

**MINUTES
of the
THIRD MEETING
of the
REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE**

**August 3, 2011
Sky City Casino, Piñon Room
Pueblo of Acoma**

**August 4, 2011
University of New Mexico Branch Campus, Calvin Hall
Gallup**

**August 5, 2011
San Juan College, Henderson Fine Arts Building, Room 9008/9010
Farmington**

The third meeting of the Redistricting Committee was called to order by Senator Linda M. Lopez, co-chair, on August 3, 2011 at 10:30 a.m. at the Sky City Casino in the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico.

Present

Rep. Mary Helen Garcia, Co-Chair (Aug. 4-5)
Sen. Linda M. Lopez, Co-Chair
Rep. Anna M. Crook (Aug. 5)
Sen. Stuart Ingle (Aug. 4-5)
Rep. Conrad D. James (Aug. 3)
Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings (Aug. 4-5)
Rep. Larry A. Larrañaga (Aug. 4-5)
Sen. Lynda M. Lovejoy (Aug. 3-4)
Rep. James Roger Madalena
Sen. Gerald Ortiz y Pino (Aug. 4-5)
Rep. Debbie A. Rodella
Rep. Edward C. Sandoval
Sen. William E. Sharer
Rep. Thomas C. Taylor (Aug. 4-5)

Advisory Members

Rep. Paul C. Bandy (Aug. 5)
Rep. Ray Begaye (Aug. 4-5)
Rep. Donald E. Bratton (Aug. 4-5)
Sen. William F. Burt (Aug. 4-5)
Rep. Gail Chasey
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros (Aug. 3-4)
Sen. Mary Jane M. Garcia (Aug. 3)

Rep. Nora Espinoza

Absent

Sen. Kent L. Cravens
Sen. Phil A. Griego
Rep. W. Ken Martinez
Sen. John Arthur Smith

Rep. Thomas A. Garcia
Rep. Nate Gentry
Rep. Ben Lujan
Rep. Rodolpho "Rudy" S. Martinez
Sen. Howie C. Morales
Rep. Bill B. O'Neill

Sen. Timothy M. Keller (Aug. 3 and 5)
Sen. George K. Munoz (Aug. 3-4)

Sen. Steven P. Neville (Aug. 5)
Rep. James E. Smith (Aug. 4)
Rep. Sheryl Williams Stapleton
Rep. Mimi Stewart (Aug. 4)

Sen. Sander Rue
Rep. Shirley A. Tyler
Sen. Peter Wirth

Guest Legislators

Rep. Eliseo Lee Alcon (Aug 3-4)
Sen. Ernest H. Chavez (Aug. 3)
Rep. Patricia A. Lundstrom (Aug. 3-4)
Sen. John Pinto (Aug. 4)
Sen. David Ulibarri (Aug. 3)

(Attendance dates are noted for members not present for the entire meeting.)

Staff

Jon Boller, Staff Attorney, Legislative Council Service (LCS)
Alise Rudio, Staff Attorney, LCS
Leslie Porter, Research Assistant, LCS
John Yaeger, Assistant Director for Legislative Affairs, LCS

Guests

The guest list is in the meeting file.

Handouts

Handouts and copies of written testimony are in the meeting file.

Wednesday, August 3

Senator Lopez conveyed regrets to the audience from several committee members who were unable to attend the meeting due to their attendance at memorial services for former Senate Chief Clerk Margaret Larragoite. After members of the committee introduced themselves, Senator Lopez thanked the League of Women Voters (LWV) for videorecording the meeting and noted that representatives from Governor Susana Martinez's office were also present and recording the meeting.

Randall Vicente, governor, Pueblo of Acoma, welcomed the committee and introduced three Acoma tribal councilmen that were attending the meeting. He thanked the co-chairs for holding a meeting in pueblo country and said he trusts the committee will seriously consider the testimony given by tribal leaders, noting that those voices need to be heard. He expressed his appreciation of legislative support and of the government-to-government consultation that will be taking place during the redistricting process. Governor Vicente added that the Sky City Casino is the largest employer in Cibola County, with more than 500 employees, and that it contributes \$12 million annually to the state due to a compact agreement. He also noted that the

Pueblo of Acoma, which was settled nearly 4,000 years ago, is the oldest community in the United States.

In the absence of Representative Mary Helen Garcia, Senator Lopez designated Representative Sandoval as co-chair.

Overview of Redistricting

Brian Sanderoff, Research & Polling, Inc., reviewed the basic principles of redistricting, explaining that in New Mexico, precincts are the basic building blocks for all districts. Districts should be compact, contiguous and respectful of communities of interest, he said. He reviewed the current deviations within the congressional, house, senate and Public Regulation Commission (PRC) districts, noting that variations in growth among the counties throughout the state may require the pairing of some incumbents in the house and senate. Mr. Sanderoff warned the legislators not to look at their districts in a vacuum, but as part of a regional system where changes to a single district may affect how 30 other districts are structured. Mr. Sanderoff added that most of the counties have finalized their respective precinct boundaries, but a couple of counties had not yet formally adopted all the suggested changes necessary to complete the redistricting process. He went on to explain how the United States Census Bureau tallies racial and ethnic minorities and noted that most of New Mexico's Native American population is concentrated in the northwestern and north-central regions of the state.

The Federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 — the Native American Legal Perspective

Teresa Leger, Nordhaus Law Firm, gave the committee a historical and Native American perspective of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Voting Rights Act). She explained that Native Americans were long excluded from the census data, that the federal government did not grant Native Americans the right to vote until 1924 and that New Mexico did not fully recognize this right until 1962. In 1964, the federal government acknowledged that minority groups were still being denied the right to vote, and in response, passed the Voting Rights Act in 1965, she said. Though this legislation helped, Ms. Leger added that still all was not well, so in 2006, Congress reauthorized the Voting Rights Act, noting that the U.S. Supreme Court had been undermining the intent of the act.

Ms. Leger continued, informing the committee that Native American districts in New Mexico are a result of litigation in both 1982 and 2001. She said that the Voting Rights Act has required the creation of districts that give Native Americans the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice and stressed that the legislature needs to be careful not to draw districts that dilute minority voting strength. Nonetheless, she cautioned that race should not be used as the primary factor in drawing districts if it subordinates traditional redistricting principles. She urged the committee to consider traditional redistricting principles when it creates Native American districts.

Ms. Leger said that along with the Pueblos of Santa Ana and Laguna, the Nordhaus Law Firm also represents Kewa Pueblo, whose governor asked her to relay his message of support for points to be made by the pueblo governors.

Asked whether all of the Native American tribes and pueblos should be in one congressional district, Ms. Leger replied that it is not possible to draw a majority Native American congressional district in New Mexico; thus, it does not make sense to pack tribes into a single district. Asked about splitting pueblos between more than one legislative district, she said that in the past, some tribes have been split against their wishes, while others like being represented by more than one legislator. Asked if the tribes have a preference for any of the conceptual redistricting plans that the committee has considered, Ms. Leger indicated that the tribes had not yet decided on what they want. Committee members commented that it would help to have a map of what districts the pueblos and tribes would prefer. Senator Lopez noted that the special session is not far off and that the committee needs input from the tribes and pueblos as soon as possible.

Members of the committee discussed disenfranchisement issues of the tribes with Ms. Leger, who said that some counties were better than others in complying with various court decrees and settlement agreements. She noted that Sandoval County was recently warned that it could be held in contempt due to compliance issues.

In response to a question about whether the governor could veto plans, Ms. Leger replied that this happened in 2001 and that is why it is so important for the legislature to adopt the best plan possible. She said the court actually adopted the legislature's house of representatives plan with modifications to the Native American districts that were proposed by the Navajo Nation and the Jicarilla Apache Nation.

Introduction to 2011 State and Congressional Redistricting Concepts

Mr. Sanderoff explained how various concepts for the house, senate, Congress and PRC would affect the northwest region of the state, with particular emphasis on how the majority Native American districts would fare. He emphasized that all of the conceptual plans were drawn without the use or consideration of political performance or party registration data.

Presentation by Pueblo Governors, Tribal Leaders and Representatives

Mark Mitchell, governor, Pueblo of Tesuque, informed the committee that the pueblos have come a long way to educate themselves. In order to protect their way of life and their resources, the pueblos must participate in the redistricting process. He echoed points made by Ms. Leger and added that the pueblos are familiar with the Voting Rights Act, and he stressed its importance. He said the pueblos insist that their voices be heard and warned that the pueblos will go to court, if needed, to protect their voting rights. He told the committee that there are currently three senate districts and six house districts with Native American majorities and that there should be no fewer than that. He added that while Native Americans appreciate their representation, they continue to be treated like second-class citizens.

Charlie Dorame, vice chair of the All Indian Pueblo Council (AIPC), specified that in the past, many Native Americans served in the military long before they were allowed to vote. He added that many Native Americans are currently reluctant to register to vote because there is not proper translation of languages on the ballots and they are afraid of being called for jury duty

without knowing the language. He said that these conditions are improving due to a consent decree. He said that Santa Fe County established a polling location in the Pueblo of Tesuque in 1993, and the pueblo helped to purchase a voting machine for that location. He said that the pueblo people still need education, translations and a basic understanding of how the voting process works and that it is very important to establish a working relationship between county clerks and the pueblos. He asked the committee to please consider the pueblo people when determining the new districts.

Governor Vicente reminded the committee that Native Americans were the last group to be granted the right to vote and urged the legislature to seriously consider the Native American testimony in developing the final redistricting plans. Governor Vicente said he hopes that tribes do not need to seek remedy through the courts, but he reiterated that they will not shy away from doing so if necessary. The voting process needs to remain legitimate, honest and fair, he said, adding that he was shocked to hear about allegations of lost votes in Cibola County during the last election. Regarding congressional districts, he said that the Pueblo of Acoma prefers to stay in the Second Congressional District and that there are advantages to having tribes represented by more than one delegate in Washington, D.C. He also said that the Pueblo of Acoma has been able to obtain adequate and satisfactory representation with its current house and senate districts. He added that a majority Native American district does not guarantee that a Native American will be elected, but the elected official has a duty to represent all constituents. He commented on Representative Madalena and the progress made when a group is represented by one of its own, because that elected official has a better understanding of the group's needs. He asked the committee to maintain the six majority Native American house districts and three majority Native American senate districts. In closing, he asked the committee to listen to the tribes, for they know what is best for them.

Edward Torres, lieutenant governor, Pueblo of Isleta, told the committee that the pueblo has conducted a preliminary review of the redistricting concepts and offers the following: there are currently two precincts in the pueblo, precinct 93 in Bernalillo County and precinct 13 in Valencia County; the pueblo would like to be in a single senate district; and the pueblo would like to remain in the Second Congressional District. Regarding the congressional district, he said the pueblo is rural and identifies with Valencia County more than with Albuquerque. He said that the pueblo also prefers to remain in a district that is not tied with the west or south side of Albuquerque, because there is a fear that the interests of the pueblo could be secondary to those of Albuquerque.

Richard Luarkie, governor, Pueblo of Laguna, commented on the active cooperation between the state and tribal governments and said this cooperation allows the tribes to participate in the redistricting process. He gave a brief redistricting history of the Pueblo of Laguna, stating that the pueblo had a representative in House District 65 from 1982 to 2001. In 2001, a court decision caused the pueblo to create an additional Native American district, House District 69. Governor Luarkie added that he is hopeful that a court battle will be avoided this time due to the legislature honoring the tribal voice.

Governor Luarkie discussed the block voting against Native American candidates and how the lack of Native Americans in office hurts their sovereign rights. He explained to the committee that the Pueblo of Laguna has worked closely with legislators and has taken the lead with legislation concerning early voting issues, sharing of DWI information and the Office of the Medical Investigator. He noted that the election system has sometimes discouraged participation by Native Americans; for example, in 2004, the Pueblo of Laguna had registered 500 new voters that the county clerk failed to put into the system, thereby disenfranchising the individuals. He declared that complying with the Voting Rights Act is mandatory and encouraged the committee to use the census numbers of those who self-identified as Native Americans when drawing districts. He informed the committee that many pueblos do not base their membership on a 100% blood line, and the U.S. Supreme Court recognized the pueblos' inherent sovereign right to determine their memberships.

Regarding redistricting suggestions, Governor Luarkie expressed interest in remaining in House District 69 with the current Native American majority. He added that the tribes have not yet determined a desirable senate district, but he stated that the district does need to change and added that the tribes will provide specific input prior to the special session. For congressional districts, the Pueblo of Laguna wishes to remain in the Second Congressional District, Governor Luarkie said. He said he had heard that there is a proposal to make competitiveness a major issue in the redistricting process. He stressed that the Pueblo of Laguna strongly objects to the idea and that doing so would violate the Voting Rights Act. He explained that redrawing House District 69 in such a manner would decrease the Native American percentage in the district. He also noted that competitiveness is not a traditional redistricting principle. With regard to the congressional districts, he said that the pueblo would not object to putting Bernalillo County Precinct 31 into the First Congressional District, since that is an urban precinct, but that the rest of the Pueblo of Laguna should remain in the Second Congressional District.

Lawrence A. Montoya, governor, Pueblo of Santa Ana, commented on the pueblo's collaboration with the legislature and emphasized the importance of Native American legislators. He informed the committee about the state-tribal leaders' submission to Governor Martinez and their encouragement for the state to be attentive to Native American voting rights and to maximize Native American districts. Governor Montoya said that the Pueblo of Santa Ana is currently in House District 65 and Senate District 22 and, while these districts will need to be modified, they should be maintained as majority Native American districts.

Levi Pesata, president, Jicarilla Apache Nation, said the Jicarilla Apaches are rather isolated and often have different political interests from other Native American tribes. He said that the Jicarilla Apache Nation should remain in House District 65 and observed that the nation does not have a sufficient population to elect its own legislators. He added that the Jicarilla Apaches have no qualms about the current PRC district. Ty Vicenti, vice president, echoed the comments of President Pesata.

Arlen P. Quetawki, governor, Pueblo of Zuni, said that the committee should focus on how to make the redistricting process a win-win situation. He said that the Pueblo of Zuni likes

the current situation in which the pueblo is located in two congressional districts and the pueblo hopes that this situation does not change. As for the house, the pueblo likes the current district, he said, and in the case of the senate, the pueblo is talking with the Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma, since they have many commonalities with the Pueblo of Zuni. He emphasized that the pueblos support each other, and he noted that other states have looked to New Mexico as a role model on Native American issues.

Marcellus Medina, governor, Pueblo of Zia, declared that the human race has issues to work on together, such as water, human and civil, land, society and community rights. He believes that all humans come from one great mother and one great father and party affiliation does not matter. He opined that redistricting is a form of control and stated that politics needs to be removed from the process so the children will be considered. He said that if everyone works together, New Mexico can be changed for the better, and that for too long, the Native American people have been neglected.

Chandler Sanchez, chair, AIPC, noted the high turnout for the meeting and thanked the committee for honoring the pueblos' request to host the meeting, emphasizing the importance of pueblo representation. He explained that tribal leaders are appointed, so they do not know the meaning of being elected into office. He said the pueblos would like to continue this relationship with the legislature and declared that the pueblos and the legislature must work together because the legislature carries their voices.

Joe Baca, intergovernmental liaison and public relations director, Pueblo of Santa Clara, informed the committee that the pueblo has recently developed a legislative committee to become more involved in the political process. He said involvement in the process is a political right that is manifested in numbers and organization. He added that the more participation a group has, the more the impact and influence the group has.

Mr. Baca said the Pueblo of Santa Clara agrees with the AIPC that all tribes should not be put into the Third Congressional District and that the tribes should have the right to be in two districts. In addition, the legislature should honor the right of tribes to request inclusion in three congressional districts if they so choose, he said. Mr. Baca also said that the Pueblo of Santa Clara is against the concept of competitiveness, which is an artificial construction that creates artificial divisions and does not adhere to the principle of communities of interest. Therefore, the Pueblo of Santa Clara should move from its current house district. He requested that the county place an early-voting site on the pueblo, because it is one of the larger precincts in the county with a voting turnout of more than 800 persons on voting day.

Debra Haal and Alvin Warren, chair, Native American Democratic Caucus, explained that the caucus is composed of Native American and non-Native American individuals. They said they are proud to be in support of all of the statements made thus far and that they cannot overemphasize that communities of interest be recognized. Native American comprise 10.7% of the population and 65,000 are currently registered to vote, and those numbers should be considered, they said. Mr. Warren asked the committee to consider that redistricting be seen as

an opportunity to reverse historical discrimination and suggested that the committee's charge be to increase, and not simply preserve, Native American districts.

Public Comment

Cheryl Haaker, LWV, encouraged citizens to make their concerns known to the committee. She thanked the committee for encouraging public testimony but asked the committee not to forget to make the maps that the legislature will be voting on accessible.

Edward Michael, county commissioner, Cibola County, said he agreed with the comments of Governor Luarkie and explained that, in the past, the county has had serious problems with election administration, but with the present administration, the problems are being rectified. He said Cibola County is unique, with three tribes and the City of Grants. He asked the committee to try to keep the county whole.

There being no further business, the committee recessed at 4:00 p.m.

Thursday, August 4

The committee was welcomed by Dan Dible, city manager, Gallup. He spoke about the importance of water from the San Juan River to Gallup's survival and the city's cooperation with the Navajo Nation on the water project.

The committee was also welcomed by George Galanis, former mayor of Gallup. He stressed that the people of Gallup desire access to their legislators and that when their representatives live a great distance from Gallup, it is difficult to reach them. He suggested that a remedy to the problem is to amend the Constitution of New Mexico to enlarge the legislature.

Finally, the committee was welcomed by Jarvis Williams of the Navajo Nation. He said the Navajo Nation has established a committee and has appointed a Human Rights Commission to address redistricting in New Mexico, Utah and Arizona. He acknowledged the tediousness of the task and said he knows all parties will not be satisfied. He told the committee that the Navajo Nation has a proposal to present later in the day that is in the best interest of the Navajo Nation.

At the suggestion of Representative Mary Helen Garcia, the members of the committee introduced themselves. Mr. Sanderoff introduced the Research & Polling staff. Senator Lopez noted that representatives from Governor Martinez's office were also present and were recording the meetings, as was Joe Keefe from the LWV.

Overview of Redistricting and Introduction to 2011 State and Congressional Redistricting Concepts

Mr. Sanderoff reviewed the basic principles of redistricting and reviewed the congressional concepts and several senate and house concepts as well as the PRC concepts.

Public Comment

Leonard Tsosie, council member, Navajo Nation Council, and member of the Navajo Nation Human Rights Council (NNHRC), gave a brief history of redistricting and Native American voting rights, noting that Senator Pinto had to sue for his right to represent the Navajos, and all Native Americans have had to fight for every right they have earned. He said that one way to correct cultural wrongs is to give Native Americans more of a voice in the legislature. The Navajo Nation has conducted a redistricting process of its own and has discovered that several of the 57 chapters want to be districted in a cohesive manner, he said. He discussed the migration of Native Americans from northern New Mexico and said that the districts should be redrawn with this in mind. He added that Native Americans do not shed voting rights as they migrate. In support of tribal leaders, he said that the Navajos request that there be no regression in the number of Native American districts. He emphasized that elected officials from Native American districts do not have to be Native American but should be people who will accurately represent Native Americans, for it is not a choice of just color, but of an individual who cares.

Leonard Gorman, executive director of the NNHRC, said that there should be no reduction in the number of Native American districts and that the NNHRC is developing a Navajo Nation concept that will accomplish this without reducing the threshold percentage necessary to allow the Navajos to select their candidates of choice.

Members of the committee discussed the Native American districts with Mr. Tsosie and Mr. Gorman.

Mary Wilson, LWV, stated that she had great enthusiasm at the beginning of the redistricting process and now is rather disappointed. She told the committee that the LWV is here to assist the committee in understanding what the communities look like and that she would like the committee to elicit this information. She said she also understands the trouble of getting people to attend the meetings but feels that the committee should participate in more outreach. She also said that most people are not sure what to tell the committee that would be useful, and she stated that the committee should take more responsibility for public involvement.

Mary Ann Armijo, resident, Gallup, said she has concerns for her own representation and explained that 10 years ago, when Gallup was divided, communities of interest were also divided. She said that house concept H has nothing to do with her being against any representative, but she feels that she is not truly represented because she said she has reached out to her representative and does not receive the appropriate communication. She added that the people of Gallup are friends and feel that everyone needs to work in harmony.

Mr. Gorman responded to comments about communities of interest, saying that the NNHRC held a series of hearings around the Navajo Nation and the findings reveal that Navajos spend their monetary resources in the border communities, of which Gallup is the leader. He said that in that respect, these towns are a community of interest.

Mary Jane Christensen opined that Gallup is a melting pot, and she believes Gallup should have one representative and one senator. She said that in order to be effective on a state level, team building must be present.

Bob Rosenbrough, citizen, Gallup, stated there are many ties among Gallup, the Navajo Nation and the Pueblo of Zuni but that Gallup is different from those immediate neighbors, who are overwhelmingly Native American. He said he prefers to keep Gallup intact and have one representative and one senator and that he prefers house concept H.

Alice Perez, Chamber of Commerce, Gallup, expressed her opposition to house concepts A, B and C, emphasizing the clearly different communities of interest in the area. She advocated as many districts as possible to be made following county lines. She said the community requires that Gallup have the ability to have access to its legislators.

Emilio Esparza, membership director, Gallup Chamber of Commerce, informed the committee that he is from Gallup, and after completing his education at the University of New Mexico, he returned to Gallup to have an impact on his community. He explained that there are many communities of interest in the area and that Gallup is where they come together. He said it is important to consider the different judicial courts and land use and ownership. He emphasized that the needs of northern New Mexico are great and that it is in the best interest for everyone involved to have representation in the state legislature split between the north and south to have both represented fairly and equally.

Allan Londavazo, mayor pro tempore, Gallup, proposed a plan to keep the municipality whole by recognizing Gallup as a singular community of interest and said that splitting the city has been detrimental. He said that Gallup is uniquely situated as an island held by a federal trust. He said it has served as a trade center and the interchange has been mutually beneficial. He said Gallup is also a transportation hub, which has established the city as a tourist venue.

Brian Wall, city councilor, Gallup, said that Gallup has survived with the help of the American Indian and that Gallup derives most of its money from Navajos in the surrounding areas. He said that Gallup needs more than one representative who is accessible to the people.

Members of the committee briefly discussed comments made by the public.

There being no further business, the committee recessed at 3:00 p.m.

Friday, August 5

At the suggestion of Representative Mary Helen Garcia, the members of the committee introduced themselves. Mr. Sanderoff introduced the Research & Polling staff. Senator Lopez noted that representatives from Governor Martinez's office were also present and were recording the meetings, as was Joe Keefe from the LWV.

Overview of Redistricting and Introduction to 2011 State and Congressional Redistricting Concepts

Mr. Sanderoff presented the ABCs of redistricting and reviewed the congressional concepts, several senate and house concepts and the PRC concepts. Mr. Sanderoff also outlined the rural-to-urban shift in Native American population in San Juan, McKinley and Bernalillo counties. In discussing the congressional concepts, he noted that testimony from pueblo and Navajo Nation representatives indicated a preference for plans that maintain the status quo, whereby Navajo Nation lands are located in all three congressional districts, the Pueblo of Zuni is split between two districts and the Pueblos of Acoma, Laguna and Isleta are located in the Second Congressional District.

Approval of Minutes

Upon a motion made by Representative Rodella, seconded by Senator Jennings, the minutes from the previous meeting were adopted.

Public Comment

Mr. Gorman presented a resolution from the NNHRC to the committee regarding the redistricting process. Mr. Gorman went on to explain how the Navajo Nation is redistricting its council districts and how that process has shed light on how difficult it is to reconcile chapter house boundaries with the precincts used in the state's redistricting process. He said he hopes that someday those boundaries can be made to coincide so that voters can cast their ballots in the same place for both Navajo Nation elections and state elections. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Tsosie said that the Navajo Nation is currently engaged in discussions with the pueblo governments on house and senate plans for the northwest corner of the state and hopes to have a consensus before the final meetings of the committee.

Joe Murrietta, mayor, Grants, expressed the concerns of his citizens regarding redistricting concepts, specifically those of the senate. He said that several of the plans he has seen split Grants and Milan, despite the wishes of the citizens. He requested the committee to consider senate concepts D and I, which do not split the two communities.

Judith Binder, LWV, thanked the committee for holding meetings across the state. She urged the committee to listen to the requests of both the rural and urban citizens. She said that whether or not her vote counts depends on the boundaries. She said the maps have been very helpful, and she understands the committee will be providing access to the recordings of the meetings and added that providing the recordings on a timely basis allows citizens to observe the complicated process. She asked the committee to maintain integrity in the process and to present maps that may benefit voters, even though the final results may not guarantee the reelection of incumbents. Finally, she asked that the process please be kept out of the courts, since that cost the state millions last time.

Adjournment

There being no further business before the committee, the meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.