

Census Population Changes in Gila County Supervisor and Community College Districts, 2000 to 2010

	Population in:		Population Growth, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
SUPERVISOR DISTRICTS				
<u>Total Population</u>				
BOS1	17,098	18,105	1,007	5.89%
BOS2	17,089	17,151	62	0.36%
BOS3	17,148	18,341	1,193	6.96%
	<u>51,335</u>	<u>53,597</u>	<u>2,262</u>	<u>4.41%</u>
<u>Hispanic Population</u>				
BOS1	785	1,467	682	86.88%
BOS2	4,647	4,916	269	5.79%
BOS3	3,114	3,205	91	2.92%
	<u>8,546</u>	<u>9,588</u>	<u>1,042</u>	<u>12.19%</u>
<u>American Indian Population</u>				
BOS1	128	357	229	178.91%
BOS2	415	715	300	72.29%
BOS3	5,869	6,903	1,034	17.62%
	<u>6,412</u>	<u>7,975</u>	<u>1,563</u>	<u>24.38%</u>
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS				
<u>CCD-Total Population</u>				
CCD1	10,412	11,670	1,258	12.08%
CCD2	10,511	11,342	831	7.91%
CCD3	9,986	10,231	245	2.45%
CCD4	9,693	8,972	-721	-7.44%
CCD5	10,733	11,382	649	6.05%
	<u>51,335</u>	<u>53,597</u>	<u>2,262</u>	<u>4.41%</u>
<u>CCD-Hispanic Population</u>				
CCD1	496	934	438	88.31%
CCD2	543	1,041	498	91.71%
CCD3	2,208	2,294	86	3.89%
CCD4	3,246	3,085	-161	-4.96%
CCD5	2,053	2,234	181	8.82%
	<u>8,546</u>	<u>9,588</u>	<u>1,042</u>	<u>12.19%</u>
<u>CCD-American Indian Population</u>				
CCD1	81	254	173	213.58%
CCD2	196	305	109	55.61%
CCD3	140	318	178	127.14%
CCD4	109	262	153	140.37%
CCD5	5,886	6,836	950	16.14%
	<u>6,412</u>	<u>7,975</u>	<u>1,563</u>	<u>24.38%</u>

Source: Census 2010 and 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files, Arizona

Census Population Changes in Gila County Cities, Towns and Places

	Population in:		Population Growth, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
<u>Cities and Towns</u>				
Globe AZ	7,486	7,532	46	0.61%
Hayden AZ	892	662	-230	-25.78%
Miami AZ	1,936	1,837	-99	-5.11%
Payson AZ	13,620	15,301	1,681	12.34%
Star Valley AZ	n.a.	2,310	n.a.	n.a.
Winkelman AZ	443	353	-90	-20.32%
<u>Unincorporated Communities</u>				
Bear Flat AZ	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.
Beaver Valley AZ	n.a.	231	n.a.	n.a.
Canyon Day AZ	1,092	1,209	117	10.71%
Carrizo AZ	n.a.	127	n.a.	n.a.
Cedar Creek AZ	n.a.	318	n.a.	n.a.
Central Heights-Midland City AZ	2,694	2,534	-160	-5.94%
Christopher Creek AZ	n.a.	156	n.a.	n.a.
Copper Hill AZ	n.a.	108	n.a.	n.a.
Deer Creek AZ	n.a.	216	n.a.	n.a.
Dripping Springs AZ	n.a.	235	n.a.	n.a.
East Globe AZ	n.a.	226	n.a.	n.a.
East Verde Estates AZ	n.a.	170	n.a.	n.a.
El Capitan AZ	n.a.	37	n.a.	n.a.
Flowing Springs AZ	n.a.	42	n.a.	n.a.
Freedom Acres AZ	n.a.	84	n.a.	n.a.
Geronimo Estates AZ	n.a.	60	n.a.	n.a.
Gisela AZ	532	570	38	7.14%
Haigler Creek AZ	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.
Hunter Creek AZ	n.a.	48	n.a.	n.a.
Icehouse Canyon AZ	n.a.	677	n.a.	n.a.
Jakes Corner AZ	n.a.	76	n.a.	n.a.
Kohls Ranch AZ	n.a.	46	n.a.	n.a.
Mead Ranch AZ	n.a.	38	n.a.	n.a.
Mesa del Caballo AZ	n.a.	765	n.a.	n.a.
Oxbow Estates AZ	n.a.	217	n.a.	n.a.
Peridot AZ	1,266	1,350	84	6.64%
Pinal AZ	n.a.	439	n.a.	n.a.
Pine AZ	1,931	1,963	32	1.66%
Rock House AZ	n.a.	50	n.a.	n.a.
Roosevelt AZ	n.a.	28	n.a.	n.a.
Round Valley AZ	n.a.	487	n.a.	n.a.
Rye AZ	n.a.	77	n.a.	n.a.
San Carlos AZ	3,716	4,038	322	8.67%
Six Shooter Canyon AZ	n.a.	1,019	n.a.	n.a.
Strawberry AZ	1,028	961	-67	-6.52%
Tonto Basin AZ	840	1,424	584	69.52%
Tonto Village AZ	n.a.	256	n.a.	n.a.
Washington Park AZ	n.a.	70	n.a.	n.a.
Wheatfields AZ	n.a.	785	n.a.	n.a.
Whispering Pines AZ	n.a.	148	n.a.	n.a.
Young AZ	561	666	105	18.72%

Source: Census 2010 and 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files, Arizona

2010 CENSUS DATA

	All Age	All-Age	All-Age	All-Age	All-Age	All-Age	All-Age	All-Age	All-Age
Precinct Name	Total Population	Hispanic Origin	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Other Race	Multi-racial
Globe #1	1170	231	898	1	29	7	0	1	3
Globe #2	769	317	393	7	47	3	0	2	0
Globe #3	365	114	225	0	20	6	0	0	0
Globe #4	954	280	587	6	56	22	0	1	2
Globe #5	304	100	197	0	6	1	0	0	0
Globe #6	1815	581	1010	2	182	30	1	2	7
East Globe	1263	424	755	30	39	11	0	4	0
Globe #7	891	257	588	1	36	9	0	0	0
Globe #8	1096	580	449	2	40	15	1	3	6
San Carlos	5288	205	98	5	4966	1	0	0	13
Canyon Day	1549	30	9	0	1510	0	0	0	0
Globe #11	1222	323	818	14	58	8	0	1	0
Miami #1	862	441	384	2	33	1	0	1	0
Miami #3	1290	696	550	4	29	3	0	5	3
Claypool #3	1111	479	594	12	19	6	0	1	0
Central Heights	974	278	667	12	9	5	1	2	0
Claypool #1	1611	439	1099	17	48	3	1	4	0
Claypool #2	1873	613	1159	11	63	16	6	3	2
Hayden	662	559	100	0	2	1	0	0	0
Winkelman	353	291	51	2	9	0	0	0	0
Christmas	325	143	174	1	4	1	0	0	2
Roosevelt	354	10	324	1	16	2	0	1	0
Sierra Ancha	288	20	258	1	9	0	0	0	0
Tonto Basin	1634	78	1526	8	14	4	1	1	2
Payson #1	2430	436	1875	20	71	15	2	10	1
Payson #2	2864	315	2342	3	165	28	1	7	3
Payson #3	3102	151	2806	14	98	29	3	0	1
Payson #4	1567	124	1388	5	29	18	0	1	2
Payson #6	1590	178	1351	9	42	8	2	0	0
Payson #7	1396	111	1233	10	31	6	1	3	1
Payson #8	1793	151	1607	8	20	2	2	1	2
Payson #5	2180	174	1954	10	26	11	0	2	3
Star Valley	2836	239	2510	12	39	18	5	7	6
Whispering Pines	305	11	285	1	4	4	0	0	0
Zane Grey	793	46	730	6	2	4	3	2	0
Gisela	886	34	830	5	16	1	0	0	0
Young	756	43	676	2	30	5	0	0	0
Pine-Strawberry	2949	85	2796	4	34	17	9	1	3
Carrizo	127	1	2	0	124	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	53597	9588	35298	248	7975	321	39	66	62

2010 CENSUS D/

Precinct Name	Total Population	Hispanic Origin	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Other Race	Multi-racial
Globe #1	928	165	730	1	24	5	0	0	3
Globe #2	599	223	338	6	30	1	0	1	0
Globe #3	300	80	202	0	15	3	0	0	0
Globe #4	720	178	484	5	37	13	0	1	2
Globe #5	247	75	168	0	3	1	0	0	0
Globe #6	1417	393	854	2	135	28	1	1	3
East Globe	1014	305	638	30	29	8	0	4	0
Globe #7	668	182	455	1	21	9	0	0	0
Globe #8	819	399	373	1	25	14	1	3	3
San Carlos	3323	99	87	5	3123	1	0	0	8
Canyon Day	984	18	9	0	957	0	0	0	0
Globe #11	913	210	652	10	34	6	0	1	0
Miami #1	684	338	317	1	26	1	0	1	0
Miami #3	956	477	448	3	19	3	0	3	3
Claypool #3	846	341	478	10	12	4	0	1	0
Central Heights	746	188	532	12	8	5	0	1	0
Claypool #1	1166	282	844	6	33	0	0	1	0
Claypool #2	1400	402	935	7	34	12	5	3	2
Hayden	494	415	76	0	2	1	0	0	0
Winkelman	280	223	48	0	9	0	0	0	0
Christmas	273	116	152	1	2	1	0	0	1
Roosevelt	321	10	301	1	6	2	0	1	0
Sierra Ancha	269	17	242	1	9	0	0	0	0
Tonto Basin	1486	53	1405	8	13	3	1	1	2
Payson #1	1903	258	1563	13	52	14	2	1	0
Payson #2	2274	185	1941	2	115	23	1	6	1
Payson #3	2680	97	2473	10	74	23	2	0	1
Payson #4	1308	93	1175	3	20	14	0	1	2
Payson #6	1325	114	1169	3	29	8	2	0	0
Payson #7	1089	76	980	5	19	4	1	3	1
Payson #8	1460	88	1347	3	16	1	2	1	2
Payson #5	1847	127	1681	6	22	8	0	0	3
Star Valley	2353	151	2135	7	32	14	4	6	4
Whispering Pines	257	8	241	0	4	4	0	0	0
Zane Grey	667	28	629	1	2	2	3	2	0
Gisela	726	27	681	4	13	1	0	0	0
Young	635	20	589	0	23	3	0	0	0
Pine-Strawberry	2657	58	2548	3	28	12	5	1	2
Carrizo	92	0	2	0	90	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	42126	6519	29922	171	5145	252	30	44	43

2010 CENSUS DA

	Total	Occupied	Vacant
Precinct Name	Housing Units	Housing Units	Housing Units
Globe #1	683	516	167
Globe #2	397	324	73
Globe #3	201	166	35
Globe #4	508	416	92
Globe #5	180	146	34
Globe #6	712	623	89
East Globe	399	370	29
Globe #7	420	340	80
Globe #8	510	431	79
San Carlos	1455	1261	194
Canyon Day	419	387	32
Globe #11	575	481	94
Miami #1	480	378	102
Miami #3	664	512	152
Claypool #3	559	449	110
Central Heights	481	406	75
Claypool #1	701	629	72
Claypool #2	846	762	84
Hayden	301	236	65
Winkelman	163	136	27
Christmas	178	132	46
Roosevelt	450	175	275
Sierra Ancha	419	172	247
Tonto Basin	1550	863	687
Payson #1	1349	1095	254
Payson #2	1373	1146	227
Payson #3	1784	1424	360
Payson #4	1018	759	259
Payson #6	986	774	212
Payson #7	714	588	126
Payson #8	1082	775	307
Payson #5	1456	996	460
Star Valley	2123	1303	820
Whispering Pines	595	141	454
Zane Grey	1670	378	1292
Gisela	554	409	145
Young	805	371	434
Pine-Strawberry	3898	1496	2402
Carrizo	40	34	6
TOTALS	32698	22000	10698

**GILA COUNTY SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
CENSUS 2010 TOTAL POPULATION BY ELECTION DISTRICT**

<u>Number:</u>	<u>District 1</u>	<u>District 2</u>	<u>District 3</u>	<u>Total, All Districts</u>
Hispanic, of any race	1,467	4,916	3,205	9,588
Non-Hispanic White	16,025	11,237	8,036	35,298
Non-Hispanic Black	87	75	86	248
Non-Hispanic American Indian	357	715	6,903	7,975
Non-Hispanic Asian	114	143	64	321
Non-Hispanic Hawaiian	22	11	6	39
Non-Hispanic other race	20	29	17	66
Non-Hispanic two or more races	13	25	24	62
Total Population	18,105	17,151	18,341	53,597
<u>Percent:</u>				
Hispanic, of any race	8.10%	28.66%	17.47%	17.89%
Non-Hispanic White	88.51%	65.52%	43.81%	65.86%
Non-Hispanic Black	0.48%	0.44%	0.47%	0.46%
Non-Hispanic American Indian	1.97%	4.17%	37.64%	14.88%
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.63%	0.83%	0.35%	0.60%
Non-Hispanic Hawaiian	0.12%	0.06%	0.03%	0.07%
Non-Hispanic other race	0.11%	0.17%	0.09%	0.12%
Non-Hispanic two or more races	0.07%	0.15%	0.13%	0.12%
Total Percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Ideal Population	17,866	17,866	17,866	Total 17,866
Total Population	18,105	17,151	18,341	deviation: 18,341
Numeric deviation from Ideal Value	239	-715	475	1,190
Percent deviation from Ideal Value	1.34%	-4.00%	2.66%	6.66%
Population in 2000	17,098	17,089	17,148	51,335
Population Change Since 2000	1,007	62	1,193	2,262
Percent Change Since 2000	5.89%	0.36%	6.96%	4.41%
Hispanic Population in 2000	785	4,647	3,114	8,546
Hispanic Population Change Since 2000	682	269	91	1,042
Hispanic Percent Change Since 2000	86.88%	5.79%	2.92%	12.19%

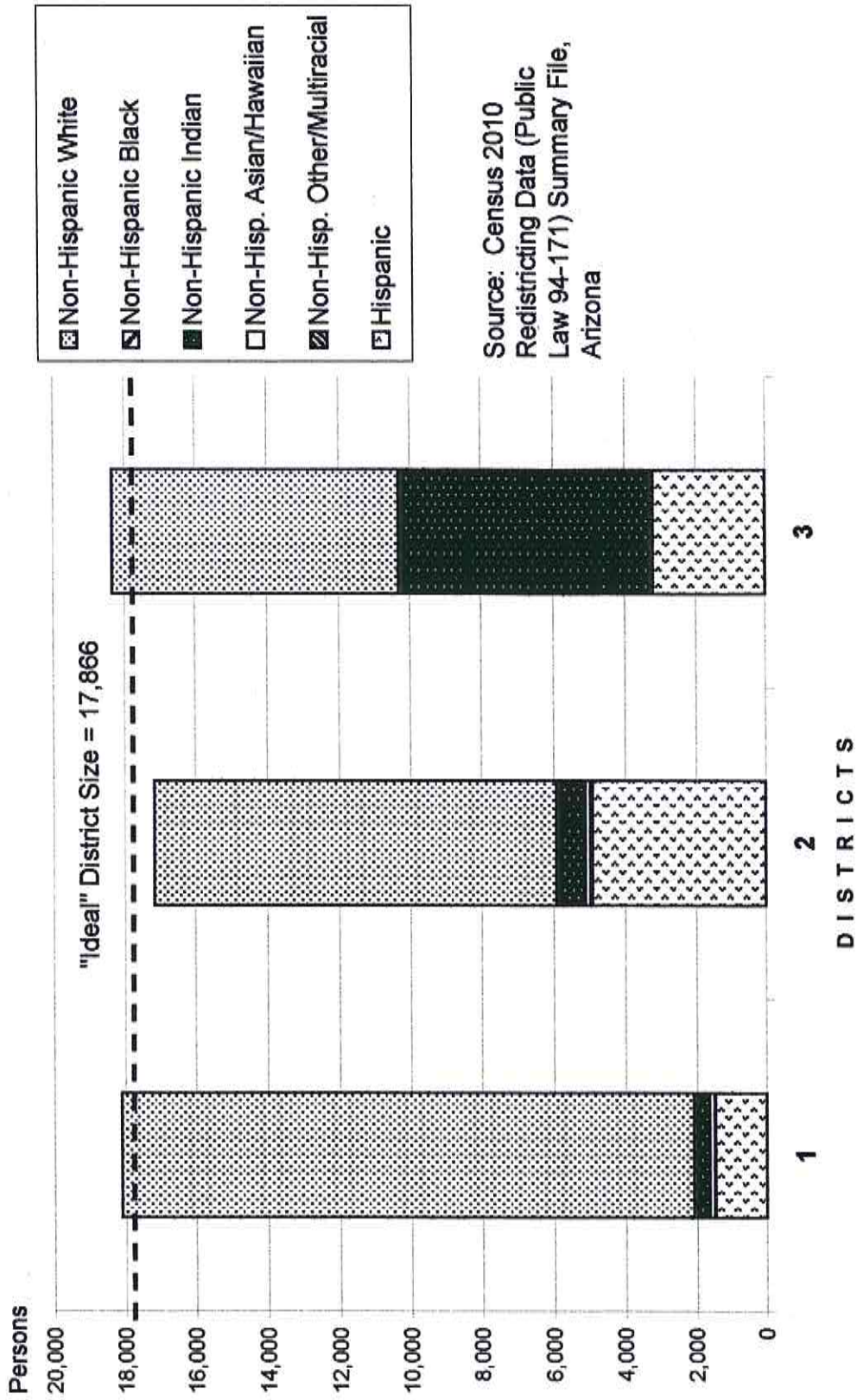
Source: Census 2010 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary file, Arizona
 Tabulation: Research Advisory Services, Inc., Phoenix AZ (602) 230-9580

**GILA COUNTY SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
CENSUS 2010 VOTING-AGE POPULATIONS BY ELECTION DISTRICT**

<u>Voting-Age Number:</u>	<u>District 1</u>	<u>District 2</u>	<u>District 3</u>	<u>Total, All Districts</u>
Hispanic, of any race	947	3,369	2,203	6,519
Non-Hispanic White	13,806	9,457	6,659	29,922
Non-Hispanic Black	47	62	62	171
Non-Hispanic American Indian	266	491	4,388	5,145
Non-Hispanic Asian	90	114	48	252
Non-Hispanic Hawaiian	17	9	4	30
Non-Hispanic other race	9	23	12	44
Non-Hispanic two or more races	11	16	16	43
Voting-Age Population	15,193	13,541	13,392	42,126
<u>Voting-Age Percent:</u>				
Hispanic, of any race	6.23%	24.88%	16.45%	15.48%
Non-Hispanic White	90.87%	69.84%	49.72%	71.03%
Non-Hispanic Black	0.31%	0.46%	0.46%	0.41%
Non-Hispanic American Indian	1.75%	3.63%	32.77%	12.21%
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.59%	0.84%	0.36%	0.60%
Non-Hispanic Hawaiian	0.11%	0.07%	0.03%	0.07%
Non-Hispanic other race	0.06%	0.17%	0.09%	0.10%
Non-Hispanic two or more races	0.07%	0.12%	0.12%	0.10%
Voting-Age Percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Voting-Age Population in 2000	13,759	12,891	11,795	38,445
Voting-Age Pop. Change Since 2000	1,434	650	1,597	3,681
Voting-Age Percent Change Since 2000	10.42%	5.04%	13.54%	9.57%
Hispanic Voting-Age Population in 2000	531	3,142	1,973	5,646
Hispanic Voting-Age Change Since 2000	162	-1,278	-911	-2,027
Hispanic V-A Percent Change Since 2000	20.64%	-27.50%	-29.25%	-23.72%

Source: Census 2010 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary file, Arizona
 Tabulation: Research Advisory Services, Inc., Phoenix AZ (602) 230-9580

Race and Origin Composition of Current Gila County Supervisorial Districts



Source: Census 2010
 Redistricting Data (Public
 Law 94-171) Summary File,
 Arizona

**GILA COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS
CENSUS 2010 TOTAL POPULATION BY ELECTION DISTRICT**

<u>Number:</u>	<u>District 1</u>	<u>District 2</u>	<u>District 3</u>	<u>District 4</u>	<u>District 5</u>	<u>Total, All Districts</u>
Hispanic, of any race	934	1,041	2,294	3,085	2,234	9,588
Non-Hispanic White	10,317	9,830	7,477	5,475	2,199	35,298
Non-Hispanic Black	56	40	41	71	40	248
Non-Hispanic American Indian	254	305	318	262	6,836	7,975
Non-Hispanic Asian	69	87	71	50	44	321
Non-Hispanic Hawaiian	17	8	5	8	1	39
Non-Hispanic other race	15	17	12	16	6	66
Non-Hispanic two or more races	8	14	13	5	22	62
Total Population	11,670	11,342	10,231	8,972	11,382	53,597
<u>Percent:</u>						
Hispanic, of any race	8.00%	9.18%	22.42%	34.38%	19.63%	17.89%
Non-Hispanic White	88.41%	86.67%	73.08%	61.02%	19.32%	65.86%
Non-Hispanic Black	0.48%	0.35%	0.40%	0.79%	0.35%	0.46%
Non-Hispanic American Indian	2.18%	2.69%	3.11%	2.92%	60.06%	14.88%
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.59%	0.77%	0.69%	0.56%	0.39%	0.60%
Non-Hispanic Hawaiian	0.15%	0.07%	0.05%	0.09%	0.01%	0.07%
Non-Hispanic other race	0.13%	0.15%	0.12%	0.18%	0.05%	0.12%
Non-Hispanic two or more races	0.07%	0.12%	0.13%	0.06%	0.19%	0.12%
Total Percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Ideal Population	10,719	10,719	10,719	10,719	10,719	Total
Total Population	11,670	11,342	10,231	8,972	11,382	deviation:
Numeric deviation from Ideal Value	951	623	-488	-1,747	663	2,698
Percent deviation from Ideal Value	8.87%	5.81%	-4.56%	-16.30%	6.18%	25.17%
Population in 2000	10,412	10,511	9,986	9,693	10,733	51,335
Population Change Since 2000	1,258	831	245	-721	649	2,262
Percent Change Since 2000	12.08%	7.91%	2.45%	-7.44%	6.05%	4.41%
Hispanic Population in 2000	496	543	2,208	3,246	2,053	8,546
Hispanic Population Change Since 2000	438	498	86	-161	181	1,042
Hispanic Percent Change Since 2000	88.31%	91.71%	3.89%	-4.96%	8.82%	12.19%

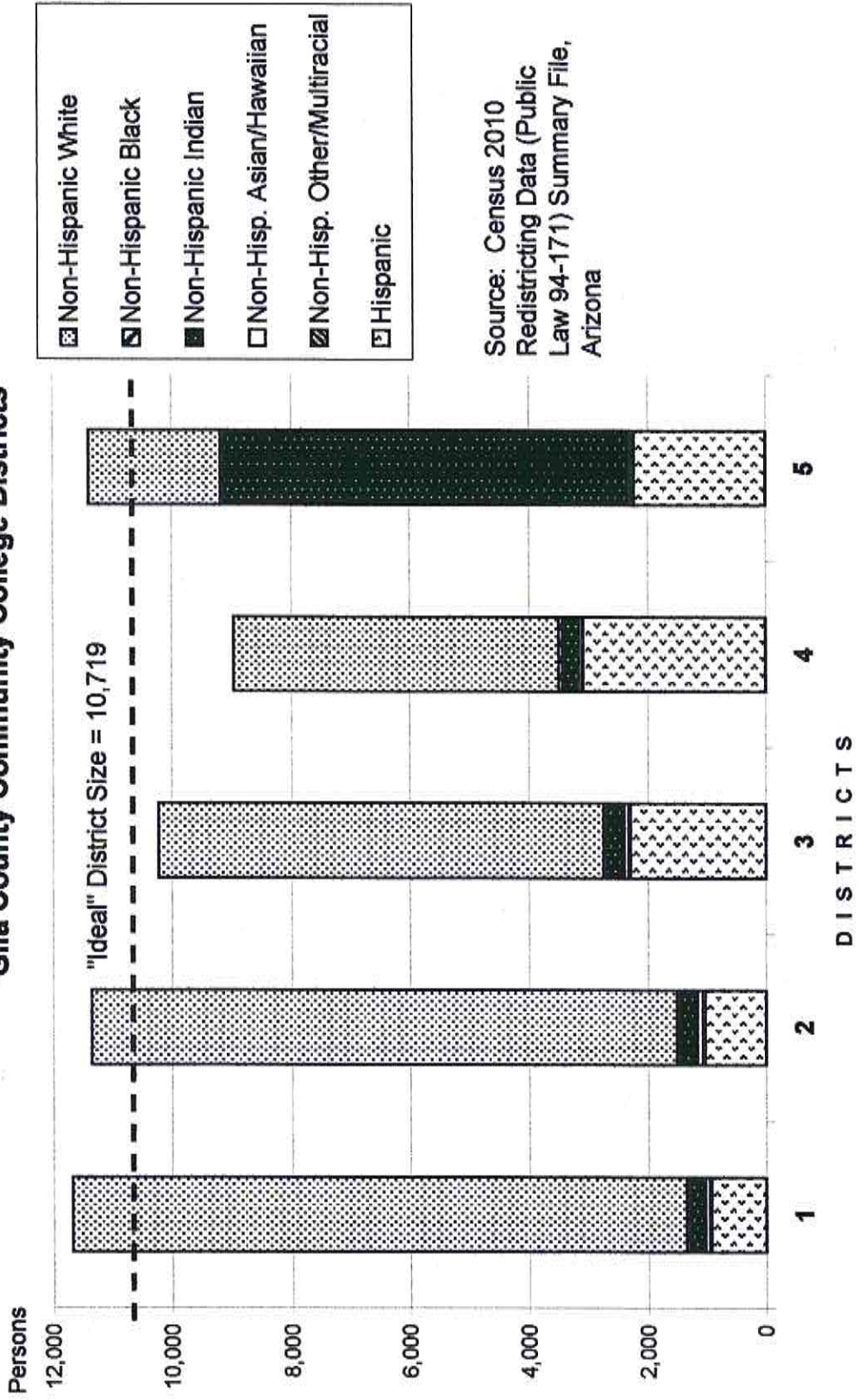
Source: Census 2010 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary file, Arizona
 Tabulation: Research Advisory Services, Inc., Phoenix AZ (602) 230-9580

**GILA COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS
CENSUS 2010 VOTING-AGE POPULATIONS BY ELECTION DISTRICT**

<u>Voting-Age Number:</u>	<u>District 1</u>	<u>District 2</u>	<u>District 3</u>	<u>District 4</u>	<u>District 5</u>	<u>Total, All Districts</u>
Hispanic, of any race	577	678	1,613	2,082	1,569	6,519
Non-Hispanic White	8,911	8,342	6,459	4,344	1,866	29,922
Non-Hispanic Black	34	21	29	49	38	171
Non-Hispanic American Indian	189	222	226	161	4,347	5,145
Non-Hispanic Asian	54	71	49	39	39	252
Non-Hispanic Hawaiian	12	7	5	5	1	30
Non-Hispanic other race	6	13	10	10	5	44
Non-Hispanic two or more races	6	10	10	5	12	43
Voting-Age Population	9,789	9,364	8,401	6,695	7,877	42,126
<u>Voting-Age Percent:</u>						
Hispanic, of any race	5.89%	7.24%	19.20%	31.10%	19.92%	15.48%
Non-Hispanic White	91.03%	89.09%	76.88%	64.88%	23.69%	71.03%
Non-Hispanic Black	0.35%	0.22%	0.35%	0.73%	0.48%	0.41%
Non-Hispanic American Indian	1.93%	2.37%	2.69%	2.40%	55.19%	12.21%
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.55%	0.76%	0.58%	0.58%	0.50%	0.60%
Non-Hispanic Hawaiian	0.12%	0.07%	0.06%	0.07%	0.01%	0.07%
Non-Hispanic other race	0.06%	0.14%	0.12%	0.15%	0.06%	0.10%
Non-Hispanic two or more races	0.06%	0.11%	0.12%	0.07%	0.15%	0.10%
Voting-Age Percent	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Voting-Age Population in 2000	8,386	8,375	7,912	6,940	6,832	38,445
Voting-Age Pop. Change Since 2000	1,403	989	489	-245	1,045	3,681
Voting-Age Percent Change Since 2000	16.73%	11.81%	6.18%	-3.53%	15.30%	9.57%
Hispanic Voting-Age Population in 2000	342	336	1,484	2,120	1,364	5,646
Hispanic Voting-Age Change Since 2000	81	135	-595	-1,164	-484	-2,027
Hispanic V-A Percent Change Since 2000	16.33%	24.86%	-26.95%	-35.86%	-23.58%	-23.72%

Source: Census 2010 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary file, Arizona
 Tabulation: Research Advisory Services, Inc., Phoenix AZ (602) 230-9580

Race and Origin Composition of Current Gila County Community College Districts



Source: Census 2010 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Arizona

The Redistricting Folder: How the Federal Voting Rights Act Will Affect Arizona's Election Maps
By Tony Sissons and Bruce L. Adelson, Esq. ©Tony Sissons and Bruce L. Adelson, 2010 All Rights Reserved

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, ratified on February 3, 1870 – five years after the end of the Civil War – provided the right to vote to all citizens regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The Amendment gave Congress the authority to make laws to enforce its voting mandate. Many years passed before Congress passed legislation to fulfill that duty. Finally, one hundred years after the Civil War ended and following five weeks of intense debate, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Two parts of the Voting Rights Act should be well-known in Arizona:

- Section 2 of the Act applies everywhere in the United States and prohibits all political subdivisions from imposing any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure that has the purpose or effect of denying or abridging the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race, color or membership in a language minority group. The U. S. Attorney General and any affected private citizen can sue to seek a court-ordered remedy for a Section 2 violation.
- Section 5 of the Act is perhaps the most familiar to Arizona officials. This section includes the requirement that in certain "covered jurisdictions," any changes to voting practices or procedures must be "precleared" before they can be implemented. Section 5 encompasses all or part of 16 states. Preclearance requires either a declaratory judgment from the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, or approval from the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Department of Justice. To avoid the prohibitively high cost of litigating cases in Washington, D.C. , virtually all jurisdictions opt for DOJ consideration of their voting changes.

Sections 2 and 5 apply independently. A redistricting plan that has been precleared under Section 5 can still be challenged in court as violating Section 2.

Arizona is a covered jurisdiction under Section 5 – our state and all its political subdivisions must obtain preclearance for all voting system changes, including redistricting.

After a federal census, every jurisdiction that elects its governing officials from election districts or wards must redraw those districts to re-equalize population to comply with the 'one person, one vote' requirement of the U. S. Constitution. According to its web site, DOJ reviewed over 3,000 redistricting plans under Section 5 after the 2000 Census. Arizona's 2002 statewide legislative redistricting plan was one of the redistricting attempts that DOJ objected to, or blocked, during the last redistricting cycle.

In its application for preclearance, a jurisdiction must prove that the changes it proposes have neither the purpose nor the effect of diminishing the ability of minority voters to elect candidates of their choice. In effect, the jurisdiction is presumed guilty until it can demonstrate otherwise. If the jurisdiction cannot show that its proposed change will not discriminate against minority voters, DOJ will not approve the change. This is the fate that befell Arizona in May 2002. At that time, DOJ decided the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission could not prove this absence of discrimination. The result - DOJ blocked the Commission from implementing its redistricting plan.

After receiving an application for preclearance, DOJ has 60 days to act. If DOJ does not respond within the proscribed time period, the jurisdiction can legally implement the change. Unfortunately for the thousands of jurisdictions covered by Section 5, DOJ almost never fails to respond within its 60-day period.

At any time during its Section 5 review, DOJ can ask for additional information by written request. Once DOJ sends its additional information request, the 60-day Section 5 clock stops and will not restart until the jurisdiction answers DOJ's request and provides DOJ what it wants. However, jurisdictions be warned! If you do not give DOJ what it asked for and do not satisfy its additional information request, DOJ can object to the proposed change, prevent its implementation, and effectively end the voting change's legal existence. This fate befell the Arizona Redistricting Commission in May 2002 when DOJ determined that the Commission had been unable to satisfy DOJ's earlier request for additional information. This failure essentially doomed the Commission's 2002 legislative redistricting map.

If DOJ rejects any portion of a redistricting plan, the jurisdiction has four choices: (1) remedy the objections and resubmit; (2) ask for reconsideration based upon new data or evidence; (3) continue to use the existing voting method or plan and risk litigation, which could include a lawsuit filed by the U. S. Attorney General; or (4) ask a federal court for permission to use an interim plan for one election cycle. That court will likely want to be satisfied that the interim plan does not contain elements objected to by DOJ. Jurisdictions cannot appeal DOJ Section 5 decisions. They are FINAL JUDGMENTS, so going to court for approval of an interim plan is not an end around past DOJ. It can only be a relatively quick attempt to get some plan in place before an impending election.

A brief examination of the preceding four choices may prove instructive.

Jurisdictions rarely succeed with choice number 2. Number 3 is legally foolhardy and is not recommended. Number 4 can make sense if the jurisdiction is somehow unable or unwilling to go back to DOJ. However, this choice opens the jurisdiction up to unpredictable litigation costs and consequences. The best solution is Number 1 - Fix the legal problems with the submission and resubmit to DOJ.

Arizona jurisdictions will need to design their public redistricting processes with an eye to receiving preclearance before the date that candidates take out nominating petitions for the 2012 Primary Election. Before any election, of course, candidates need to know the boundaries of the districts they wish to represent.

Now, move from process to analysis. In the context of redistricting, what does it mean to avoid abridging minority voters right to vote?

Broadly speaking, the largest component of minority voting success is 'relative density' – in a given district, how does the proportion of minority voters stack up against the proportion of non-minority voters? When a new district, or whole new plan, is drawn, are minority voters still able to achieve the voting success they had under the old plan, or will there be fewer minorities in a district, such that their power to elect candidates of their choice has been diminished by the change?

The lessening of minority electoral strength through official acts of government, either deliberate or unintended, is called retrogression. Whether retrogression is done intentionally or is simply a consequence of the change doesn't matter legally; both are prohibited by Sections 2 and 5.

Two things are important to note here: (1) the Voting Rights Act does not require or reward improvement in minority voting strength; it just prohibits retrogression and (2) the jurisdiction submitting a redistricting plan for preclearance has the obligation to prove that the plan has neither retrogressive purpose nor retrogressive effect. The latter will be a challenge, involving analysis of past election data, census demographics at the precinct or block level, and other relevant data, statistics, materials, and policies.

Like many things in law and politics, there is much more to finding or measuring retrogression than the simple proportionality implied above. The nuances run very deep, and require detailed analysis of the 'totality of circumstances.'

The U. S. Supreme Court used that term to describe a number of factors that courts and DOJ must consider in determining whether Section 2 has been violated by the proposed districts in a plan.

Those factors include whether racially polarized voting exists; whether there is a history of official racial discrimination in voting, or discrimination in education, employment or health that hinders effective participation in voting; whether the jurisdiction has used voting practices that are known to further the likelihood of discrimination; whether past political campaigns have used appeals to racial intolerance; the extent to which minority candidates, or candidates of choice of minority voters, have been elected; and whether elected officials have been responsive to the social, cultural and economic needs of minority citizens.

Many jurisdictions are probably thinking that nothing needs to be done until the Census population data arrives next spring, 2011. However, there are at least eleven major tasks that jurisdictions can undertake now to improve their chances of an on-time and successful redistricting process. Those tasks are:

- (a) Conduct a detailed demographic analysis of neighborhoods, with emphasis on geographic variation in socio-economic characteristics.
- (b) Identify and map 'communities of interest.'
- (c) Digitize the precinct maps used in each election during the decade.
- (d) Create a computerized database or spreadsheet of election canvass results from past elections.
- (e) Identify the race and ethnicity of each candidate who ran in any election within the jurisdiction.
- (f) Assemble a directory of citizens and community organizations to invite to participate in the public process.
- (g) Develop a detailed redistricting process plan.
- (h) Make a preliminary assessment of the extent of polarized voting within the jurisdiction.
- (i) Prepare a complete inventory of all of the preclearance applications submitted by the jurisdiction during the decade, or since the last election districts plan was precleared.
- (j) Build a written record to document all pre-redistricting activities.
- (k) Conduct a pre-redistricting compliance analysis to uncover unknown Section 5 and other federal issues, such as previously unprecared voting changes and insufficient minority language election information programs.

For the first time in the history of the Voting Rights Act, a Democratic presidential administration will be responsible for enforcing federal voting laws when redistricting begins. The Obama DOJ is operating much differently than its immediate predecessor when it comes to such enforcement.

Historically, each president brings his law enforcement priorities into office, as President Obama has done. His perspective as the only American president to litigate federal voting cases prior to his election is unique and brings with it consequences for Arizona jurisdictions as they contemplate the path to preclearance of their next redistricting maps. The present DOJ has a different approach to enforcing and interpreting the Voting Rights Act and issuing Section 5 objections, as exemplified by DOJ's brand new guidelines for the preclearance review process.

The Civil Rights Division of DOJ, responsible for federal voting rights enforcement, has added over 100 new staff in 2010. DOJ will be ready for Arizona submissions. DOJ knows Arizona's redistricting history very well. Its files are replete with information about Arizona's past failures concerning the redistricting process. Arizona jurisdictions would be wise to dedicate resources toward getting ready to avoid the past's unfortunate results and unpleasant encounters with the U.S. Department of Justice. Starting now. The eleven tasks above will be a good place to start.

Tony Sissons is a political demographer, expert witness and redistricting consultant. His firm, Research Advisory Services, has managed 17 successful redistricting processes.

Bruce L. Adelson, Esq., is a former U.S. Department of Justice Senior Attorney. He was DOJ's team leader for reviewing and blocking Arizona's 2002 legislative redistricting plan. A nationally recognized expert on federal voting laws and the U.S. Department of Justice, he is now CEO of Federal Compliance Consulting LLC.

A CONSULTANT'S SUGGESTED GUIDE FOR REDISTRICTING OR DEVELOPMENT OF INITIAL DISTRICTS

By Tony Sissons, President, Research Advisory Services, Inc., Phoenix 602-230-9580

Districting is as much a *process* as it is a *product*. That is to say: the organized interaction and involvement of the residential and business community with its local government in the districting process is just as important as where the district lines are ultimately drawn. The Board/Council's assurance in defending its map draws strength from being able to demonstrate the openness and inclusiveness of the process.

Research Advisory Services has all of the map-drawing software, equipment and personnel necessary to meet a client jurisdiction's goals. Even more important to us (and we think, to you) is what we have accumulated through all of our districting and redistricting engagements since 1991—the ability and experience to manage a districting process that: (1) makes sense to all participants, (2) anticipates and pre-empts challenges, (3) is fair and open, and (4) leaves a very defensible public record and end product.

The next couple of pages list, in roughly chronological order, our suggestions for the steps in the districting/redistricting process. Modify them to fit your community! Some steps you may wish to do yourselves.

Preliminary Studies

1. Examine the physical and demographic makeup of the entire jurisdiction.
2. Examine recent state, county and city elections, at the voting precinct level – voter turnout, numbers of candidates, race or ethnicity of candidates, winners' vote margins.
3. Examine the magnitude and geographic extent of any racially-polarized voting.

Outreach to Community Leaders

4. Meet with key community leaders in business and civic organizations – explain the process, determine community leaders' expectations, and seek suggestions about the process.
5. Develop a mailing list of people and organizations suggested by key community leaders to notify and invite to participate in the process.

Consultant Preparation of Materials for Public Meetings

6. Prepare maps illustrating topics examined in preliminary studies – thematic maps of Census data and past election results; boundaries of school districts and other jurisdictional subdivisions; maps identifying neighborhoods, homeowners' associations and civic 'block-watch' areas; maps of natural and man-made barriers.
7. Prepare public information handouts on various representation and process options. (Mainly for initial districting processes.)
8. Prepare "Resident Districting Kit" (Optional. Allows residents to submit district configurations 'on-the-record' and identify communities of interest.)

Initial Meetings with Elected Officials and staffs

9. At a 'work-study' session for the Board/Council and staff, the consultants will describe the process and the legal setting, and discuss 'districting principles' (district design criteria).

Some principles can conflict with other principles (i.e., drawing a compact district may divide a political subdivision; protecting a community of interest may disrupt an established pattern of precincts). Because of these potential 'tradeoffs', the consultants will ask the Board/Council to provide guidance by designating the order of priority for applying the principles. The work-study session can be an agenda item on a regular Board/Council meeting or a separate public meeting. At least two hours should be reserved.

(IMPORTANT NOTE FOR THE SCOPE-OF-WORK SECTION OF A REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS: do not specify districting design criteria in advance. It is the Board/Council's prerogative to pick and rank criteria items from a list supplied and explained during the process. ALSO: do not include in the RFP a map showing where incumbents or possible challengers live. The Board/Council may choose, as a districting principle, to have residence locations not known to map drawers. (Believe me, it's hard for the consultant to 'un-know' something like that once you've seen it!))

10. The consultant team will meet individually with elected officials and their staffs to seek input on possible or preferred configurations of districts. Given that the elected officials will ultimately adopt the district plan, their views warrant significant consideration.

First Series of Open House Meetings

11. Consultant and jurisdiction staff will coordinate a process to widely advertise the times, locations, purpose and importance of a series of public meetings to be held on the topic of districting/redistricting.
12. Conduct public meetings in an 'open-house' setting. Allow 30 minutes for socializing, viewing exhibits, followed by a short formal presentation on the scope, purpose, process, timelines, and legal issues. Stress that no maps have been drawn up to that point; that the request for public input and suggestions is genuine. Allow at least 30 minutes for questions. Invite attendees to draw their perceptions of 'communities of interest' important to them on tracing paper laid out over maps of the jurisdiction. Consultants and jurisdiction staff will mingle, discuss, and act as information resources.

Distillation of Initial Input from Public, Key Community Leaders and Elected Officials

13. Consultant team prepares a report summarizing the process to that point.
14. Consultant team analyzes partial and whole plans submitted by residents.
15. Consultant team prepares 4 to 6 alternate plans based on combinations of recurrent themes heard from participants, or observed on resident-submitted plans.

Publish Alternate Plans

16. Place newspaper ads showing alternate plans to be considered at public meetings. Include a public-comment form in the ad. Make sure to publish in minority race or language newspapers (if applicable).
17. Invite public comment through letters, e-mail, and telephone (consider establishing a "Districting Information" telephone number).

Second Series of Open House Meetings

18. Widely advertise the times, locations, and purpose of public meetings to be held to display proposed alternate districting plans being considered.

19. Conduct public meetings in an 'open house' setting. Allow 30 minutes for socializing, viewing exhibits of alternate plans, followed by a formal presentation on the process up to that point, the features of each alternate plan, and the extent to which they incorporate ideas gathered in various public-input settings. Allow at least 30 minutes for questions. Describe ways for residents to register their views or plan choices. Consultant and jurisdiction staff will mingle, discuss, and act as information resources.

Preparation of Final Plan(s) for Consideration by Elected Officials

20. Consultant team prepares a second report summarizing the process to that point and containing an analysis of public reaction to the alternate plans.
21. Consultant team prepares a final plan (with one or two possible minor variant plans) for consideration.

Publish Final Plan

22. Place newspaper ads showing the final districting plan(s) being considered by the jurisdiction.
23. Invite public comment through letters, e-mail, telephone, or by attendance and testimony at the adoption hearing.

Adoption of Plan

24. Board/Council considers a final plan at a special meeting held specifically for that purpose.

The above steps constitute a somewhat generic process used by jurisdictions throughout the country for initial districting, or for redistricting to equalize district populations after a decennial Census. Some elected bodies choose to play an active role throughout the process; additional meetings with elected officials can be added as necessary.

If the elected body chooses to appoint a commission or task force to oversee preparation of the districting plan, the consultant's relationship usually becomes one of serving as staff to the commission or task force.

Modifications of this process are, of course, the prerogative of the jurisdiction. Our advice is to avoid changes that make the process more informal. The general tone needs to be friendly, but clearly structured.

Advice from NCSL's recent 2010 Redistricting Law Seminar in Austin, Texas: "Think about managing and documenting the public district-drawing process as a primary means of developing a record to bolster defense of the plan."

Districting plans can be challenged in court on several grounds, and any plan in Arizona requires 'preclearance' by the U. S. Department of Justice under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act before it can be implemented. The Department of Justice is currently revising its Section 5 review regulations, placing increased emphasis on a jurisdiction's obligation to demonstrate that its new plan has neither the

purpose nor the effect of diluting minority voting strength. A robust, pristine public record is a crucial component of that defense.

THE ROLES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS AND JURISDICTION STAFF

The Board/Council will have two formal meetings – a work-study session early in the process, and a meeting to adopt a districts plan at the end. If individual Board/Council members choose to attend open-house public meetings, it will be best if their participation is low-key so that the public does not get the impression that the elected official is there to manage the dialogue or influence the outcome.

After conducting research, but before the first public meeting, the consultant team would meet individually with Board/Council members to gain their perspectives on the process and preferred outcomes.

The jurisdiction staff will have a larger part to play. Tasks will include:

- Assisting the consultant team obtain necessary data for initial analysis, as well as identifying key community leaders and organizations.
- Identifying media contacts.
- Arranging and staffing meetings.
 - One Board/Council work study session
 - One Board/Council plan adoption session
 - Two or three open-house meetings to educate the public about the process (different times and locations on the same day?)
 - Two or three open-house meetings to view and discuss alternate plans (different times and locations on the same day?)
- Reviewing two progress reports prepared by the consulting team.
- Coordinating publicity about the process.
- Preparing necessary ordinances or resolutions to implement the districted election system.
- Preparing the application for preclearance review by the Department of Justice.

OTHER COSTS OR ACTIVITIES THE JURISDICTION MAY FACE

Other possible costs associated with the districting/redistricting process are:

- Publication costs for newspaper public notices, radio or TV announcements if not provided as a public service by the media outlets.
- Additional reproduction/enlargement costs of map exhibits for public meetings.
- Reproduction costs for information handouts. (Many local governments choose to use their own copying/printing resources.)
- Meeting room rental charges if jurisdiction chooses to use non-owned facilities.
- Spanish language translation costs for districting process materials.
- Development of a resident redistricting kit (~ \$2,000)

GILA COUNTY REDISTRICTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CALL TO THE PUBLIC SPEAKER FORM

Thank you for attending today's Redistricting Advisory Committee Meeting

During the "Call to the Public" on today's agenda, the public may comment during regularly scheduled meetings of the Committee. The Chair will conduct a Call to the Public to accept comments from the public at the end of the meeting, although the Committee reserves the right to modify the order of any item on the agenda including the Call to the Public.

Citizens who wish to address the public body need not request permission in advance. In order for the record to properly reflect the speaker's name, address and subject matter, please complete the information below and submit it to the Committee.

Speakers will be limited to three (3) minutes each and the Committee reserves the right to limit the length of the Public Comment period.

Committee members may not discuss items that are not specifically identified on the agenda. Therefore, pursuant to ARS §38-431.01(G), action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter, responding to criticism, or scheduling the matter for further discussion and decision at a future date.

Date _____ Your Name _____

Your mailing address _____

Your e-mail address _____

Your phone number _____

Brief description of the subject to be addressed:

COMISIÓN CONSULTIVA DE DELIMITACIÓN DEL CONDADO DE GILA

FORMULARIO PARA COMENTARIO PÚBLICO

Gracias por asistir esta reunión de la Comisión Consultiva de Delimitación (el Comité).

Durante el tiempo que se permite en el orden del día para la "Llamada al Público," personas en el público pueden comentar durante las reuniones regulares del Comité. El Presidente del Comité realizará una llamada al público para aceptar comentarios del público al final de la reunión, aunque el Comité reserva el derecho de modificar el orden de cualquier tema en el programa, incluyendo la Llamada al Público.

Los ciudadanos que desean dirigirse a la entidad pública no necesitan solicitar permiso de antemano. Para que el registro refleje correctamente el nombre, la dirección y la materia, favor de completar la información que se pide abajo y entregar este formulario al Comité.

Oradores estarán limitados a tres (3) minutos cada uno y el Comité se reserva el derecho de limitar la duración del periodo de comentarios públicos.

Miembros del Comité no pueden debatir temas que no son específicamente identificados en el orden del día. Por lo tanto, conforme a ARS §38-431.01(G), las medidas adoptadas como resultado del comentario público se limitarán a dirigir personal para investigar el asunto, responder a las críticas, o a programar el asunto para el debate y decisión en una fecha futura.

Fecha _____ Su Nombre _____

Su Dirección Postal _____

Su Dirección de Correo Electrónico (Email) _____

Su Número de Teléfono _____

Las preguntas o una descripción breve de la materia que se tratará:
