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7	BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT PUBLIC HEARING
8	JONESBORO, ARKANSAS
9	August 19, 2021
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(Recording Begins)

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JUSTICE DICKEY: Good Evening. My name is Betty Dickey and I am the coordinator for the Board of Apportionment.

Beside me are the men who do the heavy
lifting, the brains behind the Board of
Apportionment. To my immediate right is Shelby
Johnson from Geographic Information Services.
To his left is Andres Rhodes. You've been gone
too long. Andres Rhodes from the governor's
office.

Bradford Nye, to his left, is from the attorney general's office as is Doug House to his left. And then Josh, is on the end, from the secretary of state's office. Sorry.

PBS is live streaming and videoing these hearings and we thank you for that. We appreciate your coming.

The purpose of the hearings is to show you the maps and the charts that we have to give you the information such as the criteria of how this process goes and to answer your questions and comments.

The legal basis for the criteria that you see in front of you is the Article Eight of our

State Constitution, the Voter's Right's

Amendment of 1965 as amended, and the Equal

Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

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The criteria or goals that we use, excuse me, one person one vote of the equal -- of the 14th Amendment. The balancing of each of the legislative districts every ten years after the federal census so that they are substantially equal which is generally plus or minus five percent deviation, unless there is an impermissible violation of other criteria.

As you know, there are a hundred House seats that should be, according to the predicted census results, about 30,000 people per district; and 35 Senate seats which should be about 86,000 people per district.

The second of the criteria is Section Two of the Voter's Rights Amendment of 1965 which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or language minority.

And then the third of the criteria, the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, limits redrawing district boundaries strictly on the basis of race.

The next four of the criteria are

geographic principles, such as the fourth one, compactness, the eyeball test refers to the shape of the district, round or square.

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In 1812, Governor Gerry of Massachusetts drew the area around Boston to look like a salamander; and hence the word gerrymandering, which comes based on a different pronunciation of Governor Gerry's name. Excuse me.

The fifth one is contiguous. No partial districts that are islands so that contiguous, meaning have contact with or touching or a common border.

The core of existing districts, whole counties, whole cities, whole precincts, is our goal. Minimizing splitting political subdivision is what we strive to do. It may not be possible in some cases.

The seventh, communities of interest that involve commonalities, economical, social, political, cultural, ethnic, or religious interest.

The eighth is the continuity of representation; and you ask why the incumbents are giving deference. And that is because they -- you the voters elected them. So we try

to avoid making incumbents run against each other that, if you looked at the maps, that very well may be impossible this time.

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And, finally, minimizing partisanship, no targeting or giving preferential treatment based on someone's partisan choice as far as Democrat or Republican.

Rucho versus the Common Cause was a 2019 case that indicates that the federal court will no longer hear cases that involve partisanship but does not exclude state courts. So any legal matters than involve partisanship will go before the State Supreme Court.

Shelby will explain the maps to you and then we'll open it for your comments.

MR. JOHNSON: Good Evening. My name is Shelby Johnson and I have the delight of serving as the State Geographic Information Officer. I'm in the Arkansas Geographic Information Systems Office which is a part of the Department of Transformation and Shared Services.

And we have a statutory responsibility to maintain all the geographic information about Arkansas; and part of those maps include our

election geography of Arkansas. This includes, of course, our congressional districts, our state House, state Senate districts, justice of peace districts for counties, school boards, and then municipal wards, among others.

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And so, as we prepare for the 2020 Census when, for example, a city does an annexation, we would furnish that information to the Census Bureau so that that new territory that became part of the city could then become counted as being part of that city's or county's total population.

We've bee preparing diligently over this last several years for all of that work and got that fed into the census. The pandemic hit and it became a major factor, exclusive factor, in the delay of the delivery of the 2020 census data.

Normally, Arkansas would receive our census data very, very early in the year. And, in the last decade, we received that Census data in February of 2011.

This February, we were still waiting. And so we waited up until Thursday of last week.

We've done about five of these public comment

hearings around Arkansas. And, up until Tuesday, we were showing what was estimate data that was based on the 2019 American Community Survey Data which is a sampling data set from the Census Bureau.

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That sampling data set is not a complete census. It's a sample and then it includes information such as mortality, births and deaths, that the census use to forecast.

So if you have previously seen any of those maps, you can disregard those now. And the maps that we have here tonight, we first showed those in Fort Smith on Tuesday, we're pleased to be able to share them with you here tonight, these are based on the 2020 Census actual data released from last Thursday.

We've been diligently working since then to try to bring this information out to the public. We've been processing it as quickly as we can in partnership with our software provider. We're almost there.

And the Board of Apportionment would almost be to the point where they can begin their work in earnest.

I want to share with you some of our

population change in Arkansas, and so I'll describe this first map that you see on the screen. The numbers that you're looking at are representative of the counties' population change from April 1st, 2010 to April 1st, 2020.

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So, when you look and you see the numbers, that is not the total population. That's how much a county's population changed.

I'll ask you to pay attention to the darkest red colors. That's indicative of counties where you have the most dramatic population decline. Then the scale or the shading goes to lighter shades of red. And those lighter shades of red also are indicative of decline, but not quite as much.

And then still lighter yet shades of red indicating some population decline. And then the chart blends into neutral colors, which indicate a county that had steady population. It neither dramatically declined or dramatically lost -- or gained. Excuse me.

The color palette then shifts into hues of blue and those shades of blue are indicative of counties that grew.

So, for example, Randolph County in that

lower end of the scale here in Northeast

Arkansas, over the ten-year period, grew by

about 602 persons. The darker shades of

Independence County, also in this region, is in

that next scale, grew by 1,291.

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And then your very darkest shades of blue are indicative of counties in Arkansas which grew the most.

Now, what this tells us is that Arkansas

is tracking with the national trends.

Nationally, and you probably have seen this in the national news, if you're rural, you're becoming more rural; if you're urban, you're becoming more urban. And population tends to follow opportunity.

Next we're going to move to casting up that same population data -- well, oops. Too far. There we go.

We took that same data and cast it up against the current House districts from 2011. These are the districts that we operate under now.

We use the same color palette and same color scheme and what you're seeing again is just the red hues indicative of decline or loss

and then the blue hues indicative of gain.

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Now, I think it's really important to mention, at this point, that when we looked back at what the Board of Apportionment did in 2011, for creating the districts that we operate under now, those districts had balanced population.

That population variances among the districts was very low and you had representation that was equal across all of the districts in Arkansas.

In this past ten years, our population has shifted and changed and those colors and the numbers are telling us now that these districts are no longer in balance.

I want to explain something real quick. Simply take the 100 House districts and we divide that number by the total population of Arkansas and that means that each House district should have about 30,115 persons in that House district.

So if you look at District 56 to the far northeast corner of our state, that district is about 2,733 below that target figure of 31 -- of 30,000.

This means that the district needs to gain an additional 2,700 to become more equal with all of the other districts in Arkansas.

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In order to become equal, that district has to grow geographically in size to reach out and grab additional population.

Conversely, the districts that you see in the shades or hues of blue, they're too large. They have too much population. And so if we look at House District 59, for example, here in Craighead County, that House district is 1,884 above that target.

That means it needs to shrink. It needs to share that population with its adjoining neighbors to allow them to become more equal.

And the shades of blue indicate to us districts that need to shrink or contract in size to share that population with its neighbors.

Moving forward, I'll move on to the Senate. And we've done the same analysis for the Senate districts and this will allow you to see those same analysis for the Senate districts and those figures there -- House -- excuse me.

Senate District 22 for example, Senate

District 22 is a district that's going to need to expand in size to gain additional population. It currently is about 13,000 below the target.

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The target Senate district needs to be about 86,044 which would be the ideal population. You can see Senate District 20, there was some modest growth across Senate District 20, probably in the Greene County Paragould area, and that district is about 3,600 above the target figure.

Moving a little west, you can see Senate District 19 at about 1,000 below, so it needs to gain some population.

One of the things that, we made this remark in some of the other meetings, is that a district can't go grab population from Tennessee or Missouri. It must grab it from somewhere within Arkansas. And so, in the example of Senate District 22, it must grow west or it must grow south, for example, in order to become more equal with the other Senate districts in Arkansas.

Well, that's a quick tour through the maps. It's a delight to be here with you in

Northeast Arkansas. And I'm going to turn the 1 2 microphone back over to Justice Dickey and I 3 look forward to your comments. 4 JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you, Shelby. 5 And now it's your turn, with your comments, criticisms, suggestions. The comment 6 7 sheets were by the door as you came in. 8 There's some scattered throughout here so we 9 ask, even if you make a comment on the 10 microphone in front of me, that you also send 11 this in or give it to me tonight. 12 Please, when you want to speak in the 13 microphone, if you'll give us your name, and 14 your county or district. 15 Anyone? Do you have comments or 16 questions? Suggestions? The microphone's 17 right there. ROGER KIDD: Roger Kidd, Craighead County. 18 When will -- when will the lines be drawn to 19 20 complete this whole process? 21 JUSTICE DICKEY: Sometime between 22 September 30th and December 31st. We hope that 23 it's done, and it may be ambitious, but we hope

it's done in October so that -- that the three

principals, the governor, the attorney general,

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and secretary of state, can vote on it; and 1 2 then there is a 30-day waiting period or a 3 30-day period, and we hope to have these maps 4 on our website and hope to get that information out to you before -- before the vote and 5 certainly afterwards. 6 7 But the website, ArkansasRedistricting.Org 8 I will give you these later. Or ArkansasSos.Arkansas.Gov. 9 10 Anyway, there's a way to send those 11 critiques in. The comments have the address on 12 them. 13 Yes, sir. 14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, ma'am. On the 15 previous slide, showing House district numbers, 16 I didn't see District 58. And I was wondering what the status of 58 is. 17 JUSTICE DICKEY: I'll let Shelby answer 18 19 that. 20 MR. JOHNSON: Yes, sir. The --21 unfortunately, our software ran out of real 22 estate to write all the labels, so I don't have 23 those numbers on that slide. 24 However, over here to your left are the

exhibits. And you'll see the two very tall

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charts that are there, and they have the actual 1 2 numbers --3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. 4 MR. JOHNSON: -- that show the target, the 5 variance, and the current population of the district. 6 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you. 8 JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you. 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Shelby? Oh, sorry. 10 Shelby, I had a question for you. 11 Is that 2020 data available on the website 12 now? 13 MR. JOHNSON: The 2020 data is not yet available on our website. 14 15 The -- the way that census issued that 16 data, was a settlement with -- they were in a lawsuit with the state of Ohio. The state of 17 Ohio said we have a constitutional mandate to 18 19 complete our process sooner than you can 20 deliver before September 30th. 21 In their settlement, they agreed to 22 provide what's called the legacy data. 23 data we received now is that legacy format. 24 And it comes in five separate tables. One of 2.5 them is the map table and the other four tables

1	are the population data.
2	So we've assembled those pieces together
3	to just look at these districts for the
4	variance but we haven't yet had the opportunity
5	to push that out to the website so that it can
6	be downloaded and used by others.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So will it be
8	September 30th or before that?
9	MR. JOHNSON: We are working toward trying
10	to push that out sooner.
11	The difference, really, between the legacy
12	format and the September 30th delivery is
13	really just in the ease of use.
14	The underlying data is exactly the same.
15	It's just the ease of use and how it's
16	structured is the main difference.
17	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.
18	JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.
19	Yes, sir.
20	ASAD KAHN: Hi there. My name is Asad
21	Kahn, Craighead County.
22	Will there be more public hearings where
23	public can view these maps that will be drawn
24	and can be discussed?
25	JUSTICE DICKEY: This is the eighth of

1	nine and the next one is next Tuesday night in
2	Little Rock.
3	ASAD KAHN: You don't have the full
4	JUSTICE DICKEY: The these
5	ASAD KAHN: data. Will there be a
6	chance for public to view these maps before
7	it's finalized
8	JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes.
9	ASAD KAHN: and will there be more
10	hearings like this?
11	JUSTICE DICKEY: There will not be more
12	hearings like this. There may be some there
13	may be some hearings after we get the maps
14	drawn. But those are not scheduled at this
15	time. They
16	ASAD KAHN: So
17	JUSTICE DICKEY: they will be on the
18	the website.
19	ASAD KAHN: So people will make comments
20	on these sheets like the one's that you guys
21	gave us? Is that the only way we will able to
22	comment?
23	JUSTICE DICKEY: Is that the only way?
24	ASAD KAHN: That the public can comment on
25	the maps (inaudible)

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's not the only way. That will be posted on the website.

There also will be other ways to contact us or that -- you will see the proposed maps before they are -- or within the 30-day period, after the principals vote on them.

ASAD KAHN: Okay.

JUSTICE DICKEY: But we plan to get as much information out to you for as much input as you can give us before the final decision or before the final vote.

ASAD KAHN: Okay. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

Yes, ma'am.

ROBIN KUYKENDALL: Hi. I'm Robin
Kuykendall from Craighead County. And I have a
follow-up question to what Mr. Kahn, Dr. Kahn,
just asked.

If you know your timeline, that you will have this data by the 30th of September, would it be prudent to now, right now, set up a schedule of hearings, public hearings, look at those maps, at the time you have them, the draft maps and that sort of thing, and to use the data that you know you're going to have in

1	a usable form? Can we
2	JUSTICE DICKEY: We have
3	ROBIN KUYKENDALL: set that up now?
4	JUSTICE DICKEY: It well, it would be
5	nice if we knew that we could get the maps
6	drawn within a shorter period of time.
7	We will schedule them if we can. They
8	will be on the website, the proposed.
9	After the vote, there will be a 30-day
10	period. So we're giving as much information
11	and asking for as much information as we can
12	get, but it is it's been a challenge to
13	schedule these nine hearings.
14	ROBIN KUYKENDALL: I do understand that.
15	JUSTICE DICKEY: We were in Fort Smith,
16	Tuesday night and, as I said, finish in Little
17	Rock next Tuesday.
18	ROBIN KUYKENDALL: But if we know when the
19	data is going to be accessible to the public, I
20	would I'll hold my question open
21	JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.
22	ROBIN KUYKENDALL: to suggest that
23	needs to be part of this hearing process
24	JUSTICE DICKEY: And that should be part
25	of your written comment and hopefully we can

1	get that done.
2	ROBIN KUYKENDALL: Thank you.
3	JUDGE GRIFFIN: Chief Justice, Justice,
4	Judge
5	JUSTICE DICKEY: Yes, sir.
6	JUDGE GRIFFIN: Robert Griffin,
7	Independence County Judge.
8	The main concern I have is, I have four
9	representatives in my county. And I've already
10	announced I'm not running for county judge.
11	But, should there be a vacancy in the current
12	core area, I do intend to run and have publicly
13	said that.
14	So I'm very concerned that I might get
15	pushed out, so just wanted, for the record, to
16	make that statement.
17	JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay. Thank you.
18	Any other comments or questions?
19	Yes, sir?
20	SENATOR PRYOR: Madam Justice, good to see
21	you again. I'm Mark Pryor, and we of
22	course, you've been a great prosecuting
23	attorney and public service commission and on
24	Arkansas Supreme Court, great public service so
25	we really thank you for that and thank you for

all those years of great service --1 2 JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you, Mark. 3 SENATOR PRYOR: -- and now you're doing 4 this. And this is very important. 5 In fact, I would say this is really core to our democracy and our whole system of 6 7 government, is what this Apportionment Board 8 will do, because it'll have huge impact on 9 Arkansas for the next ten years. 10 One reason I came -- I'm going to take 11 this mask off so y'all can hear me a little 12 better; I'm not quite so muffled. 13 But one of the reasons I came tonight is 14 because I feel like I have a unique perspective 15 on this whole process. 16 JUSTICE DICKEY: You do. 17 SENATOR PRYOR: I was in the state legislature from '91 to '94 so I was subject to 18 19 redistricting. I was redistricted when I was 20 in there. 21 And then I was the attorney general from 22 1999 into 2003 so I was actually on the 23 Apportionment Board back then. And that was a 24 great honor and privilege. And then, of 2.5 course, I was in the U.S. Senate for 12 years.

And, during that time in the Senate, I had the opportunity to talk to four nominees for the U.S. Supreme Court. And, when I did that, I didn't ask them about abortion and all these other hot-button issues that are very important issues, but I knew everybody else would ask about those.

I asked them about redistricting. Because it -- again, it's just so important for our country and, in this instance, for our state, that we get this right and that we not allow gerrymandering.

And in -- 20 years ago, when I was on the Apportionment Board, it was Governor Huckabee, of course, a Republican, and Sharon Priest as secretary of state, and me, so two democrats, one Republican.

So I'm going to tell you, we got along great. We really did a good job. All three of us were in basically all the meetings, our staffs were always there. It really worked, I think, like it should.

And it sounds like you all are working hard together, and again --

JUSTICE DICKEY: Yeah. Thank you.

SENATOR PRYOR: -- it's great to see you,

Justice Dickey, here and helping to kind of

coordinate this effort.

I do have a -- just a couple of comments that -- obviously, we don't want to see a court challenge at the end of this.

JUSTICE DICKEY: That's true.

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SENATOR PRYOR: You know, clearly we don't want that. Sometimes those can't be avoided and -- but, if you have one, you want to win.

But I think that the two main things that should be the biggest concern would be racial gerrymandering and political, you know, partisan gerrymandering.

And I think on the partisan gerrymandering, to me, since Arkansas just happens to be very red right now, I don't know if that's a huge issue at the moment.

But the racial gerrymandering is a big issue. And I know the Supreme Court pays very close attention to that, as they should.

And I've looked at the preliminary numbers. Like the rest of the public here, I'm not sure I've seen all the final numbers and everything official. But, looking at the

preliminary numbers I've been able to find online, it looks like Arkansas'

African-American population stayed about the same, you know roughly about the same, so my guess is that there's not need to either increase or decrease the number of majority, I mean, majority-minority, districts.

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So, anyway, I just wanted to say this, since I have the microphone here. That what -- what Ms. Dickey said earlier is creating districts that are substantially an equal population. That's very important, obliviously; geographically contiguous, we all know that's important; and compact.

And I just want to make a couple of comments on the compactness of districts. And I see the maps. Some of these are more compact than others, and it's just the way they drew them ten years ago.

But, I think it's very important to avoid a court challenge and a loss in court, is that we don't have any of these kind of serpentine or -- she said salamander-type districts, these goose-necks, these crazy extensions that go out and grab a little neighborhood or little town

or something like that.

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I think we need to try to prevent those.

But, also, I think it's important, for

compactness, that people understand who their

representative is, that they know that their

representative is like from their community and

is thinking about them. And I think that's

very important.

And that's another one I was going to say is, Justice Dickey, you mentioned you can protect incumbency, which is legal, and I think that's good; and, you know, communities of interest, that makes sense.

Again, there's agriculture communities, there's more urban and suburban and we understand all that.

And also, geographic boundaries sort of what, I think we used to call them natural boundaries, those could be rivers or those could be even highways or railroad tracks.

But I think what we tried very hard to do
20 years ago is we tried to preserve, as best
we could, county lines, and when we could, city
limits. Of course, it's not perfect, because
you've got to try to get everything down to as

close to equal as possible. But we tried very hard to preserve county lines.

So, if you look at our map 20 years ago compared to the one ten years ago, I think -- I think you can tell that was our priority.

But I think that's what people want.

They -- they want to know that, you know, at the end of Craighead County, that's where the district ends. It just makes sense to people.

And, if you can possibly do that, I think that's what we want to do.

And the last thing I really had to say is we understand the Apportionment Board is under tremendous pressure here. We get it. I've been there myself, personally, but we understand that there are people who are trying to influence these decisions for their own agendas and their own purposes.

And this is, you know, in my mind, a time to really do us right and now what's expedient. And I'm not saying this group will do what's expedient, but I just want to, you know, want all the public to insist that -- that, you know, redrawing districts here for ten years, it'll have a huge impact on Arkansas for the

next decade.

And no one -- I'll say this. No one knows this community better than the people in this room right here. We've had a great turnout tonight. This is democracy in action. The fact that you all come together and have a chance to have input in this is fantastic. I'm glad so many people came out.

And I guess my last point I want to leave you with is that voters should pick their leaders; leaders should not pick their voters. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Senator Pryor, it sounds like you're running again. I feel -- I feel like I should say amen. Amen, brother.

Yes, those are good points and the reason that we have the criteria here in front of you, so that you can see what we're trying to evaluate and base our recommendations on.

And we want to be transparent and we want to be fair and we want you to judge us based on these criteria. If it doesn't measure up, then yeah, yes, you come back and say, you need to do this.

I'm sorry, I --

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MIKE TEAL: That's fine. I don't know if 1 2 I can follow that or not, but just a quick 3 question. 4 I'm Mike Teal from Paragould. And do we know or when will we know if there has been a 5 net total gain or loss in the total population 6 7 of Arkansas? I mean, I'm thinking about 8 federal money, for one thing. 9 JUSTICE DICKEY: The guru is right here --10 MIKE TEAL: Yeah. 11 JUSTICE DICKEY: -- who can tell you that. 12 MIKE TEAL: And thank you. MR. JOHNSON: Yes, sir. Arkansas did grow 13 14 in population, although the growth was somewhat 15 modest. Our population in 2010 was 2.9 million and 16 159, I believe -- 2.9, 159 statewide. 17 Today, our population in 2020, is 18 19 3,115,028, I believe is the correct figure. 20 So we -we did have a little bit of growth. 21 It wasn't significant growth, but we did have a 22 little bit of growth. 23 But what we've seen more so in the maps 24 that we illustrated is just the shift. We had 2.5 a lot of shift in our state's population.

1	Thank you.
2	JUSTICE DICKEY: Anyone else?
3	Yes, sir.
4	MIKE CARLSON: You probably could have
5	stayed up there. Sorry.
6	I noticed that District One had a
7	particularly high increase
8	JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay. Just I'm sorry.
9	If you'll state your name
10	MIKE CARLSON: Sure. I'm Zachariah
11	Carlson. I also live here in Craighead.
12	JUSTICE DICKEY: Okay.
13	MIKE CARLSON: But it sort of stood alone
14	with the 50 percent increase. I think the next
15	one was 20 percent increase over the population
16	target.
17	And it's up there in a cluster of other
18	small districts, trying to spread the
19	population.
20	I don't know if this is more of a question
21	you can answer. Have you started thinking
22	about how you're going to address that
23	challenge for that particular district as
24	compared to the rest of the state where
25	everybody, all the districts seem to be

growing? Could you understand the question? 1 2 No? Okay. 3 JUSTICE DICKEY: I don't -- I'm sorry to 4 have to ask you to --5 MIKE CARLSON: I mean, my voice isn't much better without the mask, but we'll see what 6 7 happens. 8 So District One had the largest increase 9 at 50 percent population, or 50 percent over 10 the population target. The next one was like 11 20 percent or a couple there that -- were like half a dozen states or districts that shrunk 12 13 quite a bit; so there districts will increase. Whereas, District One in that corner with a 14 cluster of other small districts will continue 15 16 to shrink. And I'm just wondering if you guys have an 17 idea of how you're going to address that 18 19 challenge and what's going to be done with those districts. 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I can't answer 21 22 that. 23 JUSTICE DICKEY: How we're going to 24 address that challenge? Well, you can see it 2.5 is a steep hill to climb.

MIKE CARLSON: Yeah. 1 JUSTICE DICKEY: Particularly in the red 2 3 districts. And I don't -- you know, it's going 4 to take these geniuses plus a few more to be 5 able to navigate that. And it will -- it takes representatives 6 7 from all three -- governor, AG, and secretary 8 of state's office to work through this with 9 their own maps. 10 And then with some with these criteria and 11 with some negotiations as far as the precinct 12 lines, you know, the ones listed in front of 13 you, county lines. But it won't be easy, which 14 is why I can't say we will finish it in two 15 weeks and then we'll be back on the road again 16 with these meetings. We don't know. 17 Yes, sir? No. Yes, ma'am. 18 SHUNQUETTE CUNNINGHAM: Hello, can you 19 hear me well? Okay. JUSTICE DICKEY: Yeah. You're -- thank 20 21 you. 22 SHUNQUETTE CUNNINGHAM: Yeah, hi. 23 Shunqetta Cunningham, Craighead County. 24 As you know, Jonesboro, in particular, has 2.5 indeed experienced a great population increase.

And my concern, that increase has come with an influx of no white individuals. And your criteria six and seven really hit home, especially in my area where there is great splitting in political subdivisions.

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So your consideration of redrawing those lines, and as Mr. Pryor said, the majority-minority affinity, I would really hope that these districts are well represented and inclusive of these communities, especially Northern county -- northern areas here eastern area, and southwest areas of our community. Thank you.

JUSTICE DICKEY: Thank you.

Preserving the communities of interests is a goal. But we can't put all the rural areas together because it -- we're under the constraints of us substantially equal population for these districts.

I know you understand that, but that's -that's our -- that's one of the big challenges.

The first three are the most significant
challenges or the first one and then the second
and third. But they're all important and
they're all goals of ours.

Anyone else? I'd appreciate -- we'd appreciate if you would fill out the comments and send them in and add -- and and it will help us as far as knowing what the problems are in your area as we -- as we work on this. Thank you for coming and for commenting. We'll be around to answer questions about the maps or the -- or anything else and take your comments. We appreciate it. This meeting is adjourned. (End of Recording) 

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CERTIFICATE
 1
   STATE OF ARKANSAS
   COUNTY OF PULASKI
        I, CRIS M. BRASUELL, Certified Court Reporter and
   Notary Public do hereby certify the proceedings which
   appear in the foregoing pages contain a true and correct
   record of the testimony given by said witness held to the
  best of my ability, along with all items of evidence
   admitted hereto.
        I FURTHER CERTIFY, that I am not a relative or
   employee of any attorney or employed by the parties
   hereto, nor financially interested or otherwise, in the
   outcome of this action, and that I have no contract with
   any parties within this action that effects or has a
   substantial tendency to affect impartiality, that
   requires me to relinquish control of an original
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   transcript or copies of the transcript before it is
   certified and delivered to the custodial attorney, or
   that requires me to provide any service not made
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   available to all parties in the action.
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        WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 6th day of October,
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   2021.
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                         ris M. Brasuell
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                       CRIS M. BRASUELL, CCR
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                       Arkansas State Supreme Court
                       Certified Court Reporter No. 742
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   My Commission Expires:
   August 16, 2031
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