups of citizens. The ranching community desperately needs representatives that understand their needs.

Additionally, my experience in Rio Rico and Nogales is that the citizens here do daily business across the border and in most cases are binational with family members living in Mexico; we need representation that understands binational issues.

In addition to that my law -- in addition to my law enforcement background, I'm also a retired Navy chief from the military intelligence community. For three years I was president of the retired military organization known as

Arizona ASAA. Cochise County is largely if not mostly retired military intelligence, as Fort Huachuca is one of the largest intelligence bases in the country.

I have close ties to these citizens, and they would tell you that the representative from Tucson has no clue what they need.

Please redraw the district lines so

Santa Cruz County whole -- not split up -- Graham County,

and Cochise County are in one district together and not

subordinated to Pima County.

Thank you very much.

2.3

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Irene Ellerseck, followed by Billy Peard, followed by Jaime Chamberlain.

MS. ELLERSECK: Thank you for letting me speak about redistricting.

I believe I have a deep insight into this subject.

I have lived in Arizona since 1978 and in Rio Rico since

19- -- about 20 years -- thank you -- and I have a real
estate broker's license in Arizona for over 30 years.

I have brokered sales across Arizona, but what I would like to speak about is my experience of subdividing my personal land in the metropolitan area of Tucson and the ranch lands of Northeastern Arizona.

A few examples as how I experience the difference

between the metropolitan and the farm/ranching/mining citizens of Arizona. When I was before the Board of Supervisor in Tucson, the supervisors were interested in the pollution of my property from the Air Force plane graveyard even though my land was five miles from the graveyard.

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(Whereupon the ASL interpreter exits WebEx.)

On another piece of land that was close to Downtown Tucson, the supervisors were interested how I was going to preserve the Javalina trails used in their daily pursuit of food.

Now, I can tell you that Northern Arizona citizens are not interested in the graveyard pollution, and they would find it amusing to preserve a trail for javelin.

Northeastern Arizona were interested how my CNRs would preserve their open range for their livestock and how many acres of open range I need -- or they need for cow and a calf; roads in the subdivision were secondary in the subdivision, just don't impede their livelihood.

In one subdivision in Tucson I needed to build a bridge to accommodate rain runoff from a mountain. In Northeastern Arizona bridges are not built to handle rain, it's open range.

Once I hired an attorney from Tucson to help with my project in Northeastern Arizona. Well, that was an expensive experience. A business employs attorneys, title

company, and architects in metropolitan areas; or, if you're an urban area, you employ the architect, the attorney, and the title company from that area.

I have many examples why Santa Cruz has more in common with Cochise and Graham County than the metropolitan area of Pima County.

Just being a woman I'm interested in clothes, and you go to Northeastern Arizona wearing cowboy boots and a Stetson hat and a jeans; but in the metropolitan area of Tucson you wear high heels and jewelry, so it's just totally different as far as living in the two different -- in the two different areas.

So, in my opinion, the metropolitan representatives should not be representing rural areas and the rural areas should not be representing metropolitan areas in the legislature.

Let the inhabitants of each -- in each area have a voice in their government.

Thank you.

2.3

MS. VAN HAREN: Thank you.

Our final speaker is Jaime Chamberlain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Good evening, everyone.

Commissioners, thank you all for being here. Thank you for coming to Santa Cruz and Nogales.

I am Jaime Chamberlain and I am a lifelong resident

of Nogales, Arizona. I am also current chairman of the Greater Nogales Santa Cruz Port Authority; I'm on the Arizona-Mexico Commission Executive Committee; and I'm also the past chairman of the Fresh Produce Association of the Americas; I was on the Commission for Appellate Court Appointments which screened you all to go to the Governor's Office along with Kathryn Townsend from -- from Southeast Arizona.

2.3

I really appreciate everyone's point of view as far as what they see as -- what they want as -- as the districts are being redrawn.

I want you to know that in Nogales, and I talk about this all the time, we -- we are a community that is very small, there's about 22,000 people in this community, about a little over 40,000 people in our community -- in our county, but we are extremely important to the viability and the economic viability not only to our state but also to our country.

We have -- we handle anywhere between 4 and a half and \$5 billion worth of Mexican fruit and vegetables that get to your table here in the United States and to Canada and Asia and Europe as well that cross through this community. My family has been doing over -- about 50 years and we've being done it in Nogales, Arizona, for over a century.

We also process about 26 billion dollars' worth of other mercadoria products that get to your home, probably some of your laptops that you're using right now, were probably made some of the components were probably made in Nogales Sonora right now.

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We are an extremely important community. We have very much similar issues to some of the other border communities that you've been -- that have expressed their opinions here and sometimes we have some very different issues that come up.

But almost everything that we have that comes up as far as an issue for this community is a federal issue. Whether it's the IOI, the International Outflow Interceptors or whether it's the port of entry and the lack of -- the lack of infrastructure that we have, almost every single issue that we have is a federal issue.

So this job that you have, the five of you -- on the camera as well -- is extremely important to all of us. It is something that we take very, very seriously. You heard all of the different opinions that we have.

I just want you to know that -- and people have said it many, many times over and over, it's -- we need to get it right. Not only for this community now, but for the viability of our communities in the future.

So I appreciate your work; I respect your work,

I -- I've known a little bit about everyone who was -- who applied for the job to do this, and I'll tell you what it was very, very difficult to choose you all, but I think that we trust in your wisdom.

Thank you very much.

2.3

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: So -- so before you go, I mean, this is your fault.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: It is?

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: And so, with that, I think we could ask a couple of follow-up questions.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: First of all, if you could just expand a little bit on the I-19 corridor and along with that the link between Douglas and Nogales border ports.

Just so we can kind of have a schema through which we can digest this information.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: So one of the biggest issues that we have in Arizona is our competitive nature that we have with the other border states, so we're consistently competing with Texas, New Mexico, and California.

So in the past we had always fought for federal dollars for our ports of entry on more of a separate basis. Right now we are not doing that; we are actually supporting each other in the needs of San Luis, San Luis Phase 1, which already has about 154 million dollars for their first port

of entry, and they're seeking another 140 million for their Phase 2; we are also supporting Douglas in their two border port solution, which they want a commercial port five miles away from their existing port, and they want to remodel their existing port as just for commercial and for pedestrian traffic; we are also actively seeking monies for the remodel and redesign of DeConcini Port of Entry here in Nogales, Arizona, which actually sits on the international boundary line and is extremely dangerous for the Customs agents that are working at that border.

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All new modern ports of entry have buffer zones of hundreds of yards for security reasons and also for the new technology that are coming out, so we are actively seeking to push our DeConcini Port of Entry which sits in our downtown community here more toward -- more toward the inside of Nogales.

So that's the connection that we have together.

Those ports of entry are extremely important, and the figures that I gave you were only for Nogales and Mariposa.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON NEUBERG: Yes, Mr. Mehl.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: And we -- Erika asked also about the I-19 corridor.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: The I-19 corridor is extremely important for us; it is the largest corridor that we have

for the state of Arizona going through the state of Arizona for the majority and almost all of our products that come through here. We are actively looking for different solutions to efficiently get our products to different parts of the United States.

Mexico just recently invested \$1.8 billion in the remodel of Mexico City to the Nogales Port of Entry and it is -- in Arizona many people are looking for an active way to get to Calgary. We would -- we used to call it the "Cana-Mexican Highway" which is Mexico 15, I-19 to probably hopefully a new highway in I-11 coming out of Tucson and going straight up to Calgary is our hope for that.

So I-19 is extremely important, the corridor, the economic viability of that corridor is extremely important.

COMMISSIONER MEHL: Thank you.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Thank you.

Any other question?

No? Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER MEHL: On behalf of myself and my fellow Commissioners, I really want to thank you for the testimony today.

It's really important and we really are trying to listen; and the issues that are brought up are difficult to deal with, and just to give you a little bit of an idea of some of the challenges we face, in the 2011 redistricting

each congressional needed to have about 710,000 people. Given the population growth in the state, each congressional district by law will now be based -- when we get the final census we'll know, but it's going to be roughly 800,000 people.

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So any congressional district we draw we've got to find 90,000 more people in that district than what it was ten years ago.

Similarly on the legislative district, in 2010 each district had plus or minus 210,000 people; and based on the estimated population growth, we're going to need to have about 240,000 people in a legislative district.

So when we're looking at communities of interest, we're looking at how do we combine communities of interest to hit those numbers. So that just -- just so you'll understand that.

And as -- as you've seen today from the earlier presentation on our website, we do have easy-to-use tools for learning about and sharing information about your community of interest.

And those websites will load the new census data as soon as we get it, so by the first of September you'll be able to look and play with and create your own maps and create your own communities of interest based on that census data and send them to us; and we encourage you to do that so

that we can fully understand the input that you'd like to give to us.

And that way we won't be relying purely on our own interpretation of what you said today, but we'll -- we'll be able to see exactly what you're -- you're looking at if you do that.

This will ensure we correctly understand the definition of your community, and we encourage you to encourage your friends and neighbors to share their thoughts also.

Anyone can go online any time between now and when we have final maps; and there's no requirement to attend one of these hearings, you can go online and give us your input through that website. So, again, I particularly encourage you to take advantage of that.

We really appreciate you being here tonight; we appreciate the comments that we've heard; and we thank you very much.

And, with that, we adjourn the meeting.

(Applause.)

(Whereupon the proceeding concludes at 7:12 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.
LO	I CERTIFY that I am in no way related to any of the parties hereto nor am I in any way interested in the outcome
11	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 23rd of August, 2021.
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16	CERTIFIED REPORTER (AZ50127)
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18	I CERTIFY that Miller Certified Reporting, LLC, has complied with the requirements set forth in ACJA 7-201 and
	7-206. Dated at LITCHFIELD PARK, Arizona, this 23rd of
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