

No. ____

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

PRESS ROBINSON, ET AL.,
Appellants,
v.
PHILLIP CALLAIS, ET AL.,
Appellees.

**On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Western District of Louisiana**

**JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT APPENDIX
VOLUME II OF II**

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APPENDIX T

HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE HEARING

PHILLIP CALLAIS, et at.

vs.

NANCY LANDRY

Audio Transcription

January 15, 2024

[1] REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Members, if you could please find your seats. Good morning, everyone. Today is January 15th, 2024. Welcome to the committee on House and Governmental Affairs. Welcome, members. Welcome, public. This is the -- from what I can understand, the first gavel of the new legislative leaders here at -- at the capital. So welcome, everyone.

A couple of things. If you have a cell phone, please silence it. If -- if you forgot to turn off your gumbo or you need to remind somebody to stir your gumbo back home, we ask you to step out and take all calls outside. We have some cards up here for witnesses although we won't be hearing bills today. And just reminding everybody, this is -- this is a preparatory committee meeting. The special session doesn't start until this -- this afternoon.

So what we're going to be doing here is educating members, educating the public, refreshing everyone on

redistricting and redistricting principles, and then also hearing from our attorney general. So we won't be debating bills. If -- if everyone could, you know, keep questions and comments strictly to the -- the subject matter that -- we're going to be here from an education standpoint. And if you have questions as it [2] relates to certain bills, we ask you to hold those until we -- until we have -- have those bills. But, Ms. Baker, if you wouldn't mind, please call role.

MS. BAKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Chairman Beaulieu?

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Vice-chair Lyons?

VICE-CHAIRMAN LYONS: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Billings?

REPRESENTATIVE BILLINGS: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Boyd? Representative Carlson?

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Carter?

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Carver?

REPRESENTATIVE CARVER: Here. Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Farnum?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Gadberry?

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Johnson?

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Larvadain?

[3] REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Marcelle?
Representative Newell? Representative Schamerhorn?

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Thomas?

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Wright?
Representative Wyble?

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. We have 13, and a quorum.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you. Members, a couple of things. One, in your folders you're going to have a copy of the -- the rules for the House and Governmental Affairs Committee. These are the rules that have been adopted by this committee. If you would review them at -- at your leisure, we're not going to be discussing them today. But if you have questions regarding these rules or you would like to amend these rules or -- or make some changes, we're going to address that in the -- in the regular session. But I just wanted to point that out that we have those in -- in the folder for all of you.

Also, members, and -- and the viewing public, we don't want to forget all of the work that this [4] committee has done over the last several years as it relates to redistricting. On our website, if you go to the legislator's main page and you click on House page, and then there's a -- a button that says, "Additional Sites." Under that "Additional Sites" button is a

Louisiana redistricting site where we have all the work that this committee has done over the last couple of years. We don't want to have to -- to -- we want -- we don't want to forget that hard work. And if anybody needs a resource, there's a lot of resources there.

But with that said -- so we're going to start off this morning with Ms. -- Ms. Lowery from here in the House and Governmental staff. She's going to update us on some principles with redistricting and -- and kind of get everybody up to speed. So, Ms. Lowrey.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. Hi, members. My name is Patricia Lowrey-Dufour. I am the senior legislative analyst for House and Governmental Affairs. I have staffed this committee in some capacity since 1988. And the chairman has asked me to give y'all a brief redistricting 101 this morning, and it's going to be abbreviated.

And again, as the chairman said, there are a plethora of resources available on the redistricting website of the legislature, including links to the [5] videos of the hearings, the roadshow hearings, all public comments and documents that were received there. So again, you are encouraged to go look there.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Anyone watching online, we're working on the technology.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Thank you, Anthony. Thank you. Okay. Briefly, we'll be giving an overview of redistricting terms concepts and law, redistricting criteria, the 2020 census population and population trends, malapportionment statistics and illustrative maps on Congress and the Supreme Court since those are items included in the call for this special session, and the act for Congress that was adopted in the 2022

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First Extraordinary Session as well as the timeline related to the adoption of that act.

Okay. Briefly, Louisiana's resident population is 4,657,757. This is the number that we use to determine the ideal district. Now, why is this important to you? One of the main criteria for redistricting is to achieve population equality, so - among the district. So the ideal district population is very important.

Just so you know, for congressional apportionment there is a different number that is used. It's called the apportionment population. And Louisiana [6] had an additional 3,711 overseas and uniform citizens allocated to Louisiana for the apportionment population which is how Congress uses the method of equal proportions to allocate the number of congressmen to the state.

Okay. Briefly, in Louisiana our 2020 census data showed that we grew by 2.74 percent while the growth rate of the nation was 7.35 and the southern region growth rate was 10.22. This is key because even though we are showing a population growth, we are lagging behind both the nation and the state. And just keep in mind that the nation grew at its lowest rate since 1940.

This is a map that shows the historical population trends in the state of Louisiana. And while you can see that there were some decade differences --so, you know, clearly we had significant population growth from 1990 to 2000, you know, there were trends such as what you see in the 2000s to 2010 which were the effects of hurricanes Katrina and Rita on our coastal and Orleans metro areas.

But what I also want to tell you is this is important because, again, even though the state grew in each of

these decades, when I first started working for this committee in the late eighties, we had eight [7] congressmen allocated to the state. So in the 1980 to '90, we had eight. Following the 1990 census, we were dropped to seven. And then we maintained seven from 2000 to 2010 and again from -- then we dropped another congressman.

So what you see is a pattern is emerging that every other decade, even though the state is growing, because we're lagging behind the nation we are losing our -- our number allocated to us for Congress.

So specifically with the 2020 census, you will see there is growth in this state along, really, the I-10/12 corridor. There is loss in north Louisiana generally, although there are a few spots of growth and, you know, there are areas of our coast that are clearly suffering population losses. So why is this important? Obviously, when the districts were drawn in 2010, the population, you know, was substantially equal -- or equal to the extent practicable in all of the districts. Over the decade, you can see, because of the shifts in population it necessitated a change in the district boundaries.

Now, our census population demographic change. In 2010, you can see there we had 62.56 percent of people who identified as single race White, 32.8 percent of people who identified as Black, and we had 1.8 [8] percent of people who identified as Asian, 1.3 percent that identified as American Indian, and 1.83 as Other. And one thing I want to point out about this chart is Hispanic is an ethnicity. So when you look at these numbers across the board, they will not total to 100 because you can be any of these races and also Hispanic. Okay?

So Hispanic is separately reported as a number, and we have 4 -- we had 4.25 percent Hispanic in 2010. That number has increased to 6.92 in 2020. The White population is 57.06; the Black population, 33.13; Asian, 2.30; American Indian, 1.87. And again, the Other -- you'll see the most significant growth in the Other category. The sum of the race is interesting because it's not -- these are people who chose to respond to the census as being not White, not Black, not Asian, not American Indian. Okay. So it's just an interesting jump to see this increase.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah. Ms. Lowrey, also just to kind of point out, if -- if members look at the -- the decrease in the White population and look at the increase in the Other population, they're pretty close to the same from a number standpoint. Just if - I don't know if it's more people. I -- we had talked about this in committee over the last couple of years, [9] if it's more people identifying as Other with mixed races. But just to kind of point that out for you all.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Right. And -- and I do want to point out that we -- so this will tell you how the census reports the -- the population to the state. So every person in the state can respond in a single race or any combination of six races. And so there are -- you know, you can respond that you are White, Black, and African -- you could be all six, okay? And you can respond to the census that way.

But in order for y'all to be able to analyze reports -- and I have included -- we've included some reports from Act 6 which was the congressional act that y'all adopted. And if you flip to this page called, "Total Population", it's numbered page 9 in your packet. And I just want to talk about it just a little bit so that y'all will become familiar because tomorrow, as we are

hearing bills, you'll need to be familiar with these reports.

So each report will have a total population figure, will have White -- so in order -- so we -- the -- your six -- your predecessors on this committee and the Joint Senate Committee adopted a population allocation document that is available on the redistricting website. And so the White population [10] number that you see on this report indicates White alone. So this is not going to be any person that reported that they were White and any other race.

The Black category reflects all people who reported Black alone, plus any other race and Black, okay? Asian is Asian alone and any other race other than Black, okay? And total American Indian, the same, American Indian alone and any other race other than Asian or Black. And the Other is that category that we talked about, the people who reported that they were any other, and it also includes the Pacific Islanders that the population in Louisiana was not significant. So that is included in the Other category.

And the category that's labeled VAP total, that means voting-age population. And that's going to be key, as you will hear, I'm sure, from our attorney general. Okay. Moving on. Any questions about that? All right. Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: So (inaudible 0:13:18) -

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Hold on, let me - let -- is it Carter?

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: If -- if you reported -

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Representative [11] Carter, you're on.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. If you reported White and -- and you - you -- is any other -- only White -- is counted all the (inaudible 0:13:36) -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: The White population category on your report is people who responded to the census as being White alone.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: White alone?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Not combination with any other race.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: Okay.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Okay?

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: So, basically, the same way with the -- the Black population as -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: No, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: Okay. So go back through that because -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: On the report -- and again, this population allocation document is on the website and it was adopted by the committee when we started the process. So the Black population category is people who reported to the census that they were Black and any other race.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: Okay.

[12] MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Okay. So they could be a combination of up to the six.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Oh, gotcha.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Okay?

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Carter. And members, also just to -- to

let you all know, I know some of this -- this room - this technology is new to some of y'all. The buttons on your -- your desk, the one to the left is -- is -- is dead. There's nothing on it. So if you want to be recognized, please hit the button towards your right, and you'll see your microphone light up when -- when it's your turn. Representative Gadberry for a question.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: A pleasure, Mr. Chair.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Give me a second. It's giving me a little trouble here. All right. You're on.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Pleasure, Mr. Chair. So when we proportion a district, we go by voting-age population and not total population?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: No, sir. So the population of the district that is keyed into the ideal district population is the total population of the district.

[13] REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Okay. So what's the significance of voting-age population then if we - MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: That is the population that is 18 or over, and it is significant when you're analyzing voting rights issues because, obviously, the people who are 18 and over are of voting age.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Right. So the -- I guess the question is -- is -- that I've always come up with is -- and I'm just taking the -- say, District 1 here, it shows 69 percent is White on total population and 100 -- I'm sorry, 71 percent on voting-age population. So -- so when we proportion or when we come up with a district, do we go by the percentage based on total population or voting-age population?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: To achieve the population equality required on the districts, you go by population. To achieve other goals, you look at the totality of the circumstances including voting-age population, okay?

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Thank you.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: You're welcome. Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: You did that well, Ms. Lowrey.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. What is redistricting? I will tell you the terms [14] apportionment and districting are sometimes used interchangeably, and in fact, in our state constitution, the term reapportionment is used. However, they are different concepts. Apportionment is the process of allocating seats in a legislature while districting is the process of drawing lines to create geographical territories from which officials are elected.

So, again, we talked about the apportionment of numbers of members of Congress to each state. That is allocating seats to the state in Congress, whereas what -- the charge before you under the call for this special session is to draw lines for the geographic territories from which those officials will be elected.

Why do you redistrict? Well, there are many, many, many legal requirements involving redistricting, as we briefly touched on with Representative Gadberry just a moment ago. One includes Article III, Section 6 of our constitution that includes deadlines and duties regarding legislative redistricting. There are also various statutes for your local governing bodies and school boards to conduct redistrictings and as well as deadlines. And then there are some general legal

requirements, including the Equal Protection Clause and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

So given that, who do you -- who are you [15] responsible for redistricting? Congress, the courts, the House and the Senate, the Public Service Commission and the State Board Of Elementary and Secondary Education. All those have been enacted by the state legislature as laws, so it takes a bill.

The issue's dealing with federal law, right, so equal population. You know, you hear often the term, "One man, one vote," you know. So how do you measure it? Again, you measure it by looking at the ideal population. And again, how do we come up with that ideal population? We take the total resident population of the state or the geographic area where the districts are to be confected, and you divide that total population by the number of districts, and you come up with an ideal district population.

So I'm going to refer you now to the planned statistic document that's in your folder. It's numbered 8. And again, this is all relevant to Act 5 of the 2022 First Extraordinary Session.

So this report -- and again, I encourage you to become familiar with the structure of it and what it is telling you. So this will tell you there are six districts in a congressional plan, they are single member districts, the actual population within the district, the ideal population that you are basing the [16] calculation to determine your deviation off of. And so you can see there that the absolute deviation ranges from negative 24 to positive 41 for an overall deviation of 65 people between all six districts and a relative mean deviation of 0.00 and overall range of 0.01.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Ms. Lowrey, if you don't mind, just -- if -- for a question, if we -- if we drew -- since we're -- one of the maps we're going to be talking about is -- is Congress. And we were out of -- the deviation was 1 and a half percent which on -- on the legislative maps, that's well within -- within deviation range. What would 1 and a half percent or 2 percent do for Congress? Is that allowable? Is there -- what's -- what's -- what's the wiggle room there?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: So the courts have clearly established that strict population equality among congressional districts has to be the overriding objective. Now that said, however, there have also been some deviations that have been okay in certain states provided the state has an overriding reason for it that is rational and nondiscriminatory.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: So we want to be as close to zero as we can?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Yes. Sir.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you.

[17] MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Okay. Everybody clear on population equality and deviations? Okay. And as the chairman alluded to, the standards are different between Congress and other representative districts that we draw. They are based on different legal provisions. Congress, the nearly as equal in population as practicable is based on jurisprudence. *Wesberry v. Sanders* is the seminal case there, based on Article 1, Section 2 in the 14th Amendment, "Representatives shall be apportioned," among the states, "according to their respective numbers." And you must make a good faith effort to avoid deviation and to be able to provide a legally acceptable, nondiscriminatory justification for any deviation.

Whereas for other representative districts that you will draw, you are allowed to have a slightly larger deviation field. It is substantial equality of population among various districts. That derives from the case of *Reynolds v. Sims*. Again, the 1960s created a lot of cases dealing with population equality as well as requirements for single member districts.

Again, based on the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, there's a generally accepted 10 percent standard that a legislative plan with an overall range of less than 10 percent would not be enough to [18] make a prima facie case of invidious discrimination under the 14th Amendment. However, so asterisk, it is not necessarily a state harbor -- a safe harbor. I'm sorry.

In *Larios v. Cox*, you -- any substantial deviation must have a legitimate state interest behind it. Okay. In Louisiana, in order to accomplish this overall 10 percent range, we have adopted a criteria of plus or minus five from the ideal to stay as close to that ideal population among the districts as you can get.

Okay. Again, and I know this seems like it's very repetitive. It's important. Equality of population must be the overriding objective of districting, and deviations from the -- the principle are permissible only if incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy which would include allowing representation to political subdivisions, compactness, preserving cores of prior districts, and avoiding contest between incumbents. And again, that is based on *Reynolds v. Sims*.

Okay. Judicial districts, which, again, will be the subject of this special session. In a Louisiana case, *Wells v. Edwards* which was decided in the Middle District of Louisiana, the court decided that the one

[19] person, one vote standard does not apply to judicial districts as judges serve the people. They do not represent the people.

Now, we're going to talk about other issues of federal law: discrimination against minorities, the Voting Rights Act of 1965. And again, principles of this are contained within the 14th and 15th Amendment, but basically, Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits the state or any political subdivision from imposing a voting qualification, standard, practice, or procedure that results in the denial or abridgment of any citizen's right to vote on account of race, color, status as a member of a language minority group.

So there have been a lot of litigation on this issue. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act was amended in 1982 to clarify that a violation of Section 2 is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that election processes are not equally open to participation by members of a protected class in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and elect representative of their choice.

So there was a case, *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 1986, that established certain preconditions that courts will look to to make determinations on violations of the [20] Voting Rights Act. They are size and geographical compactness of the group. It requires that the population be sufficiently large and geographically compact; a constitutional majority in a single member district; that the minority population is politically cohesive; and that in the absence of special circumstances, block voting by the majority defeats the minority's preferred candidates.

Once courts have established those preconditions, there are other objective factors that it looks to determine the totality of the circumstances. And I'm not going to go into those at this moment, but if you would like to talk later, we'll be happy to do that.

Now, the other side of that is racial gerrymandering. So again, the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment found that -- you know, there have been a series of cases, *Reno v. Shaw* in Louisiana, *Hays* -- the *Hays* lines of cases where the courts have found that if race was found to be the predominant overriding factor, that strict scrutiny on the state's plan would apply. And in order to survive that strict scrutiny, the plan must have been narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest.

So what would be a compelling state interest? [21] Remedying past discrimination, avoiding retrogression, avoiding violations of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. And key here is those interests must be strongly supported in the evidence when the policymakers are making their decisions on the plan. And this would apply not only to plans that distinguish citizens because of race, but also to plans that may be race neutral but on their face are inexplicable except on grounds other than race.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Ms. Lowrey, we have a question. Representative Marcelle.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you. Can you go back over what you just said about the -- the strict scrutiny and how -- how that's overridden? Why would that be overridden? So I -- I know you -- you -- you talked about the -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: No, I -

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: -- idea of population, and I'm just -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: -- think it's satisfied.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So it has to be satisfied?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: That if you can prove that it -- that the plan was narrowly tailored to further your compelling governmental interest.

[22] REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And what would be an example of that?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Remediating past discrimination, avoiding retrogression, avoiding violations of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. And again, all those things must be firmly established on the record as you are making your decisions on a plan.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So in essence -- I'm new on the committee, so, you know, you got to bring me up to speed. So -- so in essence, if -- if a bill is proposed and these criterias aren't met, what you're saying is during the argument of the bill they have to be laid out -- or they should be laid out. Is that what the law says?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Okay. This is based on jurisprudence, not, you know, necessarily the letter of the law. But to -- I think, you know, because y'all were elected to represent your districts and the state of Louisiana. And y'all are the policymakers of the state of Louisiana. And so as you're making the policy, I think it's important that as you're presenting - because, you know, individually, you -- you alone have the right to present your bill, right?

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Right.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: And I think it's important [23] for your -- for your colleagues to understand the reasons why because you're asking them to vote -- or to -- to vote for your bill. And I think that would be on any bill that you present. You know, what is the policy behind your legislation? Why is it important? So -

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Well -- well, I understand, you know, that each of us have to, when we present a bill, talk about how it's important to us at our districts, but we also have to take into account of the laws that are set and the criteria that we need to meet. So when we don't do that, then we find ourselves in court like -- like we are now.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Marcelle.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: And -- and one other thing I want to say is the courts are very aware that redistricting plans are not drawn in a vacuum. They understand that this is a, you know, environment, a political environment, that y'all have awareness of many factors. So I just want to put that on.

All right. Redistricting criteria, the legislature adopted, in the '21 Regular Session, Joint [24] Rule -- Joint Rule 21. So this is the criteria, and copies of this rule, members, are in your packets. And this is important because this is the standards that the legislature has adopted for consideration of redistricting plans.

So what are we talking about? Compliance with the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, the

15th Amendment, Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, all other applicable federal and state law; that all redistricting plans must be composed of contiguous geography - does anybody have a question about that? - okay; contain whole VTDs - so that is the term -- the census term for election precincts - to the extent practicable, and a limitation on the number of divisions that can be used in a precinct if they have to be split.

All redistricting plans have to respect establish boundaries of parish municipalities - but that is subordinate and not used to undermine maintenance of communities of interest within the same district - to the extent practicable. We must use the most recent census data, that is the redistricting data file, the PL 94-171 data released by the census, as it is validated through our data verification program.

If a member of the public wishes to submit a plan, they must submit it electronically in a comma [25] delimited block equivalency file. The purpose for this, members, is so we can import it into our system and be able to produce the reports that you're going to be used to seeing. Each redistricting plan for the House and the Senate, PSC, BESE, Congress, and the Supreme Court must be a whole plan which assigns all the geography of the state. Now, why is this?

Well, I can tell you what. After many decades of drawing districts, I can tell you: I can draw a single perfect district every day all day, but drawing 105 or 39 or even 6 is much more difficult, so. And you have to, again, consider the totality of the circumstances there. So we require -- you can't just submit the perfect district, you must submit a whole plan.

Each redistricting plan for the House, Senate, PSC, and BESE must contain single member districts; contain districts substantially equal in population, and that, again, is that plus or minus 5 percent from the ideal; must give due consideration to traditional district alignments to the extent practicable. For Congress, again, single member districts, and contain districts with as nearly equal to the ideal district population as practicable.

Okay. Let's talk about what we've got. So [26] when the 2020 census came in and was reported to the state -- and again, this was a unique year for the census. They were seriously behind in reporting the data to the states, and they also employed a new privacy metric, the differential privacy, which has been a challenge. But anyway, the census data is considered the gold standard for data to use for redistricting.

So in 2010, the ideal population for congressional districts was 755,562. That increased by over 20,000 to 776,292 following the 2020 census. Why is this important? Well, here is the map of the prior congressional districts before the redistricting cycle following the 2020 census. This is the malapportionment. So what does that mean? That is the number by which the districts, both each individual district and the overall plan, deviate from the ideal. And as you can see, there is substantial deviation.

There is a difference of 88,120 between Congressional District number 4 and Congressional District number 6. And as a reminder, congressional districts have to be as close to equal in population as possible. Therefore, the legislature had to act to redraw the districts. I call this the heat map. This shows the -- and so the dark orange reddish color are deviations with -- that are furthest below the ideal. [27] The lighter

orange is still below the ideal. The light yellow colors are population that is above. But obviously, District 6 was the most above the ideal district.

So to remedy the population inequality among the districts, the legislature passed a bill. That bill was introduced on February 1st. It was reported favorably by your predecessor committee on February 4th, 2022. It passed the House, 70 votes to 33 nays, on the 10th. It was received in the Senate on the 14th. The Senate and Governmental Affairs Committee reported it on the 15th. Senate passed it 27 to 10 on the 18th. The House concurred in amendments, 62 yeas to 27 nays, on the 18th.

Then it was sent to the governor on March the 10th. The governor vetoed the bill on May the 30th. The House overrode the veto, 72 yeas to 31 nays. On March 30th, the Senate also overrode the veto, 27 yeas to 11 nays. And on March 31st, the bill became Act number 5 of the 2022 First Extraordinary Session. This bill, Act 5, is -- this map represents the districts that were drawn pursuant to Act 5. And this is the map that, again, is in litigation currently.

This is the population, again, statistics, the deviations. You've looked at the report. I don't need [28] to repeat that to you, but you can see that they are as nearly equal in population, and certainly much more equal in population than where we started.

Malapportionment of the Supreme Court, and we're talking about this again because it is in the special session call. These are the current districts for the seven Supreme Court districts. These districts, while not subject to equal population requirements due to that case that we mentioned earlier -- when these districts were last drawn in 1997 using the 1990

census -- okay. So they were drawn in 1997 using 1990 census figures.

The legislature did draw them with substantially equal populations, and in fact, the mean deviation was less than 2 percent among the districts. The ideal district population at that time was 602,853.

This, members, shows you this current state of the deviations among each of the Supreme Court districts. District 1, well, the -- I'm just going to say the -- the population of the districts vary considerably from a low of 476,554 in District number 7 which is a Orleans and Jefferson-based district, to a high of 838,610 in District 5 which is the Baton Rouge metropolitan-based district, a difference among the districts of more than 362,000 people.

[29] REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Ms. Lowrey, just - the original districts, they were -- they were built in the '20s; is that -- is that correct? And only changed once if -- if my memory -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Changed once. I believe, '21, they were -- Supreme Court districts were established.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Let me -- since we're in the twenties again, like, we're talking the 1920s?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Yes. I'm sorry. Yes. Yes. Back before, I believe, anyone in this room had yet made an appearance.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah. Representative Thompson may have been in the legislature, but that's -- that's it.

(Laughter.)

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: He certainly has more seniority than anyone in the legislature. Whether or not he was actually here in the '20s, we'd have to ask. But, yes. So again, and here's that heat map showing the population deviations. Dark red, dark orange, furthest below the ideal, and then dark green representing population the furthest above the ideal.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Ms. Lowrey, we have [30] a question. Representative Wyble.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ms. Lowrey, thank you for all of this information. It's very helpful. I'm still trying to wrap my head around how the census is counting population, what we talked about earlier. So if a respondent checked White and Asian, that respondent would be counted as -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Okay. The census reported all of those population figures to the state, okay?

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Right.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: So if you really want to know who reported -- not who, but numbers who reported themselves as White and Asian, we can certainly provide that to you. However, and I -- I just want to say there's a limited number -- there's a limited space on -- on reports. And in order for you to be able to analyze voting-rights issues -- and we have a document on our website, and it was a kind of guidance from the justice department -- the United States Justice Department about analyzing Section 2 guidance for that where you really look at one -- the population of "alone," so who reported single race.

And then you would allocate to the protected class minority groups the White plus the minority group as well as any other reporting. So you would look at it [31]

like that. So for simplicity and -- and to basically allow y'all to look at, you know, categories of population, this is how the reports are confected. But the census reports hundreds of categories of racial populations, you know, and they'll tell you. I mean, it's, like, White alone, White plus Black, White plus Asian, White plus Black plus Asian plus other. I mean, all those things will be reported by the census.

But for simplicity, I mean, there's no way for y'all to look at -

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Sure.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: -- the report --

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Sure.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: -- because it would be hundreds of columns of data.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: But -- but that criteria is regarded equally regardless of what they check off, I guess is what I'm trying to find out. If -- if they were White -- White only, they're counted as White. But if they're White and another, then they're counted as Other. But if they check off Black and others, then we count them a part of our Black population; is that correct?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Right. And that's based on that guidance.

[32] REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: From the federal government?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Has that guidance been -- I -- I don't know if this is a fair question or not. Was that similar guidance in 2020 -

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MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: -- compared to 2010?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Has it always been that way?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: It's similar guidance.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: All right. Thank you.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: No. You're very welcome. Okay. Well, that -

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: I think Representative -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: -- concludes my presentation, unless there's any other questions.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Ms. Lowrey. Representative Gadberry does have a question. Representative Gadberry.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just to make this clear, what was the ruling from the judge against the maps that were submitted? I [33] -- I assume we submitted a -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Representative Gadberry, we do have the attorney general here today -

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Okay.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: -- to address those issues regarding the litigation, and I think it would be much more appropriate coming from the chief legal officer of the state.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: I figured that would be your answer. We submitted Act 5 though, right? This one?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Act 5 -

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Is what we submitted -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: -- was adopted by the legislature.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: That's what we submitted to the judge?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Well, the judge was looking at it -

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Yeah.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: -- as part of the litigation.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Right.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Okay?

[34] REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: That's the one that she looked at though, that she rejected?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Well, I mean -- and -- and also there have been other plans -

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Okay.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: -- that have been submitted by plaintiffs to the court.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: And -- and would you say that Act 5 did not meet the redistricting criteria?

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Representative Gadberry-

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: I know. You're not (inaudible 0:43:45) -

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: That is a -- that is a legal matter that is currently the subject of litigation in the

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Middle District, and again, much more appropriately addressed by our chief legal officer.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah. We can let our attorney general handle that one.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Okay. Thank you.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Ms. Lowrey. Members, as -- as you all were just -- got a -- got a teaser from Representative Gadberry, we have our attorney general here with us, Ms. -- Ms. Liz Murrill. She's going to join us and give us an update on the [35] litigation. And I see Ms. Murrill has a familiar face with her, so I'd like to welcome back to the House of Representatives former colleague Representative Larry Frieman. Welcome, welcome, Mr. Frieman.

MR. FRIEMAN: Thank you, Chair. Thank you, members. It's -- I'm glad to be back. And sitting on this side of the table is a familiar place -

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah.

MR. FRIEMAN: -- for myself as well. So thank you for having me.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: If you wouldn't mind, everyone, and introduce yourself for the committee, and then it's all yours.

MS. MURRILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. It's great to be with you today as your new attorney general. I'm Liz Murrill. I also have with me Tom Jones who is the new director of the civil division and has been involved in the litigation. And now, chief deputy -- almost chief deputy,

assuming you confirm him, is Larry Frieman. So that'll be before you soon, too.

I -- I -- I want to tell you that redistricting is hard. I'm not going to tell you this is easy. I -- I think that you did a -- you did the best job you could before. We've been in litigation. [36] The last time redistricting, in the 1990s, it -- it was -- when the second majority/minority map was drawn, we ended up in litigation for a decade. So there is no guarantee that when you do this again, we won't still be in litigation. But we are in litigation now.

The District Court judge has conducted a fact-finding mission - that's what will -- what always happens - and made fact findings regarding the map. She issued an injunction. That injunction is not currently in effect for reasons that I can explain to you, but I think the bottom line is it is not currently in effect because the deadlines for the election that it enjoined are -- are over.

The courts, nevertheless, have told us to draw a new map, and they have indicated that we have a deadline to do that or Judge Dick will draw the map for us. So you have an opportunity now to go back and draw the map again. And -- and I think that it is not an easy task because the United States Supreme Court has not made it an easy task. They've given you some directives that seem to be -- to not give you a lot of clear lines for doing your job. I -- I apologize on their behalf for -- but, you know, we tried.

I mean, I am defending that map, and so you won't hear me say that I believe that that map violated [37] the redistricting criteria. I'm defending that map, but I will defend your new map if you draw a new map. So, you know, it's an act of the legislature. My job is to

defend the work of the legislature, and I will do that to the very best of my ability.

I think that the difficulty is that in the *Merrill v. Milligan* case, which was the Alabama litigation that preceded ours, the Supreme Court issued an opinion. And it says that in a Section 2 disparate impact claim, which is different really from the work that you did -- you did your work. You did it in good faith. But they can -- they -- the plaintiffs will go to court, and they will make a disparate impact claim, and that's what gets litigated.

That has nothing to do with whether your intent was nefarious or not. Everyone can have had the right intent and followed the rules as they believed they were given to them, and go to court. And the court can still say, "Under Section 2, there's a disparate impact. And because there's a disparate impact, you have to go back and do it again, or I will do it for you."

And that is -- that is the short version of what Judge Dick has held and what has not been overturned by any court that we have brought it before, [38] since then. There's no definitive ruling on that case. It is still in litigation. If you pass a new act of the legislature, that will become the new law. So I'm happy to take some more questions. I think that what -- what *Merrill v. Milligan* did, which is, I think, one question, is that it said, "You can't do this job once there's been some litigation over disparate impact. You can't really do the job without taking race into account."

And so that's not illegal or improper to -- to think about race when you're doing this. You can't really do it otherwise. I mean, that's the whole -- the litigation is because someone has made a claim about the disparate impact. And so there's no way to not give

some thought to what you're doing in that context, especially when it's preceded by some litigation and some fact finding. But what the United States Supreme Court has said is that race can't predominate in the way that you draw your lines.

So there have to be other reasons that would justify the map. And those are some -- I thought Ms. Lowery did an excellent job of -- of giving you what the broad parameters are. They aren't -- you know, they're not going to be real -- it's not going to be easy because the Supreme Court hasn't made it real clear in [39] terms of how you can meet strict scrutiny, Representative Marcelle. I mean, it's -- it is -- it is a difficult task.

And I think that some of the other directives that the court has given, like trying to keep geographical compactness, doing the best you can in terms of meeting all the other requirements, I mean, those are things -- those are justifications that still apply. Maintaining communities of interest still apply. Balancing geographical -- I mean, population still applies. So all of those things are, you know -- and then the totality of the circumstances is ultimately what the test is going to be that the courts apply.

And so, you know, I -- I think that if that makes things even more confusing to you, I blame the courts. I mean, we -- we have tried to get them to explain and give you more clear directions. It is ultimately your job. The constitution makes this the job of the legislature to draw the maps, and then when we end up in litigation, it perverts that process.

Because the -- the -- the way that the -- the precedent is built, there's fact finding that occurs from a judge that can override the very fact finding that you've made and your legislative record. And -- and

that's just a product of precedent and how these [40] cases have been litigated. It's not something I can change.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: So let me just - to kind of -- you know, I sat on this committee last -the last four years, and we spent a long time working on the map that we ultimately ended up drawing. And with over two-thirds vote of the legislature, we upheld it over a veto override and whatnot. Went through - thought it was the most -- two-thirds of us thought it was the most representative of the state of Louisiana.

And even all the work we did, everything we've put into it, all the testimony we've heard, the -- the deviation being what it is, close to zero, none of that matters with the federal judge and control. She has the ability to draw it without our input and can do what she -- if we don't draw a map this week. Is that correct?

MR. FRIEMAN: Well, she -- yeah. She made fact findings of her own based on the evidence that was presented to her in court, and those fact findings are very difficult to overturn in the federal judicial system. There's -- you know, I can talk to you about precedent, I can talk to you about terms of our -- in terms of appellate review. But at the end of the day, her fact finding becomes very difficult to overturn.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Okay. We have -- [41] we have a couple of questions. Representative Thomas.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Good morning. I think I heard you say that race is the predominant --

MS. MURRILL: No. No. Race cannot be the predominant factor in what you would draw. That would

violate the Equal Protection Clause. So what you have to do is think about how to best draw the maps, given the criteria that the Supreme Court has established, without allowing race to be the predominant factor that drives the drawing of your lines. That's where the actual Equal Protection Clause violation will come in. So, you know, you need to stay south of that.

And then I -- I think that, you know, you're going to have a lot of other things that you have to think about when you draw these maps. Communities of interest is one of the -- the -- the most important ones. I think that's always been a driving feature of the maps -- or of the map drawing exercise.

Core retention is what was discussed very heavily in *Merrill v. Milligan*, and I think core retention has now become -- and -- and I'm just going to tell you my personal opinion in trying to decipher *Merrill v. Milligan*. It was not easy. There are a lot of -- it's a very fractured opinion. But I -- I think [42] that core retention is the part that the court has given the least amount of attention to in this process now, that once you are trying to redraw the map, I think that core retention takes -- is -- becomes a less important factor under *Merrill v. Milligan*.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you,

Representative Thomas. Representative Marcelle.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you. Let me start by congratulating you. I don't know if I should say congratulations or condolences. I'm not really sure. Congratulations.

MS. MURRILL: Well, I asked for the job, so thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. Let -- let me just go over a couple of things that you said, and -- and so I can be clear in what you're -- what you're telling us today. Number one, you said you're going to defend the map, Act 5, that they presented because that is your job to do so, correct?

MS. MURRILL: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And so --

MS. MURRILL: I am defending it now.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Correct. Because that's -- that's what we hired you to do, to defend us [43] right? And if we pass another map, you'll defend that map as well?

MS. MURRILL: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: The other thing that I -- I -- I -- I -- I -- I heard you say was this is a -- the judge has fact-finding matters. Can you kind of elaborate on what that means? Is that -- that's based upon the testimony that was presented by the plaintiffs; is that accurate? And -- and the -- and the defense, obviously, she took both -- both matters into consideration when she was doing her fact finding.

MS. MURRILL: She did. That doesn't mean I agree with them.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. So --

MS. MURRILL: And I -- and I think that it's also a product of -- this is part of what's frustrating, I think, for the legislature when it goes into litigation because people can -- like, experts, for example, that are hired by the plaintiffs, no matter who they are -- this could happen on the new map. Right? Those experts can come and testify in court, and the judge can control

that testimony. In our case, it happened in a very, very short, short turnaround in a preliminary injunction hearing which is different from a trial on the merits. We've never had a trial on the [44] merits.

So, you know, the -- the -- the court -- the judge, whoever that judge may be, has an enormous amount of control over how much testimony is allowed and by whom, and -- and how much time we will have to do that.

That was all very, very compressed when we litigated this right after the map was passed. We have not had any other fact finding because we haven't had a trial on the merits. I have raised an objection to that because I think that you are entitled to have a trial on the merits, but the courts have not accepted those arguments at this point.

They have told us to go back and draw the map, and they have given us a deadline. So, you know, I am making the same arguments that I would make on the new map. But at the -- at the same time, you know, the - the courts haven't given us a lot of safe harbor to go litigate -

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay.

MS. MURRILL: -- the rest of this case. They've said, "Go do this."

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So it's -- it -- it is a fact that we do have six congressional districts in Louisiana? That is -

MS. MURRILL: It is.

[45] REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: -- a fact, right? Is -- is it also a fact that a third of that -- the population is African American?

MS. MURRILL: Approximately, based on the data. I would also point out that 50 percent are women. I mean, there are other -- there are other population, you know, and gender and differences -- like, that's why Section 2 has never been -- I mean, it is expressly stated in Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act that this is not an act of proportionate dividing. That is not permitted under Section 2. And so we can't just take that number and say that's -- that's how we do this, because it's not that simple and that's actually not permitted under the law.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So -- so it's not permitted to say that we have six congressional districts, and of those six congressional districts, we -- we talk about community interests, I think was one of them. So do you believe that all five of the other districts has all the community interests impacted in those, and African American districts only should have one?

MS. MURRILL: Representative Marcelle, the --the -
- the -- the job of drawing the districts is yours.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I get it.

[46] MS. MURRILL: It's not mine.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Right.

MS. MURRILL: And I -- I am defending what I believe to have been a -- a defensible map. And if you draw a new map, I will defend that map. Judge Dick has put us in a -- in a position -- and the Fifth Circuit, the panel that reviewed that decision, and the whole court, when I asked them to go en banc, by declining to go en banc, have put us in a position of where we are today, where we -- we need to draw a map. So I'm here

to tell -- I'm not here to tell you don't draw a map. I mean, I think we do have to draw a map -

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And -- and -

MS. MURRILL: -- and I will defend that map.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: And -- and my final question. I heard Representative Beaulieu talk about two-thirds of the legislature approving this map and - -and -- and voting for it. Beaulieu. I'm sorry.

(Simultaneous speaking.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Beaulieu?

(Simultaneous speaking.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I just call you Beau, so I'm -- I'm trying to get your real name because -

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: We'll -- we'll -

[47] REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: -- I been calling you Beau.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: -- we'll work on you -

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: -- Representative Marcelle.

(Laughter.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So Beaulieu -- I always call him Beau. But Beaulieu, I -- I -- I -- I heard him say that two-thirds of the legislature voted for this map. And he's absolutely accurate because the majority of the legislature would support this map because it benefits them. We talked about, you know, our districts and our interests. What I did not hear him

say is -- because I sat at that table on the other side and presented a map, and none of the maps that we presented got out of this committee.

So it's, you know, it's unfair to say, "Okay, we passed it with the majority of the people," because a majority of the people would support us not having an - an additional African American representation in another district. I get that. But it's not fair to say that those arguments weren't made to -- to support that. I was one of those that made the argument to support an [48] additional congressional map. And I think what we're hearing from Judge Kelly Dick is -

MS. MURRILL: Shelly Dick.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: -- Shelly Dick is that the map is not fair for the state of Louisiana. And -- and what I -- what I agree with her on is that if we cannot -- and we had an opportunity to draw this map ourselves and we did not do it as it supports Section 2, in my opinion. I know you gave yours, but this is my opinion. So then we will allow her to draw that map if we can't do that. We can't draw a map right now, right? Is that accurate?

MS. MURRILL: So what will happen if you do not draw a map is that she has set a trial date. It's very, very quick, and we will still be operating under the old map. So we will move forward then with a trial on the -- under the old map. There'll be a trial on the merits, the same record I think that was presented, and Tom can affirm or -- or correct me if I'm wrong, but the -- the record from the preliminary injunction hearing will all go into the -- into the -- into the court record, and we will look at whether we want to have additional testimony. And that trial will move forward.

I -- I don't expect Judge Dick to change her position. I think she will draw a map, and -- and so [49] you are getting the first opportunity to do that. I mean, we could have -- in theory, we could have had a trial on the merits, and she could have said, "I don't --" you know, again, "I don't like the old map," and --or, "I don't like the map that you drew and I'm going to redraw your map." But as a matter of law, you get the first shot at doing that, so.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: No. We get the second shot at doing it. Thank you very much, though.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you. Representative Marcelle. Representative Farnum.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So a couple of things. So the -- the parallel that the argument has been based on is the --the case in Alabama; was that the one?

MS. MURRILL: Yeah. The Alabama case was litigated just, you know, a few months ahead of ours, and so it went up to the Supreme Court before ours did. And so we've basically been held -- our case was held in abeyance pending the outcome of that case.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: So -- and that was a seven-member district, right?

MS. MURRILL: I believe so.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: So -- so they were trying to reach a second district in a seven-member [50] state. So would you say, just in your opinion, is it harder to -- to draw two of six than it is two of seven, just based on the compactness of the population of that state? Because wouldn't you say that every state has a different compactness, there's no two states that are identical, and maybe it's easier in one state, that

maybe the compactness is -- is much more centrally located to reach that conclusion. Wouldn't -- would you agree with that?

MS. MURRILL: I -- I would agree with you that every state is different and that -- that our population -- how our population is spread out is -- is different from every other state.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Would -- would you--

MS. MURRILL: So our population is -- our population, I think, is relatively close to theirs. I -- they'd probably have a little more population because they still have seven districts. You know, we -- this isn't going to be easy. I -- I didn't -- that's why I started out by saying, "I'm not here to tell you this is an easy job." You have a hard job. Our state is different. Every state is different from each other, and -- and you have to do this based on the facts in our state.

We have argued in our case that our state is [51] different from Alabama with regard to -- so that they -- the fact findings aren't -- can't be the same. We're not the same. Our history isn't the same. Our history of redistricting and redistricting litigation is not the same. And we -- we brought those issues up, and here we are still, so.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I -- I -- I know. I spent the better part of three years going over this. I was on the committee last time and sat through numerous, numerous meetings on -- on this across a period of the three years. Help -- help me understand how the -- the voting-age population factors in when the voting -- the Black voting-age population is lower than the total population in the state. How does that factor in?

MS. MURRILL: You want to take that one?

MR. JONES: Yeah. The -- the judge -

MS. MURRILL: Introduce yourself just quickly again.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: You're on. You're on.

MR. JONES: The judge here in the Middle District has based her rulings on the Black -

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: If you don't mind, could you kind of speak into the mic a little bit? Or you can pull the mic to you, I believe, as well.

[52] MR. JONES: I'm sorry. My name is Tom Jones. I'm the director of the civil division in the attorney general's office. The judge has principally based her ruling on Black voting-age population. That's what she's used as the primary criteria. Then the experts take that Black voting-age population, and they're very clever people, and they do very clever things with those numbers. They can persuade you on one side that the Black voting-age population should be analyzed this way, and the other experts can convince you of just the opposite the next day. But Black voting-age population has been the primary criteria for this judge's rulings.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Because you did say something earlier, that -- that race cannot be a determining factor of -- of why you draw maps.

MS. MURRILL: It can't be the predominant factor.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Isn't that the only reason we're here right now?

MS. MURRILL: You know, we're here because of-

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: But isn't that the predominant reason?

MS. MURRILL: -- the court's telling us we [53] have to be here. I mean, I -- I think that's part of it. You know, the -- I mean, I'm defending the map. I'm going to defend the new map. I -- I want you to know, I mean, if you draw a new map, I'm defending that map, so.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I -- I agree.

MS. MURRILL: I'm not going to say that, you know, I mean, I think -- I don't -- I have complaints about how this case was managed, I mean, not by our litigators, not -- you know, I just think that we need -- we should have a trial on the merits. I've always -- I have argued that in court. I have signed off on those pleadings. I still believe that that's true. The courts have told us to do this by a certain date or it's going to be done for us.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I -- I think the circular fashion of -- of the 14th, the 15th Amendment, and this Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act is a circle. So it -- it -- it sends you in this race to chase your tail to try and accomplish what you're trying to accomplish. And -- and each one contradicts the other one in the circle. So you end up in this never ending loop of -- of how do you accomplish what we're tasked to do here.

We did look at a lot of maps and -- and, you [54] know, I -- I personally think that the one we passed was -- was a very legal, legitimate map. And -- and -- and we'll do the best we can with what we have. So, appreciate your time today. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Farnum. Representative Carter.

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I -- because this committee meeting is being viewed by people throughout the state, I think it's important that we be honest and -- and -- and -- and put the whole picture, why we here, how we got here. It seemed to be an impression that the old Judge Dick's begging us, trying to make us do something even though we've done the right thing.

Is it not true that the judge's job, her task, is to look at the law, first the law, the -- the jurisprudence of reapportionment, and look at the -- the -- the -- the statute that's been passed, reapportionment and other criteria that Congress and -- has given us, to see if we went about this the right way. She just didn't come up the side to say, "I'm going to make them have another Black district." That is not her job. And -- and -- and she did anything contrary to that, she certainly would have been reversed quite quickly.

[55] But -- but -- but what she did, she looked at the law, and there was -- there was -- there was a request made by motion to -- to -- as to whether or not the plaintiff would succeed on this problem with disparity and what have you if they went to trial. And she pretty much said, after studying the law and studying the facts and what actually took place in this legislature, she decided it would probably succeed. So she asked the legislature to go back and try to do this over again the right way. And the legislature has that opportunity. We could get nothing done, okay?

So now the judge -- it will stay -- the attorney general office -- she -- she expressed that she wanted another map and she -- a better map, she thought, that's more legal. And so she -- she asked the legislature to -- there was a state made by the attorney general's office, and that was granted by the Fifth Circuit.

And because of the Alabama case -- and Alabama is different from -- first of all, Alabama has 26 percent population of African Americans. Louisiana, 33 percent. Alabama has a larger overall population than Louisiana as well. That's why they have seven congressman. But -- but you can't compare Alabama to Louisiana.

[56] But the law is pretty much the -- it's the same. So based on that law, that judge says, "Well, y'all either going to do a map, or I'm going to do a map." So -- so he gave us another -- a third time to do the map. Now, if you look at the analysis of the -- of what we done the last time, there was about eight maps that were presented to this House and Government Affairs Committee, but there's only one map, the speaker map, House Bill 1, that was even considered, seriously considered.

I mean, there was some people came to the - to the table and -- and talked about these other maps, but -- but -- but it was asked by the speaker then - the then speaker who was carrying the House Bill 1, "Did you look at Section 2 of the Voters Right Act? And did you try to comply this map with Section 2?" And the speaker said no.

"Well, did you look at the disparity that this map represents? It's just common sense. If you got a third of the population that is African American and - and - - and 33 -- over 33 percent, did you look at those -- those figures? You don't have to be the primary criteria, but you got to first look at whether or not it's a -- it's appears to be a fair map and complying with the 14th Amendment, Section 2 and other -- other of [57] Supreme Court jurisprudence?" He said no.

He said that he -- he -- he -- he -- this is his map that he's presenting, and he didn't -- let the lawyers worry about all this other stuff. This is his map. So the -- the -- the record -- the record of the -- and I tried to tell him this because I was asking questions to this -- to -- on House Bill 1, like everybody else, "Why this map have a problem?" And so -- so -- so the legislature knew the map had a problem, but they wouldn't listen to anybody else.

So while I agree that the -- your representation that race is not the -- the sole factor, the -- the fact is you got to have six divided equally, okay? And -- and if it -- but -- but -- but Section 2 says if you've got a group that is compact, that is compact and that vote certain voting patterns, that you should try to create a map that allow that group to represent a person of their choice. That's all it says. So I asked the speaker, "Did you look at Section 2 and try to come up with a map that does that?" He said, "No, I didn't."

So it's the speaker's and -- and -- and the legislators' testimony in the record that caused them the problem they had when it went to the judge. Had they said, "We looked at Section 2, we tried to comply [58] with Section 2 but we couldn't because the Black population is so dispersed in the state. We could not get another district that was compact," they didn't say that, didn't even try. So that's why the state is in the position it's in, not because somebody is out there -- some federal judge is out there trying to make Louisiana have another -- another minority district now.

However, I do agree that we need to have this opportunity, and it's wonderful to have this opportunity to try to create a map that will comply. Now -- now - and I think that I applaud the governor because I think the governor wants to do the right

thing. The new governor wants to do the right thing. He wants to have a map to -- so we can do our own map and not a federal judge. And I support that. And so -- but I don't want to give the impression that federal judge is just a bad, bad monster, is trying to make us do something we shouldn't do. She has to comply with the law.

Now, the Supreme Court has reviewed what the -- the -- the attorney general's office presented there on confection of the state, and it's really - they -- they denied that. It's the United States Supreme Court saying you got to go back and do this map, not just Judge Dick, okay? So -- so we need to accept the fact that the map we had, based on the record, based [59] on the testimony presented here in the legislature, based on the debate in the legislature, based on the law, that it was not in compliance.

Now, you can differ. People can differ because they-- they don't like what the law says, maybe, or they want to twist the law. But the fact of the matter is it's not a sustainable map. This map is not sustainable that we have now. And so we have a chance to do that and not offend too many political notions at the same time.

And so I just -- I just want to make that --put that in the record that -- that this is a effort on the part of people of different political interests to try to resolve the issue that had been defined by -- by Supreme Court decision and by federal statute, and --and try to come up with a district that is acceptable.

That's what we're trying to do, you know. And it doesn't mean that you're a bad person or you -- or you got a problem because you supported that last map. It's just that the record did not support -- we didn't get enough input from other people that had concerns

about it. We didn't allow people to have -- have -- put their input in. Had we putting three or four maps on the floor and explain why we putting on the floor, that might have been different. Have we tried to do what the [60] -- what the Supreme Courts over the years have told us to do?

I happened to be on the legislature in '84 to '92 when we wrote a lot of the reapportion maps. Okay. So this problem been around a long time. So we -- and -- and so we had -- oftentimes, federal judges had to put us on the right track, say, "Okay. Y'all doing good. Y'all working in the right direction, but y'all got to go back and do this over again." And that's what she did.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Judge Carter. Vice-chairman Lyons.

VICE-CHAIRMAN LYONS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Is it Ms. Murrill?

MS. MURRILL: Murrill.

VICE-CHAIRMAN LYONS: Murrill. I'm sorry, sorry. I -- I -- I have a question for you, but before I get into my question, I just wanted to note that as we talk about the Voting Rights Act and -- and the premise of a lot of things that we've done, today is actually the holiday of Martin Luther King Day, today, which his actual birthday is tomorrow. This is -- the observance of it is today. So a lot of us question, you know, as the federal holiday (inaudible 1:14:43) was -- was empty, what have you, is why we're here today.

[61] So I just want to just remind everyone that one of the things that Martin Luther King did say was there's never a wrong time to do the right thing. So we're here today and we would not have any other, I guess, issue -- he wouldn't. Now we're doing something

that we'll be doing to correct where we at and -- and so forth. But my question to you, ma'am, is you alluded to earlier that you want to have a -- preference to have a trial on the merits, that you were requesting -- asking for.

So as a body here, as we're going to be going through this process, can you outline to us in any form necessary that -- to get it across, what were some of those merits? Because I'm assuming when you say the trial on the merits, you mean that the merits of -- of the decision that you may have had difference with, you had other merits that you wanted to talk about or maybe defend in the -- in the fact-finding portion that was not revealed.

MS. MURRILL: So, Representative Lyons, when we went into this litigation right after the legislature completed the map drawing process, we went into a very, very compressed hearing on a motion for a preliminary injunction. That is a different standard. It was very compressed. We did not have the -- the length of time [62] that we would ordinarily have for a full trial.

I believe that -- I mean, this is -- you can blame it on the litigator in me, which is fine, but I believe that it -- that -- that the state and -- and I believe this under the new map that you pass, that we should be entitled to have a trial on the merits -- merits before we are forced to go in and change an act of the legislature. That is just a fundamental premise that I have about acts of the legislature and us being required by the courts to redo them. That -- that -- as a practical matter, we did not have a lot of time, but I have lost -- we lost on that issue.

I mean, we -- we did. Not just me, but the entire litigation team, including the lawyers who represented the legislature or the -- the -- the speaker and the -- the president of the Senate at the time and the secretary of state. We asked to have a trial on the merits set before you were required to go into session, and we offered to do it quickly. So just to be clear, we were not trying to delay. We offered to do it in November. There was another trial set. I mean, we tried to do this quickly so that we could have a complete record upon which whatever the decision was.

And we did not believe that Judge Dick would change her decision, but we still believe that the case [63] should be before the courts on a complete record. It is not, because we weren't -- we never had a trial on the merits. The courts have told you to go back and draw a map. And they said, "We can have a trial on the merits, but we can do that after you draw a map."

So as a -- I mean, just fundamentally as a lawyer who represents the -- you and defends the laws that you pass, your laws -- if you have a law that you pass, that you feel very strongly about, and the entire legislature has voted for it even though some people may disagree with it, then I will defend your law. And I - I think that -- that you are entitled and the legislature is entitled to that defense. So that's the point that I was making. I -- I don't think any of these cases should be tried and decided at the preliminary injunction stage. I think we are entitled to a trial on the merits.

And -- but at this point, the courts have told you -- the federal courts have told me and they have told you that we don't get that right now. You -- you get to have this session right now, or Judge Dick is going to draw

the map for you. So, you know, I'm not here to say, "Don't draw the map." I'm here to tell you, "Draw the map."

VICE-CHAIRMAN LYONS: Okay. Thank – thank [64] you very much. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Lyons. Representative Gadberry.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ms. Murrill, if we draw a new map and Judge Dick decides she don't like that one, do we start all over again, or will she immediately draw a map? I don't think she's capable of drawing a map, number one. I just don't think she could do it. But -

MS. MURRILL: She -- I mean, no federal judge does this without a demographer helping. I mean, they're -- she'll appoint -- she will ask for experts. She will ask for the maps to be submitted to her with expert testimony, and then she will -- typically, she's probably going to decide which map to take, but she can tweak those lines. She can decide how to draw the map, how she wants to draw this map based on the input of the experts from both sides. She could appoint her own expert and have that expert assist her in the map-drawing exercise.

And remember, you've been through this before. A large part of this exercise is done through computer generated maps. So, you know, you put the numbers in, you start changing -- you change the inputs, it spits out a new map. She's going to have to go through that [65] same process that you did, and then -- and then we continue. So I -- I mean, I can't tell you that the plaintiffs will accept the map that you draw. She has established a timeline for the plaintiffs to amend their petition and challenge that map, and then we will -- we

will go through the process again to determine whether or not that map is acceptable.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: And for four years on this committee previously, I spent hours upon hours looking at this map, all the maps. And I looked at the plaintiff's map, so to speak, that they presented before this group, and I didn't feel like any of those met the criteria. The -- the -- the overriding factor, I guess, was they had gerrymander lines, which is against the Voting Rights Act. So I'm hearing that you said that the map -- that the current map that's been rejected, I guess, by the judge, has it been to the US Supreme Court? Because that's the next step.

MS. MURRILL: It has not. It -- the -- the - the US Supreme Court can decide whether to take a case or not take a case.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Right.

MS. MURRILL: They have not taken our case. They took our -- they -- they stayed our case last summer while the Alabama case went forward and was [66] litigated. They said, "You just wait." They thought we had made a good case for a stay and so they paused our case while they decided that one. But they did something and these -- this is kind of a term of art, but I mean, they granted cert in advance of judgment. That means they actually took our case, and then after they decided the Merrill case, the Alabama case, they just vacated their own grant and sent it back to us.

So in a way, they took our case, and then they vacated their own decision to take our case and they sent it back down to the Fifth Circuit and to judge Dick. And so it's -- it's back in the hands of the District Court judge who is supervised by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. And so there has been some

litigation between August and, really, through the summer since the Merrill case came out all the way through the time that the opinion was issued in November, I think, from the Fifth Circuit where a panel of the Fifth Circuit said, "You need to go draw a map by February 15th."

So they actually suggested we should have done this before -- before we legally, really -- or -- or --or I think it was practically possible to even get it done. But, you know, here you are. I think the governor heeded that call that -- that -- that demand. [67] I mean, we've had it reviewed by a number of judges. They have had nothing to say about our arguments. It's been radio silence. And so the only decision that remains in front of us right now is Judge Dick's.

And -- and so Judge Dick has set a timeline for us to have a trial. They did say we get to have a trial, but we don't get to have that trial until after you go through this exercise. And, you know, she will do it for you.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: And once we have that trial, we have the opportunity, if she still rejects the map, to appeal that?

MS. MURRILL: If she -- if she rejects the new map?

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Or the existing one again.

MS. MURRILL: Well, I mean, if she -- if you don't draw a map, then we will be back in front of her for the trial on the merits in very short order and that -- that case will continue. If you do draw a map, then the plaintiffs will have to decide whether they wish to challenge that map, whether they accept that map. And if they accept that map, then -- then the whole case should be over.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah.

[68] MS. MURRILL: If they do not accept that map for whatever reason, then if they don't like it, I mean, they may -- it may be a perfectly acceptable map for some people. It may be a second majority/minority map that -- that some people like or that some people don't. So there's no guarantee that someone won't, that they -- that the plaintiffs will like the map. But if they -- they can -- so they could continue to challenge it, and now they will have to go and amend their pleadings and we, basically, will start over because it is a new act of the legislature.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: It's going to replace the existing map -

MS. MURRILL: It will replace the existing map.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: -- Representative Gadberry.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Well, I mean, along what Representative Farnum -- Farnum was saying earlier, you chase your tail on this thing.

MS. MURRILL: Well, that's why I said it's not easy.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: You comply with one part, and you check another part and it doesn't meet the criteria. So you go back and rework your population on [69] your districts, and that doesn't meet. So you're --you're constantly going in a circle.

MS. MURRILL: Look, I believe that the United States Supreme Court should give you better instructions. I -- I do. I think that -- that -- that is the argument that we made last summer. And, you know, if -- if you pass a map and somebody else challenges that map, it -- I will make that argument again. I mean, I think that they -- the courts have made this a

difficult task for you and -- and so you are doing the best that you can now within the constraints of the rulings of the federal court.

So, you know, it's -- it's not an easy task that you have and I believe that the jurisprudence has made it confusing and that the Supreme Court would be well - - I mean, you know, in my opinion, that the Supreme Court ought to make its own jurisprudence clearer to those of you who have the job of drawing the maps. I think that's fair.

The constitution makes it clear that it is your job to draw the maps. I believe that it is not correct in terms of the balance of power between the state and federal government, between the constitution, you know, purview of how this should be happening, for the courts to create precedent that makes it impossible [70] for you to follow. So I think they should give you better guidance. And you are -- you know, you are here to do the best job that you can to try and draw the map. And I will defend the map, and then we will see what happens.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah. Members, look. We're not going to be able to litigate the litigation here in committee.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Well, you know, my -- my problem is we had a year to draw this map, at least a year. Now we've got eight days.

MS. MURRILL: That's right.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: That's nothing.

MS. MURRILL: That's because the judge gave you deadlines.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: That's probably not going to work then. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you,
Representative Gadberry. Representative Newell.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Thank you very
much,

Mr. Chairman. I don't have very many questions
because

I just don't have very many questions. To add what
Judge Carter said, as far as ensuring that people are
educated about this process, most of us who are
attorneys or have some information or some kind of

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experience with a court system in process, we know
that sometimes you do need a preliminary injunction
when things need to happen quickly, particularly when
there is going to be irreparable harm, irreparable
harm to the applicants.

And in this case, the applicants were the minorities
of this state who would have not been given the
opportunity to vote for a candidate of choice in the
elections that were quickly coming upon us at the end
of the session, the first redistricting session. So those
citizens, once again, did not have the opportunity to
have a candidate of choice because this legislature
could not come to an agreement. The process is not
difficult. The rules, the guidelines, are not difficult if
you want to understand the rules and guidelines that
have been put before you.

What comes to -- what -- what makes it difficult is
when we are choosing not to do what is right, not to do
what is fair for all of the citizens that we represent. I
have a lot of folks in my district that did not vote for

me, but you know what I do? I still represent them in this body. Some of us do not take -- take upon that task.

This is the first redistricting session that we have had -- well, '21 was the first redistricting [72] session that the United States had after the expiration of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act which required all of our maps and every law that we made -- and I'm saying we, states that have had a history of discrimination. Laws that we put in place before had to be reviewed by the United States attorney general's office or by United States District Courts if they were challenged in court.

This is why this has been such a foreign task, I guess, this second part. Because we are taking on all of the onus, creating the maps and then going back and reviewing and redrawing and rewriting the maps, because this is the first time we've had to. Before, we would just throw something together and the United States would take -- take over it. We don't have that luxury anymore. We don't have that opportunity of having someone else to say, "All right. You messed this up. We've got to do it." Thank God for Judge Dick.

Just as it was stated that she doesn't have the knowledge or the know-how to write a map -- Judge, I didn't say it. It -- clearly, we don't have it either. And we've given -- been given every opportunity to learn, every opportunity to educate ourselves, but some of us take that information and -- sir, what's your name again? I -- I apologize.

MR. JONES: Tom Jones.

[73] REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: (inaudible 1:30:56). Just as Mr. Jones said in his opening statement, you have -- or you determine -- okay. Thank you. Just as Mr. Jones said in his opening statement,

you got one side that it's their job to confuse you and make you think this. The other job is -- the other side, it's their job to confuse you and make you think that. We are not here to confuse anybody. We should not try to confuse ourselves with trying not to do right.

If we as a body task ourselves with representing the interests of all the citizens that we represent, whether they voted for us or not, whether we want them in our district or not, if we set ourselves to representing all, this is not going to be a difficult task. And the more we argue amongst ourselves and the more we try to go and appease a national agenda that does not care for the state of Louisiana, the longer we're going to continue to have these fights and the more divided the state will be. I've never seen this state as divided as it is now.

We used to have the divisions on just basic moral value things, but we always, as Louisiana, looked at family, looked at community, and tried to do what was right by our neighbors. I don't see that anymore, and that is what's making this process difficult. Judge [74] also said that we had maps, and he pointed out the fact that the -- we as -- and I want -- I think it was Rep. Marcelle that said it. We did not have an opportunity to vote on all maps because all maps were not allowed to come out of this committee.

There were options upon options to draw a second minority/majority congressional district, and they went all across the state to give minorities an opportunity to vote for their candidate of choice. They were not allowed to come out of this committee. We sat for a month, six hours, at least, a day, listening to the arguments of -- and the -- the makeup of each map and discussing voting -- voting-age population vs. population. So I understand why we still having those questions because we talked about it ad nauseam.

But when you choose not to do right, that is when the process becomes difficult and it -- it seems as though we can't make a headway. But I want to put it on the record that I didn't vote for none of them maps that came out. I didn't vote for any of the maps that Judge Dick had in front of her because they were not maps that were fair and they were not maps that were taking consideration of all of the citizens of this great state that I call home no matter how unfair or how unjust it is to me.

[75] We still need to look and make sure that Louisiana is a state that it used to be, considering all of her citizens. And thank you for your time, Mr. Chair. I don't have a question for anybody.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah. Let's try and -- and look -- let's try and keep this to questions for the attorney general. We -- we going to have a time to -- to talk about maps and -- and all that, but if - like to try and stick to any kind of questions out of respect for the attorney general's time. Representative Schamerhorn.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning.

MS. MURRILL: Good morning.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: Welcome aboard.

MS. MURRILL: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: My question is if we do not present a different map, Judge Dick has threatened to draw her map. Is it not our -

MS. MURRILL: Promised, not threatened.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: Well, okay. Is it not our responsibility as legislators by the – and protected by the constitution, that our map should be the one that is approved? Now if she draws her own map, when she does, do we still have to approve -- would we [76] have to approve her map -

MS. MURRILL: No.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: -- or would it automatically go in force above what the constitution says is our duties as representatives?

MS. MURRILL: So let me kind of -- let me untangle that a little bit. If you draw a map now, that map will become an act of the legislature and it will supersede the prior act of the legislature. The old map goes away.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: Okay.

MS. MURRILL: If -- if you do not draw a map, then the -- the map that you drew before will remain - will be the map, and the plaintiffs will continue to litigate that. We will have a trial on the merits. The -- the record from the preliminary injunction will be, probably, supplemented with some additional testimony. She will issue a new ruling and she will issue a permanent injunction against the map. And then that will be litigated, which is my duty. And so I will continue to carry forth my duty to defend against the injunction. That's the process.

If she draws the map herself, then someone could intervene and challenge that map. You know, there are a number of different potential outcomes if she [77] draws the map. If she draws the map, you know, we could accept that map. You don't get it back. You don't get a second -- you don't get another opportunity to approve her work. The only question is can her work

survive the scrutiny of the Fifth Circuit who grades her papers, and potentially, the United States Supreme Court who grades their papers.

And, you know, I think what makes your job a little more complicated is that the prior -- not the - the exact prior map, but the map before that had been pre-cleared, there had been litigation in the past over a majority/minority map that was declared unconstitutional. So, you know, that's why I have never taken the position that our history is -- or at least our recent history is the same in redistricting as Alabama.

And I believe that the courts need to make it more clear what your job is so that you can do it properly the first time and we can all avoid the litigation side of this and -- and continue to move forward with -- with an act that -- that, as I believe all your acts are, presumed to be constitutional. That is, you know, that's how I'll approach the next -- the next act that you issue. So I'm not picking and choosing. I mean, I think unless it's very clearly [78] unconstitutional based on existing precedent, then my job is to defend the map. I mean, not just that map, any act of the legislature.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: Thank you, ma'am

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you Representative Schamerhorn. Attorney General, that clears the board. Thank you for your time this morning. Mr. Frieman, Mr. Jones, thank y'all for being here with us today, look forward to working with y'all in the future. And again, congratulations on -- on your election.

MS. MURRILL: Thank you very much. Thank you for having me, and good luck.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you.

MR. FRIEMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, members.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Members, we have a -- a couple of witness card that -- that would like to speak. Again, I want to remind the witnesses as well. We don't -- we're not debating any bills today. We want to hear your voices. So we have an information -- call for information only card, but would like to speak. Mr. Scott -- Edward Scott Galmon, if you want to please come on up. Do you mind introducing yourself?

MR. GALMON: Yes. I'm Edward Scott Galmon [79] from St. Helena Parish, Greensburg, Louisiana. And just (inaudible 1:39:31), I'm -- I'm a plaintiff on the map. My name is Galmon. If you look at the -- at the original lawsuit, it bears my name. And you guys have a -- a tremendous job ahead of you. And I just want to thank y'all in advance, number one, because I -- I think that this time that you -- you guys are going to produce a map that both the plaintiff and the courts can agree with.

I think the last map that we produced, it went away from some of the -- of the -- the challenges that set before. Because, number one, this would be a lot easier if we pulled all the -- the congressmen off the map and just looked at geography and the people. It'd be very easy to do a map. The challenge comes in is that the geography and the people that are already elected, if you leave them on the map, you have another caveat that you have to overcome.

So once again, you guys have a challenge. I just thought I'd come this morning just to look at y'all face and thank y'all. I thank y'all in advance because I think we -- this time we going to achieve where we

trying to go. And for me, 33 percent is one-third. Six divided by three is two. Pretty simple for me, not so simple for you guys. But once again, I want to thank [80] y'all in advance, and I know that at the end of this process, we going to have something that we all can live with. Thank y'all.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, sir. We have two witness cards. They're red cards. I'm -- I'm not sure what we are -- this is just an educational meeting this morning. But if you -- you're welcome to come to the table, Ms. -- Ms. Labry, or if you wanted to save it for the bills that are presented -- or I mean, you're welcome to come to the table. Come on up. You're welcome.

MS. LOWREY-DUFOUR: This is just -- can -- can we come up together?

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Sure. Is -- is this Mr. Harmon?

MR. HARMON: Yes, sir.

MS. LABRY: I wanted him to speak.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Okay. Go ahead and y'all have a seat and introduce yourselves.

MS. LABRY: Okay. You want to do you? And then I'll do me.

MR. HARMON: You want me to go first?

MS. LABRY: Yes. You need to.

MR. HARMON: All right. JC Harmon from -- I'm speaking for myself, but I'm on the benefit of working [81] with a bunch of groups that are interested in the process. What I did is I actually submitted to the - to the committee a -- a -

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah. We -

MR. HARMON: -- a -- a PowerPoint -

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah. We -

MR. HARMON: -- if you got to look at that.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: -- we -- we received -- the -- the committee -- we're going to hear it when -- we're not in the special session yet, so the committee is going to receive it and it's going to be part of tomorrow's testimony.

MR. HARMON: Okay. So you want me to hold it till then, or?

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah, that might be -- that might be best. If it's having to do with maps, I -- I would suggest that.

MR. HARMON: I can do a brief overview right now if -- if -

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: We -- we're not debating maps at all today.

MR. HARMON: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: So if -- if there was, like, an educational thing that you had for the committee real quick, we'll be happy to take it. But if [82] it's on a map, we would like to hold that.

MR. HARMON: Well, it's kind of a -- just a --just let me give a brief overview. I won't go over the report. Basically, what I did is I took a map of the --of Louisiana, and I color-coded it based on the breakdown of Black, White, Republican, Democrat, and looked at the state from an overview standpoint. And I had some people asking me to do that. And what I did is when I did that, you could see that the northern part of the

state only had what -- I based it on senatorial districts. So if you look at the northern part of the state, you have three senatorial districts that would fit the criteria that you were looking for.

The issue there is if you take the 39 senatorial district divided by 6, which is the number of representatives you get, you have -- you get 6 and a half. So you need 6 and a half district -- senatorial districts to make a US representative. So if you -- if -- so from a breakdown standpoint, it gives you a good breakdown to start -- or a preference to start what you're looking to do. So that -- but when you do that, you immediately see that you take the northern part of the state off because it doesn't work. So then you can -- so now you're down at the southern part of the state.

So what I was trying to do is make it -- I [83] know you have a big job and it's not easy to do what you're trying to do, but if you can break down the state into geographical sections and take certain sections off, that makes you focus on the other part of the state to where you need to do what you're looking to do. So -- and I'll hold the rest of it till later. But hopefully, if you take a look at what I did, I think you'll see.

And -- and I did it to try and help the process because I agree that what you want to do is you want to look at what you can do to unite the state. Because I would agree with -- I think it was Representative Newell that said, you know, we're divided now. And I think, if anything, because we're not working to unite the state, that we -- I -- I did a breakdown and if you look at the parishes and you break it down, I actually came up where the parishes actually split out into perfect six representatives.

And I didn't know what the number was as far as the plus/minus number. I was just looking at population. So it gives you a good starting point. So Representative Beaulieu, I'll -- I'll leave it there.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Mr. Harmon. Ms. Labry, you have something you'd like to add?

[84] MS. LABRY: Yes. I'm Susie Labry, and I'm representing myself. I'm -- I'm an appropriate individualist, not as a part of a collective class of color, of skin, height, genealogy, gender, physical descriptions. As for districting, I tried to find a way to create an additional minority district. After studying up myself and with JC Harmon here, I still cannot come up with an additional majority district without gerrymandering, which I consider as illegal if I wanted to or not. But I did try. Gerrymandering, you know, is illegal. I also see it, myself, as reverse discrimination.

Those I see, in my opinion, as other ethnicities such as the Vietnamese, Spanish, et cetera, farmers, rural communities and interests, small business -- so proprietors, main street USA where I have seen that liberals poorly represent by unfair overtaxation in the working people and agriculture, farmers, and businesses.

Three, it would pose more central power, lessening individual power. Individual constituents would fall between the cracks and get less attention by congressmen or be hurt or heeded-to less in a one-size-fit-all class approach which is -- I've seen happen to me. When you represent a collective class as [85] a one-size-fit-all, too many of us individuals fall between the cracks as -- especially special needs, self identity, talents, ethnicities, nativities, et cetera.

Four, it would cause us one vote short for conservatives in the United States House of Representatives and remove and keep Louisiana in a less-empowered position in the United States. Five, the only way I could see myself to add a minority district is to draw it as a Z, S, coil, or snake which all have been rejected over the decades -- which all have been rejected over -- if we have to do so, I'm suggesting we pop up a minority district as a set of archipelago island -- looking like different-size polka dots as the archipelago islands were scattered between a water.

A majority districts are districts -- majority district's a district. Or we can make a district as a coil, like a slinky toy and -- and draw that around the minorities. And after studying up with myself and JC, I find it mathematically impossible. So I would say, please -- and he'd adapt to -- his maps, we presenting later. He is -- JC here is a genius in research, numbers, statistics, and science. Being an actor myself and also a great devil's advocate, and also trying as a fair approach, I have tried justifying both sides. And I'm just going to ask you, please do not add another [86] minority district. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Ms. Labry. The -- the board is clear. Members, this is going to conclude our educational meeting this morning. I appreciate you all being here this morning and -- and your attentiveness and your questions. We're going to have a busy week. I ask you all to stay close to your computers. As bills are uploaded, read them, become familiar with them. If you have amendments, please get them to staff as soon as possible.

Remember, you also -- if anybody in any --from the outside is submitting information or submitting maps, to include shapefiles as well so we can have the -- the

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equivalency -- block equivalency files so that we can -- we can have that data and -- and get it to staff as -- as soon as possible. But, members, look forward to it. It'll be a fun week. Thank you.

MS. BAKER: Move to adjourn?

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yeah. Representative Thomas has moved to adjourn.

(Meeting adjourned.)

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APPENDIX U

LOUISIANA STATE SENATE

IN RE: LOUISIANA SENATE COMMITTEE VIDEO

1st Special Session-Audio Transcription

January 16, 2024

[1] CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Bill by Senator Womack, Senate Bill 8. Senate Bill 8 by Senator Womack provides for redistricting of the Louisiana congressional districts.

(Pause.)

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Members of the committee, I have an amendment, if I could pass out, please. If I could, I'll – I'll begin with my opening.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. Senator Womack, you are recognized, and you may proceed, sir.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you. As you know, Louisiana congressional districts must be drawn given the Federal Voting Rights Act litigation that is still ongoing in the US District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana. The map is the bill that I'm introducing, which, as the product of a long, detailed process, achieves several goals. First, as you know – all are aware, Congresswoman Letlow, Julia Letlow, is my representative in Washington, DC.

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The boundaries in this bill I'm proposing ensure that Congresswoman Letlow remains both unimpaired with any other incumbents and in a congressional district that should continue to elect a Republican to Congress for the remainder of this decade. I have great [2] pride in the work Congresswoman Letlow has accomplished, and this map will ensure that Louisianans will continue to benefit from her presence in the halls of Congress for a long – for as long as she decides to continue to serve our great state.

Second, of Louisiana's six congressional districts, the map and the proposed bill ensures that four of our safe Republican seats, Louisiana Republican presence in the United States Congress has contributed tremendously to the national discourse. And I'm very proud of both Speaker of the US House of Representatives Mike Johnson and US House Majority Leader Steve Scalise are both from our great state. This map ensures that the two of them will have solidly Republican districts at home so that they can focus on the national leadership that we need in Washington, DC.

The map proposed in this bill ensures that the conservative principles retained by the majority of those in Louisiana will continue to extend past our boundaries to our nation's capital. Finally, the maps in the proposed bill respond appropriately to the ongoing Federal Voting Rights Act case in the Middle District of Louisiana. For those of you who are unaware, the congressional maps that we enacted in March 2022 have been the subject of litigation since the day [3] the 2022 congressional redistricting bill went into effect and even before we enacted it.

After a substantial amount of prolonged litigation, the federal district court has (inaudible 0:03:35) to its

view that the federal law requires that the state have two congressional districts with a majority of Black voters. Our secretary of state, attorney general, and our prior legislative leadership appealed but have yet to succeed. And we are here now because of the federal court's order that we must – that we have a first opportunity to act.

The district court's order that we must have two majority Black voting age population districts, combined with the political imperatives I just described, having largely driven the boundaries of District 2 and District 6, both of which are over 50 percent Black voting age population – given the state's current demographics, there is not a high enough Black population in the southeast portion of Louisiana to create two majority Black districts and to also comply with the US Constitution one person, one vote requirement.

That is the reason why District 2 is drawn around New Orleans Parish, while District 6 includes the Black population of East Baton Rouge Parish and travels [4] up I-49 to include back – Black population in Shreveport. While this is a different map than the plaintiffs in the litigation have proposed, this is the only map I reviewed that accomplished the political goals I believe are important for my district, for Louisiana, and for my country. While I did not draw these boundaries myself, I carefully considered a number of different map options.

I firmly submit the congressional voting boundaries represented in this bill best achieve the goals of protecting Congresswoman Letlow's seat, maintaining strong districts for Speaker Johnson and Majority Leader Scalise, ensuring four Republican districts, and adhering to the command of the federal court in the

Middle District of Louisiana. I'd be happy to take any questions.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. Thank you, Senator. Just a couple questions. Do – do – do you know how many parishes – I did – I tried to do a count. How many – this district here – can you put it back up? It appears to split about 15 parishes. Senate Bill 8.

SENATOR WOMACK: Right. It does split –

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. And you were here and you heard the testimony of Senator Price with [5] Senate Bill 4. Senate Bill 4 split only 11 parishes, as I appreciate it, and it created two majority-minority districts. What was the predominant reason for you to create the 6th District the way it looks now vs. just going with Senator Price's bill, which created a more compact district?

SENATOR WOMACK: It – it was strictly – politics drove this map because of the – the – Speaker Johnson, Majority Leader Scalise, and my congresswoman, Julia Letlow, predominantly drove this map that I was a part of.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. So is it safe to say that your convection of District 6, race is not the predominant factor?

SENATOR WOMACK: No. It's not the predominant factor. It – it – it has a secondary consideration in that because that was the district that we were trying to – trying to encompass, but it wasn't the primary.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: So I guess it's kind of difficult when you got a speaker of the house. We're very fortunate in Louisiana. But when you got two members of your Congress that are the two top-ranking members of the US House of Representatives,

being a speaker and a majority leader, you know, how much did that weigh in on your decision in drawing this map?

[6] SENATOR WOMACK: Well, it – it – it had a lot to weigh in on. Not only that, but you have Congresswoman Letlow that sits on Ag and Appropriation, which is a big part of my district. So when you put them all together, that's – that's a lot of – a lot of I call it muscle that we – we were able to look at and put in for the State of Louisiana, for all of Louisiana.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. So your – your minority population in District 2 is – is – voter registration is 52.6, and your population is 53.1. And in the 6th District it's 54.3 in registration and 56.1 in population. And this was the – the – you know, looking at all of the issues you were dealing with, this was the best you could come up with?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes, sir. They perform well. When you look at the performance base, when you look at the District 6, the performance of it appears to be positive for the minority district.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. Are there any things that bring these communities together in District 6? I guess that would be considered the Red River District.

SENATOR WOMACK: Well, you – you got the Red River, but you also got I-49 that – that – that goes through this district from Shreveport down to Lafayette, [7] follows the (inaudible 0:09:30) of the Red River through there.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. All right. Questions from members of the committee? No questions. You have some amendments you had, Senator?

SENATOR WOMACK: I do. Did – did you - y'all have the amendments?

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: I'm sorry. Senator Carter for -

SENATOR CARTER: I don't have a -

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: – a question.

SENATOR CARTER: – copy to (inaudible 0:09:50). Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm sorry, Senator. I did have a – a – a question before we move to the amendment. You said that both districts – you said that the district performed. You were asked a question from the Chairman a minute ago about District 6 and whether or not it performs as an African American district. Do you remember that question a second ago?

SENATOR WOMACK: I do.

SENATOR CARTER: Same question for District 2. From looking at the District 2 in your map, we have a total African American population of 53.121 percent, and we have the registered African American – registered African American vote for District 2 at 52.659 percent; [8] did I read that correctly?

MALE SPEAKER 1: (inaudible 0:10:56)?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes.

SENATOR CARTER: Did – was any performance test conducted – I'm sorry. I'm (inaudible 0:11:02). Did – were any performance tests or analyses conducted to see how District 2 performs as an African American majority district or not?

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SENATOR WOMACK: The Democratic incumbent wins over 60 percent of the time in that race.

SENATOR CARTER: (inaudible 0:11:43) 60 percent of the time?

SENATOR WOMACK: Okay. I'm sorry. 60 percent of the vote.

SENATOR CARTER: Yeah, I think my microphone – can you repeat it? I'm sorry.

SENATOR WOMACK: The Democratic -

SENATOR CARTER: So my question – well, let me ask this. So my question was: how does District 2 perform? And you just gave me a figure. What was it?

SENATOR WOMACK: 60 percent of the vote on the Democratic nominee.

SENATOR CARTER: We heard earlier when we were considering Senator Price's bill that the – the legal defense fund had conducted an analysis of the [9] performance of that district. They conducted multiple different elections based upon that district, and it had a 100 percent performance race that's coming in as an African American seat. And I guess I'm curious to know what would be the comparable number in terms of the performance of the District 2 of this particular map, the District 2 on your map that's being proposed here. You – am I asking the question in a way you get what I'm asking?

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: I think – yeah. I think what the Senator is – is requesting – have you done any kind of performance tests for either District 6 or District 2? Any performance analysis?

SENATOR WOMACK: I have not.

SENATOR CARTER: Okay.

SENATOR WOMACK: I – I – I have a report here printed off on a congressional map, and in District 2, a Democratic candidate could win 100 percent of the time.

SENATOR CARTER: A democratic candidate, but not necessarily an African American Democratic – an African American candidate regardless of party. So you said “a Democratic candidate.” So I’m asking about an African American candidate. You said that a Democrat candidate performs in that district, but my question is [10] whether or not it performs as a – for an – as an African American district?

SENATOR WOMACK: Okay. Our analysis is on - is – is on party, not race. So – so I can’t answer that.

SENATOR CARTER: There was – there was no analysis done to determine whether or not District 2 for this map – of your map performs as an African American district?

SENATOR WOMACK: No.

SENATOR CARTER: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Thank you, Senator Carter. The board is clear. Do you have an amendment, Senator?

SENATOR WOMACK: I do. It’s Amendment 34.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. Senate Womack brings up Amendment Number 34. Senator Womack on his amendment.

SENATOR WOMACK: You want – you want – you want to pull that up and -

MALE SPEAKER 2: Yes, Senator.

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SENATOR WOMACK: It's okay for him to pull that up?

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Yes, sir.

SENATOR WOMACK: Sorry.

[11] (Pause.)

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. You may proceed, Senator. This is the amended – the amended -

SENATOR WOMACK: This is the amendment. What we did on that in Avoyelles Parish, we – we took out – split Avoyelles Parish, put those into Rapides, around Alexandria, Rapides Parish. And then we moved into – that's Rapides there where we moved it to. And then we moved into Ouachita Parish and took Ouachita, West Monroe, Monroe, and Calhoun into that.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay.

SENATOR WOMACK: Any other – that's it.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. So how many parishes, with the – with that amendment would the bill overall split?

SENATOR WOMACK: Could you – it'd – it goes from 15 to 16.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. So it splits one additional one there.

SENATOR WOMACK: One – one extra parish.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: And that would be Avoyelles Parish?

SENATOR WOMACK: That would be Avoyelles Parish. Okay.

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CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. Questions from [12] members of the – and the percentages pretty much stay the same in the 2nd District?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: And the 6th District?

SENATOR WOMACK: And 6th, yeah. The – the numbers are the same.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Are there questions from members of the committee? All right. I do have a card - you don't need to fill out no card - from Senator Heather Cloud. If you wish to be recognized, you please come and take -

SENATOR CLOUD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just want to make a simple statement. As a Republican woman, I want to stand here – or sit here, rather, and offer my support for the amendment to the map, which I believe further protects Congresswoman Julia Letlow. She is the only woman in the Louisiana's congressional district. She is a member of the Appropriations Committee in the US House, as Senator Womack stated, and also a member of the Agricultural Committee in the US House. It's - it's important to me and all of the other residents of our area that – to have these two representatives from our crucial region in our state.

I think that politically, this map does a great job protecting Speaker Johnson and Congresswoman [13] Julia Letlow as well as Majority Leader Scalise. It keeps CD5 in the northern Louisiana area and allows Congresswoman Letlow to keep doing the great job that she's been doing. So I just sit here and offer my support of the amendment. Thank you, members.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Thank you. And – and so we can be clear, Senator, just to be, like they say, on - what is it? - A Few Good Men, crystal clear, so this map, with this amendment, there are other ways we could perfect a second minority-majority district - majority-minority district that's more compact, 11 parishes split. This one splits 16 parishes, and the reason you're offering this amendment is for protecting – I hate to say for – but to protect incumbents, members of Congress. But race is not your predominant reason for drawing and perfecting this map?

SENATOR CLOUD: Mr. Chair, I have both Congresswoman Julia Letlow and Congressman Mike Johnson in my Senate – in my district. I work well with both of them, and I want them to continue to be able to do the great job that they do on behalf of all of the constituency in my district.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. So basically, you are trying to – attempting to comply with the federal court, but yet protect members of the US Congress, be it [14] a female and be it two of the most powerful members of the US Congress?

SENATOR CLOUD: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. Senator Reese for a question.

SENATOR REESE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For Senator Womack. First of all, you know, as we – as we continue to contemplate these alternative maps, I've got to say that I – I continue to move forward cautiously as I have been concerned that – that we may indeed be taking some action that the courts may not have necessarily directed us to take yet. You know, we do know that there was an alternative to – to ultimately end up with a hearing on the merits.

But I'm also conflicted in that because I know that the person charged with the responsibility of representing the decisions we make in this legislature is our attorney general, and our attorney general has - -has certainly declared that she thought it was the best action for us to - to take at this time to - to contemplate a different map structure. The reason we've not done that in the past is because of the difficulty, I believe, in managing what the Voting Rights Act would ask us to do and avoiding other pitfalls in the Voting Rights Act like gerrymandering to ultimately come up

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with the districts. And so I - I appreciate what you're charged with trying to present here.

Would you say that - that predominantly, in the remaining districts that are not majority-minority districts, that you've tried to really adhere to the continuity of representation in those districts? And it appears perhaps that you're really trying to - to not bust up the - kind of the communities of interest, crack or split or divide those communities of interest.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes.

SENATOR REESE: So in - in - in the 4th District, for instance, I noticed that you've kept together, like, our major military installations in that 4th District that has - that kind of speaks to communities of interest that it looks like you're -you're attempting to preserve with this map while you still attempt to - to comply with - with the objective of the courts in terms of creating another majority-minority opportunity district there.

SENATOR WOMACK: That's exactly right.

SENATOR REESE: The numbers – and – and we're talking – we're on your amendment now, right, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Yes.

SENATOR REESE: We've not adopted the [16] amendment yet?

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: No, we have not.

(Pause.)

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: What – just – yes. And because if you need to be – want to -

MALE SPEAKER 3: It's okay. Yeah. Just in opposition.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. Yeah. Your – your opposition will be noted for the record. There are no other cards that I see. Senator Reese has moved that the amendments be adopted. Are there any objections to the adoption of the amendments? Hearing no objections, those amendments are adopted.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you, committee members and Mr. Chairman. Close on my bill.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Yes. Before you do, I have – I wanted to just show you an amendment that I'm not – I wanted – Bill, can you pull up – initially, when I – when I saw the – you know, I tried to – you know, I'm a stickler to keeping parishes together, try to make districts as compact as possible. And I had tried to put something together, and I just want to get some comments from you about it. As soon as Bill pulls it up, I want to know if this amendment would impact any of the considerations you have – you have made in [17] perfecting the one we just passed. Is it working?

All right. I tried to keep as many parishes whole as possible in both the – you know, in the whole state, but I particularly want to concentrate on the 2nd District and the 6th District. Would – would – would – would that satisfy your – if I – if – if – if we were to adopt that amendment, would that interfere with your concerns about helping some of the members of Congress?

(Pause.)

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Do we have the amendment prepared? Okay. Let me offer up the amendment. I want to offer up an amendment. I'm – I'm going to offer it up.

(Pause.)

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Give you a quick second to look at this amendment. This amendments – amendment splits only 15 parishes. Would you have a problem with adopting this amendment?

SENATOR WOMACK: Well, I – Mr. Chairman, all due respect, if we could get a few minutes to look at it. If you could get a –

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Yes, sir.

SENATOR WOMACK: Go – maybe a 10- or 15-minute recess to look at it and – and kind of see. [18] I – I – I can see where I could have some issues with it on the north end, but.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: For example, it keeps –keeps Avoyelles whole. And under your – the amendment we just adopted, it splits Avoyelles. Sorry. Senator Miguez.

SENATOR MIGUEZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And to save a little bit of time, if you don't mind if you have this information readily available, if you can give

us the split comparisons to the – the author’s current version until now, and then give us some – maybe the African American voting population numbers as it relates to Congressional District 2 and 6 in both and any other, you know, notable differences in his map that’s really available that doesn’t have me digging through the entire bill trying to cross up multiple papers, if you have any of that.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Yeah. The amendment actually shows the split with – with the senator’s amendment, and it also shows the – the splits with the amendment we’re discussing. I’m – I’m trying to show that we could do – we can create this district more compact, even trying to protect members of Congress. And I just want to know, could you be for that amendment? And if the answer is no, that’s fine.

[19] SENATOR WOMACK: At – at this point, I would have to say no.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. All right. I’m going to withdraw the amendment. And are there – are there any further discussions on the bill? Oh, Senator Carter.

SENATOR CARTER: No, no, no, no. Are we doing any other amendments right now or just the bill?

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: If there is an amendment, now is the time because we’re going to vote one way or the other in a few.

SENATOR CARTER: Give me one second.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Are there any further amendments on the bill?

SENATOR CARTER: Yeah, I (inaudible 0:29:27). (Pause.)

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Senator Carter.

(Pause.)

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. Senator Carter, you're recognized.

SENATOR CARTER: Give me a second. I'm coming. I'm looking at the numbers.

(Pause.)

SENATOR CARTER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Members, this amendment swaps one, two, three, four [20] precincts between what is listed as District 2, the Congressional District 2, and District 6. It moves approximately - I believe it's 3,000 - approximately 3,000 or so voters. But what it does, though, is it increases the - very slightly, the registered Democratic African American vote in District 2 by increasing that number to 52.823 percent, which is a very slight increase. It's an increase of right around an additional thousand or so votes for District 2.

And it barely has any implications with the new District 6. It doesn't involve and I - and I --it's my understanding from staff that it doesn't affect any other districts other than District 2 and District 6. It doesn't affect any of the other congressional districts proposed in the map.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. Senator, how many additional parishes would this amendment split?

SENATOR CARTER: Well, it does. It would split West Baton Rouge Parish, but I believe West Baton Rouge Parish is currently in District 2, and also very slightly in Iberville Parish. There would be one, two, three parishes in those for a very minor adjustment, but it increases the African American population in

District 2 by an additional couple of thousand votes or so.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: So it split – it splits two [21] additional parishes?

SENATOR CARTER: Very slightly, yes.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Senator Jenkins.

SENATOR JENKINS: I'm just trying to see. So where – where – if you picked up some votes in 2, which I don't inherently – I don't inherently have a problem with it, but where do – where do they – where do those votes come from?

SENATOR CARTER: They came from District 6. So if you look at the – the map that's proposed (inaudible 0:33:36). If you look at the map that's proposed by Senator Womack, it moves precincts 1C, 1B, 8, and 6 from West Baton Rouge, and in Iberville Parish, it will move those precincts from District 2 into District 6, precincts 20, 22, and 26. So it's very, very small and minor in terms of an adjustment. Small, but very important. Very significant. It increases the – the African American vote in District 2 with a swap between 2 and 6.

SENATOR JENKINS: So how much of a decrease in 6?

SENATOR CARTER: So the – in – with 6, 6 will maintain a registered African American percentage of 54.189. And then for District 2, it will be 52.823.

(Pause.)

[22] CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. 6 is not contiguous with this amendment. I don't – I don't know if the author knew it or not.

SENATOR CARTER: I just – I just heard from staff – I just heard from staff that there was a problem with one of the areas being not contiguous that they just pointed out to me that we didn't discuss during the recess. Perhaps that's something we could quickly adjust in the next few minutes or so.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Or – or we could do it on the floor.

SENATOR CARTER: I would prefer to handle it in committee, of course, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. So you're splitting two additional parishes, Senator.

SENATOR CARTER: And it's also my understanding that the – in addition to that, it also is supposed to take into consideration the previous amendment that was inserted on from – the previous amendment from Senator Womack.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right.

SENATOR CARTER: So those are some technical revisions that – to consider the – the amendment that was just passed by Senator Womack and also deal with the one issue that they just mentioned regarding the [23] contiguous nature of it. You were supposed to take the – supposed to take both of those things into consideration, the amendment.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. Senator Miguez.

SENATOR MIGUEZ: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just – just for clarification, and you may have just addressed this, the Womack – I'll call it the – the amendment that Senator Cloud just testified upon and then just got onto the bill, your new amendment doesn't contemplate those changes in Avoyelles Parish. You're going to have to rework that,

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because I'm looking – I may have the wrong amendment. I'm looking at Avoyelles Parish being completely within the new - within Congressional District 6. Oh, yeah; is that right?

SENATOR CARTER: It's my understanding that that is being (inaudible 0:36:41).

SENATOR MIGUEZ: So -

SENATOR CARTER: (inaudible 0:36:43).

SENATOR MIGUEZ: So you had the -

SENATOR CARTER: My amendment would assume - it should assume that that amendment was (inaudible 0:36:49). So it should not affect the previous amendment that was just passed.

SENATOR MIGUEZ: You have to rework your [24] amendments -

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Let's – let's -

SENATOR MIGUEZ: – that contemplate the change, basically.

SENATOR CARTER: Yes. That's correct, and that's what they're working on.

SENATOR MIGUEZ: Okay. Then we're not ready to really review it at this point until we can see that because that – the version I have is based on the original version of the bill.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Senator, you – have you concluded, Senator?

SENATOR MIGUEZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Senator Kleinpeter.

SENATOR KLEINPETER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Senator Carter, with all due respect, this –

I'm not in favor of this. This is from my – two of my hometown parishes, growing up in Iberville and West Baton Rouge and – and part of this is my old council district that – we're already chopped up as it is between Senator Price and I as far as on the state level, and we're definitely going to be cutting West Baton Rouge and Iberville up. I just wanted to go on the record and voice my opinion based on this new map that has been presented to us.

[25] CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Senator Miller.

SENATOR MILLER: Thank you. Just two – two quick questions again. What was the voting age population splits for 2 and 6 with these amendments, your math?

SENATOR CARTER: The voting age -

SENATOR MILLER: Voting age population, Black.

SENATOR CARTER: African American voting age population in District 2 – oh, here it is. The – the VAP, the African American voting age population for District 2 would be 51.132 percent, and the African American voting age population for District 6 would be 53.612 percent.

SENATOR MILLER: Okay. And last question: did any – did you have any information of how these would – would perform?

SENATOR CARTER: It's my understanding it would help it better perform because it is an additional increase of African American voters, even though it's a small amount of individuals. It's a small but significant change.

SENATOR MILLER: But y'all – y'all didn't run any – any performance tests on it?

SENATOR CARTER: No.

SENATOR MILLER: Okay. Thank you.

[26] CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Thank you, Senator. Senator Jenkins.

SENATOR JENKINS: Well, I'm just trying to be sure here. I mean, I fundamentally don't have an issue. I'm just trying to see what's happened here in – in north Louisiana.

SENATOR CARTER: It shouldn't affect northern Louisiana at all. It's just a swap between 6 – sorry, I'm – I'm not on. It – it should not affect northern Louisiana. This is just a swap between District 2 and District 6. At the very bottom, if you're looking at Iberville and West Baton Rouge parishes right there towards the bottom, it has no bearing or no effect on northern Louisiana.

SENATOR JENKINS: Well, I'm looking at the configuration. I mean -

SENATOR CARTER: Well, I think the difference is we're looking at the configuration from the previous amendment from Senator Womack. That should be incorporated into the amendment that I'm offering.

SENATOR JENKINS: Okay. So -

SENATOR CARTER: So that's a technical thing that they're fixing. It – it doesn't have anything to do with the swap that I am. So there was the previous amendment that was offered by Senator Womack with [27] Senator Cloud testifying at the table that got adopted. SENATOR JENKINS: Okay.

SENATOR CARTER: This amendment doesn't –

SENATOR JENKINS: It doesn't – doesn't (inaudible 0:40:09).

SENATOR CARTER: – doesn't undo that, doesn't touch it whatsoever. This is just a very slight swap between District 2 and District 6.

SENATOR JENKINS: I see that. Okay. Got it. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. Senator Jenkins. All right. Are there any other members who wish to be heard on the amendment?

SENATOR CARTER: At this time I would like to move – provide – we don't have the amendment. Can we do it in concept or no?

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Senator Carter, why don't we – why don't we move the bill out the way it is now. The – your amendment is not ready. And you're talking about 3,000 people. You know, I – I – I – (inaudible 0:41:02) -

SENATOR CARTER: I know we had the conversation earlier about doing the hard work in the committee and making certain we have amendments that we need here. I – I did not realize that it didn't [28] contemplate the previous amendment that got on. It was my -

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Yeah. Yeah.

SENATOR CARTER: – understanding it was supposed to, and I just heard about the issue –

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Right.

SENATOR CARTER: – about the contiguousness of it.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: I – I hate to oppose one of my distinguished colleagues in committee.

SENATOR CARTER: Well, I hope you don't.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: But I do think we have an obligation to – to make sure that anything we do and pass is not for – race is not the predominant reason. Can you give us the reason for splitting two parishes other than race?

SENATOR CARTER: Well, I think – one, I think hearing the testimony of my previous colleague, Senator Womack and Senator Cloud, this makes – this increases the odds of District 2 performing as an African American district. And given the importance that our congressperson has performed in District 2, I think it's very important that that district remains strengthened where it can perform as an African American district. That is a factor. It is not the predominant factor. [29] It's also consistent with the principles outlined with the federal judge, and it's also consistent with communities of interest and all the other factors that we previously considered.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: So lastly, what's the predominant factor you're using to split the two parishes, that – the 3,000 people?

SENATOR CARTER: It's very important, and we talked about very – earlier when this hearing started, we talked about many of the storms and hurricanes that we've had. It's very important. You look at what happened in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina, making certain we had congressional representation to deliver for the City of New Orleans, for not just the City of New Orleans, but for that whole area, the whole 2nd Congressional District. Similarly, during hurricane - not hurricane, with the pandemic with COVID, making certain we have congressional representation that can continue to deliver for our district.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. Members, you've heard the discussion by Senator Carter. The amendment can't be adopted because it's not ready. We do have other bills we have to hear. I would plead to the gentleman to let us pass the bill, and if we can perfect your amendment on the floor, we can do just that.

[30] SENATOR CARTER: Well, my only concern with doing it on the floor is it opens it up to – you know, it's – it's – it's important that we do the hard work in committee, I thought.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right.

SENATOR CARTER: So if we can perhaps give staff -

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: How much more time -

SENATOR CARTER: – an opportunity to – to finalize the amendment so we can get that hopefully considered by the committee.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Well, we're going to pass over – Senator, if you – if we could pass over your bill for now and get to the rest of these bills because -

SENATOR CARTER: It shouldn't take long. It's – it's a very small – it's – I believe it's less than 3,000 voters, so it should be easy and quick to fix.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: All right. Let's pass over Senator – Senator Womack, do you – do you wish for us to pass over your bill for now?

SENATOR WOMACK: That's good.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Bill, you have it?

SENATOR CARTER: I think we have it, but.

MALE SPEAKER 4: (inaudible 0:44:47) not quite [31] the same. You can't have that one.

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SENATOR CARTER: I believe we have the revised amendment, so don't – don't go too far, Senator.

MALE SPEAKER 4: (inaudible 0:45:02).

SENATOR CARTER: Yes.

(Pause.)

SENATOR CARTER: Does this contemplate the previous amendment from that – that got on from Senator Womack and Senator Cloud?

MALE SPEAKER 4: (inaudible 0:45:30)?

SENATOR CARTER: The one that's already passed, yes, yes.

MALE SPEAKER 4: (inaudible 0:45:34).

SENATOR CARTER: Without – it doesn't undo any of the previous amendments. It maintains the revisions that was -

MALE SPEAKER 4: It maintains all of that (inaudible 0:45:41).

SENATOR CARTER: Okay. Good. Yes. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment is now – it's being finalized, that solves both of those issues where it doesn't undo the previous – where it doesn't undo the previous amendment that was offered by Senator Womack and Senator Cloud. It wasn't intended to do that. And it fixed the one part of the amendment that [32] wasn't contiguous.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Okay. The – the staff is – is the staff ready? Staff?

MALE SPEAKER 5: (inaudible 0:46:13).

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: I'm going to lean on the gentleman one last time. Will – will the gentleman

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defer to the chair and allow us to pass it now? And we will have discussions between now and the floor. You can have discussions with the author between now and the floor.

SENATOR CARTER: Sounds good, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Thank the gentleman. All right. Thank you, Senator Carter. Are there any further discussions on the bill? Senator Reese has moved that Senate Bill 8 be reported favorable – be reported as amended. Are there any objections to reporting Senate Bill 8 as amended? Hearing no objections, that bill is reported favorable.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members.

CHAIRMAN FIELDS: Thank you. All right. Let's get into some.

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APPENDIX V

LOUISIANA STATE SENATE

IN RE: LOUISIANA HOUSE FLOOR/COMMITTEE VIDEO

1st Special Session-Audio Transcription

January 17, 2024

[1] MALE SPEAKER: Senate will come to order. Sector, open machines. Members, vote your machines. OCHA, machines. Senator McMath is here. Senator Pressly. Senator Morris. Senator Talbot. Senator Talbot is here. Senator Connick is here. 36 members are present for a quorum. Senate will rise. Senator Mizell will – will open the senate in prayer and also lead us in the – for the Pledge of Allegiance.

MS. MIZELL: Thank you, Mr. President. Members, before we pray, I just want to say, we are all here for a time such as this. I – I haven't heard one member say this is easy, and I – I just – I think it would be appropriate if we join together in the Lord's Prayer of unifying our body and reaching out to God. If you'd join me. Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us.

And lead us not to temptation, deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory

forever. Amen. Thank you. Join me in the pledge, please.

(Pledge of Allegiance.)

MALE SPEAKER: Reading of the journal.

[2] MS. MIZELL: Official Journal of the Senate of the state of Louisiana, Second day's proceedings, Tuesday, January 16th, 2024.

MALE SPEAKER: Senator Hodges moves to dispense the reading of the journal without objection.

MS. MIZELL: Petitions, memorials, and communications, I am in receipt of a letter from the president appointing the parliamentarians, Senator Gregory Miller. Messages from the house, the house is finally passed and asked for concurrence in the following house bills and joint resolutions. House Bill 16. House Bill 8, respectfully submit headed. Michelle Fontenot, Clerk of the House. Introduction of House bills. Senator Talbot now moves for suspension of the rules for the purpose of reading the house bills the first and second time and referring them to Committee.

House Bill 8 by Representative Mike Johnson is an act to Entitled 13 relative to the Supreme Court to provide relative to redistricting Supreme Court Justice districts. It is referred to senate and governmental affairs. House Bill 16 by Representative McFarland is an act to appropriate funds and to make certain reductions from certain sources to be allocated to the designated agencies and purposes in specific amounts for making of supplemental appropriations. Refer to [3] finance.

MALE SPEAKER: Oh, Senator O'Connor for an introduction.

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MALE SPEAKER 2: (inaudible 0:04:15). MALE SPEAKER: Oh, okay.

MALE SPEAKER 2: It's okay.

MALE SPEAKER: Never mind. It's – that zip sound? Senate bills on third reading and final passage.

MS. MIZELL: First bill? Senator Womack now moves for a suspension of the rules for the purpose of calling out of order, Senate Bill 8 by Senator Womack. It's an act to amend Title 18 relative to congressional districts to provide for the redistricting of Louisiana's congressional

FEMALE SPEAKER: To provide with respect to positions and offices other than congressional, which are based on congressional districts.

MALE SPEAKER: Senator Womack, on your bill.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you, Mr. President. Colleagues, I bring Senate Bill Number 8 before you this evening. As you know, Louisiana congressional districts must be drawn, given the Federal Voting Rights Act litigation that is still ongoing in the US District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana. This map in the bill that I'm introducing, which is the product of a [4] long, detailed process, achieves several goals.

First, as you know and you're aware of, Congresswoman Julia Letlow is my representative in Washington, DC. The boundaries in the bill I'm proposing ensure that Congresswoman Letlow remains both unpaired with any other incumbents, and in a congressional district that should continue to elect a Republican to Congress for the remainder of this decade. I have great pride in the work of Congresswoman Letlow and – that she's accomplished,

and this map will ensure that Louisianans will continue to benefit from her presence in the halls of the Congress for as long as she decides to continue to serve this great state.

Second. Louisiana has six congressional districts. The map that's proposed bill ensures that four are safe Republican seats. Louisiana Republican presence in the United States' countours has contributed tremendously to the national discourse, and I'm very proud that both Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Mike Johnson, and US House Majority Leader Steve Scalise are both from our great state. This map ensures that two of them will have solidly Republican districts at home, so they can focus on the national leadership that we need in Washington, DC. The map that's proposed in this bill ensures conservative [5] principle is retained by the majority of those in Louisiana and will continue to extend past our boundaries to the nation's capital.

Third. The corridor that you see on the map that – that you have on your – your table, if you'll notice the map runs up Red River, which is barge traffic, commerce. It also has I-49, which is a – which is – goes from Lafayette to Shreveport, which is also a corridor for our state that is very important to our commerce. We have a college. We have education along that corridor. We have a presence with ag with our row crop, as well as our cattle industry all up along Red River in those parishes.

A lot of people from that area, the Natchitoches Parish, as well as Alexandria, use Alexandria for – for – for their healthcare, their hospitals, and so forth in that area. So finally, the amounts in the proposed bill responds appropriate to the ongoing Federal Voting Rights Act in the Middle District of Louisiana. For

those who are unaware, the congressional amounts that we enacted in 2022 of March have been the subject of litigation, roughly since the day – the 2022 Congressional Redistricting Bill went into effect. Even before we enacted it.

After a substantial amount of prolonged [6] litigation, the Federal District Court has adhered to its view that the federal law requires that the state have two congressional districts with a majority of Black voters. Our secretary of state, attorney general, and our prior legislative leadership appealed that, but have yet to succeed. And we are now here because of the federal court order, that we have to have first opportunity to act. The district court order that we must have two majority voting-age population districts, combined with the political impurities I just described, have largely – largely driven the boundaries of District Two and District Six on your map, both of which are over 50 percent voting – Black voting age population.

Given the state's current demographics, there is not enough high Black population in the southeast portion of Louisiana to create two majority Black districts, and to also comply with the US Constitution one person, one vote requirement. That is the reason why District Two is drawn around Orleans Parish, while District Six includes the Black population of East Baton Rouge Parish and travels up the I-49 quarter to include Black population in Shreveport. While this is a different map than the Plaintiffs' litigation have proposed, this is the only map I reviewed that [7] accomplishes the political goals I believe that are important for my district, for Louisiana, and for the country.

While I did not draw these boundaries myself, I carefully considered the number of different map

options. I firmly submit that the congressional voting boundaries represented in this bill best achieve the goals of protecting Congresswoman Letlow's seat, maintaining a strong district for Speaker Johnson, as well as Majority Leader Steve Scalise, ensuring four Republican districts, and adhering to the command of the Federal Court in the Middle District of Louisiana. And I ask for favorable passage.

MALE SPEAKER: We have – we have one question by Senator Morris for -

SENATOR MORRIS: Senator Womack, among the factors that you considered was the community of interest of the district. Something that was considered in coming up with this version of the map that we have before us.

SENATOR WOMACK: Senator Morris, this map was strictly drawn from the political aspect of our congressman in – in office is how it was drawn.

SENATOR MORRIS: Did – you didn't consider the community of interest of people having something in [8] common with one another within the district?

SENATOR WOMACK: No, I didn't because it was – it was – we had to draw two districts, and that's the only way we could get two districts. One of the ways we could get two districts, and still protect our political interest.

SENATOR MORRIS: Well, one of the things you said earlier was that – that we had in common the agriculture. You mentioned that. That's a community of interest. So you did consider agriculture as being something that everybody had in common with this district, or?

SENATOR WOMACK: My comment was – was the fact that it was along that corridor. Ag was along that corridor some – some – not so much in that community interest. Just maintaining – bringing out the fact that I-49 does go through there, and it does encompass your – your timberland, your ag, your hospitals. Just trying to bring to light some of the positives going up that corridor.

SENATOR MORRIS: So would you – would you say that the heart of this district is Northeast Louisiana and North Central Louisiana?

SENATOR WOMACK: I wouldn't say the heart of the district is that way, but the way the district – to [9] pick up the – the – and honor the courts, it had to be drawn like it had to be drawn to pick that up.

SENATOR MORRIS: So the – is there a heart of the district?

SENATOR WOMACK: If it is, it'll be a small majority of the heart. I don't think it's a – it's a – it – it has a heart of the district, but it had to start somewhere.

SENATOR MORRIS: Do you know what the most populated parish is of Congressional District Five at the current moment?

SENATOR WOMACK: I do not. I hadn't looked at that to – to prove that myself. I (inaudible 0:08:54) – could be Ouachita Parish.

SENATOR MORRIS: Right. So Ouachita Parish, which is the most populated parish in Congressional District Five, which you seek to protect for Congresswoman Letlow. Your map cuts Ouachita Parish into various pieces, does it not? And puts a lot

of that in Congressman Johnson's District Four, correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: That's true. The way the map is drawn. That's in my bill. That is the way it's drawn.

SENATOR MORRIS: And like you, your – I – I think you indicated that Congresswoman Letlow is your [10] congressperson, and – and it's important to you for her to remain to be your Congresswoman; is that correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: Very important.

SENATOR MORRIS: Well, under your map, I would be Congressman Johnson's – in his district, and so would Senator Cathey, and so would Representative Echols; is that correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: That would be correct. I don't – I know – I've been to your house, but I hadn't been in any of the others, but I think you're correct.

SENATOR MORRIS: So that would be important to me; did you know? But – but this district as it's drawn now, would move Lincoln Parish and Louisiana Tech into Congressman Johnson's district; would it not?

SENATOR WOMACK: That's a possibility.

SENATOR MORRIS: Well, your map does – map does put Lincoln Parish – all of Lincoln Parish into Congressman Johnson's district; does it not?

SENATOR WOMACK: It does do that, yes.

SENATOR MORRIS: So – but the district does reach down into Baton Rouge; does it not?

SENATOR WOMACK: It does.

SENATOR MORRIS: And the district includes Tiger Stadium in the district and also Joe Aillet Stadium at – in Louisiana Tech in Ruston.

[11] SENATOR WOMACK: In the minority district, in district – in District Two – or District Six.

SENATOR MORRIS: Isn't it true that Tiger Stadium in your – on your map is located in Congresswoman Letlow's district?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes.

SENATOR MORRIS: And so is Joe Aillet Stadium at Louisiana Tech.

SENATOR WOMACK: Not – not in – not in that district. She don't go into – under my map, she doesn't go into Ruston.

SENATOR MORRIS: Under your map, all of Lincoln Parish is in Congresswoman – that's Lincoln on the map right there. That's where Ruston is.

SENATOR WOMACK: Right.

SENATOR MORRIS: And so that is Congresswoman – that would be – it's currently Congresswoman Letlow's, but now it's going to be Congressman Johnson's.

SENATOR WOMACK: Right.

SENATOR MORRIS: Okay. Right.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yeah.

SENATOR MORRIS: So they will be in different districts. Tiger Stadium will be in Congresswoman – I mean, yeah, Congresswoman Letlow's district, but [12] Louisiana Tech will be in Congressman Johnson, even though Louisiana Tech is only 30 mile – 30, 40 miles away from Congresswoman Letlow's home.

SENATOR WOMACK: I – I agree with that - with that totally, where we had to draw two minority districts. That's – that's the way the numbers worked

out. You've worked with – with – with redistricting before, and that's – that's – you have to – you have to work everybody around the best you can. This is -

SENATOR MORRIS: Well, as of yesterday before Committee, the map – my home and Senator Cathey's home, but you amended it to put even more in Congressman Johnson's district; did you not?

SENATOR WOMACK: Senator Morris, my understanding that – that – that my amendment put you all in Congresswoman Letlow's district.

SENATOR MORRIS: In Congressman Johnson's district under the – under your amendment because it added more Ouachita Parish into District Four; did it not?

SENATOR WOMACK: My understanding that when we moved that, that it added y'all. I could be wrong on that, but it added y'all.

SENATOR MORRIS: The – the amendment as I understand it and looked at it in Committee before [13] yesterday, the bill as filed – but now, under the current version of the bill, I am in Congressman Johnson's district.

SENATOR WOMACK: Okay.

SENATOR MORRIS: Don't you think we should have moved – included Louisiana Tech and Ouachita Parish in the Northeast Louisiana Congressional District?

SENATOR WOMACK: Senator Morris, it's – it's a lot of could have, and – and – and I regret that it's not, but we also have to look at the other members of Congress, and what we can live with concerning that.

SENATOR MORRIS: If your bill gets out of –off the floor today and goes over to the House, would you be amenable to amendments that would allow this district, as long as all the other requisites are – are there for – to comply with the judge’s order, and to comply with, you know, the – the community of interest and all the other redistricting principles that we have to abide by?

SENATOR WOMACK: Senator Morris, I have no problem in that, as long as it – it – it – it – it meets the requirements of the bill.

SENATOR MORRIS: Thank you, Senator. I appreciate your efforts, and I’m hopeful that we can – [14] as if – assuming the bill does move, that we can perhaps find a resolution that can make everybody, if not absolutely happy, a little happier. Thank you.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you, Senator Morris.

MALE SPEAKER: Senator Stine for the floor.

(Pause.)

SENATOR STINE: Thank you, Mr. President. Members of this esteemed chamber, today we stand at a crossroads, burdened with a decision that weighs heavily on each of us. The congressional map before us, a construct far from our ideal, now demands our reluctant endorsement. It pains me, as it does many of you, to navigate these troubled waters not of our own making, but of a heavy-handed, Obama-appointed federal judge, who has regrettably left us little room to maneuver. This map, imperfect as it is, stands as a bulwark protecting not just lines on a map, but the very pillars of our representation in Congress.

It safeguards the positions of pivotal figures, the United States Speaker of the House, the majority

leader, and notably, the sole female member of our congressional delegation. Her role is not merely symbolic. She is a lynchpin in the appropriations, education, and workforce committees which are vital to the prosperity and well-being of our state. We are the [15] guardians of Louisiana's voice on the national stage. Our decision today, while constrained, is crucial.

It's about more than lines on a map. It's about ensuring our state's continued influence in the halls of power where decisions are made that affect every citizen we represent. So with a heavy heart, but a clear understanding of the stakes, unfortunately, we must pass this map before us instead of giving the pen to a heavy-handed, Obama-appointed federal judge who seeks to enforce her will on the legislature. Into an untenable situation, rather than acting as a co-equal branch of government as laid out in our constitution.

MALE SPEAKER: Senator Carter for the floor.

SENATOR CARTER: Thank you, Mr. President, members. This proposed map by Senator Womack – well, let me start with the current district, District Two. The current African American voting age population in District Two is currently 58 percent. This map proposed by Senator Womack reduces it to barely 51 percent, and, Committee, the bill's author testified that no sort of performance analysis had been conducted to determine whether or not District Two continues to consistently perform as an African American district. There are serious concerns about this map. There are serious concerns about this proposal.

[16] Despite those concerns, I stand in support of this legislation. It still needs work, it must be amended, but I stand in support of it today, and I speak

only for today. I would like to read to you all a statement from Congressman Carter, who currently represents the Second Congressional District. Many of us served with him either when we were in the House, or those of us who served with him in the Senate. Here's a statement.

“My dear friends and colleagues, as I said on the steps of the capital, I will work with anyone who wants to create two majority-minority districts. I am not married to any one map. I have worked tirelessly to help create two majority-minority districts that perform. That's how I know that there may be better ways to create – to craft both of these districts. There are multiple maps that haven't been reviewed at all. However, the Womack map creates two majority-minority districts, and therefore I am supportive of it. And I urge my former colleagues and friends to vote for it while trying to make both districts stronger with appropriate amendment.”

“We do not want to jeopardize this rare opportunity to give African American voters the equal representation they rightly deserve.” And that's the [17] statement from Congressman Troy Carter. I expressed my concerns. They're serious concerns. It is my expectation and my hope that this bill continue to be worked on, that amendments continue to happen, but today I stand in support. Thank you.

MALE SPEAKER: Senator Jackson for the floor.
(Pause.)

SENATOR JACKSON: He tried to cut off my mic.
(Pause.)

MALE SPEAKER: Members, you have to talk directly into the mic, unlike in previous times, where you could kind of talk around the mic. You have to

literally talk directly into the mic for it to work. We're going to adjust that for the next -

SENATOR JACKSON: Hello. Okay. Good. (inaudible 0:23:11) was going to have a fit if I wasn't able to speak. I stand in support of this map. I first want to thank Senator Womack, who had the fortitude, regardless of how we got here, but to stand up and do what the last body couldn't do, and that's to come together. But I do stand to say this because I said it in Committee. I reluctantly came to the floor to support this map because my constituents and a lot of our constituents in North Louisiana right now are still experiencing an ice state. That's what I call it [18] because we didn't get snow.

And so a lot of them don't even know that we're down here right now passing maps. And so this is the first time in a long time I'm probably going to vote for something that I haven't vetted through my constituency because tonight, myself, Representative Fisher and Representative Morrell will have a Zoom community meeting to catch them up on what they have lost while they were at home, because my legislative assistant was finally able to get to the office and at least send something out to our constituency.

However, at some point, what they did tell me over and over again for the last year, year and a half that we've been going through this process, that they were supportive of fair and equitable maps, and that they knew a fair and equitable – equitable map would be something that created fair representation for all people in the State of Louisiana. I will end with this. I don't think we're in a – in the hands of a heavy-handed judge, but we're in the hands of consequences that the last legislature created in our failure to act. And I say

that with a heart of hope that we act today on what is right, on what is just, and what is fair.

I don't believe, and I said this before, any [19] of my colleagues in this chamber would have it to be that a certain group of people in the State of Louisiana would not be properly represented. I am an American who stands every time the flag is presented. I proudly say one nation under God. And I hope today that in this senate we will stand as one Louisiana under God, because God is for what's just and what's equitable and what helps all people.

There is nothing that says that a second African American serving in Congress in Louisiana will not help the masses. Well, if we think that, then we think that we're less or better than a person based on race. If anyone in this chamber could articulate a reason why they believe that any African American that sits before you today wouldn't go to Congress with the same zeal and vigor and heart for the people, then maybe we can say that there's not an African American in this state that's going to stand in Congress and represent us.

But I literally do not believe that there's a colleague in here that looks across this chamber at any member of the Black caucus and does not believe that we wouldn't go to Congress and represent Louisiana. And so I stand in support, with reluctance of having to talk to my constituents after this vote, but with carrying the [20] spirit of fairness that they asked me to carry in the last redistricting session. And I want to thank Senator Womack because the mark of a true leader is a leader that not only does what he wants to do, but what's necessary to bring resolve and wholeness to a body that has to work together on a number of issues. Thank you.

MALE SPEAKER: Thank you, Senator Jackson. Senator Duplessis for the floor.

SENATOR DUPLESSIS: Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you, Chairman Womack. I just want to make a few brief comments based on some comments that have been made earlier today. I was not necessarily planning to speak, but I think it's important that I just share a thought or two. It was said that this is much more than just lines on a map, and I agree. It is much more than just lines on a map. We've heard a lot from Chairman Womack and my colleague, Senator Stine about the importance of protecting certain elected officials, but it's about more than lines on a map. It's about the people of this state. It's about one-third of this state going underrepresented for too long.

It's about a federal law called the Voting Rights Act that has not been interpreted just by one judge in the Middle District of Louisiana who was appointed by former president Barack Obama, but also a [21] US Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals that's made up of judges that were appointed by predominantly Republican presidents, and a United States Supreme Court that has already made rulings. That has been made up of justices that were appointed by a majority of Republican presidents, primarily former president Trump. This is not about one judge that was appointed by former president Barack Obama. This is about the people of this state, and one-third of that state, 33 percent, to be exact, being underrepresented.

So I think it's important that we keep the focus on why we're here today. None of us want to be here today. We've been at this for well over two years, and all of us have a level of reluctancy with the maps that are before us. Just like Senator Carter, I'm not thrilled about what's happening to send it to Congressional

District Two, and the way that it's lowering the numbers.

Senator Price and I, we coauthored a bill that we felt performed better, but we too are going to support this map because not only have we been ordered to do it by, yes, a judge who was appointed by President Obama, but if we felt like the – the – the – the appellate judges would overrule her, then we'd be right back in court. We're at the end of the road, and I too [22] will support this – this map. Not because I think it's perfect, not because I think it's the best thing that we could do, but because it's time to give people of this state fair representation. Thank you.

MALE SPEAKER: Thank you, Senator Duplessis. Senator Pressly for the floor.

SENATOR PRESSLY: Thank you, Mr. President, and members. Senators, I rise today in opposition of this bill, and I rise in opposition because I represent a community that's unique and wonderful in many ways, very diverse, and clearly a passionate part of my life in Northwest Louisiana. I believe that Shreveport and Bossier City and the surrounding parishes of De Soto and Red River and Webster are unique from the rest of our state, and I believe that commonalities of – of interest are important.

I agree with – with Senator Jackson. I would have no issue whatsoever of having any member of this body, and many others from throughout our state of any background, of any creed, of any race represent our great, wonderful, diverse state in Washington, DC. But I cannot support a map that puts Caddo Parish and portions of my district, which is over 220 miles from here, in a district that will be represented by someone in East Baton Rouge that may or may not

have ever even [23] been to Northwest Louisiana, and certainly doesn't understand the rich culture, rich, important uniqueness of our area of the state.

When we look at – at Louisiana, we often talk about north and south, and that division is true. It's real. I think all of us acknowledge that. The I-10 corridor has unique needs. When you look at – at the challenges that you face with storms, often you think of hurricanes. In North Louisiana, we think of tornados and ice storms. When you look at the – the important region of our states and the – the diverse industries that we have in Northwest Louisiana, Barksdale is vitally important. Certainly, having Barksdale and Fort Johnson now, previously Fort Polk, together in one district is the one positive thing that I see in this map, and I think that is something that we must keep in mind as we continue through this process.

But I am concerned with the important part of – of this state, Northwest Louisiana, not having the same member of Congress. With having a – two members of Congress, that has the potential to split our community even further along a – a – a – a – a - line that's based purely on race, and I'm concerned about that. Therefore, I'm voting no, and I urge you to do the same.

[24] MALE SPEAKER: Thank you, Senator Pressly. The board is clear. Senator Womack, to close on your bill.

SENATOR WOMACK: Colleagues, appreciate the questions and the comments, and I just ask that we move this bill favorable.

MALE SPEAKER: Senator Womack has moved favorable passage of Senate Bill 8. When the machines are open, all those in favor, aye. Those opposed, vote

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nay. Open the machines. Madam Secretary, open the machines. Go to a machine, members. Senator – Senator Miguez. There we go. Secretary, close the machines. 27 ayes, 11 nays. The – the – the bill is passed. Senator Womack moves of reconsideration. The – the vote by which the bill was passed. I lay the motion on the table without objection. So ordered.

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APPENDIX W

House Governmental Affairs – Audio Transcription
January 18, 2024

Phillip Callais, et al.

vs.

Nancy Landry

[1] CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Good morning. Today is Thursday, January 18th, 2024. You're in the Committee of House and Governmental Affairs. We ask everyone to please silence your cell phones. If you need to take a call, please step out. There's witness cards that are maintained in committee records. Red is in – in – opposed. Green is in favor. If you plan on testifying please fill out one of those cards. Ms. Baker, would you please call the roll?

MS. BAKER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Chairman Beaulieu.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Billings

REPRESENTATIVE BILLINGS: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Boyd.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Carlson.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Carter.
Representative Carver.

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REPRESENTATIVE CARVER: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Farnum.
Representative Gadberry.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Johnson. [2]
Representative Larvadain. Vice Chair Lyons.

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Marcelle.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Newell.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Schamerhorn.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Thomas.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Wright.
Representative Wyble.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. We have 12 members in a
quorum.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Ms. Baker.

Members, we have one item on the agenda today. It's Senate Bill 8 by Senator Womack. Senator Womack is – is delayed this morning, so what we're going to do – until I hear back from Senator Womack, we're going to stand at ease until then. So we just ask you all to kind of stay nearby.

We'll give you all some time to – to be able to get back, but until we hear back from Senator Womack [3] we're going to go ahead and stand at ease. And so just viewer – members that are listening online or watching online, just kind of be aware. We are hoping to come back in at some time later this morning. Thank you all.

(Pause.)

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Good afternoon, members, viewing audience. Thank you for your patience. We are ready to resume our House and Governmental Affairs Committee. Today is Thursday, January 18th, 2024. Ms. Baker, can you give me an updated roll call, please?

MS. BAKER: Chairman Beaulieu.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Billings.

REPRESENTATIVE BILLINGS: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Boyd.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Carlson.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Carter.
Representative Carver.

REPRESENTATIVE CARVER: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Farnum.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Gadberry.

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: Here.

[4] MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Johnson.
Representative Larvadain.

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REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Vice Chair Lyons.

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Present.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Marcelle.
Representative Newell.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Schamerhorn.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Thomas.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. Representative Wright.
Representative Wyble.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Here.

MS. BAKER: Present. We have 13 in a quorum.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Ms. Baker. Members, we have one item on our agenda today. That's Senate Bill 8 by Senator Womack. Ms. Lowery, would you please read-in the bill?

MS. LOWERY: Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. Members, Senator Womack brings Senate Bill Number 8 to provide relative to the redistricting of Louisiana's Congressional District, to provide with respect to [5] positions and offices other than congressional based upon congressional districts, and to provide related matters.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Senior Womack, on your bill.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Committee members, good evening. Thank you for letting me come in today and present this bill. As you

know, Louisiana Congressional Districts must be redrawn, given the Federal Voting Rights Act litigation that is still ongoing in the US District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana. The map and the bill that I'm introducing, which is the product of a long, detailed process, achieves several goals.

First, as you all are aware, Congresswoman Julia Letlow is my representative in Washington, DC. The boundaries in this bill I'm proposing, ensure that Congresswoman Letlow remains both unpaired with any other incumbents, and in the congressional district that should continue to elect a Republican to Congress for the remainder of this decade.

I have great pride in the work that Congresswoman Letlow has accomplished, and this map will ensure that Louisianans will continue to benefit from her presence in the halls of Congress for as long as she [6] decides and continues to serve our great state. As you know, Congresswoman Letlow sits on appropriations. sits on ag, which is a big part of my district.

Second, the Louisiana 6th Congressional District. The map and the proposed bill ensures that four are safe Republican seats. Louisiana's Republican present in the United States Congress has contributed tremendously to the national discourse, and I'm very proud that both Speaker of the US House of Representatives, Mike Johnson, and US House Majority Leader Steve Scalise are both from our great state.

This map ensures that the two of them will have solidly Republican districts at home, so they can focus on the national leadership that we need in Washington, DC. The map proposed in this bill ensure that the Conservative principles retained by the majority of

those in Louisiana will continue to extend past our boundaries to our nation's capital.

Third, the map that I've presented is – goes along the Red River. It's the I-49 corridor. We have commerce through there. We have a college through there. We have a lot of ag cattlemen as well as farm row crop, and a lot of people up through that corridor comes back to Alexandria using that corridor for their healthcare. Finally these maps in the proposed bill [7] respond appropriate to the ongoing Federal Voting Rights Act case in the Middle District of Louisiana.

For those who are unaware, the congressional maps that we enacted in March 2022 have been the subject of litigation, roughly since the day the 2022 Congressional Redistricting Bill went into effect and even before we enacted it. After a substantial amount of prolonged litigation, the Federal District Court has adhered to its view that the federal law requires that the state have two congressional districts with a majority of Black voters.

Our secretary of state, attorney general, and our prior legislative leadership appealed, but have yet to succeed, and we are now here because of the Federal Court's order that we have a first opportunity to act. The District Court's order that we must have two majority Black voting age population districts, combined with the political imperative I just described, have largely driven the boundaries for District 2 and District 6, both of which are over 50 percent Black voting age population.

Given the state's current demographics, there is not enough high – high enough Black population in the southeast portion of this – Louisiana to create two majority Black districts, and to also comply with the

US [8] Constitution one person, one vote requirement. That is the reason why District 2 is drawn around the Orleans Parish and why District 6 includes the Black population of East Baton Rouge Parish and travels up I-49 corridor to include Black population in Shreveport.

While this is a different map than the plaintiffs' litigation have proposed, this is the only map I reviewed that accomplishes the political goals I believe are important for my district, for Louisiana, and for the country.

While I did not draw these boundaries myself, I carefully considered a number of different map options, and I firmly submit the congressional voting boundaries represented in this bill best achieve the goals for protecting Congressman Letlow's seat, maintaining strong districts for Speaker Johnson and Majority Leader Scalise, ensuring four Republican districts, and adhering to the command of the Federal Court in the Middle District of Louisiana. I'd be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Senator Womack. Representative Marcelle for a question.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you, Senator Womack, for presenting this bill. Were – did you have the opportunity to view the map that I filed?

[9] SENATOR WOMACK: I – I reviewed several maps, Representative Marcelle.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: HB5.

SENATOR WOMACK: HB5. I didn't – I didn't look at the HB5 –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Did not.

SENATOR WOMACK: – per se. I looked at several maps. One of them could have been that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. Because I heard you say that you thought that your map was the best possible route. A pathway to get to what we needed to, first of all, make sure that we get out of the litigation, apply with Section 2, and go about the deviations and the compactness and all of those different things that we needed to do in order to create a second Black seat – congressional seat. Is that what I heard you say?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. Well, I – I certainly want to thank you, and I know – I spoke to you yesterday about putting an amendment on your bill to make sure that we could reduce the parish splits and that we had some conversations, and it's a short period of time. Certainly, I don't know when the amendments are going to be offered up, but I certainly want to go [10] down those same lines of – since I could not get my map through, which I thought was the best path, that I – I would support this map, with some cleanup done to it.

So I – I just want to make sure that I go on the record of saying that I spoke to you. The things that my amendment would do would certainly be to add Red River Parish to Congressional District 6, and preserving the things in Red River community as well. So I want to go on the record of saying that I – I believe that we have had several maps that would have gotten us there, but I think because of political reasons, we are here where we are today.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Representative Marcelle, just if I can chime in for a second, so I can let the

viewing members know that online there are two different amendments that – that will likely be proposed today, and both of those are available online for the – for the viewing public. If we could hold off on those amendments for – we have a – a handful of questions on the board, Representative Marcelle, and then we'll come back. Is that okay with you?

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Yes. I just –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. Good.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I just wanted to – to make mention to that why – why I was asking him some [11] of the questions. So when you did this map, you – you considered the population deviation.

SENATOR WOMACK: Well, we had – had to – to create the two districts, we had to think about the population.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And the parish splits as well?

SENATOR WOMACK: The parish splits as well.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So you felt like this was the best pathway after you viewed those areas that we certainly had to do to enact this map.

SENATOR WOMACK: Representative Marcelle, I – I – I want to be – and – and I – I was hoping that it – that covered that in my opening statement, but it – it – my map is politically drawn to protect our members of Congress as it stands, as well as create the two districts, minority district, Black districts.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So in your opinion, your map does two things. It satisfies the Court, and it also protects the politics, or our congressional members. Is that – is that –

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SENATOR WOMACK: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: – accurate to say?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. Thank you [12] very much and thank you for your work.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Marcelle. Representative Boyd.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Good afternoon, Senator. How are you?

SENATOR WOMACK: Fine, thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: So I agree with Rep Marcelle. This is not, in my opinion, the best map that I've seen, but I do understand what it took to get here, and my congressman seems to also be in support of the map. Therefore, I do plan on supporting the map, hopefully with some amendments. Are you open to an amendment on this?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes, ma'am, once – once I see some amendments.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Okay.

SENATOR WOMACK: You know, we'll look at amendments.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: And then she mentioned the parish splits. How many parish splits are they; do you know?

SENATOR WOMACK: I think we're 16 at the – at the present time.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: And do you know the [13] BVAPs for 2 and 6?

SENATOR WOMACK: I'm sorry?

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: The BVAPs for 2 and 6, do you know what they are right now?

SENATOR WOMACK: No, I don't.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Okay. Did you have any communication with anybody from – with community influences on this? Have you met with other groups? Who did you meet with to come up with this map?

SENATOR WOMACK: I've had several meetings over the period of time with several groups.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: With community of interest as well?

SENATOR WOMACK: It – it was hard to – to create communities of interest with this map and – and – and still achieve some of the goals that we were trying to achieve from the congressional, political standpoint.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Okay. Again, based on the map and my conversation with our congressman, if we can get some things cleared up and straightened up on it, I would be in support of the bill as well.

SENATOR WOMACK: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Boyd. Representative Newell.

[14] REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Senator Womack, thank you for the time that you've spent because I know myself, we've been in this redistricting process for almost three years now, so I – I knew the time it took for me just to try to redraw my house district because of the

growth in Orleans Parish. So I do understand when you're looking at congressional districts. So again, I want to thank you for the time that you dedicated to – to doing – to – to redrawing this map and submitting this bill, but I must say that I am along the lines of my two colleagues that just spoke.

That although this is a good map, this isn't the best map that has come before us. It does meet the – it does meet the Court requirements. It does meet – meet the statute and the – the – the jurisprudence that is before us that guides us as to what needs to be to satisfy congressional districts. I did look at your numbers, the BVAP in 2 and 6, as well as the total population for the – these two minority-majority districts.

However, there were two that were – two other maps that were presented that were stronger for those two minority-majority districts and didn't do as many splits. That's House Bill 5 and Senate Bill 4. [15] However, the politics of those two individuals that submitted those two maps, I guess, have led us to having to work with yours. And – and – and it's – it's disheartening that we do have so much politics that are guiding our maps instead of the policy, and the people helping us to guide our maps and our decisions.

Because your map gives us what we're – what we're wanting, I am going to support your map. And again, I'm going to say it's not because it's the best map, but it is because it – it – it looks that – it looks as though it's giving what we – what we need. It does not reflect what the African Americans that we've heard from across the state during the road shows in 2021 asked for. It does not reflect all of what the Black Caucus and the Democratic Caucus has asked for these past three years.

But it's the closest that we've gotten thus far, and it seems like it's the closest one that we're going to get that we could possibly get support from my other Republican colleagues on. But I just wanted to make that clear, that it is not all that we asked for, and there have been better ones that were submitted by Democrats. But this is the best one that we've seen that's been submitted by you, sir. And again, I thank you. That's all I have for now, Mr. Chair. I'll [16] probably press my button again.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Newell. Representative Marcelle would like to just make a clarification for the Committee.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you. Sena Womack, we keep using the term BVAP, and we know that there are many people in the audience who may not understand that terminology. So do you want to tell them what BVAP means, or you want me to do it?

SENATOR WOMACK: Go ahead. You got the mic.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I got – okay, sir. I didn't want to take over your bill. It's the Black voting age population for those that are – that are looking online, and maybe across the state. We – because we keep using those terms, and I want to make sure that everybody understands what BVAP means. Than you, Senator Womack.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you. When she – when she asked that question, I started running through my mind. It's got to be voting age population. And – and I hadn't heard the term BVAP. It's voting age population, which does meet the – I don't know exactly, but

it's in a high percentage, 50 percentile on that – on voting age population.

[17] CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Senator Womack. And look, for the – again, the viewing audience, those numbers are all on the bill. They're part of the bill that's been filed. So if you – if you're listening online and you want to scroll through and – and look at different statistics on the maps and on the amendments, they're all there for you. Vice Chairman Lyons.

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Thank – thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Senator Womack, for – for – for bringing this like that, even though we're looking at this piece, and I'm studying it as – as it is there. And you mentioned in your opening statement about the – the plaintiffs and – and the cause of – of why you're doing this, but my question is: did you do any – any comparisons to the – the plaintiffs' map or the first map that was – that was issued, drawn on this piece with your map?

SENATOR WOMACK: Representative Lyons, I've looked at so many maps in the last three days till – till – to say I did or didn't would be – be – I couldn't answer that. I'm sorry, but – but I've looked at so many maps from what – even through our roadshow. But in the last two or three days to – to say that – that my map and how it compares to another map, I'm kind [18] of where I'm at right now, and I – I can – I know what my map looks like now.

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Well, the reason why I asked that question was I wanted to know if you did any type of analysis to see how it would perform. I mean, it looks, in particular, according to certain criteria, that it is a – a – a workable map of some sort,

but how does it perform in comparison to the plaintiffs' map that was out there, that existing map? I – I would think that you would compare it to that one because that was the map of – not of choice, but that was the map in litigation. How would your map perform along with that one?

SENATOR WOMACK: I – I didn't look at a map. I looked at a performance chart –

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Performance. Yes.

SENATOR WOMACK: – and it – it – right.

That was printed. It's online. That – that we -- VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Okay.

SENATOR WOMACK: – pull, and it does – it does perform very well. It does in the election. It – it performs.

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Okay. And –

SENATOR WOMACK: I – I don't have that map in front of me, I'm sorry. I thought – I'm looking for [19] it. But I thought it was here, but it's not. But I did have – I did have that with me.

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Okay.

SENATOR WOMACK: But it's not with me, but I – I do remember us looking at that.

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Okay. Okay. I want – I just wanted to know if you did analysis and it was done and how it compared. I know it could perform. Basically, as I'm looking at it now, I would think it does. And I don't think it would perform better – better than the original map of – of the plaintiff, but it does perform. I kind of want to see if something at least close to that performance measures there, but this is a

performing map. Thank you for answering my questions.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Vice Chairman Lyons. Representative Farnum for a question.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If it's the proper time, I'd like to offer an amendment.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Do we have any other questions before we go into the amendments? Because we do have – we have two amendments. No other button's pushed. So give me two seconds, and we'll – we'll come right back to you. Give me – we've got one more [20] question. Representative Larvadain.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Thank you, Senator Womack. I want to thank you for – for trying to make an effort to comply with the federal judge. But when I look at your map - and you have a copy in front of you – it goes from East Baton Rouge to West Baton Rouge to Pointe Coupee to Saint Landry, some of Avoyelles, some of Rapides, all of Natchitoches, DeSoto, and then some of Caddo; is that correct? Am I right? We're looking at the right map?

SENATOR WOMACK: Which district are you going through, 2 –

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Yeah. District 2.

SENATOR WOMACK: – or 5 – 6? 2?

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: 6.

SENATOR WOMACK: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: 6.

SENATOR WOMACK: You're right.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. Now, when you look at the community of interest – I'm in Rapides. I've got – my district is cut up two – two spots. I'm in District 4 and District 6. I know in the community of interest, you've got Rapides and Natchitoches, and I think that you've got the Creole Nation. You've got Northwestern State University. A [21] lot of my students in my district attend those, so that's the community of interest; would you agree?

SENATOR WOMACK: I agree.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: When you look Natchitoches, there's a community of interest with Natchitoches and Caddo. You've got a lot of – you've got lumber companies in the Natchitoches area. A lot of people work. RoyOMartin has a big – big plant in Natchitoches –

SENATOR WOMACK: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: – and a lot of folks in my area work there. RoyOMartin from Alexandria. And a lot of folks work in DeSoto where you have a lot of timber. And would you agree with that?

SENATOR WOMACK: I agree.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: You look at Saint Landry. Saint Landry has – Opelousas has a nice-sized, medium-sized hospital. So those folks in Pointe Coupee, they will go to Saint Landry to get their medical care and so forth in the Opelousas area. Would you agree with that?

SENATOR WOMACK: I agree.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: And you look at West Baton Rouge-East Baton Rouge Parish. Is East Baton Rouge Parish cut in one district or two districts in

[22] your map? Because I'm having problems seeing it. Is it two?

SENATOR WOMACK: I would have to look at the –

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Two. Okay. I've seen maps to infinitum. So I think East Baton Rouge is divided into two.

SENATOR WOMACK: It's –

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Is that two? It's yellow, and I guess a white piece.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yeah. Right. Two.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. And it goes all the way to the great city of Shreveport.

SENATOR WOMACK: Right. Where our LSU hospital is.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: And the hospital is vital because in Alexandria, we had a HOEPA loan. You're familiar with that. And Jindal shut my HOEPA loan. So my folks –

SENATOR WOMACK: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: – in Rapides have to go to LSU. So that's a community of interest. Now, with your hospital, with your district, it goes from East Baton Rouge all the way to Caddo, which is probably about a two-hour ride, give or take, because I take that [23] ride a lot going up to Meyer in Alexandria. There was a – a different map that was heard in the Senate, but it was a much cleaner map. That map didn't get out of the Senate, and it didn't get out of this area. The map I'm talking about is Ed Price's. I think Ed Price had a map.

FEMALE SPEAKER 1: It was Price and Marcelle.

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REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Price-Marcelle map. I'm sorry. Did you get a chance to look at that map? That map was heard on the Senate side.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Those districts were a lot closer, a lot compact, but you're presenting this district. When you look at District 4, that's – that is the district for the Speaker, Mr. Johnson; is that correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Does he have a problem with his district being cut in – in half like that? If you look at Winnfield, if he's in Winnfield and he goes to Sabine, he has to go through Natchitoches, which is not (inaudible 0:26:54) district. Yet you think he has a problem with that?

SENATOR WOMACK: No. It looks like the shortest route would be through Natchitoches.

[24] REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: But his prior map was just one continuous area. Now he has to leave one district and go to another area, which is – which he'll be representing; is that correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yeah, that.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. Have you had a chance to talk to – to Congressman Johnson about this map?

SENATOR WOMACK: Not directly to him.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. Is he content with this map?

SENATOR WOMACK: He's content.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Even though it slashes right through the middle of his district.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yeah. It – it –

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Now, Ed Price and Denise Marcelle. Let's go to District 5. Let's go the District 5 area. Their map, they were looking at District 5, which is the eastern part of Louisiana. And their map, they had that as the minority – majority-minority district, I think, but you kept that map so you can help your friend, Congressman Letlow; is that correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes. Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: So this is more of [25] a political map.

SENATOR WOMACK: Exactly.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: So our objective is to get two majority-minority districts, but you have presented us a political map; isn't that correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: The influence is political. I created – we created two minority Black districts.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: But you also said earlier that you were trying to do your best to protect Congressman Scalise.

SENATOR WOMACK: That was – that – that – Scalise, as well as Johnson, Letlow, which is my representative, and Higgins.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: You were trying to protect your Republican team.

SENATOR WOMACK: That was a primary driver.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: So this is a political matter. But the judge wanted you to make sure that you presented two –

SENATOR WOMACK: Two Black.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: – majority-minority districts.

SENATOR WOMACK: And I've done that.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: I don't know if you've done – you've – you've made an effort at it, but [26] there was another map. There's a lot cleaner map because the map that I see goes from Shreveport to Baton Rouge, which you're just zigzagging. And you picked up Alexandria, you picked up Natchitoches, you picked up DeSoto, but it's more of a political map. The map that the Democrats pursued, it was a map that we agreed on two majority-minority districts, and this is more of a political map.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yeah, I know.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. Thank you.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Senator Womack, why are we here today? What – what brought us all to this special session as it – as it relates to, you know, what we're discussing here today?

SENATOR WOMACK: The middle courts of the district courts brought us here from the Middle District, and said, "Draw a map, or I'll draw a map."

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay.

SENATOR WOMACK: So that's what we've done.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: And – and were you – does – does this map achieve that middle court's orders?

SENATOR WOMACK: It does.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. When you were [27] drawing the maps, you also took into consideration incumbency, correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: Right.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. To protect not just our state, but our national interest as well.

SENATOR WOMACK: Our national.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Is that correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: Right.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: This is – this is bigger than just us.

SENATOR WOMACK: It's bigger than just us, and Louisiana has never been sitting in the poor position that they are today.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: What – what position does Congressman Mike Johnson have in the United State House of Representatives?

SENATOR WOMACK: He's a speaker of the house

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. And what about Congressman Steve Scalise?

SENATOR WOMACK: Majority leader of the house.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. So if we've been able to accomplish what the judge has ordered through your map, and also been able to protect the political interest, that is kosher, correct?

SENATOR WOMACK: That's exactly.

[28] CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. That's what – that's what I was thinking. That's what I've learned through the process, and I just wanted to make sure that your map achieved that. Yeah.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: All right. Senator, the board's cleared. We're going to go ahead, if you don't mind, and – and take up the amendments right now. Bear with me for two seconds. Senator Marcelle, and – and – excuse me. Sorry about that promotion,

Representative Marcelle.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: That's okay.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: And – and Representative Farnum both have amendments.

FEMALE SPEAKER 2: Here. This card's in Marcelle's name.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. Hold that – hold that for me. Bear with me. So the first amendment is how – is Amendment 68. That is Amendment 60. Give me a second while it's loading. What amendment is 68?

MS. LOWERY: That is the one offered by Representative Farnum.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Representative Farnum, we're going to take up your amendment first. Representative Farnum, on your amendment.

[29] REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. So I offer – does – do we need to read it in?

MS. LOWERY: Certainly.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Ms. Lowery, please read in the amendment.

MS. LOWERY: Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. Representative Farnum is offering up HCASBA-36268. And on page 1, it's going to delete lines 13 through 17, and delete pages 2 through 6, and we'll be inserting a new district configuration for the congressional districts for the State of Louisiana. This amendment is available online and is available in your packets, members, and contains maps and statistics relevant to the plan.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Ms. Lowery. Representative Farnum, on your amendment.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So in the – in the beginning of this process, me and my colleagues from Southwest Louisiana set out to accomplish making Calcasieu whole. In the history of – of our – our great parish, we've always had one congressman that represented us. And – and – and with the current map as presented from Senator Womack, it – it split Calcasieu Parish basically in half in population. And – and with the community of [30] interest in our industrial sector down there, we thought that was not just for our area.

We – we have – we're – we're probably one of the top two or three economic engines for the State of Louisiana with our oil and gas industries and our LNG industry that's going on in – in our region. So we thought it would be – be great to make an effort to get back to one congressman.

We have issues with – with all sorts of natural disasters in our area, and we have a hard enough time getting – getting the – the adequate supplies and – and resources to our region in those situations with one congressman, and I – I can imagine it might be a little more difficult with two. So in that effort, we set out to

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make – make ourselves whole. And in the process, a lot of folks in – in other areas wanted to come along and – and get – be a part of this to – to correct little – little tweaks in their area.

So last night a group of senators and representatives got together. I wasn't able to attend that meeting. So this is the product of that meeting. At the end of the day, we – we accomplished a few things. We – we kept the, the basic intent of what Senator Womack's bill is in place, and with a – a – kind of a counterclockwise shift that would – but the [31] process has to happen that way to increase some areas in – in Northeast Louisiana to help that district to make Congressman Johnson come down some.

That inherently makes Congressman Higgins have to shift to the east, and so on and so forth. In the process, we increase the – the – both the Black population and the voting population of both of the minority districts by almost a percent each in most cases.

So it helps – it helps the – the workability of the two new districts and – and what they're trying to accomplish, and it accomplished the – the – making more – more parishes whole. I think we – we only – we're down to 15 split parishes with this map, and so I think we've accomplished several things in the process. And – and with that, we can answer questions or ask for your passage.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Representative Farnum, does your – does your amendment meet the judge's order?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. And so we have two majority-minority districts, or two Black districts that have a voting – a majority voting age population over 50 percent?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I – I think it [32] accomplished that, but it – it actually increases the – the viability of the two minority districts.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. And what about incumbency, are the – the current members protected?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Protects all the current incumbencies. I think it – it – it meets all the – all the checkboxes.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. Thank you. Representative Marcelle. Again, give me a second, Representative Marcelle, because I'm going to get Representative Farnum added back on. Bear with me.

(Pause.)

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: You ready? Thank you. Representative Farnum.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: You said that some senators and some representatives met last night, but you weren't able to be there. Is that – is that what you said?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So whose map is this?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: This is Senator Womack's map.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: No, no, no, no. The [33] amendment.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: The amendment. I'm the author because –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Because if senator – I don't mean –

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: – it has – it has to have an author from this committee, and – and I'm –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. It has to have an author from this committee, so that's why. Who asked you to carry it is my question.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I started it myself without anybody asking me. Now, I – I allowed input from other members of this body to – to better my amendment because it – mine was – mine was from my region's perspective.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: It's Calcasieu.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Calcasieu's perspective.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And so let me – let me see – let – let me walk down this really quick. In Calcasieu, you said that you wanted to make your parish whole. Did I understand that correctly?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So instead of having two congressional representatives, you wanted to make [34] sure you were whole, and you just wanted one; is that accurate?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Correct. That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. But over in East Baton Rouge, if I'm reading it correctly, we now have three congressional districts; is that accurate?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's accurate.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: That's accurate. Okay. Good. So on the one hand, you want to make yourself whole, and you want to split us three ways in East Baton Rouge Parish.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's the net result.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: That's the net result. Okay. Got it. So are you aware of the population shift in Louisiana? You know, we had these hearings a year and a half ago, two, whatever. It was two years ago. Whenever it was. Are you aware – because I think you were on this committee.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. So are you aware of the growth, the largest growth in the state?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Where was that?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Northshore.

[35] REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Where? Northshore.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Northshore.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And where was Baton Rouge in that?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: It's probably middle of the road.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Middle of the road.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Yeah.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Would you say that Baton Rouge had more growth than Calcasieu?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I don't know if that's accurate. I – I couldn't speak to that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: They did. My – my point to you is that there was growth in – in Baton Rouge. They lost population in North Louisiana. Is that accurate?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: They did lose population, and I'm just trying to –

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: – refresh my memory. In North Louisiana, so, but you wanted to make sure that North Louisiana – because it looks like – I'm looking at his map and your map, and it looks like you shift Letlow back over –

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: – and she picked up some more, right?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: His map – Womack's map didn't do that. So you added back Lincoln, Jackson, and you made her whole in Ouachita.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Ouachita.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Ouachita. Ouachita.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Ouachita whole.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Ouachita, right?

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REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Is that right? Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I – I want to make sure I – I got that straight. So it – are you aware that this map that you're proposing has less compact overall than Womack's map or the enacting map? Are you aware of that? It has less compactness.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: No.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I know you didn't have a whole lot of time to study it because it was last minute.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Yeah. I don't know if [37] I agree with that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: You don't know if you agree with it.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: No.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. Well, it does. In fact, it's the lowest compactness of all of the maps. That's A. The district level in Congressional District 6 is less compact than Womack's map, and the Congressional District 2 is half as compact as Womack's map. Are you aware of that?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: So what I do know is that the – the BVAP increased.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I'm not asking about the BVAP.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: The population increased, and it helps those – the electability of those minority candidates in those areas.

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REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I – I guess that’s your opinion, but what I’m asking you for right now is facts in – in – in – in terms of the compactness of the districts. So let me go to another one. Are you aware that it splits more municipalities than Womack’s and almost twice as many as the – the bill that I brought?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I’m not familiar –

[38] REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Are you aware of that?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I’m not familiar with your bill.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. Was HB5 up?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: We didn’t – we didn’t have a chance to hear that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I presented it in here. You were – you were here.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: You – you voluntarily withdrew it.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Pardon me?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: You voluntarily withdrew it.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: But I presented it. But you had an opportunity to get it on your laptop and see it like we get all bills, right, because you’re on this committee.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. So this map, the – well, not map, the amendments. If these amendments get on this bill, it will split more municipalities than Womack’s. The deviation on these

amendments that go to this map is a 129, which is both higher than Womack's bill, which is almost twice as much [39] as the enacted map at 65. I – I think what I'm saying is there were more than one goal to meet when we were told to draw these maps.

It was more than one thing that we had to consider: compactness, communities of interest, not splitting municipalities. And it appears that this map – or these amendments, if we were to vote on this, does far more harm than good.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: So – so it's my opinion that – that we – we addressed all of the issues that we were set out to do. We've accomplished all the goals that we were mandated by the Court to do. We have the – the two minority districts were very, very lightly touched, and – and mostly White population was pulled out of those districts.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Well, let – let me just say this, Representative Farnum, with all due respect. If you were just trying to make Calcasieu whole and that was your parish and you were trying to do that, I might have a little bit more respect for this amendment. But since you are trying to make yourself whole, and East Baton Rouge Parish split between three congressional districts, that would mean that for the public that's watching – because you can't see the map, or you may not be able to understand it.

[40] That would mean that Clay Higgins would represent the people on Lakeshore Drive in Baton Rouge. That's what that would mean.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: So – so in – in my area, Clay Higgins represents my house, and if I drive 10 houses down the road, Congressman Johnson represents those people –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I guess –

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: – 10 houses away from my house.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I imagine because you're on the line. But what I'm saying is that's a far distance from where his district starts, to bring him down to Baton Rouge, and I'm just trying to – it's unclear to me what the motivation of offering this amendment is, other than political reasons. It – it – it certainly doesn't help us in Baton Rouge.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Well, all – all I can say is my constituents at home expressed a strong desire to remain whole. Now, whether we were in District 3 –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So do mine.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: – or District 4 – I – I can appreciate that. I really can appreciate that, and that's why we all get a vote here. And so it's – this is – this is my attempt to – to help my citizens [41] in my area.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I get that.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: And in the process included – a lot of other people from a lot of other regions were included in the conversation. I can't speak to who all was included that night because I wasn't able to attend that. So it – it was people from New Orleans. I think Senator Womack was in the room when – when it was discussed, and – and feel free to jump in any time.

SENATOR WOMACK: Okay. I – I was in that meeting, and – and the – back to the BVAP. And in the districts, District 2 and District 6 went up – up as far as Black voter age population. Senator Gary Carter

was in the room with us looking at this and – and working on this to – to try to come up with the best outcome. We did –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: That would be –

SENATOR WOMACK: – include –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I'm sorry. That – you said Senator Carter.

SENATOR WOMACK: Carter. Gary Carter.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And that we be Congressional District 2, right?

SENATOR WOMACK: He was in the room

[42] REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay.

SENATOR WOMACK: He was in the room, and – and – and looking at these districts with us. This wasn't – this wasn't – this was several senators trying to work to – to try to accomplish, I guess, a lot of maybe concerns from different ones, but I know Red River Parish was put in.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Well, the – the only one that could have been concerned about Congressional District 2 would be Congressman Troy Carter; is that accurate? Who – did he have a concern about your map?

SENATOR WOMACK: I – I would think that Congressman – Senator Carter would – would be speaking in – in that capacity, as to watching the – the – the VAP, the – the – the – the voting age population. He was watching that. He was working with us to try to best fit everything that we – that – that people was wanting and – and – and concerns from each side that we're asking for and – and to still maintain the – the

fact that – that we – we got a map to draw. And we had to draw this map to get –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So let me – let me ask you, Senator. Was somebody from Baton Rouge asking to be split three ways in that room? Because I want to [43] know who that was.

SENATOR WOMACK: I – I – I don't know where these people – all the people live.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Don't know where the –

SENATOR WOMACK: I – I think Carter lives back toward New Orleans.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Yeah. That's what I said.

SENATOR WOMACK: Okay. All right.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Right. That's what I said. And this is –

SENATOR WOMACK: And – and – and that's – and I can't say he's been on the phone, but he was in the room and worked with us on this.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Let – let – let me say this, and I'll – I'll leave it alone at this. I – I respect you, Senator Womack. That's why when I proposed a cleanup amendment to your bill, I came over to talk to you about exactly what I was going to propose on your bill. I think it's disingenuous that we sit here, and we drop maps that changes Baton Rouge because some senators got in a room and decided to change my district. This is what I represent. I – I – I don't mean – I'm – and you –

[44] SENATOR WOMACK: I'm sorry.

472a

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: It's not your amendment.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yeah. I'm sorry.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I'm just making a statement.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And I'm not voting for any map that has Baton Rouge split three ways because that's insane. It's insane. And so for whatever motive that they had, I believe that they threw a monkey wrench in a bill that I think would have gotten out of here without any opposition, which is your bill. So I don't – I don't know if you realize it –

SENATOR WOMACK: Yeah. Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: – but, I mean, I don't think what they have done has helped your bill. And if Farnum wanted to protect Calcasieu, that's Calcasieu. It ain't got nothing to do with Baton Rouge. So he should have put amendment on this bill that protects Calcasieu, not Baton Rouge. Not change anything in Baton Rouge. And that's just my honest opinion. So I – I – I could not – so I would object.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I – I – I could not – so I would object to this amendment being added. [45] And I want everybody in Baton Rouge who's listening to please call your senators and the people that represent you and tell them we do not want to be split in three ways in Baton Rouge. Thank you.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you. Just for correction, Senator Fields was in the room with us. So that – that – I appreciate Senator Kathy reminding me of that. He was in the room as well.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you. Ms. – Representative Marcelle. Representative Johnson.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Senator Womack, you represent Senate District – what's the number?

SENATOR WOMACK: 32.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: 32. You're my senator, and we share a lot of people, a lot of population. You have spent a lot of time on this map; haven't you?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: And you've tried to do it as best you can and to make it legal and to make it – to adjust the population shift that has occurred in our state; is that right?

SENATOR WOMACK: That's right.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: And it – you're not [46] doing it in a vacuum. It's affecting people that are in your district.

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes, sir. That's exactly right.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: And you are catching a lot of heat because of that; aren't you?

SENATOR WOMACK: That's right.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: You take your responsibility seriously; don't you?

SENATOR WOMACK: I do.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Even when it hurts you politically?

SENATOR WOMACK: I do.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: It hurts me politically.

SENATOR WOMACK: It does. And I've apologized.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: I know you to be a good and honest man who tries to do the right thing. Does this map, as amended by – by Representative Farnum, my good friend from Southwest Louisiana – well, let me back up. You believe that you have presented a map that achieves all the necessary requirements and provides us with the best instrument that you could come up with?

[47] SENATOR WOMACK: I do.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Do you believe that Representative Farnum's amendment makes your bill better?

SENATOR WOMACK: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: And would you support your bill and your map and all of your time and all your political pain that you and I are feeling if he presents that amendment?

SENATOR WOMACK: I do. I would.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you, Senator.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Johnson. Representative Newell.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And Representative Farnum, I appreciate your attempt at drawing this map. But what I don't appreciate – and I do understand that this is a compressed session. And let me pause right quick and say thank you to our staff because our staff is truly overworked and underpaid. So I – I – I – I understand

how swiftly they work to try to get bills prepared, amendments prepared so that we can have them in order to get to committee.

But I – with all of that, we also need to [48] consider this – this – how critical it is for everyone to have these – this information and these documents in time that those of us who are sitting right here and about to vote on this – and Senator, I’m sorry. I’m looking directly at you, but you – you right there. But this is – no – no slight against you.

This was not enough time to digest everything that is in this amendment. We went at ease at about 10:15, 10:20, whatever time it was in the 10 o’clock hour. We just got these maps before we sat down. When y’all saw us sit down and pick up these papers, that’s why we were shuffling because we just got these amendments. And I just needed to say this is too sensitive of a issue, too sensitive of a topic to rush through it and to be thrown a set of amendments.

There’s probably more splits that we – than – than what we’re noticing. Rep Marcelle saw Baton Rouge because that’s where she lives. So that’s what’s kind of jumped out at her first. But I’m sure there’s some other members that might feel slighted. There might be some other populations or communities of interest that feel that they are not being listened to or heard.

We – we – I would have appreciated more time to understand this since I was not given the benefit of [49] being in the room. Rep Farnum’s name is on this map, and he wasn’t in the room. You mentioned a lot of senators in the room talking about something that representatives are now sitting here trying to pour over, talk about, discuss, and understand in a shorter period of time.

Most of us can't really pay attention to the discussions because we're looking and trying to understand these 15 pages that we've just been given. And I just needed to put that out there, Mr. Pro Tem, that we should need to give each other more consideration in our futures, that we give each other more time to digest things that are this sensitive of an issue and of a topic. And I'm still not satisfied with this map. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Newell. Representative Mark Wright.

REPRESENTATIVE WRIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Pro Tem. I didn't expect to get called on so soon I thought there'd be a line. I – I don't know. I'm going to upset somebody with this statement, but I'm just going to say it. I don't understand the idea of wanting just one rep for a parish.

I think if you got two, you got two people to go to. I don't think congressmen sit there and say, [50] "Oh, you know, St. Tammany, 50 percent is there. I'm only going to give it 25 percent of my time." I think if you got three, I think it's possible you get three congressmen working for your parish.

So I don't know what that does, but I just – I've been hearing this all week, heard it the last time we did this, and to me, it's just not something I think matters. So I'll leave it there.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you. Representative Wright. Representative Boyd.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker Pro Tem. I think what the problem is is that, again, following up on Candace – on Rep Newell, we just were presented with these amendments and your map as a matter of fact.

I do understand, Rep Marcelle, that Senator Fields was in the room with this. But that's Senator Fields and Senator Carter in the room. We were not privy to that conversation, so we had no idea what we were expecting to see the – today. And now we're shuffling through pages and pages of a bill as well as an amendment.

So I don't think anything was done intentionally, but the frustration comes from us not having this ourselves to actually digest it and meet [51] with our people, our community of interest, and speak about what's being presented. So I think –

MALE SPEAKER 1: (inaudible 0:57:16).

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Exactly. So I think that that's the – the main issue here. We know who was in the – well, we know now who were in the room when this was being discussed, but we weren't, if that makes any sense. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Boyd. Representative Larvadain.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Rep Farnum, thank you for making an effort to try to comply with the judge's wishes, but I'm still confused with your map. In the great parish of Rapides, we've divided three ways; is that correct?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Two or three.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: I – three – I see pink, green, and yellow in the great – is that correct? Am I seeing something right? Yes. Look at Rapides, the real parish, where I'm from and Mike Johnson. Rapides is – on the east side, it's in the yellow, which is Clay Higgins. In the middle, it'll be in District 6, and

then it has a portion of District 5. So it's three in the – is that correct?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's correct.

[52] REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. But your parish is only single; is that correct?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: I think Avoyelles Parish is – is divided into two areas; is that correct?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Excuse me?

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Avoyelles Parish is divided in District 5 and 4.

MALE SPEAKER 1: 5 and 10.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: 5 and –

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Yes, and they're – they're –

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: 5 and 6?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: – split in the current map.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. Now, we had a better map that we think we proposed. But once again, with your map, you're dipping and diving, and you're going through – you've got a – how many split districts do you have in that area; do you know?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: How many what?

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Split parishes you have in – just in District 6.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: So in – in this map, there are 15 split parishes. And – and in the original [53] map, if I counted it right, there's 32 split parishes.

479a

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: If I told you it was 16 original, would that be correct? Where would you get 36?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's not the count that I came up – but I – I don't know. I might be wrong, but I – I think the asterisk ->

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: 16.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: – the asterisk beside the parishes mean that they're split.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. Let – let me correct then ->

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: There's 32 of them.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Yeah. And – and Senator Womack's map, it was 16 split; is that correct?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I don't believe that's correct. I think there's 32 in the original map. Help – help me with that Ms. Lowery.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: I think it's 16.

MS. LOWERY: Members, I think what

Representative Farnum is counting the number of asterisks, but the asterisk in front of a parish on the report – on the split parish report means it is split, but there are 16 split parishes ->

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Okay.

[54] MS. LOWERY: – in the plan, so.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Okay. So we reduced that by one.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Those 15?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I think. If I – if I'm adding right.

480a

MS. LOWERY: 15 in his original –

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: 15 in the original?

MS. LOWERY: – and 16 in your amendment, Representative.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Okay. So we increase it by one.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Yeah. You added one to it, okay. What about – where does Congressman Graves live? Is he in District 6 or he's in District 5?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I have no idea where Congressman Graves lives.

FEMALE SPEAKER 3: I think Baton Rouge.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: I think he's in – I think he's in East Baton Rouge Parish.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I – I have no –

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: If I told you –

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: – no idea where he lives.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Would he – would [55] he be a part of District 5, that district, or you don't know?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I don't know. I don't know where any of the congressmen live other than the regions that they come from.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. Okay. Did you get a chance to talk to Congressman Mike Johnson about his district?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Huh? I have not. I talked to Congressman Higgins about his.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. And what did Congressman Higgins say about his district?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: He – he – he thought it was a good idea that we were okay to be split. I disagreed with him. Very – very civil conversation. He was disappointed that we would rather push – push to the – a single member. But, you know, I’m – I’m listening to my constituents, and that’s – that’s who I have to answer to.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Does Congressman Higgins have – have a problem with going all the way from Cameron to Baton Rouge Parish? Is that ideal for him?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That wasn’t an issue that he – that he expressed to me.

[56] REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: He – he – he would like to retain part of Calcasieu if possible. And –

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Blame him. That’s a big city.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: – and we – we disagreed with that.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Yeah, I don’t – I don’t blame him. I know he wants to control – represent Lake Charles.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: And I’m – I’m perfectly fine having Congressman Higgins or Congressman Johnson. I like both of them. We just want to have one.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: And it’s not Representative – Congressman Higgins. It’s – you’d rather have –

482a

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: No. It's – it's –

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's – that's the rotation that's possible.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Is – is a counterclockwise rotation is the only one that's possible.

[57] REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: And I know with Congressman Mike Johnson, the Caddo Parish, they wanted to make sure Bossier – they wanted to make sure Barksdale and Fort Johnson were in the same district; is that correct?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I believe so.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: And this map does that?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I believe so.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Now, what about Congressman Scalise? Did he have a problem with his district?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I don't think – I haven't spoke with him. I haven't spoke with any of his staff. I couldn't answer that question.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: What about Congressman Letlow? Does she have a problem with her district?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I think she very happy with the fact that she made Ouachita whole, which was one of her desires, and gained more northern population to – for – for her district. People

that she's represented in the past, she wanted to retain those people.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: And you had a good [58] idea of what Congressman Carter wanted in District – District 2?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I have no idea.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. And let me make sure in – in District 6, the new district, the VAP – the VAP map is 54.342; is that correct? I'm looking at it.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I'll take your word for it. It – they went up.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Yeah. BVAP. Okay. And we know that that district will perform at that capacity?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: We feel like it'll perform better because the population – the – the BVAP has increased.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: And what about the BVAP for District 2 at 51.7? Will that increase?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: It – it increased as well.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: So your – your map will produce two majority-minority districts; is that correct?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: But you've got several districts in District 6 where you have my [59] district, Rapides, is split three ways, and also East Baton Rouge Parish is split three ways.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: I – I think in order to accomplish the shift in population, I think some of the white population was extracted from – from that minority district in order to increase their – their BVAP.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Okay. That's it. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Larvadain. Representative Marcelle.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you. Let – let – let me start out by saying I'm not personally attacking any senator, particularly Gary Carter, who I like and have served with. I believe that you said that Senator Carter was in the room. And I believe that you said that he probably was protecting the interest or speaking on behalf of Senator – I mean, Congressman Carter.

So I – I asked a question was anybody in there from Baton Rouge? What I'm being told by my senator or one of my senators, which is Cleo Fields, that he was handed the finished product - he did not work on the product - after the product was finished. [60] That's what I was being told.

That's A. And B, we do have another senator in Baton Rouge. Her name is Senator Regina Barrow. She is the Pro Tem. So I'm wondering why she wasn't in the room. We're a metropolitan area. So I want to clear that up. I guess she wasn't invited to the party. I – I don't know.

But I – I do want to ask our chairman if the Legal Defense Fund can come up and help to clear up some of the questions that we may have about these map

and the performance because we have the public who's listening, and they should know what's going on. I believe that these are the people who could perhaps answer some of the questions that we have.

And I certainly have some questions for them myself, since I can't get a clear answer on performance or compactness. All of these issues that we're talking about: the deviation, how many splits it is. I have an attorney right here by me, Mr. Larvadain. And he's – because we were given this information a few minutes ago, as legislators, many of us can't decipher through it.

So I would ask that LDF, the Legal Defense Fund, would be able to come up to the table to answer some questions as it relates to these amendments, if you [61] don't mind. Mr. Beaulieu – Chairman Beaulieu. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Someone here present from the Legal Defense Fund like to come to the table?

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Ms. Lowery on a clarification.

MS. LOWERY: I just wanted to correct. Hey, Members - I'm sorry - in the audience, I want to correct something I said earlier. Senator Womack's Bill presently has 16 split parishes as well as Representative Farnum's amendment at 16 split parishes.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you. Ms. Lowery, Rep Marcelle. And we have – if y'all wouldn't mind, please introduce yourselves. And y'all filled out cards?

MS. WENGER: We did not, but we can.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Please do. Thank you.

MS. WENGER: My name is Victoria Wenger. I'm an attorney with the Legal Defense Fund.

MR. EVANS: Jared Evans, attorney with the Legal Defense Fund.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you all for coming to the table, and thank you for your work on this matter. Can you please – first of all, let me – let me ask you a question because perhaps you all got this [62] map a lot sooner than us. You all have been working for how many years on getting this done?

MS. WENGER: We filed our litigation, Robinson, now, v. Landry - at the time it was Robinson v. Ardoin - the day that the legislature overrode the governor's veto. I believe it was March 30th, 2022.

MR. EVANS: But the work started around the first roadshow in October 2021 – September 2021.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. So can you all please tell me, in your opinion, what adding – if this amendment get on, what does it do to Womack's bill? Does it make it better? Does it make it worse? Is it more compactness? Is it more split parishes? Does it make sense?

Help me and help walk us through it because the public really needs to know what's going on. And I know they can't know because we just got hit with it today.

MS. WENGER: Representative Marcelle, we're in a similar posture to you. The map that we advocated for was presented here in the legislature as SB4 which died in committee, and HB5, sponsored by you. That exact map has been in public discourse since the roadshow, as my colleague mentioned, at least a similar version. Our attempt was to create a new

Black-majority district in [63] District 5, uniting north Baton Rouge with the Delta parishes.

We have also seen in the public domain other versions of maps, like HB12 in 2022, that run along the Red River and the I-49 corridor. But we, for a variety of different reasons, had really coalesced around another – another option here, and that’s because it has been held up to court scrutiny for years now.

It has made its way before the District Court, but also before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. We’ve had to show that it’s possible to reduce parish splits in line with Joint Rule 21, which was passed by this legislature in 2021.

So I guess our journey started earlier than we represented. We’ve been following redistricting since, perhaps, the census and since you all made the rules. So –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: So – so I guess my question is: does this amendment make more splits than – because I think it has 16 in it.

MS. WENGER: So you’ll put us on the spot. So let me pull out my notebook and – and talk a little bit about the other maps we’ve seen in this process.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. Well, I’m just trying to get a little clarity for myself and other [64] members and – and just trying to figure out exactly what putting this amendment – and I know you hadn’t had a long time to digest it. What is – what is your opinion about adding this amendment to Senator Womack’s bill?

MS. WENGER: Sure. So I think I heard recently - and, again, we’re processing this information as

quickly as you all are - that there was 16 parish splits.
Am I accurate in that?

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Yeah.

MS. WENGER: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: That's what I counted.

MS. WENGER: So the enacted map that is currently in place has 15 parish splits. The remedial map that we proposed in litigation and that been vetted by the courts –

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: 11.

MS. WENGER: – has 11 parish splits.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Yeah. That's what I thought.

MS. WENGER: Representative Marcelle, I think you also have an amendment that – I don't know if it has this beat, but it's certainly closer to that. And, again, I know that there's been different opinions [65] shared here about parish splits. But that's coming not only directly from doctrine around redistricting, but also Joint Rule 21. We have been abiding by the rules that this legislature put in place for yourselves.

So that is the rubric that we are guided by, that the courts are referring to, that our map drawer is accountable to. So that's why parish splits are emphasized.

There's also a logic to it. There's a lot of governing that's done at the parish level here. There's election administration, school boards, other elements of civic life that have been recognized in your politics, in your policy, in Joint Rule 21, and by the federal courts. So

that's why that principle is so important. I think there's many other things.

And, again, I – I don't even have a copy of the amendment in front of me here, but we have had to comply with principles like deviation, trying to get that as close to zero as possible, certainly trying to keep important places.

We've heard really compelling testimony about the importance of keeping military bases whole or the communities that serve those areas, whether it's, you know, housing or other communities of interest. We have tried to comply with that over the course of the – the [66] process. Even SB4 and HB5, we have alternative options that we could pursue to keep some of the military districts that have been – or military bases that have been mentioned whole.

We'd be happy to work on that with you all.

We would be happy to end this litigation with a map that complies with Section 2 and also can achieve other political ends. We understand for any type of politics that our bill was not successful here.

We do, however, know based off of the amendment that Representative Marcelle has presented here, based off of record from prior bills filed in this process or presented by the civil rights community that follow the Red River and I-49, that there could be ways to clean up this amendment to otherwise perfect it that, maybe, maybe, could get us further towards resolution in this litigation but none that could do that as efficiently and cost-effectively for years and years of expensive litigation with folks far above my – my bracket to get it over with and to finally just be resolved.

There is a path forward there. It is in grasp. We would love – and on behalf of our clients, we would love to see that resolution.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Well, thank you. I [67] – I just was wondering, Rapides and East Baton Rouge are heavily populated by minorities, right?

MS. WENGER: That's correct.

MR. EVANS: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Would you agree with that?

MR. EVANS: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And I'm just wondering how would the Court view that, that we split it three ways, both of them?

MS. WENGER: I think the Court would have a lot of questions about what are the politics guiding this. And I think my question is: why, for three years or more, are we not listening to Black people who came here? We had young people who drove here overnight in the snow and back roads from my colleague's alma mater up north at Grambling University just to have their voices heard in the process.

We had people who were here when the whole state was closed down, were here on Martin Luther King Day when the nation is closed down. And they came to advocate for SB4. And they still, after years, have never gotten a floor debate.

They've never been able to see this conversation happen or to have their grievances met with [68] any genuine effort to resolve this Section 2 violation or just honor a principle of fairness.

So there might be a path forward here. We tried to give a much easier one to get this litigation over with. I cannot speak to whether this is that path forward. I can speak to ways to do this better by redistricting criteria and, hopefully, give people some fairness and give you all some reprieve from federal court litigation.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Okay. Thank you. I'm – I'm just wondering if there's a risk that the judge would say that this is – she would go ahead and draw it herself because instead of reducing it, we increased it, and so – the splits. And I – and I – I'm just curious.

And – and we keep talking about the political motivations. And I heard and I respect Senator Womack who talked about he wanted to – to make Scalise – he checked with Scalise. He checked with Letlow. I heard every person's name except Gary Graves, and that's one of my congressmen. I was wondering if y'all had a conversation with him as well. But –

MR. EVANS: Hope you're not asking us that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Pardon me?

MR. EVANS: I was talking – yeah. You [69] weren't asking that to me, right?

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: No, no, no, no, no –

MR. EVANS: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: – no, no, no. I was just making a statement because I'm – I'm – I'm about to be quiet.

But I – I just want to make sure that everybody understand when you start talking about – and I said

this the other day when I was at the table. If we could remove all of the people who represent the districts away from it and give it to somebody and allow them to draw it fairly, then we would get the best product because it's not impossible to draw two Black congressional districts.

But if everybody – nobody wants to give up any portion of anything, you're going to have the same problem over and over again. And – and I do respect that Senator Womack says he's – you know, his district is – is getting hit as well. But everybody has to give up something to do what is right. And nobody wants to do that.

Some people want to make sure that they have, you know, a certain number of a certain population to win. And it's just not right. It is not right. It is [70] far too long that Louisiana has done things wrong. And it's about time that we do something that's right and get us out of the courts.

And I want to thank you guys for your work. I don't know if anybody else has any questions for you, but I – I see this as strictly politics, last minute, let's throw in something and confuse the whole issue. But I will not vote for this bill with that amendment on it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Also – have – have – have y'all filled out cards. If not, would you please do it?

MR. EVANS: We going to fill them out.

MS. WENGER: We will. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you. Representative Wyble.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Yes. Thank you. If you could remain just for a minute, please. Sorry. I'm sorry. I didn't catch your name.

MS. WENGER: Sorry. I'm Victoria Wenger.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Oh, thank you both for being here. I appreciate it. You mentioned in – in your remarks, you connected splitting parishes with local politics and, like, school board elections. So just connect for me, where's the voter confusion if a [71] parish is split with a school board election? Make that connection for me, because you mentioned school board particularly –

MS. WENGER: So –

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: – specifically.

MS. WENGER: Yeah, this could vary based off – parish to parish, based off where – what types of elections are happening, whether they're a district, at large, whether – you know, how many folks are on a school board, if there's someone elected at large and another position. It can happen a lot of different ways.

Again, what – what I was speaking to, again, is Joint Rule 21, which signified the fact that this legislature and the prior legislature that enacted it, wanted to keep in consideration how current lines, political lines, like parishes – that's probably the most significant one you could think of here.

But another thing that our map drawer considered and that Joint Rule 21 is considering is municipalities or unincorporated areas. And so you're thinking about how are ballots drawn around that. How are people conceptualizing?

And, you know, we – we don't just work on redistricting or litigating. We do civic education all

[72] the time, and we represent groups that are trying to get folks engaged in this process, excited, and knowing that their vote's going to matter. So it's perhaps a way to reduce some confusion or to have, again, the lines line up.

But, again, I think the legislature and the folks behind Joint Rule 21, many of y'all, colleagues, or folks that, you know, have moved along to the Senate but were part of that process, can speak best to why that matters specifically to them.

But it is something that's been dignified in the courts, that's been recognized both at a very Louisiana-specific level. Most other places, we're calling them counties instead of parishes. So it means something here. It really matters.

So I think that's why, perhaps, it was involved in Joint Rule 21. Perhaps it's mattered to the courts. But parish splits is – is something you can quantify. You can look at how many times the parishes are split overall. There's this other quantitative metric we talk about called fracking, which is, like, where multiple districts or different non-contiguous parts of a district are coming into a parish.

We're just really looking at what are those metrics where it's fair to put one map side by side and [73] make some observations about how they compare, where you can take politics or you can take other subjective measures out of the equation for a moment just to do that side by side. So I was mentioning that as one of those quantitative measures that's codified for this legislature in Joint Rule 21.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: I – I was just curious where the correlation was because, I'm not sure if

you're aware, but we actually have parishes in Louisiana that have multiple public school districts.

MS. WENGER: Absolutely.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: So in some of those parishes, they're already voting for different school board members and – and there are splits, if you want to call it that. And I just – you – you – you caught my attention when you mentioned school boards. And I was trying to figure out the correlation to that and splitting a parish in a congressional district.

MS. WENGER: Yeah. And it really depends parish by parish, and those are – those are the types of lines. Or, like, you could halve the districts, those school districts. That's one of the things that map drawers can actually have on the screen and can use as a measure of how to look at that.

So you can also look at what's called landmark [74] or COI landmark. So thinking of school districts or hospitals, airports, everything else when you're looking at that metric, all I can speak to – I can't speak to this amendment. I just saw it. But in terms of landmark place splits, the map that we had proposed had the exact same amount as the enacted map.

So that was another metric that, in our process, we were able to hold ourselves accountable to, to making sure our map was as good as or, in most of the instances, better than the enacted map.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: So, Representative Wyble, what we can do – I know you're a big school board guy. Why don't we get you with them afterwards, and y'all can talk in some details on that?

MS. WENGER: We've got slide decks on this.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Right. No. They have – they have – they have tons of information.

MS. WENGER: I'd be happy to provide it for us anytime.

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: Thank – thank you so much.

MS. WENGER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Wyble. Members, that clears the board. Representative Farnum has a motion on the table to adopt Amendment Set [75] 68. And objection – what's that?

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: (inaudible 1:22:44).

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Oh, oh. One second, Members. Vice Chairman Lyons.

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I was going to address this – this to Representative Farnum on – on your amendment. And after the table was just – was clear with that information, now, I – I just want to say that the past two years, I've been through every roadshow throughout this state.

I was in Calcasieu, and I heard the testimony there. And I – I sympathize in it with the individual residents there as they talked about being whole as other communities of interest throughout the state. That was the most impacting testimony that we received throughout this process. And it went on for not only from our community to your community, everywhere else.

And the question remains always - and we don't have an answer for - is: can we draw the perfect map? I don't think we ever can draw the perfect map. I don't

think that there's ever going to be a situation where everybody's going to be happy or even whole.

But I'm looking at the mission that we have here. And the mission that we have here is that we have [76] to create two majority-Black districts. And performance of those maps that we saw earlier, some that didn't make it through, some that were here, including yours, Senator Womack, some of them perform. Some perform better than others.

But we have to look at the – the – the center of this piece, and that is to create those districts that perform. And some of that's going to be for debate and some that's going to be for the – the clearing pieces to happen as we go forward.

But I just want to put on the record, you know, that I know the senators worked hard on this piece. And that goal is what was in mind, to create these two majority-Black districts and to do it with as much of the criteria as possible to be done to – to make sure that it – it – it is conforming.

And – and with that being said, I wanted to get that clear of what that message is and what we're doing here, which you remember before we – we go with this piece. And I wanted to say that, Mr. Chairman, as we go forward in this opportunity. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Vice Chairman Lyons. Members, back on the motion, we have a – a motion by Representative Foreman to adopt – Farnum to adopt Amendment Set 68. Is there any objections to the [77] adoption of that amendment set? Hearing no – no objection, Amendment Set 68 is – is hereby adopted.

On to the next amendment. We have Amendment Set 70, I believe, Representative Marcelle. Representative Marcelle, on – on your amendment.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: That's amendment (inaudible 1:25:52).

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Or Ms. Lowery, would you mind reading that in?

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I just missed my objection – amendment.

MS. LOWERY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Representative Marcelle brings Amendment Set HCASB-8362, number 70. This is available, Members, in front of you, and also for members of the public, it's available online.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Representative Marcelle, on your amendment.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you. Amendment Number 3 adds River – the Red River Parish to Congressional District 6, better preserving the Red River community of interest and the community of interest formed by Red River, Natchitoches, and DeSoto Parishes. It also makes Ouachita Parish whole in Congressional District 5.

[78] It keeps all the Delta parishes whole and together. It reduces the parish splits to 11. It reduces the deviation to 22. It keeps more of Shreveport together in Congressional District 6 - I did that for Representative Phelps - substantially improves compactness of Congressional District 6, performs as well for Black voters as Senate Bill 8 with a lower Black voting-age population.

And that's what it does. And I ask for your favorable passes. This is actually a cleanup bill. It doesn't change

Senator Womack's bill a whole lot. It's just a cleanup bill, and it gives us fewer splits. And I'd ask for your favorable passage.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Marcelle. Members, just as a clarification, the way these amendments are drafted, they are drafted in a – in a – in a fashion that – it's the whole plan. It's not – we're not taking a precinct here or there and – and adding them. And so it's a – it's a whole plan.

So the amendment set that we just adopted, Representative Farnum, is currently the whole plan. What Representative Marcelle is proposing is that we abandon Representative Farnum's plan and we adopt Amendment Set 70, which would be another – which would be a separate whole plan. And should this amendment [79] pass, it would replace the Representative Farnum amendment that – that just passed.

I just want to make sure we have a clarification on there. Do we have any questions on the amendment? Okay. There are no questions at this time. If you give me a second, I believe we have some – I got a bunch of cards up here, and we might have some cards on the amendment set. Bear with me for a second while I start through some of these.

(Pause.)

SENATOR WOMACK: Mr. Chairman, if I might –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Yeah. Go ahead, Senator.

SENATOR WOMACK: – have the mic. I just want to clarify that Senator Fields did come in with the plan – on the plan, but he was not for splitting up Baton Rouge. I want to clarify that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I – I certainly thank you for that, because I was going to vote against

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Senator Fields the next time he ran if you told me he was splitting up Baton Rouge three ways. And I – and I like him, but he – he was going to have to go if he did that.

SENATOR WOMACK: Well, I just wanted to – wanted to put that on the record.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Yes, sir. Thank [80] you.

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Representative Marcelle, we do have some – some green cards. All of them present and do not wish to speak, but all in favor of this amendment set: Ms. Martha Davis (phonetic), Mr. Jared Evans, Ms. Ashley Shelton (phonetic), and Ms. Victoria Wenger. So all those green cards in favor.

There are no questions for you, Representative Marcelle. Members, Representative Marcelle has offered up Amendment Set 70 –

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Objection.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: – for your consideration. Representative Farnum has objected. Ms. Baker, would you please call – so look – an – a – vote yes replaces Representative Farnum's amendment with Representative Marcelle's amendment. A vote of no keeps Representative Farnum's amendment as your – your primary maps. Ms. Baker.

MS. BAKER: Thank you. Mr. Chairman. Chairman Beaulieu?

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: No.

MS. BAKER: No. Representative Billings?

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REPRESENTATIVE BILLINGS: No.

[81] MS. BAKER: No. Representative Boyd?

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Carlson?

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: No.

MS. BAKER: No. Representative Carter –Representative Carver?

REPRESENTATIVE CARTER: No.

MS. BAKER: No. Representative Farnum?

REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: No.

MS. BAKER: No. Representative Gadberry?

REPRESENTATIVE GADBERRY: No.

MS. BAKER: No. Representative Johnson?

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: No.

MS. BAKER: No. Representative Larvadain?

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative – Vice Chair Lyons?

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Marcelle?

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Newell?

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Schamerhorn?

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: No.

MS. BAKER: No. Representative Thomas?

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[82] REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: No.

MS. BAKER: No. Representative Wright?

REPRESENTATIVE WRIGHT: No.

MS. BAKER: No. Representative Wyble?

REPRESENTATIVE WYBLE: No.

MS. BAKER: No. There are 5 yeas and 11 nays.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Members, Amendment Set 70 has failed to pass. So we're back on the bill, which is the Amendment Set of 68, which we have just adopted. We're going to go ahead and – and – and read in some cards present in support and not wishing to speak.

We have Ms. Brianna Robillard (phonetic), present in support and not wishing to speak; Deborah Hebert (phonetic); Gary Hebert as well; Elise Blade (phonetic), present, in support, not wishing to speak.

All of these are present in support, not wishing to speak. Ashley Duly (phonetic), Heather Trice (phonetic), Catherine Mays (phonetic), Gail Baralt (phonetic), Julia Harris, Joyce LaCour, Lucille Harris (phonetic), Kristy Robinson (phonetic), Kathleen – maybe, Matharms.

MS. FARMS: Farms.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Form?

MS. FARMS: F-A-R-M-S.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Oh, Farms. Okay, yeah.
[83] Thank you. Farms, Tisha – and Tisha Lathan.

We have a couple of red cards present and not wishing to speak, in opposition. Christine Robinson, Gail Paralt. And then we have some red cards present

and would like to speak. We'll start with Chris Alexander. So if you'll give the floor, please, Senator.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Mr. Alexander, if you would please introduce yourself for the committee?

MR. ALEXANDER: Sure. My name is Chris.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Give me – give me one second, Mr. Alexander.

MR. ALEXANDER: Sure.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Representative Newell, do you have a question?

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Newell.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Newell.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: We're back –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: I get it right most of the time.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Sometimes you do (inaudible 1:33:36). These red cards are on the amendment that we just voted on or back on the bill?

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: So they can – so that's [84] – so the bill now is the amendment. So as – as the – the red cards come up, if they have a clarification to where they – this is – they're not in opposition anymore, they can waive and – or – or – or correct it. And we can – we can waive these red cards if – if they are in favor of this amendment. So they could – we give the liberty of those who turned in the red card to be able to clarify that. I don't want to speak for them.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Okay. So we listening to these red cards before we do the final vote on passing –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: – the bill as amended.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Okay. Thank you for that clarification, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: No. I'm – thank you for asking. Mr. Alexander.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you, Representative Beaulieu. Thank you, members of the committee. My name is Chris Alexander. I'm here simply on behalf of the Louisiana Citizen Advocacy Group.

As each of you know, conservatives in the US [85] House of Representatives now have a two-vote majority, razor-thin Republican majority. This is a super-majority Republican legislature. And it's that for a reason because 70 percent of the citizens of Louisiana are conservative. And, actually, in the US House of Representatives, at this second, there's -- there's a one-vote majority – Republican majority because Representative Scalise is on medical leave now.

So we're one vote away in our country right now, in the US Congress, from having the Biden-Schumer agenda essentially unleashed on the country. Some people may say it's already been. But there is some protection in the US Congress right now because of that razor-thin majority.

By voting for this bill, creating an additional minority district in Louisiana, it's our view that you are giving that majority away. And you're putting the

very delicate balance of power in the US Congress in very grave jeopardy on matters of profound consequence to citizens of Louisiana and citizens across the country. Everything is at risk here.

Now, the argument that we've heard from a lot of Republican members here is that if you don't pass a new plan creating an additional minority district in Louisiana, then the Federal Court judge will make that [86] decision.

Well, her actual order says that the plaintiffs, when they went into Court for a preliminary injunction, never tried on the merits, just a summary proceeding, said that they had carried their burden of showing that the current map violates Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and that the plaintiffs had a substantial likelihood of making their claim successful, which is that we'll have a second minority district in Louisiana.

But there was no trial on the merits. But the judge essentially said, if we have a trial on the merits, I'm going to rule in favor of the plaintiffs, and I'm going to create a second majority-minority district in Louisiana. That's exactly what this bill is doing right now.

And if our current map goes – if you do nothing and our current map goes back before Judge Dick, she's going to probably end up doing the same thing. But at least we have a chance to fight for the current map in our state. And no matter how she rules, we have the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal, and we have the US Supreme Court.

And, again, everything is at stake, and it seems like we're simply giving it all away right now. [87] We believe that this is worth fighting for. We believe that that balance of power is worth fighting for.

And I would remind the members of this panel that I know, some of whom we helped get elected, along with Governor Landry whom we worked very hard for and who we respect and think he's going to be a great governor, that the citizens of Louisiana worked very tirelessly to get you elected to come here, not to cave in to political pressure, which is it appears to hundreds and hundreds of citizens across the state that that's what you're doing. You're caving in to political pressure, and you're giving in without a fight.

Speaker Mike Johnson has weighed in on this. We heard some testimony earlier that Congressman Johnson apparently was okay with this proposed legislation. That's not our legislation. That's not our understanding at all. In fact, Congressman Johnson specifically said that our current map from 2022 needs a full trial on the merits, with appellate review all the way to the Supreme Court, if necessary, because the issue is so profoundly important to the future of this republic. I will – I want to reiterate before I close, as I said, people all over the state are watching this right now, many of whom voted for you to come here, some of you who were just elected very recently.

[88] And if six months or a year from now, the United States Congress is controlled by Democrats, it started in this house, it started and ended in this capital, and that's what will have made it possible. And the citizens of Louisiana, I can tell you, will have a very, very good memory if that occurs. I would respectfully submit that your responsibility is to represent the interests of the substantial majority of Louisiana citizens and not to cave to political pressure. And we're asking you to defeat this legislation. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Mr. Alexander. And look just to – to – and – and you got a couple of

questions. But just from – from my standpoint, I sat on the committee when we drew the other maps that we all believe were fair, and we believe is representative of the state of Louisiana. The Fifth Circuit sent it back to the federal judge and basically held us hostage that if – if we don't do it, she's going to do it. And so none of us like the position we're in.

But – you know, and – and a little bit to your point, we were elected to serve, and we feel that – that we would prefer to have the lines drawn in this committee than have some Obama-appointed judge drawing the lines for us. And so we don't like it. It's [89] painful to do. And so I feel your sentiment, and – and I don't – I'm not disagreeing with most of what you said. I mean, it's – it's – it's – it's what goes on in a lot of our minds. So I – I appreciate your comments. Thank you. And you do have – you do have a question.
Representative Newell.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I'm troubled by your statements because this is not a process by which one party is losing power, caving into another party. This is a process by which the other 30 percent of the people in this state are trying to get the representation that their population and numbers deserve in Congress. This isn't a caving in or power grab or giving away of power or losing of power of the Republican Party.

It's an opportunity for this body to represent all of the people that they supposed to represent in their district, listening to them and giving them the opportunity to vote for someone of their choice, whether that person of their choice is a Black Republican or White Democrat. It's an opportunity for Black people, as some of my colleagues would prefer to be said, but a minority-majority district to have the

opportunity to vote for their candidate of choice. And I'm troubled by the way you said your statement. You're very [90] respectful, but I listen to the words.

This is not supposed to be a process that is this contentious and this divisive, but it is a very difficult process. And we have been fighting this for three years now, and I've been on this committee since the very start. Went to Utah with the rest of the people from across this country that had the same job that we all have here to learn what we're doing. Traveled this state from north to south, east to west, to listen to what all of the people in this state wanted. The White citizens in this state, their issue was keeping their – their communities together.

You know what Black people wanted? Just an opportunity to have a voice in a room. And that is what we're trying to do. It is not to – it's not a power grab. It's not to say that Republicans rule or that if that – if there's another chance where Democrats are ruling, that that's a problem. We should not see one party as a problem. We should not see another person that has a different letter behind the name as the enemy. I like him. He's not the enemy because he's a Republican. We just have a different way of looking at things, and that's how we should see it. We both observing the same problem.

We just have different ways as – different [91] ways as how we gets to the solution. And we cannot continue to have this rhetoric on – out in the – in the world like it's a problem to be of another party, or it's a problem for another party to be in – in leadership. We're not giving away power. The Republicans are not caving in because they're helping African Americans have an opportunity to vote for a candidate of their choice.

That is what we're doing here because – and we're going through this fight because, as I've said many times before, this is the first time that this country has gone through redistricting where – after the expiration of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Section 5 required all states that had a history of racism that any bills – any laws that were passed that would affect people's access and rights to voting had to be overseen and approved by the Department of Justice. This is our first time doing this where we no longer have that supervision.

And God knows, I wish we still had that supervision because, clearly, we can't do this on our own, because, clearly, somewhere along the lines, the message is getting construed that this is a giving up of power. Instead, this is an opportunity to let other people enjoy the benefits that another group has had for [92] forever. And we're just – I just want to see African Americans across the state have the same privileges you've had all your life, and that is voting in someone that they know or believe will have their best interest at heart, whether it's in this building or whether it's in our United States Capitol.

It's not a caving-in. Because if it was a caving-in, this process would have been over a long time ago. And I just needed to say, I don't have any questions for you, but your statement kind of disturbed me a little bit –

MR. ALEXANDER: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: – because I don't want you to think that it's a caving-in of any party.

MR. ALEXANDER: Well, I respect you, Representative Newell, and I respect your right to speak.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Newell.

MR. ALEXANDER: And I would always – Newell. And I would always protect your right to speak, but we do live in a democracy here. And when a majority with a particular ideology is in power and control, policy should reflect that ideology. Our position here is very simple, that Congressman Mike Johnson, the Speaker of the House, represents a conservative ideology. Many [93] citizens across Louisiana are very proud and happy that he's there, and this legislation threatens the authority that conservatives have in the United States Congress.

He has said very clearly that our current map is constitutional and that we should fight for it in federal court in order to reflect the interests of a majority of Louisiana citizens. And democracy and a republic means something. But I would always fight, by the way, for your right to speak, and I – I value it greatly, as much as I value mine.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Thank you for giving me my right for letting me know I have a right to speak. I also have a right to vote. And I also have had a right all my life, coming from Orleans Parish as having an opportunity to vote for a representative of my choosing that I believe represented my interests. And this democracy, we need to make sure that it enables other people across this state to also have a voice and a right to vote for a candidate of choice that could also be their voices in rooms that they're not able to be in. That is what this process is, sir.

So I appreciate you reminding me of my right to speak because I'm going to do it anyway.

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: But it also is my [94] right to ensure that others have their right to

speaking and their right to vote and keep their access to voting intact. And while they have that right in that access, that they also have the ability to vote for a person of their choice. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Newell. We have a handful of representatives that want to exercise their right to speak. Representative Carlson.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Alexander, I appreciate your comments.

MR. ALEXANDER: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: I really do. I'm –

MR. ALEXANDER: And congratulations on your election.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Thank you very much. I appreciate that. Look, I'm – certainly wish that we're in a different position in the House of Representatives with more than just a one-vote majority –

MR. ALEXANDER: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: – and that this wasn't looked at as a “we're going to lose the majority or not” kind of decision. But unfortunately, that's the position that we find ourselves in. I can assure you [95] this: that we are not – that we're not here today because we're caving to any kind of political pressure. The fact of the matter is, like it or not, Judge Dick has said, “Either you do your job and draw the map, or I'll draw the map for you,” period. We've argued this case before the Fifth Circuit twice.

We've asked the Supreme Court to hear it. They've said, "You need to go and do your job first," which our job is to draw these maps.

MR. ALEXANDER: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: I don't like this position. I wish we were not in this position. I like the maps that the legislature a few years ago voted on and approved, but here we are. And so we – if I – as I look at it today, I can – I'm a – I'm a realist, right? I don't – I – I could say I wish things were different. But today, what is presented in front of me is either Judge Dick draw the map or we draw the maps. I feel like this legislative body is going to draw a better map than Judge Dick will, period.

MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: And that's why we're here. That's why we're going to vote on the map that we think is the best.

MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah.

[96] REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: And, you know, I would rather put this decision in the hands of elected representatives than in – in the hands of an unelected judge.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you for that (inaudible 1:48:43).

MR. ALEXANDER: And I very much appreciate that, Representative Carlson. And I would simply argue, I'm consistent with Speaker Johnson's position that our current map is constitutional, and it's worth fighting for when you consider what is so profoundly at stake.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: I understand, but there is no position to fight at this time. It is either Judge Dick draw a map or we create a map. There is no continue ->

MR. ALEXANDER: Right. That's true.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: The - the fight cannot continue on beyond that until we draw a map or we don't draw a map.

MR. ALEXANDER: But if you don't draw a map, you're - or do draw a map, either way, you end up with a one -

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: If we don't draw -

MR. ALEXANDER: - majority-minority increase.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: If we don't draw a [97] map, we end up with the map that Judge Dick draws, which will be a map with two majority Black districts. But if you say worse than that is -

MR. ALEXANDER: Exactly what we're going to have as a result of this legislation.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: But it will not be as good as the senator's map.

MR. ALEXANDER: Well, in the net effect, I would respectfully submit, would be the same.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: It - it certainly is. And, look, I - I - I think there is a legal basis for it. Look, I'm glad that we are having this conversation. In - in all fairness and all honesty, I think all of these maps look crazy because -

MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: - the truth is that every - the overarching argument that I've heard from

nearly everyone over the last four days has been race first. I wish it weren't that. This is the first argument today that said, "I'm basing a – a map on political reasons, not on race." And I – I think it's a shame that we are having a conversation where race seems to be, at least based on the conversations, the driving force, when we do not live in a – a – a – a segregated society or nearly as segregated as it once [98] was 40, 50 years ago.

And so the reason why this is so difficult is because we are moving in the right direction. We don't have concentrated populations of – of certain minorities or populations of White folks in certain areas. It is spread out throughout the state. Compared to Alabama, Alabama has 17 counties that are minority-majority, and they're all contiguous. Louisiana has seven parishes that are minority-majority and only three are contiguous. That's why this process is so difficult, but here we are without any other options to move forward.

And so I – I hear what you're saying. I respectfully disagree with the characterization that it's bending to political pressure.

MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: I – I – you know me, and you know that I wouldn't do that. But I don't see any other path forward. This is the best of two bad options, and I'm going to always do my job -

MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: – that's before me.

MR. ALEXANDER: And I understand that.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you.

MR. ALEXANDER: Is there – is – is there – [99] do you think there's anything that would be – an option would be to allow our attorney general to argue the constitutionality of our current map in Federal Court, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal, and Supreme Court?

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Already been done twice in the Fifth Circuit and asked of the Supreme Court, and they've refused to do that. And here we lie today.

MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: There's never even been a trial on the merits, Representative Carlson, on this map –

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: That's not our decision.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: – even in district court.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: That – that is the judge's decision, unfortunately.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: And if you don't do anything, they'll have one.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: And if we don't do anything, we'll have a worse map. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you, sir. I appreciate the interchange.

[100] CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Representative Marcelle.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you. Mr. Alexander, I guess it's disheartening for me to sit here in 2024 and hear that we certainly need to keep the

power. And if you all do what's right in Louisiana, we're going to lose our thin majority. If we would have done what was right long time ago, you probably wouldn't be in a majority. If Alabama passes what they need to pass and we pass what we need to pass, then, perhaps, we will have a fair and balanced Congress.

MR. ALEXANDER: And you'll be in the majority.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Well – and – and what's the problem with that, sir?

MR. ALEXANDER: Well, there's millions of Americans who have a problem with that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And guess what, it's millions of people who have not had an opportunity to have a seat at the table. We have a problem with voter suppression. We have a problem with people thinking that we can't make decisions. And let me say this: on the other side of the aisle – on the other side of the chamber in the Senate, I have colleagues that have some of the same beliefs that some of you have, right? And they believe in pro-life. They are African Americans. I believe in pro-choice. So to say that everybody's [101] ideology because they are Black is one way, is certainly crazy, number one.

And number two, I really agree with you with something, and that is, send it back to the courts and let Judge Shelly Dick draw the maps. We could then remove –

MR. ALEXANDER: But you – you agree with me.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I – I do agree with that because then we could remove all of these different people and these moving parts that everybody – these political interests because we do deserve two Black congressional seats because where

I went to school - it was a Black school, though, Capitol High School - when you divide six into a third, a third into sixth, you get two. And so we deserve two seats, and that's what we deserve. We didn't - we're not begging for something that we don't deserve. That's what we deserve.

And - and God forbid, maybe somebody will get elected that feels like you, have the same ideologies as you, but perhaps they won't. People need an opportunity to have their voices heard.

MR. ALEXANDER: I respect that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: And when I send somebody to Congress that feels like you that represents my district, then you do not represent what I believe. [102] And that's called community -

MR. ALEXANDER: But what about representing majority of the people in your district?

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: What - what?

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Look, let's let -

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I'm - I'm just -

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: The questions come from this way to you.

MR. ALEXANDER: I'm sorry. I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: So we don't go the other way.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank - thank you. I appreciate that.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: All I'm saying to you is - is -

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: And we keep this timeline.

MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah. Absolutely.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: I think it's – it's – it's disingenuous to sit here and say – and look at us in 2024 and say, “Black people in Louisiana, you might be a third. You could be 40 percent, but we do not want you at the table making decisions as it relates to what you want or your constituents want.” And that's what I'm hearing. And it's really, really sad.

[103] MR. ALEXANDER: Representative Marcelle, I hear you.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: It's really – it's about – it's about control. It's about power. And it is really fundamentally wrong. And I – I said this last year, and I – I was hoping not to get upset, but we – we meet afterwards. We barbeque. We go across the street. We hang out. We cool. I love you. You love me. We go up to the bible study and we pray together, but we do not feel like we are equal, and that is wrong.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Marcelle. Representative Boyd.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you, Representative Marcelle. I appreciate that.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Sitting here today, thinking about the fact that we are literally fighting for an opportunity. It's not given because people still have to vote. An opportunity to have two Black representation of African Americans in DC. The opportunity, nothing is guaranteed. We're here fighting for the last three years just for the opportunity. And with voter apathy, we really don't know where that's going to end up. The closed

primaries, we really don't know where that's going to [104] end up. But if we continue along this path, I feel this – the state as a whole will suffer. The reality of it is, is that Mike Johnson is the Speaker of the House.

They still have four Republicans representing Louisiana. We're here trying to stop just one additional African American seat. What does that say for us? We have my chairman referring to the judge as an Obama-judge. We cannot continue to divide the city – the state and expect to survive. It won't happen. We have to learn to coexist, appreciate our differences, appreciate the culture and differences. There are things that you cannot possibly understand in African American life because you're not one. We cannot continue to throw out and spew divisive words and think that we can survive as a state. It won't happen.

MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Thank you.

MR. ALEXANDER: Representative Boyd, in what you're saying, it just – it makes me think of what Thomas Jefferson said as one of the founders of our country. He said, "In matters of taste and culture, swim like a fish. In matters of principle, stand like a rock." And that's what I'm asking this committee to do, is stand like a rock and allow our country to not argue the constitutionality.

[105] REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: I repeat, that makes no sense. So you're looking to further divide the state.

MR. ALEXANDER: I'm not here to divide anyone.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: That's exactly what you're doing. Thank you.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you. Mr. Alexander, that clears the board.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you. Appreciate your time.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you.

FEMALE SPEAKER 4: Mr. Chairman, it's possible to have a –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: We – we have three witnesses left. Let's – let's hold tight on that. Let's try and get through these three – three witnesses. If y'all could just be respectful of – everyone be respectful of time. Ms. – Ms. Suzie Labrie. What's that?

MS. LABRIE: Labrie.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Ms. Suzie Labrie, would you –

MS. LABRIE: Yes, (inaudible 1:58:09).

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: – would like to speak in opposition.

[106] MS. LABRIE: Let me pull it up.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Ms. Labrie, you're ready to go.

MS. LABRIE: Okay. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chair, and all the state representatives and US representatives, I'm Suzie Labrie, appropriate situational individuals who takes one issue at a time and represent – represent myself against this bill because I'm in support of J. Hill Harmon's for proposals, really the Speaker of the House, Mike Johnson, and Congressman Steve Scalise and the power, where they sit in Congress. First, gerrymandering is illegal. Number two, I'm for integration, not segregation. Number three, individualism

is better in a collective class approach. One-size-fit-all fails by hiding different individuals within a large class fall between the cracks.

This causes – number four, this causes interdivision, which we’re seeing now within the political, ethnic, and cultural areas causing conflict and confusion, chopping up and pulverizing once contented and happy integrated districts when more important deeper issues than just color. Small businesses of both colors, working people of both races, disabled of both races, economics and taxation streaks [107] introductory to all races, schools, et cetera. I’m going to skip number five. Well, it – I want to leave room for other maps to be proposed by J.C. Harmon, which we had emailed to you last night. And I hope that y’all have seen. It’s called Harmon 2.

Number six, Louisiana is in a better and higher position of power nationally due to Speaker Mike Johnson and Majority Leader Steve Scalise and the different chairs and seniority we enjoy. If we have minority districts, we will – if we have two majority districts – no. If we have two minority districts, we will be short two votes in the US House of Representative. Most of the state is conservative, as you see here, and we don’t want the House going back to the left. With the present map or with J.C. Harmon’s map, we would beat the cost of time, effort, and money in the courts and other activities.

Number seven, I’m either for the present map or J.C. Harmon’s maps, which we had emailed to you last night. Eight, most everyone I have heard from in Louisiana are against two or any minority districts. Number nine, opening it would be other cans worms, opening Pandora’s box of suits, and other descriptions. I love Senator Womack, who is doing well and his best

to serve his constituents in his district under restrictive [108] circumstances. I want to thank you and to keep up the good work and thank you for rejecting the rest of the bills calling for minority districts. It's been a pleasure coming to you – before you.

Representatives, please keep up the good work and God bless you, God bless Louisiana, God bless the USA, and God bless our great Speaker Mike Johnson and Congressman Steve Scalise. Thank you.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank – thank you, Ms. Labrie.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: I have a Bert Callais (phonetic), and that also says you're with Chris Alexander. Is there something additional that you wanted to add to – to Chris's comments?

MR. CALLAIS: I don't know if it's so much in addition right now. What – what was going on is Christopher had a conflict of meeting. He had to make another meeting with Congressman Higgins. So he couldn't be here at the time, but the recess – or at least the at ease went long enough to where he had a chance to make it and speak for himself. So I'm here on my own behalf.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you.

MR. CALLAIS: My name is Bert Callais. I'm West Baton Rouge Parish, RPAC chairman, and I'm speaking [109] for basically my constituency. And they had some concerns, and I wanted to convey that to you all. They're wondering where they're – the courage is to stand up to a federal judge. Basically, this federal judge, they feel is ignoring the Constitution. The Constitution supersedes any act of Congress, such as the Voting Rights Act. And the Constitution places determining congressional districts solely on the state

legislatures. And we feel that it's an overreach of the federal government.

And this is what we're having enough of being dictated to by the federal government on state and local issues, especially our own personal sovereignty. The past two, three years, you know, is – is – it really – it really brought all that to light how far the federal government will go to trample on individual rights. So somewhere we got to stop and draw the line. So, again – and I – I – I grew up – I was young when – when – and naive, whatever you might want to call it, but I was a person who supported desegregation when my grandparents and my parents didn't exactly do so, given the time of the '60s, early '70s.

I don't understand why we seem to be wanting to segregate ourselves again, because all I hear – and from what I understand, gerrymandering is illegal when [110] it comes to prioritizing race. And they said, "Well, then it's not a priority." But that's all I hear and as far as the argument. And I understand having a seat at the table. Trust me, I do. I served in the military and swore to defend the Constitution. I sit on the board of election supervisors. We've had these same kind of arguments and disagreements.

But when I brought up the fact that if we refer to the law and follow the law, no one can really be upset with us, unless they're ready to change the law. And – and that is to go ahead and draw the – the – the balls, right, with the numbers on it so that there's no picking and choosing in favoritism. It's – it's a blank slate. So if we follow the Constitution, the basics of the Constitution, the – the – the core of it, we really don't have this issue, other than we're having to fight a judge that is trying to dictate what we must do.

So, again, if – if – as one of them stated, “If Martin Luther King or Nelson Mandela had been as – not as strong-willed and – and cowed to it,” I’m not going to – I don’t like the word cowardly in this case. As our current leadership, then apartheid and Jim Crow would still be in place. A country is not lost in an invasion. It’s lost to the cowardice on the part of its [111] leadership. So that’s why we’re not in favor of this. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Mr. Callais. Mr. – Mr. Hurd, the floor is yours. Would you please introduce yourself? Pick one.

MR. HURD: My name’s Paul – Paul Hurd. I am an attorney. I was lead counsel when we set this foolishness aside 30 years ago. The district – and – and what I’m going to do is this: I have never represented anyone but voters. I believe in compact contiguous districts for White, Black, Asian voters that live together, work together, go to school together. We have successfully defended that right in Louisiana. We’ve – we’ve done it – I’ve done it in Texas. I’ve done it in Virginia. The point is this, you’re being misled, and you politicians don’t get misled. It’s the cover. Here’s where we are with the Section 2 claim. It is not –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: I think you might have pushed your own button there. You’re trying to tell us something?

MR. HURD: Even my wife can’t mute me, so.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Like, leave your – you – you leave the button alone. We’ll control it for you; how’s that?

[112] MR. HURD: All right. We good?

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Yes, sir.

MR. HURD: All right. I apologize. Here's where we are with Section 2 voting – voting rights claims. It is not unconstitutional to use race to draw districts. It is presumptively unconstitutional, okay? What does that mean? How can I use race to draw a district? I can use race provided that there is a compelling governmental interest, compliance with Section 2. There's a compelling governmental interest. Judge Dick has more or less signaled she's that far down the process, okay? The second step – and this is where you're missing the opportunity of a proud vote of your life.

And that is this: the second requirement of Section 2 is whatever remedy there is going to be, it must be racially narrow-tailored. What that means is you take a traditional districting plan before you start fixing a Section 2 remedy. And what makes it constitutional is when you have an opportunity to draw a majority-minority district based upon communities of interest, whole parishes, whole cities. The points being made today are excellent, but what I'm going to tell you is you've made the full point that what you're considering is a racial gerrymander. This slash – and [113] it's even worse than that.

If you don't – I – I don't – I – I don't know who was here in the '90s, but Ms. – Ms. – Ms. Lowery and I were. And what – two things happened. The Zorro district was set aside. It went all the way from Caddo – does this ring a bell? Caddo, all the way down to Baton Rouge, all the way over to Lafayette, all the way a little bit east. And it was held to be a gross racial gerrymander, unconstitutional, under Section 2. Why? The reason it was held as unconstitutional is because the use of race that is apparent in that district and apparent in the – this district was not narrowly tailored to meet the requirements of – of Section 2.

Race was overused to the subordination of other districting principles, or as Justice O'Connor said, "When race predominates, it's unconstitutional." If you can – why can we draw a compact minority district out of Orleans up the river? The reason why is it's otherwise lots of community interests. It doesn't violate commonalities of interest.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Mr. Hurd, would you – would you entertain a question? I think something may have just come back, sparked a question. Would you entertain a question?

[114] MR. HURD: Yeah. If I can just get –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay.

MR. HURD: Wait. Once I – I've spent all day and I'll spend all night. I'll be glad to help anyone. But what you have done now, after we voided the – the Zorro district, the Z district, they enacted what was called by the federal judge "the slash." This district that you're considering is 90 percent of "the slash." If you will look at *Hays v. Louisiana*, 839 F. Supp. 1188, and then that's the Zorro district, Judge Jacques Wiener, who is still on the Fifth Circuit, went through racial gerrymandering community by community and said why it was excessive.

He asked the question to start the opinion, "Can we use race in districting?" And he said the answer is yes, "We – we can use it to comply with a compelling governmental interest." He said that this body – two things, and I'll be glad to go anywhere that a member would like to ask. He said two things. One, this was excessive. He said the same thing about "the slash" that did exactly what you all are about to do that went up to East Baton Rouge goes to Avoyelles, then goes up the river taking minority districts.

He said they're both racial gerrymanders because they subordinate all interest. This district [115] will hand – I got good news for the plaintiffs. This district, if enacted, will hand them and Judge Dick unrestrained power to redraw your district because you just did it again. And it – it started – it ends in –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: All right. Mr. Hurd, let's – let's get to the question. Just –

MR. HURD: The last point – the last point is what Judge Wiener said, and this is what's equally important for you. He said, "The federal government –" this point was Section 5. "The – the federal government, one, has no authority to impose on a state the violation of the Fourteenth Amendment." So the idea that we're afraid of Judge Dick may be more demanding of the district, just like the DOJ was under pre-Clarence. It is of no concern. That's why our system gives us the Fifth Circuit in the supremes.

This court – I mean, this body should consider either giving Judge Dick an opportunity to judge it, then submit a remedy plan if you lose, or enact a remedy. Now, I've handed in material –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: We've – we've gotten all that.

MR. HURD: I –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: So I'm going to [116] Representative Carlson for a question. Representative Carlson.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Hurd, after the Zorro district was eliminated and the – "the slash" district, as you represented, was – was enacted, who created that district?

MR. HURD: The legislature.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: And who did away with that district, or who said that that was unconstitutional or – or – or not – could not stand?

MR. HURD: Judge Jacques Wiener wrote the opinion.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Okay. And then we went back to the districts that we had up until recently, right, that we were –

MR. HURD: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: So as I hear that – I see one major difference between then and now. I know you stated that the district that we're looking at creating through the senator's – the senator's bill looks very similar. You said about 90 percent the same as – as that "slash" district.

MR. HURD: I will reserve because y'all have done (inaudible 2:15:30) since you've made unavailable to the public, okay?

[117] CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Like, the – the – the –

MR. HURD: But the district isn't –

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: The minutes are public, and they – they are online and public, (inaudible 2:15:38).

MR. HURD: You put them online ten minutes before we started the meeting six hours late. That's not available for the public.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Mr. Hurd, I appreciate that, and I understand. I wish we had more time to – to review those. That's when those were made available, but they are there for the public. I think there's one difference. We are being mandated by the

judge to create a second Black district, period. In your example, it's complete opposite.

MR. HURD: No, it's not.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: The legislature tried to create a district that followed this similar route, and it was ruled unconstitutional. We're being told by the judge, by Shelly Dick, that we must do this, period. It's complete opposite. We must do it or she will. It's a complete opposite scenario than it was 20 years ago.

MR. HURD: Can I – can I respond?

[118] REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Absolutely. And thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm done.

MR. HURD: It's absolutely the same. What they held was in the '90s, the federal agency that was telling you, "You had to do it," was the DOJ under Section 5, which itself was later held unconstitutional. The answer is they were wrong. They were unconstitutionally demanding racial districting beyond what the federal courts now recognize as the permissible range of remedy. We may be – we don't – I – I – look, I'll give Judge Dick an opportunity. It's not that she's hailed Section 2 applies.

The question is whether or not Section 2 has a constitutional remedy, i.e., I believe that my districting plan that I've handed in and I did it for an – an example is as close as you can get to a non-racially gerrymandered district and get to two majority-minority districts, and it does. The plaintiff's remedy, Senate Bill 4 and 5, they're both racial gerrymanders and will not stand up to the Fifth Circuit. There are abilities to draw a compact contiguous majority-minority district, second one, in Louisiana. What you're going to do, you're going to enact this.

If I was Judge Dick, I'd look at it and go, [119] "I'm sorry. I've got – already got the judge that wrote the opinion on the Fifth Circuit that says what y'all are about to do is a constitutional gerrymander. Therefore, I can disregard it." Disregard it. It is null and void. And she's going to draw the plan if you want to remedy an actual remedy. That's why it's exactly the same. You read the opinion, and you'll see they said, "The federal power does not override or force you to violate the Constitution." Stand up for the Constitution.

Stand up if you want a compact district. Draw the one that makes sense with our traditional districting principles because you can do it. The – the – the – the – the answer is, this is an unconstitutional alternative.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Hurd. You – you – I think you've been very, very clear on it. The board is clear. We have no more witnesses. Senator Womack, we're going to go ahead and – and call you back up to – to close.

MR. HURD: Your Honor, if – I mean, Your Honor. I apologize. I'd like to – I've got a copy of that opinion that outlines all the reasons that what you've got is a racial gerrymander. I had an outline of what it – of – of the – each criteria that the judge [120] applies on why this is a – a – a ineffective remedy, and I hope – I hope your good judgment finds another solution.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you. Representative Phelps, you failed to call, but you didn't say you wanted to speak. Are you trying to speak now?

REPRESENTATIVE PHELPS: Yes, (inaudible 2:19:39).

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: I know you're not on the committee, but you want – all right. Come on. Let's – all right. All right. So let's fill this out that says she

does want to speak. She's providing information only, not a green card or a red card. So Representative Phelps?

REPRESENTATIVE PHELPS: Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I – I just wanted to mention to maybe some of our new colleagues here when we talk about why we're here. This started from an increase of the population from our census. So I – and I think that's not – we haven't heard a lot of that with the audience on the outside. It just was not a mandate to draw a map. So this does go with the 2020, the Census results that resulted in a population increase of African Americans across the state.

[121] Secondly, I hope that there is some passion here about if there were a different population, a White population, and there was so much pushback about creating a district so that everyone would be represented, how that may feel. Just a thought. Thirdly, when I heard Judge Dick's name reference to Obama's judge, I don't know if I've ever heard someone say Trump's judge or Carter's judge or Reagan's judge or whomever. I don't know if we're going to start referencing judges that way, but I hope that we do not do that in this body.

I think we should give all of our elected officials a little bit more respect in that, regardless of what president they were appointed to or from. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Representative Phelps. The board is clear. Senator Womack, would you come up and close on your bill?

SENATOR WOMACK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Members of the committee, we all know why we're here. We were ordered to – to draw a new Black

district, and that's what I've done. At the same time, I tried to protect Speaker Johnson, Minority Leader Scalise, and my representative, Congresswoman Letlow. I'm agreeable to the amendment, and we complied with everything the judge [122] has asked. And I just ask for favorable passage.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Senator – Senator Womack. Representative Farnum has made a motion that we adopt Senate Bill 8 as amended. Is there any objection? Representative Marcell objects. Ms. Baker – listen, do we have anybody in an anteroom needs to come in real quick? We have everyone here? Looks like everyone's here. Okay. Ms. Baker, would you please call the role? So let me clarify the vote. A vote of yes moves Senator Womack's bill as amended by Representative Farnum forward. A vote of no leaves it here in the committee. Ms. Baker?

MS. BAKER: Thank you. Mr. Chairman. Chairman Beaulieu?

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Billings?

REPRESENTATIVE BILLINGS: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Boyd?

REPRESENTATIVE BOYD: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Carlson?

REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Carter? Representative Carver?

REPRESENTATIVE CARVER: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Farnum?

[123] REPRESENTATIVE FARNUM: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Gadberry? Yes. Representative Johnson? Representative Larvadain? Yes. Representative Lyons?

VICE CHAIRMAN LYONS: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Marcelle? Representative Newell?

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Not as amended. No, as amended.

MS. BAKER: No for Representative Marcelle.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: No.

MS. BAKER: Representative Newell?

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Schamerhorn?

REPRESENTATIVE SCHAMERHORN: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Thomas?

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Wright?

REPRESENTATIVE WRIGHT: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. Representative Wybel?

REPRESENTATIVE WYBEL: Yes.

MS. BAKER: Yes. There are 14 yeas and 1 nay.

CHAIRMAN BEAULLIEU: Members – members have a vote of 14 yeas, 1 nay. Senate Bill 8 is hereby adopted as amended. Reported as amended. There are no other [124] matters before this committee. Representative Thomas had made a motion that we adjourn. Look, and – as we adjourn, thank you everyone for

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your patience. Thank you everyone for your time. It's been a – a great debate and – and we appreciate you. Meeting adjourned. Thank you all.

(Meeting adjourned.)

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APPENDIX X

Floor - Audio Transcription

January 19, 2024

PHILLIP CALLAIS, ET AL.

vs.

NANCY LANDRY

[1] THE CLERK: Mr. Speaker and members, Representative Beaulieu moves to advance to Regular Order No. 6, Senate Bills on Third Reading and Final Passage.

MR. SPEAKER: Without objection.

THE CLERK: Mr. Speaker and members, first instrument in this order -- only instrument in this order is Senate Bill 8 by Senator Womack: to enact Title 18 relative to congressional districts; provide relative to redistricting Louisiana's congressional district; provide with respect to offices, positions, other than congressional, which are based on congressional districts.

MR. SPEAKER: Representative Beaulieu on the bill.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you, Madam Clerk. Members, also, thank you. Thank you for your patience this week. I know we have been charged with a tall task, and your patience, your fortitude, your strong desires to represent your district, it's impressive. It's -- it's nice to see, especially -- especially with some of the new members. You've been awesome this week,

and you've -- you've stood strong. And to say it's impressive is -- is -- is a -- is just the bit of it.

[2] Members, I'm bringing you this congressional redistricting map that Senator Womack presented. You've -- you've heard it debated a couple of times. You heard it in -- in committee as well. Yesterday, we added an amendment in committee to Senator Womack's bill. And so my first order of business, even before I make my opening remarks, is going to get this bill in a proper posture. I'd like to offer up an amendment to delete the amendments that we added in committee yesterday. So if you'll check your monitors, it's going to -- or Madam Clerk, would you mind reading in the amendment?

THE CLERK: Mr. Speaker and members, Representative Beaulieu, as he's just discussed, is offering up a one-page set of amendments. That set is online. It's set number 83.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: So, members, after hearing from a lot of you, it's my thought that this instrument was in its best posture when it came over here from the Senate. And so I am offering an amendment to put it back in that posture, and I'd ask for your support.

MR. SPEAKER: I see no questions on the amendment. Representative Marcelle for the floor on the amendment.

REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE: Thank you, Mr. [3] Speaker and Chairman. And thank you, members. On yesterday, we had a pretty, I would say, heated debate in H&G about these amendments, and so I rise in support of removing those amendments. And I had a lot of questions after I got home about why didn't I object to the amendments, but I'd stepped out

of the room and so that's the reason for me not objecting to the amendments. I did object to the bill because the amendments had been added.

I know this is the process. I think that the bill was in its best posture when it came over with Representative -- I mean, with Senator Womack, Senate Bill 8. However, I tried to put that bill in a better posture. That matter failed. I know the process. I appreciate the process. And I appreciate the chairman taking that amendment off that I think does us no good to get to a better place where we can get the second congressional district. And I'd ask that you all would support the chairman in removing the amendment that was placed on there on yesterday. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any objections to the adoption of the amendment? Representative Farnum, objection. Would you like to speak on your objection? Representative Beaulieu, would you like to close on your amendment?

[4] REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Members, I just ask you to support the removal of the amendment that we added in -- in House and Governmental. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Representative Beaulieu has offered up an amendment which Representative Farnum objects. All those in favor, vote yea. All those opposed, vote nay. The clerk will open the machine.

THE CLERK: (inaudible 0:04:34).

MR. SPEAKER: Wright, yea.

THE CLERK: Emerson, yea.

MR. SPEAKER: Emerson, yea. Are you through voting, members? The clerk will close the machine.

We have 84 yeas and 16 nays, and amendment passes. Representative Beaulieu on the bill.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Okay, Mr. Speaker. Thank you, members, for supporting me on that amendment. You'll bear with me for a second. So, members, I – I appreciate you giving me the opportunity to be with you here today. Two years ago, I sat on the committee that -- that passed the original congressional map after redistricting, and we spent a lot of time going around the state listening to folks from all over our state. And this House, by two -- over two-thirds vote, supported a map that we thought was fair, that we thought was representative of the state of Louisiana.

[5] As Senator Stine said earlier in this week, "It's with a heavy heart that I present to you this other map," but we have to. It's that clear. A federal judge has ordered us to draw an additional minority seat in the state of Louisiana. We have the -- the federal Voting Rights Act litigation is still going on in the US District Court in the Middle District of Louisiana. The map in this bill that I'm presenting is one of a product of long, detailed process with several goals.

First, and as a lot of you are aware, Congresswoman Julia Letlow represents north Louisiana in our nation's capital and serves on both the appropriations and agricultural committees. The boundaries in the bill that I'm presenting ensure that Congresswoman Letlow remains both unimpaired with any other incumbents, and in a congressional district that should continue to elect a Republican Congress for the remainder of this decade.

I have great pride in the work Congresswoman Letlow has accomplished, and this map will ensure

that Louisianians will continue to benefit from her presence in the halls of Congress for as long as she decides to continue serving our great state of Louisiana.

Second, of Louisiana's six congressional districts, the map and the proposed bill ensures that [6] four are safe from -- or safe Republican seats. Louisiana's Republican presence in the United States Congress has contributed tremendously to the national discourse, and I'm very proud, and it's remarkable, that both the speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Mike Johnson, and the US House majority leader, Steve Scalise, are both from our great state.

This map ensures that the two men -- the two of them will have solidly Republican districts at home so they can focus on the national leadership that we need in Washington, DC. The map proposed in this bill ensures that the conservative principles retained by the majority of those in Louisiana will continue to extend past our boundaries to our nation's capital.

Finally, the maps in the proposed bill respond appropriately to the ongoing federal litigation, the ongoing federal Voting Rights Act case in the Middle District of Louisiana. For those who are unaware of the background, the congressional maps that we enacted, that I mentioned a second ago, in March of -- in March of 2022, have been the subject of litigation roughly since the day the 2022 congressional redistricting bill went into effect, and even before we enacted it. So the suit was filed before we actually enacted the bill.

After a substantial amount of prolonged [7] litigation, two trips to the Fifth Circuit asking it to

reverse it, and a trip to the US Supreme Court, the federal District Court has adhered to its view that the federal law requires that the state have two congressional districts with a majority of Black voters. It's that simple. Our secretary of state, our attorney general, and our prior legislative leadership appealed but have yet to succeed. We are now here because the federal courts order that we have a first opportunity to act.

If we don't act, it is very clear that the federal court will impose the plaintiff's proposed map on our state, and we don't want that. The District Court's order that we must have two majority-Black voting-age population districts, combined with the political imperatives I just described, have largely driven the boundaries for District 2 and District 6, both of which are over 50 percent Black voting-age population, or BVAP as you've heard discussed a lot in committees and may hear with folks discussing today.

Given the state's current demographics, there's not a high enough Black -- Black population in the southeast portion of Louisiana to create two majority-Black districts and to also comply with the US Constitution's one vote, one person requirement. That a [8] -- the reason why District 2 is growing around Orleans Parish, while District 6 includes the Black population of east Baton Rouge Parish and travels up the I-49 corridor and the Red River to include Black population in Shreveport.

While this is a different map than the plaintiffs in the litigation have proposed, this is the only map I reviewed that accomplishes the political goals I believe are important for my district, for Louisiana, and for our country.

While I did not draw these boundaries myself, and I'm bringing the bill to the floor for the - Senator Womack carried through the Senate and through committee yesterday in this House, I firmly submit that the congressional voting boundaries represented in this bill best achieve the goals of protecting Congresswoman Letlow's seat, maintaining strong districts for Speaker Johnson and Majority Leader Scalise, ensuring four Republican districts, and adhering to the command of the federal court in the Middle District of Louisiana.

I submit to you this map, and I'll be happy to take any questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Representative Taylor on a question.

THE CLERK: She waives

[9] MR. SPEAKER: She waives. Representative Amedee on a question.

REPRESENTATIVE AMEDEE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Rep. Beaulieu, thanks for carrying the bill over here. Is this bill intended to create another Black district?

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: Yes, ma'am, and to comply with the judge's order.

REPRESENTATIVE AMEDEE: Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Seeing no further questions, Representative Bayham for the floor.

(Pause.)

REPRESENTATIVE BAYHAM: When I ran for the legislature, I had one goal, and that is to give my community a voice. I've studied some of the plans that were submitted by my colleagues here. Rep-

representative Wilford Carter had a plan, I believe, that kept St. Bernard Parish intact, and I appreciate that, Representative Carter. I am here to stand up for my community. St. Bernard has never been split into two congressional districts. We've already been split into two Senate districts. And to be brutally honest, looking at the way these precincts are -- and I know every precinct. I've campaigned in every precinct in St. Bernard.

[10] We have two precincts, for example, that are in the 2nd Congressional District. One, Precinct 24, gave President Trump 75 percent of the vote. Precinct 25 gave President Trump 69 percent of the vote. Those are in the 2nd District. In the 1st District is Precinct 44, which gave President Biden 83 percent of the vote. Precinct 45 gave President Biden 85 percent of the vote. It seems like these precincts were just thrown together like a mechanical claw machine, just grabbing people and dropping them off.

Now, I participated in the hearings on the congressional reapportionment where they toured the state, and I appreciated the leadership of the House and the Senate, the committees in doing this. I took advantage of it. I testified. We are being told that we have to redraw all of this in a period of less than eight days. That is not how you make sausage. That's how you make a mess. I cannot in good conscience vote for this bill that divides my community, and I will stand by that for my community. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: There's no questions.

REPRESENTATIVE BAYHAM: Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Representative Beaulieu to close on the bill.

REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU: As a colleague [11] mentioned earlier - sorry, Representative Cox, if I have to poach you - "Everybody likes to eat sausage, but nobody likes to see how it's made." And it's -- it has been painful, and it has been painful for all of us.

But it's simple. We're under a federal judge's mandate, and this bill is our best attempt to comply with her decision. So, members, I ask you to support me in voting for this map. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Representative Beaulieu moves for final passage of the bill. Those in favor, vote yea. Those opposed, vote nay. The clerk will open the machine. Vote your machine, members. Members, are you through voting? The clerk will close the machine. We have 86 yeas, 16 nays, and the bill is finally passed. Representative Beaulieu moves to adopt the title, and moves to reconsider the vote for which the bill finally passed and lay that motion on the table without objection.

MR. SPEAKER: Open the machine for co-authors.

(Pause.)

MR. SPEAKER: The clerk will close the machine. We have ten co-authors.

MALE SPEAKER: Representative Bagley for a motion to move to correct his vote.

REPRESENTATIVE BAGLEY: I want to correct on [12] -- on Senate Bill Number 8. I want to correct from absent to nay.

MALE SPEAKER: Without objection. REPRESENTATIVE BAGLEY: Thank you,

Mr. MALE SPEAKER: Representative Taylor moves for a motion to correct her vote.

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REPRESENTATIVE TAYLOR: Good afternoon. I would also like to vote from absent to yea on the amendment.

MALE SPEAKER: Without objection. Representative Jackson moves to correct his vote.

REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON: Yes. I want to change my vote from nay to yea.

MALE SPEAKER: Without objection.

REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON: Thank you.

[13] CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIPTION

I, Nathan Pikover, COO of TranscribeMe, Inc., do hereby certify that 291001-Audio-1-19-24_1es_day5-Cut-Appended was transcribed utilizing computer aided means and the TranscribeMe transcription team.

The transcript of the audio mentioned above, having been transcribed and reviewed by Transcribe Me, Inc. to the best of the company's ability, is a full, true, and correct transcription.

I further certify that neither I, nor the Transcribe Me, Inc. transcription team, have any personal association with the parties involved or are in any way interested in the outcome thereof.

Dated this 11th of March, 2024.

Nathan Pikover, COO TranscribeMe, Inc.

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APPENDIX Y

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Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP

February 9, 2024

Transcript by TransPerfect

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: The house will come to order. The clerk will open the machines for rollcall. Members vote your machines. Are you through voting, Jordan? Fisher? Jordan? Fisher? Members are you through voting? Emerson?

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

The clerk will close the machine. We have 104 members present in quorum. [00:05:01]

The house will be opened in prayer by Representative Amedee. Please rise.

REPRESENTATIVE AMEDEE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Heavenly Father, we come before you today. We thank you, first of all, for your precious Son. We thank you, Lord, that you could have placed us anywhere in time, and anywhere on this globe. And you saw fit to place each one of us here and now. And you also saw fit to place each legislator in their seat for such a time as this. Lord, I ask that you would help us to never take that lightly. I ask that you would guide us with the serious matters that come before us. And in this opening of this class of the legislature for the next four years, also ask that each day when we come here, we would never lose the awe of this building and all that it stands for. And we would never forget the people who sent us here to represent them. May we always legislate with Louisiana in mind. May we always make decisions

that align with your vision for our state. May we take steps to bring Louisiana to the place where she leads as you planned, in Jesus name.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Thank you, Representative Amedee. Representative Knox will lead us in Pledge of Allegiance.

REPRESENTATIVE KNOX: I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Morning hour number five.

FEMALE 1: Mr. Speaker, and members, the house is in receipt of a proclamation by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Louisiana Constitution, I, Jeff Landry, Governor in the State of Louisiana do hereby call and convene the legislature of Louisiana into extraordinary session to convene State Capital, City of Baton Rouge during eight calendar days, beginning 4:00 PM on the 15th day of January and ending no later than 6:00 PM on the 23rd day of January. The call includes 14 items and is signed by Members, the speaker appoints the following committee to notify the governor that the house is convened and is ready to conduct business. Those members are Representatives Bayham, Emerson, LaFleur, Moore and Owen. Again, Representative Bayham, Emerson LaFleur, Moore, Owen, please meet Stephen Lewis near the rear of the chamber. Please raise your hand. And Emerson, I think I may have forgotten you. Committee to notify the senate, Representative Billings, Representative Echols, Representative Larvadain, Representative Ventrella, Representative Willard, please meet Mr. Francoise near the middle rear of the chamber to notify the

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senate, Representatives Billings, Echols, Larvadain, Ventrella and Willard.

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

[00:10:00]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Representative Newell for a personal privilege.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWELL: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you, Mr. Speaker and members. First, I want to just say thank you to my colleagues who called, who sent cards, who attended. Most of you all know that my mom passed on the last day of the last special session that we had. And these past few months have been filled with a lot of firsts for me. My first birthday without the woman that gave birth to me. My first Thanksgiving without the woman that taught me how to cook. My first Christmas without the woman who made sure that Santa had all the gifts on my list. Today would have been my mama's 71st birthday. And this past Monday when we got sworn in, my biggest cheerleader was not here with me. I had intended -- fix your face. I could see you, Schlegel. Don't make me cry. I thought I would be spending today with my dad and with my mom's sisters, but that is not the case. Members, we are here in these rails for one term representing the people of our districts, and I am curious and hopeful about what we will uncover on Louisiana over the next four years. Today, please not let it be lost on us that we start this term and most of you are starting your very first term as legislators. Some are second, some are third with the most important redistricting session on a most fitting and significant day. Starting this redistricting session on Martin Luther King Day has been a controversial and a sensitive issue to some

and it seems to be disrespectful to the legacy of Dr. King and his fight for civil rights and voting rights. Some of our constituents, neighbors and supportive, had touted that the beginning of a redistricting session on King Holiday is a fitting tribute to Dr. King's legacy as it is an opportunity to ensure that the electoral districts reflect the diversity and needs of the communities that we all serve. Starting this session on King Holiday is not intended to be disrespectful or divisive, but rather an effort to fulfill a constitutional and legal duty and to meet a tight deadline imposed on us by the courts and the federal government. We have drastically different opinions on how this redistricting session is being started on Martin Luther King's holiday and those opinions have been heavily contested and it's a controversial task of redistricting. But we must remember that this is a matter that will have a significant impact on the representation and power of different groups of voters, which, if not done with consideration of context and circumstances of each district, can undermine the principle of one person, one vote and the democratic rights of the people that we serve. Dr. King's cause went beyond white and black. He also dealt with concerns of poverty, privilege and access, particularly at the voting polls. Ultimately, holding a redistricting session today on King's holiday is a matter of debate and perspective. Therefore, any redistricting session should be guided by the values of justice, dignity and democracy that Dr. King embodied and advocated for. Thus, in the spirit of democracy, I want to remind all of our citizens and constituents that all of our sessions is open and accessible to the public. Anyone can attend and we, your legislative body, should be committed to following the principles of fairness and equality in the

redistricting process. I do not believe any of us in this chamber is committed to forgetting an unerasable history and repeating or perpetuating the suppressive practices and ideologies of those such as Thurman and Wallace. We have come a long way considering the history of the south and with this governor's commitment to keeping Louisianans in Louisiana.

[00:15:02]

This is our opportunity to show all citizens that we are not only working to create opportunities of education and employment for Louisiana citizens, but also giving them fair elections and the opportunity to elect a candidate of choice. I am hopeful about the outcome of this session. And again, considering the dedication of Governor Landry and our Speaker DeVillier of ensuring this body will create that second minority majority district. On Martin Luther King's holiday, let us remember his contribution and sacrifice to voting rights and remember his words, "The time is always right to do what is right." Thank you, Mr. Speaker and members.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Thank you, Representative Newell.

FEMALE 1: Mr. Speaker and members, Representative Brown requests five days leave for his seatmate, Representative LaCombe.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Without objection.

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

FEMALE 1: Mr. Speaker and members, the Senate committee has appeared and is prepared to provide a report.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Senator Seabaugh.

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SENATOR SEABAUGH: Members, we are here to advise that the Senate has convened and we are ready to do business. And I look forward to working with you all from over there.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Thank you, Senator.
[BACKGROUND NOISE]

FEMALE 1: Mr. Speaker and members, the committee sent to notify the governor has returned and is prepared to give a report.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Representative Emerson.

REPRESENTATIVE EMERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Members, we have notified the governor that the House is ready to do business.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Thank you, Representative Emerson.

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

FEMALE 1: Mr. Speaker, the committee sent to notify the Senate has return with a report. REPRESENTATIVE BILLINGS: Mr. Speaker, we have reported to the Senate.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: I'm sorry, Representative Billings. [BACKGROUND CONVERSATION]

REPRESENTATIVE BILLINGS: I'll say it again. Mr. Speaker, we have reported to the Senate that we are open and ready for business.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Thank you, Representative Larvadain for a personal privilege.

REPRESENTATIVE LARVADAIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Members, can I get your attention, please? Members.

[00:20:00]

Today is my grandson, Brandon Jackson's birthday. I want to wish him a happy three-year-old. I love him and I appreciate him. I want to wish Brandon a happy birthday and also Jordan. I love him and may God continue to bless him. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Thank you. Representative Larvadain. Morning hour number six.

FEMALE 1: Introduction of resolutions, the house concurrent resolution by Representative Willard to create a task force to study reforms to Louisiana's process of redistricting and methods of elections, promote efficiency, and ensure eligible Louisiana voters can effectively participate in the process. That resolution becomes HR-1.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Representative Mike Johnson moves to suspend the rules for the purpose of referring this committee. Is there any objection? To House and governmental affairs? Without objection. So order.

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Representative Cruz for a personal privilege.

REPRESENTATIVE CRUZ: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Members, if you've been looking at your chamber laptop, there was a reminder sent out. If you want your per diem payments non taxed, you need to sign that form today and get it to house accounting so per diem payment can be tax free if you sign that form and submit it today. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Thank you, Representative Cruz. Morning hour number seven.

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FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Wilford Carter constitutional amendment proposing to amend Article 5 of the Constitution of Louisiana and provides relative to conversation to Supreme Court.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Representative Mike Johnson moves for a suspension of the rules for the purpose of referring all pre filed House Bills to the committee at this time without objection so order, House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Wilford Carter to enact Title 18 governmental districts redistricting positions offices based on congressional districts.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Wilford Carter Title 13 Supreme Court redistricting Supreme Court districts billing of vacancies additional judge-ships becomes House Bill 3.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Marcelle Title 18 campaign finance provide for assessment of penalties becomes House Bill 4.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Marcelle Title 18 congressional districts redistricting of congressional districts positions offices based on congressional districts becomes House Bill 5.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Mandie Landry Title 18 elections nature of judicial elections exempt certain candidates from additional fees becomes House Bill 6.

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SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Melerine Title 13 Supreme Court redistricting Supreme Court justice districts into nine districts filling of vacancies to eliminate certain additional judgeships becomes House Bill 7.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Mike Johnson Title 13 Supreme Court redistricting Supreme Court districts provide for the filling of vacancies additional judgeship becomes House Bill 8.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Mandie Landry Title 18 voting by mail distribution of vote by mail ballots application for vote by mail ballot becomes House Bill 9.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Jackson Title 18 financial disclosure statements filing of financial disclosure statements after qualifying for office becomes House Bill 10.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative by Jackson Title 18 campaign contribution limits provide relative to application of campaign contribution limits for calendar year becomes House Bill 11.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Wright Title 18 party primary elections nature of primary elections mandate legislature provide for party

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primary elections for certain offices becomes House Bill 12.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Melerine joint resolution to amend the Constitution relative to Supreme Court number of justices of the Supreme Court number of justices required to concur in order to render a judgment becomes House Bill 13.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Echols Title 18 congressional districts redistricting Louisiana's congressional districts positions offices based on those congressional districts becomes House Bill 14.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative Wilford Carter Supreme Court redistricting Supreme Court justice district filling of vacancies to eliminate statutory provisions regarding additional judgeship becomes House Bill 15.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: House Bill by Representative McFarland to appropriate funds, make certain reductions from certain sources be allocated to designated agencies purposes for the purpose of making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2023 through '24 becomes House Bill 16.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Appropriations.

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Members we're going to stand at ease and we're pinning a joint session.

[BACKGROUND NOISE] [00:30:00]

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[BACKGROUND NOISE] [00:35:00]

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Members, if you can head towards your seats so we can begin. Members, if you could take your seat, we'd appreciate it.

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Members, we have one message that needs to be read. Members, please take your seats. Morning hour number five.

FEMALE 1: Petitions Memorials Communications, the House and receipt of a message from the Senate to the Honorable speaker, members of the House of Representatives. I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Senate has adopted and asks concurrence in the following SCRs. SCR1 respectfully submitted, Yolanda Dixon, Secretary of the Senate. SCR1 by Sarah Barrow to invite the Honorable Jeff Landry, Governor of Louisiana to address a joint session of the Legislature. Representative Marcelle moves to spin the rules for the purpose of concurring in this resolution at this time.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Without objection.

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: The Joint Session will come to order. President Barrow moves to dispense of the calling of role of the Senate without objection so ordered. President pro tempore Mike Johnson moves to dispense with the calling of the role of the House without objection so ordered.

[00:40:00]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: The President appoints, on part of the Senate, the following members to

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escort the Governor: Senators Harris, Pressly, Jenkins, Talbot and Owens. Harris, Pressly, Jenkins, Talbot and Owens. The speaker appoints on the part of the House the following members to escort the Governor: Bayham, Moore, Emerson, Owen and LaFleur. Go to the back door. That committee will assemble and discharge their duties. Those members need to go get the Governor. The ones I just read out, like get up and walk back there and then he walks in. Go ahead. Harris, Pressly, Jenkins. I know you all are here. They're all back there. Well, come on down, gentlemen. Come on. The members come out first. The members come out first, then the Governor. There we go.

[APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Members, Governor Jeff Landry.

[APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Right there. I think if you could sit in. There we go. Thank you, buddy. All right. Members, we'd like to recognize Lieutenant Governor Billy Nungesser.

[APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Secretary of State Nancy Landry.

[APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Attorney General Liz Murrill.

[APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Treasurer John Fleming.

[APPLAUSE]

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SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Agriculture Commissioner Mike Strain.

[APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: And Commissioner of Insurance Tim Temple.

[APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: We also have members of the Supreme Court here. Justice Weimer.

[APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Justice Crain, Justice Genovese, Justice McCallum, Justice Hughes and Justice Griffin. Thank you all for being here.

[APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Representative Jason Hughes will lead us in the prayer and please remain standing afterwards for the pledge.

REPRESENTATIVE JASON HUGHES: All things work together for good, to those who are called before the Lord and are called according to His purpose. Members, let's go before the Lord in prayer. Father God, we thank You for this day that You have made. And with all going on in the world, Father, we are going to rejoice and be glad in it. Father, the Bible tells us to humble ourselves before You, and good will come from it. So, Father, we come before You as humbly as we know how first and foremost to say thank You, Father. Thank You for this extraordinary opportunity, Father. Father, I thank You on behalf of every person in this body, for our Governor Jeff Landry and his wife Sharon. Father, please guide his stewardship of this great State of Louisiana as he oversees 4.6 million people, Father God. Father, we

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thank You for all of the statewide elected officials assembled before us, may You guide them as well. Father, we thank You for our Senate President, our Speaker of the House, our respective pro tems, clerk, secretary, sergeant-at-arms, and all of the staff that keeps these noble bodies running each and every day, Father.

[00:45:11]

Father, we can't do this work without them and we are so thankful. Father, we thank You for the members of our Judiciary, our Supreme Court that are gathered here today. Father, may You continue to stand in their bodies, think with their minds and speak with their voices as they do the work of the Judiciary, Father. Father, out of 4.6 million people, You have selected, ordained, appointed, anointed only 144 people to lead the legislative branch of government. What an awesome responsibility and task that is. Father, may You remind us every day that we are all created by You. May we not see political party. May we not see race. May we not see gender. May we just see people and do the work that You have called us to do. Now, Father, let Your sweet, sweet spirit fill this place. Father, bless everyone under the sound of my voice, from this podium to the door, from the balcony to the floor, from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet, oh, Lord, our strength and our redeemer. And Lord, in everything, let us be so very careful to give You all the praise, all the glory and all the honor. Now, let us go forth conquer and do the work that You have called us to do. In Jesus' name, we pray. Let all of the people of God join me in saying. Amen!

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Amen! [APPLAUSE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Please remain standing for the pledge. I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. Ladies and gentlemen, the Governor of Louisiana, the Honorable Jeff Landry.

[APPLAUSE]

GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY: Mr. President, I would tell you and the representatives and senators that escorted me that we'll do this at least one more time before the regular session and so, we'll have it perfected for the rest of the term. Please sit. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the House and Senate, thank you for your cordial welcome. May I begin by recognizing on this day Dr. Martin Luther King, whose moral fortitude and spiritual inspiration allowed millions to live the American dream. And I would like to begin with one of my favorite quotes of his many, that the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in the moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy. Our stage DNA is directly connected to the diverse and varied relationships that we all share with one another. Diverse relationships between our friends, our acquaintance, our neighbors, our old classmates, our co-workers, our caregivers, our colleagues, our family and each other right here in this room. For our culture is built upon relationships. And we are here today because we have inherited the issues that others have laid at our feet. So let us accept that task. Let us do the work that is incumbent upon us so that we can move towards solving much larger problems for the people of this great State.

[APPLAUSE]

GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY: Now I am well aware that Huey Long was shot over redistricting matters. And I am hopeful and I am confident that we can dispose of this matter without you all disposing of me. Is that fair? Because for various reasons, both known and unknown, spoken and unspoken, closure of this redistricting problem has evaded us. It is time to stop averting the issue and confront it head-on. We are here today because the federal courts have ordered us to perform our job. Our job which is not finished, our job that our own laws direct us to complete, and our job that our individual oaths promise we would perform.

[00:50:01]

GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY: To that end, I ask you to join me in adopting the redistricting maps that are proposed. These maps will satisfy the court and ensure that the congressional districts of our State are made right here in this Legislature and not by some heavy handed federal judge.

[APPLAUSE]

GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY: We do not need a federal judge to do for us what the people of Louisiana have elected you to do for them. You are the voice of the people, and it is time that you use that voice. The people have sent us here to solve problems, not to exacerbate them, to heal divisions, not to widen them. To be fair and to be reasonable, the people of this State expect us to operate government efficiently and to act within the compliance of the laws of our nation and of our courts, even when we disagree with both of them and let me say this. I know that many of you in this Legislature have

worked hard and endured and tried your very best to get this right. As Attorney General, I did everything I could to dispose off this litigation. I defended the redistricting plan adopted by this body as the will of the people. We sought a stay in the Fifth Circuit. We successfully stayed the case at the United States Supreme Court for more than a year, allowing the 2022 elections to proceed. Last October, we filed for writ mandamus, which was granted in the Fifth Circuit, which would again allow us one more chance to take care of our business. However, when the Fifth Circuit panel ruled against us later in the fall, we filed for an en banc hearing, which they denied. We have exhausted all legal remedies and we have labored with this issue for far too long. I recognize the difficulty of getting 144 people to agree on anything. My wife and I don't agree on everything. She's kept me for 21 years. But I sincerely commend you for the work you have done so far. But now, once and for all, I think it's time that we put this to bed. Let us make the necessary adjustments to heed the instructions of the court. Take the pen out of the hand of a non-elected judge and place it in your hands. In the hands of the people. It's really that simple.

[APPLAUSE]

GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY: I would beg you, help me make this a reality in this special session, for this special purpose, on this special day. The redistricting challenge goes further than just our congressional maps. While one federal judge has the pen in her hand, another is eager to pick it up from his desk and redraw our Supreme Court. In 2021, in a regular session, the Senate passed a resolution, Resolution 248, asking the State Supreme Court to

provide this Legislature with the recommendations for redistricting their court. A wide majority of the court, over two-thirds, has responded. Justice McCallum, Justice Genovese, Justice Crane, Justice Hughes, and Justice Griffin, have conscientiously and unselfishly and courageously stepped forward and presented us with a map that redraws the Supreme Court districts in a manner that will comply with the Voting Rights Act and alleviate the costly litigation to the State. You can fulfill your responsibility and honorably meet your obligation to redistrict our high court so that the people of Louisiana will have a fair, democratic, and equally represented judiciary. The litigation involving our Supreme Court districts has been pending for quite some time. In fact, there are cases in all three federal districts in the State.

[00:55:04]

GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY: Again, as Attorney General, we worked to defend the State and to have those cases dismissed. I know, firsthand, how indefensible these cases are. Our Supreme Court districts have been redistricted by this Legislature only one time in 103 years. The result is that districts are grossly unbalanced with two districts twice as large as another one. Last year, I negotiated a scheduling order with the plaintiffs in one of those cases, allowing the Legislature, allowing you all a chance to willingly handle our own affairs rather than unwillingly have it done by another nonelected federal judge. I want to publicly commend the justices for their willingness to set aside any regard for their own careers or the power that they hold. They epitomize statesmanship, honor, integrity, and the very embodiment of fairness. They are a reflection of our people's goodness, decency and justness. Every single

person in this great State can look up to them with pride and reverence and a reborn confidence that the judicial system in this State is great and filled with men and women who will absolutely do the right thing.

[APPLAUSE]

GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY: Just as we would respect and honor and comply with any decision reached by such a majority of this court. I ask you to respect that and adopt the court's redistricting map and allow the first seat to be filled this fall. Now, every voting age citizen in Louisiana may or may not join a political party of his or her choosing. It is a choice. It is their freedom. But if you choose to join a political party, it certainly is only fair and right that you have the ability to select your party's candidate for office without the interference of another party or without the distraction and the interference of a convoluted, complicated and extended ballot to wade through and to decipher.

[APPLAUSE]

GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY: As I travel the State, I have listened carefully to those who seek a more focused, electoral process where they may participate in the nomination of their party's chosen candidate. And I believe it is an issue that our Legislature should consider and we have included a proposal for a closed party primary system for your consideration for that very reason. Because it's about fairness, it's about simplicity, it's about clarity and we have tested this system before in this State, and it works. The United States House Majority Leader Steve Scalise is in his seat as a result of being elected to Congress under a party primary system. Our State Treasurer

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was elected to Congress under a tried and tested system. I was elected to Congress under a party primary system. President Joe Biden was elected in Louisiana's presidential primary, as was President Trump, and other presidential nominees that were put forward by this State were chosen in a party primary system which allows the major parties to pick their candidates. It is fair and it is common sense. And as for our independent or no party voters, who by their own choice, decide not to join a party, their voice is heard and their votes are counted. Counted on a simpler, shorter, clearer November election ballot containing generally one Democrat, one Republican, and ballot qualifying independent candidates. Some things make Louisiana unique. Our food, our music, and our culture. These are sources of our pride. However, our jungle primary system is the only one of its kind in this country. It is a relic of the past, which I believe has left us dead last.

[APPLAUSE]

[01:00:07]

GOVERNOR JEFF LANDRY: All of our fellow southern states are succeeding, they have a closed primary system, a process which results in stronger, more unified elected leaders. It is time to rewrite our story and to move to a similar system. We have already tried, we have already tested and still use in presidential primaries and will use in February of this year. As we work on other electoral reforms with these redistricting maps. Now is the time to also deal, I believe, with this commonsense change. Today, we honor Dr. Martin Luther King. And I do not believe that it is mere irony that finds us here today on this great day, on this consecrated day, where we seek to amplify the voice of few, where we seek to broaden

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the opportunity for participation in the government and governance of our people. The courage and the wisdom and the relentless pursuit of fairness in our electoral process was exactly what Dr. King spoke for. And so, it should be profoundly moving that we do this on this day. In fact, his words in 1968, I believe, are wholly appropriate 56 years later at this very hour where he said, "The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends towards justice." You see, for Dr. King's, his was an uphill journey into the headwinds of hate. His was a march into a battle, while ours is a mere walk in the park. His was a persecution for speaking his truth, while ours is just a comfortable dialogue. His was a mighty shove, while yours is simply a mere push of the button. Ladies and gentlemen, let us take these affairs and the things that have divided us in this state off the table so we can begin the work that the people have sent us here. God bless you. God bless each and every one of you. God bless the people of Louisiana, and God bless the people we represent. Thank you so very much.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Thank you, governor. Senator McMath moves that the senate retire to its chambers without objection.

[01:05:00]

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

Members, we're waiting on additional bills to be filed, so please don't leave. Members, we're waiting on additional bills to be filed, so please do not leave.

[01:10:00]

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

[01:15:00]

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[BACKGROUND NOISE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Morning hour number seven.

FEMALE 1: Mr. Speaker and members, the House Bill by Representative Emerson to amend and re-enact Title 18 relative to elections party primary system of elections for certain office as provides relative to nominations, recognized political parties voting and that bill becomes House Bill 17.

[BACKGROUND CONVERSATION]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Representative Mike Johnson moves to suspend the rules for the purpose of referring the pre-filed House Bills to committee at this time. House and Governmental.

FEMALE 1: A House Bill by Representative Wright joint resolution to amend the constitution, to amend Title V provides relative to Supreme Court election, statewide election of Supreme Court justices, elimination of Supreme Court District submission of proposed amendment to the electors. That bill becomes House Bill 18.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: House and Governmental.
[BACKGROUND NOISE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Okay, members, we're going to stand at ease until we get committee notices.

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

[01:20:00]

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

[01:25:00]

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

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[01:30:00]

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Announcements.

FEMALE 1: Announcements Mr. Speaker and members, Committee on Appropriations meets tomorrow morning, Tuesday, January 16 at 8:30 a.m., Committee Room 6 and Chair McFarland may suspend the rules for the purpose of hearing House Bill 16 at that meeting.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Without objection.

FEMALE 1: Committee on House and Governmental Affairs will meet 10:00 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, January 16, Committee Room 5 and Representative Vallee moves to suspend the rules for the purpose of adding House Bill 6, 8, 9 and 17 to that agenda.

[01:35:05]

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: Without objection. Representative Thompson for a Motion.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, members, I move that we adjourned to 3:00 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

SPEAKER DEVILLIER: The House is adjourned.

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

[01:40:00]

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

[01:45:00]

[BACKGROUND NOISE]

[01:45:34]

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APPENDIX Z

2024 First Extraordinary Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 19

BY REPRESENTATIVE BEAULLIEU

CODING: Words in ~~struck through~~ type are deletions from existing law; words underscored are additions.

REAPPORTIONMENT/CONGRESS: Provides relative to the election districts for members of congress (Item #1)

AN ACT

To enact R.S. 18:1276.1 and to repeal R.S. 18:1276, relative to congressional districts; to provide for the redistricting of Louisiana's congressional districts; to provide with respect to positions and offices, other than congressional, which are based upon congressional districts; to provide for the effectiveness; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 18:1276.1 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

§1276.1. Congressional districts

Louisiana shall be divided into six congressional districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one representative to the United States House of Representatives. The districts shall be composed as follows:

(1) District 1 is composed of Precincts 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, 41, 43, and 69 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125A, 125B, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 136, 192, 198, 199, 246, 247, 248, 1-GI, 1-H, 2-H, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H, 6-H, 7-H, 8-H, 9-H, 1-K, 2-K, 3-K, 4-K, 5-K, 6-KA, 6-KB, 7-KA, 7-KB, 8-K, 9-K, 10-K, 11-K, 12-K, 13-KA, 14-K, 16-K, 17-K, 18-K, 19-K, 20-K, 25-K, 27-K, 28-K, 29-K, 34-K, 35-K, and 1-L of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 3-3, 3-6, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 7-4, 8-1, 9-1, 9-2, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-6, 10-8, 10-9, 10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 10-15, 10-16, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, and 11-5 of Lafourche Parish; Precincts 13A, 13B, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 31, 32, and 38 of Livingston Parish; Precincts 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11, 4-14, 4-15, 4-17, 4-17A, 4-18, 4-20, 4-21, 4-22, 4-23, 5-12, 5-13, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18, 6-9, 7-41, 7-42, 9-45, 9-45A, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 11-9, 11-10, 11-11, 12-5, 12-6, 12-7, 12-9, 12-10, 13-5, 13-7, 13-8, 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-9, 14-10, 14-11, 14-13A, 14-14, 14-15, 14-16, 14-17, 14-18A, 14-20, 14-21, 16-1, 16-1A, 17-1, 17-17, 17-18, 17-18A, 17-19, and 17-20 of Orleans Parish; Plaquemines Parish; Precincts 32, 33, 34, 41, 42A, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55 of St. Bernard Parish; Precincts 1-6, 2-6, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 5-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-6, and 6-8 of St. Charles Parish; St. Tammany Parish; and Precincts 44, 49, 70, 70A, 71, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 120B, 122A, 122B, 122C, 124, 137, 137A, 137B, 137C, 137D, 139, 141, 141A, 143, 143A, 145, 147, 149, 149A, and 151 of Tangipahoa Parish.

(2) District 2 is composed of Precincts 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 20, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 62, 63, 65, 66,

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68, 71, 72, 73, 77, and 78 of Ascension Parish; Assumption Parish; Iberville Parish; Precincts 57, 104, 108, 115, 116, 131, 133, 138, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157A, 157B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179A, 179B, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185A, 185B, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193A, 193B, 194A, 194B, 195, 196, 197A, 197B, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 210, 211, 212, 213A, 213B, 213C, 214A, 214B, 215, 216A, 216B, 216C, 217, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232A, 232B, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238A, 238B, 1-G, 2-G, 3-G, 4-G, 5-G, 6-G, 7-G, 8-G, 9-G, 10-G, 11-G, 12-G, 13-G, 13-KB, 15-K, 21-K, 22-K, 23-K, 24-K, 26-K, 30-K, 31-K, 33-K, 1-W, 2-W, 3-W, 4-W, 5-W, 6-W, and 7-W of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-3, 2-5, 2-7, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-16, 5-1, 5-1A, and 5-3 of Lafourche Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-6, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 3-9, 3-12, 3-14, 3-15, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 4-2, 4-3, 4-6, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, 5-11, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9A, 7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15, 7-16, 7-17, 7-18, 7-19, 7-20, 7-21, 7-23, 7-24, 7-25, 7-25A, 7-26, 7-27, 7-27B, 7-28, 7-28A, 7-29, 7-30, 7-32, 7-33, 7-35, 7-37, 7-37A, 7-40, 8-1, 8-2, 8-4, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, 8-15, 8-19, 8-20, 8-21, 8-22, 8-23, 8-24, 8-25, 8-26, 8-27, 8-28, 8-30, 9-1, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 9-14, 9-15, 9-16, 9-17, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-28, 9-28C, 9-29, 9-30, 9-30A, 9-31, 9-31A, 9-31B, 9-31D, 9-32, 9-33, 9-34A, 9-35, 9-35A, 9-36, 9-36B, 9-37, 9-38, 9-38A, 9-39, 9-39B, 9-40, 9-40A, 9-40C, 9-41, 9-41A, 9-41B, 9-41C, 9-41D, 9-42, 9-42C, 9-43A, 9-43B, 9-43C, 9-43E, 9-43F, 9-43G, 9-43H, 9-43I, 9-43J, 9-43K, 9-43L, 9-43M, 9-43N, 9-44, 9-44A, 9-44B, 9-44D, 9-44E, 9-44F, 9-44G, 9-44I, 9-44J, 9-44L, 9-44M, 9-44N, 9-44O, 9-44P, 9-44Q, 10-3, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 11-

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(3) District 3 is composed of Acadia Parish; Precincts 167, 260, 261, 262, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309E, 309W, 310, 311, 312, 313E, 313W, 314, 315E, 315W, 316E, 316W, 317, 318, 319N, 319S, 320E, 320W, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332N, 332S, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 368, 369, 370, 372, 405, 440, 441, 463, 464, 467, 800, 801, 860S, 861E, and 861W of Calcasieu Parish; Cameron Parish; Iberia Parish; Jefferson Davis Parish; Precincts 1, 3, 8, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131,

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133, 134, 135, and 136 of Lafayette Parish; Precincts 1-1, 2-2, 2-6, 2-8, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 3-1, 3-2, 3-4, 3-5, 3-7, 5-2, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, and 11-4 of Lafourche Parish; St. Martin Parish; St. Mary Parish; Terrebonne Parish; and Vermilion Parish.

(4) District 4 is composed of Allen Parish; Beauregard Parish; Bienville Parish; Bossier Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-12, 1-13, 1-14, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-10, 5-10, 6-1, 7-1, 8-1, 8-2, 8-3, 8-4, 8-5, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 9-1, 9-2, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 10-2, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, 11-6, 11-7, 11-9, 11-10, 12-1, 12-3, 12-7, 12-8, and 12-9 of Caddo Parish; Precincts 160E, 160W, 161, 162E, 162W, 163, 164, 165, 166E, 166W, 365, 366, 367, 371N, 371S, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408, 460E, 460W, 461, 465, 466E, 466W, 468, 469, 560, 561, 562, 600, 601, 602, 603, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 700, 701, 702, 703, 760, 761, 762, and 860N of Calcasieu Parish; Claiborne Parish; Precincts 10, 11, 11B, 11C, 16, 16A, 16B, 16C, 23, 28, 30A, 31A, 34, 34A, 34B, 35, 35A, 35B, 37, 37C, 46, 46A, 48, 49, 49A, and 51 of DeSoto Parish; Evangeline Parish; Grant Parish; Jackson Parish; Lincoln Parish; Precincts 1, 1A, 2, 4, 25, 32, 33, 38, 41, 43, 44, 44A, 45, 49, 50, 51, 51A, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61, 64, 71, 75, 76, and 77 of Ouachita Parish; Precincts C22, C23, C35, C37-A, C37-B, C41, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S13, S14, S21, S22, S23, S24, S25, S26, S27, S28, and S29 of Rapides Parish; Red River Parish; Sabine Parish; Union Parish; Vernon Parish; Webster Parish; and Winn Parish.

(5) District 5 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16, 19, 61, 64, and 76 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-3A, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-2, 2-2A, 2-

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2B, 2-2C, 2-2D, 2-2F, 2-3A, 2-4, 2-4A, 2-5, 2-5E, 2-7, 2-8, 3-1B, 4-1, 4-2, 5-1, 5-1A, 5-1B, 6-1A, 6-2, 6-2A, 7-3B, and 9-4B of Avoyelles Parish; Caldwell Parish; Catahoula Parish; Concordia Parish; Precincts 1-12, 1-34, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-46, 1-47, 1-49, 1-56, 1-69, 1-74, 1-75, 1-76, 1-79, 1-80, 1-99, 1-105, 1-107, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-33, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-9, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, 3-18, 3-21, 3-22, 3-23, 3-25, 3-26, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31, 3-33, 3-34, 3-35, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-39, 3-40, 3-41, 3-43, 3-45, 3-46, 3-47, 3-48, 3-49, 3-51, 3-53, 3-58, 3-60, 3-61, 3-62, 3-64, 3-65, 3-66, 3-67, 3-68, 3-71, 3-73, and 3-74 of East Baton Rouge Parish; East Carroll Parish; East Feliciana Parish; Franklin Parish; LaSalle Parish; Precincts 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2, 2A, 3, 3A, 3B, 4, 4A, 4B, 5, 5A, 5B, 5D, 6, 6A, 6B, 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 8A, 8B, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 12, 18, 18A, 19, 19A, 20, 21, 21A, 21B, 23, 23A, 23B, 23C, 24, 24B, 24C, 24D, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 26C, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 35A, 36, 36A, 39, 39A, 39B, 40, 40A, 41, and 43 of Livingston Parish; Madison Parish; Morehouse Parish; Precincts 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 46, 47, 48, 52, 52A, 54, 56, 56A, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 65A, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 78, and 79 of Ouachita Parish; Richland Parish; St. Helena Parish; Precincts 2, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 28, 33, 40A, 41, 42, 43, 45A, 45B, 46, 47, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 106A, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111A, 112, 114, 115B, 116, 117, 118, 118A, 119, 120, 120A, 121, 121A, 123, 125, 127, 129A, 133, and 133A of Tangipahoa Parish; Tensas Parish; Washington Parish; West Carroll Parish; and West Feliciana Parish.

(6) District 6 is composed of Precincts 3-1, 3-3, 4-2A, 4-2B, 6-1B, 7-1, 7-3, 8-1, 8-2A, 8-2B, 8-3, 8-3A, 9-1A, 9-2, 9-2A, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5B, 10-2, 10-2A, 10-2B, 10-

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3A, 10-3B, 10-4, 11-1, and 11-2A of Avoyelles Parish; Precincts 2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-9, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 5-6, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-11, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9, 6-10, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9, 7-10, 10-1, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 12-2, 12-4, 12-5, 12-6, 12-10, and 12-11 of Caddo Parish; Precincts 1, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 6A, 6B, 9, 21, 22, 22A, 26, 26A, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33A, 38, 38A, 42, 44, 46B, 53, 55, 56, 59, 60, 60A, 63, and 63A of De Soto Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-13, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-33, 1-35, 1-36, 1-37, 1-38, 1-39, 1-40, 1-45, 1-48, 1-50, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-57, 1-58, 1-59, 1-60, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-67, 1-68, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-73, 1-77, 1-78, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87, 1-88, 1-89, 1-90, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-98, 1-100, 1-101, 1-102, 1-103, 1-104, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, 2-31, 2-32, 2-34, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37, 2-38, 3-8, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-19, 3-20, 3-24, 3-27, 3-28, 3-32, 3-42, 3-44, 3-50, 3-52, 3-54, 3-55, 3-56, 3-57, 3-59, 3-63, 3-69, 3-70, 3-72, 3-75, and 3-76 of East Baton Rouge Parish; Precincts 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68, 112, 113, 122, and 129 of Lafayette Parish; Natchitoches Parish; Pointe Coupee Parish; Precincts C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11-A, C11-B, C13, C14, C15, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C36, C38-A, C38-B, C39, C40, C42, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N12, N13-A, N13-B, N14-A, N14-B, N15, N16, N17, N18-A, N18-B,

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N19, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N28, N29, S1, S2, S4, S5, S6A, S6B, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19, and S20 of Rapides Parish; St. Landry Parish; and West Baton Rouge Parish.

Section 2. R.S. 18:1276 is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 3.(A) The precincts referenced in this Act are those contained in the file named "2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)" available on the website of the Legislature of Louisiana on the effective date of this Section. The 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the Louisiana Senate to represent precinct changes submitted through January 10, 2024, to the Legislature of Louisiana by parish governing authorities pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 18:532 and 532.1.

(B) When a precinct referenced in this Act has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:532.1, the enumeration in this Act of the general precinct designation shall include all non-geographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof, however such subdivisions may be designated.

(C) The territorial limits of the districts as provided in this Act shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change

made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Section 4. The provisions of this Act shall not reduce the term of office of any person holding any position or office on the effective date of this Section for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to R.S. 18:1276. Any position or office that is filled by appointment or election based upon a congressional district and that is to be filled after January 3, 2025, shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in Section 1 of this Act.

Section 5.(A) Solely for the purposes of qualifying for election and the conduct of the election of representatives to the United States Congress at the regularly scheduled election for representatives to the congress in 2024, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval for the purposes established in this Subsection.

(B) For subsequent elections of representatives to the United States Congress and for all other purposes, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(C) The provisions of Section 2 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(D) The provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval.

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 19 Original

2024 First Extraordinary Session

Beaulieu

Abstract: Provides for the redistricting of the state's congressional districts and provides for the composition of each of the six congressional districts. Effective upon signature of governor for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024 and at noon on January 3, 2025, for all other purposes.

Statistical summaries of proposed law, including district variances from the ideal population of 776,292 and the range of those variances, as well as maps illustrating proposed district boundaries accompany this digest. (*Attached to the bill version on the internet.*)

Present U.S. Constitution (14th Amendment) provides that representatives in congress shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the population of congressional districts in the same state must be as nearly equal in population as practicable.

Present law provides for six congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

Proposed law redraws district boundaries for the congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

Proposed law provides that the new districts become effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024. Retains present law districts based upon the 2020 census until noon on January 3, 2025, at which time present law is repealed and the new districts based upon the 2020 census, as established by proposed law, become effective for all other purposes.

Proposed law specifies that precincts referenced in district descriptions are those precincts identified as Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the file named "2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)" available on the La. legislature's website. Specifies that the 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Re-districting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the La. legislature. Also specifies that if any such precinct has been subdivided by action of the parish

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governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with present law, the enumeration of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof. Further provides that the territorial limits of the districts as enacted shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Proposed law specifies that proposed law does not reduce the term of office of any person holding any position or office on the effective date of proposed law for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to present law. Specifies that any position or office filled after Jan. 1, 2025, for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in proposed law.

Population data in the summaries accompanying this digest are derived from 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Summary File for Louisiana. Population data, statistical information, and maps are supplied for purposes of information and analysis and comprise no part of proposed law.

Effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024; effective for all other purposes at noon on January 3, 2025.

(Adds R.S. 18:1276.1; Repeals R.S. 18:1276)

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Plan Statistics

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -35 (Beaulieu)

Plan Statistics

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-35 (Beaulieu)

<u>Districts:</u>	<u># of Members</u>	<u>Actual Population</u>	<u>Ideal Population</u>	<u>Absolute Deviation</u>	<u>Relative Deviation</u>
District 1	1	776,327	776,292	35	0.005%
District 2	1	776,316	776,292	24	0.003%
District 3	1	776,287	776,292	-5	-0.001%
District 4	1	776,302	776,292	10	0.001%
District 5	1	776,285	776,292	-7	-0.001%
District 6	1	776,240	776,292	-52	-0.007%
Grand Total:	6	4,657,757	4,657,752		

Ideal Population Per Member:	776292			Ideal - Actual:	-5
Number of Districts for Plan Type:	6			Remainder:	5
Range of District Populations:	776,240	to	776,327	Unassigned Population:	0
Absolute Mean Deviation:	14				
Absolute Range:	-52	to	35		
Absolute Overall Range:	87				
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%				
Relative Range:	-0.01%	to	0.00%		
Relative Overall Range:	0.01%				

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Total Population

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -35 (Beaulieu)

Total Population

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-35 (Beaulieu)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total
District 1	776,327	553,751	108,188	23,991	17,494	72,903	90,988	603,907	444,675	76,646	17,622	12,740	52,224	64,365
	100.000%	71.330%	13.989%	3.090%	2.253%	9.391%	11.718%	100.000%	73.833%	12.692%	2.918%	2.110%	8.648%	10.658%
District 2	776,316	271,367	412,397	24,960	9,633	57,919	74,395	598,204	225,203	305,124	19,711	7,377	40,789	51,406
	100.000%	34.966%	53.121%	3.215%	1.247%	7.461%	9.571%	100.000%	37.647%	51.007%	3.295%	1.233%	6.819%	8.693%
District 3	776,287	514,019	189,998	16,960	18,502	36,788	43,292	598,557	405,242	132,825	12,215	12,590	25,283	29,021
	100.000%	66.215%	24.475%	2.187%	2.383%	4.739%	5.577%	100.000%	68.853%	22.568%	2.075%	2.207%	4.296%	4.931%
District 4	776,302	541,739	169,212	13,823	20,170	31,358	39,630	593,646	424,349	122,168	9,887	15,060	22,082	27,348
	100.000%	69.785%	21.797%	1.781%	2.598%	4.039%	5.105%	100.000%	71.482%	20.579%	1.682%	2.537%	3.720%	4.607%
District 5	776,285	491,932	225,122	14,471	12,211	32,549	38,166	597,217	392,767	160,995	10,902	9,249	23,304	26,564
	100.000%	63.370%	29.000%	1.864%	1.573%	4.193%	4.916%	100.000%	65.766%	28.958%	1.825%	1.549%	3.902%	4.448%
District 6	776,240	264,844	438,212	13,063	9,000	31,121	36,188	599,017	232,275	318,011	9,979	6,624	21,528	24,958
	100.000%	34.119%	56.453%	1.683%	1.159%	4.009%	4.662%	100.000%	39.494%	53.990%	1.694%	1.159%	3.723%	4.237%
Grand Total	4,650,577	2,850,552	1,543,119	107,288	87,060	282,838	322,549	3,570,048	2,574,511	1,115,169	90,116	24,240	109,612	233,992
	100.000%	61.285%	33.165%	2.307%	1.872%	6.082%	6.924%	100.000%	55.361%	23.564%	2.256%	1.759%	6.186%	6.284%

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Voter Registration

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -35 (Beaullieu)

Voter Registration

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-35 (Beaullieu)

	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023	Reg Dem Total Dec 2023	Reg Rep Total Dec 2023	Reg Other Total Dec 2023
District 1	479,186	385,098	51,969	42,119	127,253	205,251	146,682
	79.348%	80.365%	10.845%	8.790%	26.556%	42.833%	30.611%
District 2	466,623	181,215	245,721	39,687	267,146	76,552	122,925
	78.004%	38.835%	52.659%	8.505%	57.251%	16.406%	26.344%
District 3	452,113	336,261	94,266	21,586	142,481	185,022	124,610
	76.817%	74.375%	20.850%	4.774%	31.514%	40.924%	27.562%
District 4	443,328	339,359	84,236	19,733	124,622	202,564	116,142
	74.679%	76.548%	19.001%	4.451%	28.111%	45.692%	26.198%
District 5	453,903	315,312	120,990	17,601	154,290	182,707	116,906
	76.003%	69.467%	26.655%	3.878%	33.992%	40.252%	25.756%
District 6	447,134	183,201	244,647	19,286	236,714	99,530	110,890
	75.912%	40.972%	54.714%	4.313%	52.940%	22.260%	24.800%
Grand Total	2,742,287	1,740,446	841,829	160,012	1,052,506	951,626	738,155

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Splits

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -35 (Beaulieu)

Splits

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-35 (Beaulieu)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	Reg Total Dec-2023	Reg White Dec-2023	Reg Black Dec-2023	Reg Asian Dec-2023	Reg American Indian Dec-2023	Reg Other Dec-2023
District 1	776,327	593,751	108,188	23,991	17,494	72,907	603,907	444,675	76,646	17,622	12,740	52,224	479,186	395,098	51,969	42,119	1,069	8,750
	100.000%	77.130%	13.986%	3.086%	2.253%	9.391%	100.000%	73.632%	12.852%	2.316%	1.685%	8.605%	79.346%	80.865%	10.845%	10.845%	0.140%	1.130%
*Ascension	67,009	34,447	25,291	1,260	985	5,026	48,590	26,096	17,639	850	679	3,306	41,549	23,659	15,251	2,439		
*Assumption	21,039	13,722	8,220	96	259	743	16,616	11,145	4,707	57	197	510	13,323	8,977	4,131	215		
*Iberville	30,241	14,833	13,730	202	274	1,202	24,096	12,462	10,232	149	221	1,022	19,906	9,999	9,484	423		
*Jefferson	200,700	65,417	95,395	11,144	3,330	26,414	152,596	54,136	69,620	8,741	2,540	17,469	109,034	40,445	53,674	14,915		
*Lafourche	19,271	10,678	7,472	188	292	641	14,620	8,657	5,185	132	200	446	10,440	6,675	3,412	353		
*Orleans	319,504	76,150	121,471	10,353	2,917	17,613	252,353	67,923	160,512	8,570	2,339	13,009	196,856	62,064	127,351	17,450		
*St. Bernard	23,221	12,590	6,529	784	511	2,827	16,904	10,000	4,090	558	361	1,895	12,710	9,178	2,362	1,170		
*St. Charles	32,662	19,680	10,321	490	569	1,602	24,551	15,269	7,405	300	426	1,131	20,791	13,574	6,207	1,010		
*St. James	20,192	9,973	9,762	60	82	315	15,503	7,863	7,297	31	64	230	14,531	7,116	7,196	219		
*St. John the Baptist	42,477	13,877	25,196	403	465	2,538	32,503	11,622	18,437	323	380	1,771	27,484	9,338	16,653	1,493		
*St. Louis	113,357	57,359	41,357	2,960	3,653	17,919	93,034	30,524	61,911	4,511	3,277	10,269	81,613	35,115	46,591	2,907		
*Tangipahoa	55,017	39,500	11,025	691	1,217	2,584	41,970	31,248	7,531	488	892	1,811	29,037	23,729	4,108	1,200		
District 1	776,327	593,751	108,188	23,991	17,494	72,907	603,907	444,675	76,646	17,622	12,740	52,224	479,186	395,098	51,969	42,119	1,069	8,750
	100.000%	77.130%	13.986%	3.086%	2.253%	9.391%	100.000%	73.632%	12.852%	2.316%	1.685%	8.605%	79.346%	80.865%	10.845%	10.845%	0.140%	1.130%
District 2	67,009	34,447	25,291	1,260	985	5,026	48,590	26,096	17,639	850	679	3,306	41,549	23,659	15,251	2,439		
*Ascension	67,009	34,447	25,291	1,260	985	5,026	48,590	26,096	17,639	850	679	3,306	41,549	23,659	15,251	2,439		
*Assumption	21,039	13,722	8,220	96	259	743	16,616	11,145	4,707	57	197	510	13,323	8,977	4,131	215		
*Iberville	30,241	14,833	13,730	202	274	1,202	24,096	12,462	10,232	149	221	1,022	19,906	9,999	9,484	423		
*Jefferson	200,700	65,417	95,395	11,144	3,330	26,414	152,596	54,136	69,620	8,741	2,540	17,469	109,034	40,445	53,674	14,915		
*Lafourche	19,271	10,678	7,472	188	292	641	14,620	8,657	5,185	132	200	446	10,440	6,675	3,412	353		
*Orleans	319,504	76,150	121,471	10,353	2,917	17,613	252,353	67,923	160,512	8,570	2,339	13,009	196,856	62,064	127,351	17,450		
*St. Bernard	23,221	12,590	6,529	784	511	2,827	16,904	10,000	4,090	558	361	1,895	12,710	9,178	2,362	1,170		
*St. Charles	32,662	19,680	10,321	490	569	1,602	24,551	15,269	7,405	300	426	1,131	20,791	13,574	6,207	1,010		
*St. James	20,192	9,973	9,762	60	82	315	15,503	7,863	7,297	31	64	230	14,531	7,116	7,196	219		
*St. John the Baptist	42,477	13,877	25,196	403	465	2,538	32,503	11,622	18,437	323	380	1,771	27,484	9,338	16,653	1,493		
*St. Louis	113,357	57,359	41,357	2,960	3,653	17,919	93,034	30,524	61,911	4,511	3,277	10,269	81,613	35,115	46,591	2,907		
*Tangipahoa	55,017	39,500	11,025	691	1,217	2,584	41,970	31,248	7,531	488	892	1,811	29,037	23,729	4,108	1,200		
District 2	67,009	34,447	25,291	1,260	985	5,026	48,590	26,096	17,639	850	679	3,306	41,549	23,659	15,251	2,439		
	100.000%	51.412%	37.731%	1.881%	1.470%	7.462%	100.000%	51.807%	31.620%	1.233%	0.919%	4.619%	76.044%	38.832%	22.222%	3.577%	0.352%	3.509%
District 3	57,576	44,480	10,864	238	573	4,243	42,943	34,071	7,383	173	400	916	36,151	29,438	5,995	718		
*Calcasieu	131,299	89,747	50,200	3,564	1,764	5,934	99,893	55,812	35,987	2,563	1,347	4,184	65,841	39,808	22,822	3,211		
*Cameron	5,617	5,232	1,25	30	75	155	4,358	4,100	79	23	47	109	4,072	3,936	61	75		
*Iberia	69,529	39,206	24,556	2,123	794	3,250	52,791	31,295	17,069	1,562	561	2,284	42,188	26,848	13,441	1,899		
*Jefferson Davis	32,250	25,066	5,637	183	472	692	24,039	19,121	4,006	111	325	476	18,733	15,509	2,784	440		
*Lafayette	180,411	131,549	29,263	5,960	2,665	10,674	137,635	103,919	19,962	4,314	2,029	7,421	111,925	91,759	13,498	6,668		
*Lafourche	31,093	23,520	5,194	260	690	1,129	24,456	19,068	3,993	193	457	815	16,661	16,364	1,790	567		
*St. Martin	51,767	33,269	15,921	597	539	1,451	39,404	26,278	11,263	407	413	1,013	33,997	23,306	9,880	811		
*St. Mary	49,406	26,349	15,991	835	1,670	3,961	37,521	21,594	11,520	593	1,173	2,641	29,204	17,999	9,570	1,635		

R026-013

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Splits

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -35 (Beaulieu)

Splits

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-35 (Beaulieu)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023
District 3	109,690	69,024	23,147	1,743	8,637	6,119	92,605	66,631	16,706	1,239	5,769	4,089	66,810	41,601	9,910	4,299
Vernon	57,369	44,477	8,810	1,447	623	2,002	43,012	34,363	5,737	1,037	488	1,337	36,511	20,693	4,655	1,263
District 3	776,267	514,019	189,998	16,990	18,502	36,788	595,667	406,242	132,826	12,215	12,990	26,285	452,113	330,261	94,266	21,686
District 4	100,000%	66.215%	24.475%	2.187%	2.383%	4.739%	100.000%	68.853%	22.589%	2.075%	2.207%	4.296%	78.817%	74.379%	20.890%	4.774%
Allen	22,750	16,327	4,480	246	947	740	17,510	12,751	3,275	182	646	656	11,079	8,704	1,920	465
Beauregard	36,549	29,529	4,649	402	1,052	917	27,489	22,304	3,495	269	773	648	22,071	18,639	2,264	1,168
Bienville	12,951	8,950	5,600	57	207	167	10,073	5,466	4,284	30	162	111	8,336	4,509	3,728	99
Bossier	128,746	81,052	32,551	3,482	3,273	8,378	96,876	62,951	22,440	2,448	2,477	5,980	66,726	48,229	13,555	3,942
*Cadoo	115,441	81,078	24,210	3,063	2,890	4,410	90,776	65,789	17,575	2,243	2,062	3,107	69,121	52,696	12,684	3,741
*Calcasieu	85,496	70,025	9,096	1,198	1,772	3,455	63,273	52,977	9,911	796	1,257	2,332	49,978	40,556	3,671	1,761
Chenoueville	4,771	3,471	1,051	155	174	155	3,627	2,774	630	25	286	216	3,090	2,371	426	171
*De Soto	11,707	8,939	2,024	36	379	362	8,971	6,810	1,654	26	286	216	8,690	6,940	1,476	286
Evangeliste	32,350	21,364	9,235	241	280	1,240	24,408	16,460	6,483	487	217	1,061	20,388	14,274	5,744	370
Grant	22,169	17,769	3,335	133	644	348	17,627	13,964	2,717	97	507	242	12,226	10,764	1,120	342
Jackson	15,031	9,967	4,166	175	255	468	11,783	7,967	3,125	140	174	377	9,375	6,570	2,610	195
Lincoln	48,396	26,034	19,364	892	1,444	1,444	38,655	21,306	15,119	744	526	960	24,408	15,139	8,357	912
*Ouachita	55,373	45,898	5,641	1,121	1,225	1,488	41,613	34,950	3,864	771	961	1,067	36,532	32,374	2,853	1,305
*Rapides	24,719	19,507	2,233	699	829	1,451	18,856	15,256	1,530	494	627	948	15,222	13,127	1,240	855
Red River	7,620	4,195	3,106	25	171	123	5,714	3,338	2,164	3	116	93	5,475	3,034	2,358	83
Sabine	22,155	15,036	3,861	94	2,723	441	17,064	12,054	2,655	66	1,970	319	13,570	10,297	1,912	1,371
Union	21,107	14,460	5,224	62	338	1,023	16,632	11,807	3,861	39	254	671	14,802	10,847	3,497	458
Vernon	48,700	35,087	7,611	1,442	1,600	3,010	26,765	5,133	10,74	1,074	1,160	2,129	22,409	18,129	2,608	1,672
Webster	36,967	22,735	12,679	208	667	668	28,261	16,144	9,484	154	558	433	21,269	14,068	6,744	447
Winn	19,756	14,984	3,727	210	253	31,361	19,906	9,932	12,685	970	207	922	8,262	5,916	2,218	126
District 4	64,859	46,937	16,927	1,315	2,210	2,589	50,906	35,352	14,785	1,839	1,629	2,537%	37,209%	26,548%	19.001%	4.451%
District 5	100,000%	63.785%	21.797%	1.781%	2.589%	4.039%	100.000%	71.482%	20.579%	1.682%	2.537%	3.720%	74.679%	76.548%	19.001%	4.451%
*Ascension	31,773	23,466	4,867	839	497	2,104	22,786	17,357	3,196	543	343	1,347	19,854	16,011	2,623	1,220
*Avoyelles	20,125	14,859	4,417	132	397	290	15,363	11,696	3,076	102	282	237	11,431	8,976	2,117	338
Caldwell	9,645	7,646	1,632	51	150	166	7,478	5,969	1,224	46	116	123	5,813	4,909	762	92
Catahoula	8,906	5,778	2,395	46	119	570	6,961	4,557	1,736	33	87	538	6,113	4,363	1,695	55
Concordia	18,667	10,275	7,725	122	233	332	14,217	8,108	5,613	100	167	229	11,419	6,816	4,418	185
*East Baton Rouge	172,199	119,876	31,907	8,088	2,420	9,908	138,963	99,727	23,872	6,216	1,955	7,243	104,631	81,792	15,706	7,143
East Cancell	7,459	2,064	5,272	29	43	61	5,901	1,773	4,043	19	27	39	4,964	1,218	3,306	41

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APPENDIX AA

HLS 241ES-15

ORIGINAL

2024 First Extraordinary Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 2

BY REPRESENTATIVE WILFORD CARTER

REAPPORTIONMENT/CONGRESS: Provides relative to the election districts for members of congress (Item #1)

AN ACT

To enact R.S. 18:1276.1 and to repeal R.S. 18:1276, relative to congressional districts; to provide for the redistricting of Louisiana's congressional districts; to provide with respect to positions and offices, other than congressional, which are based upon congressional districts; to provide for effectiveness; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 18:1276.1 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

§1276.1. Congressional districts

Louisiana shall be divided into six congressional districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one representative to the United States House of Representatives. The districts shall be composed as follows:

(1) District 1 is composed of Precincts 6-2, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 8-1, 8-2, 8-3, 9-1, 9-2, 9-4, 9-5, 11-1, 11-3, and 11-5 of Iberia Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59,

60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125A, 125B, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 246, 247, 248, 1-GI, 1-H, 2-H, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H, 6-H, 7-H, 8-H, 9-H, 1-K, 2-K, 3-K, 4-K, 5-K, 6-KA, 6-KB, 7-KA, 7-KB, 8-K, 9-K, 10-K, 11-K, 12-K, 13-KA, 14-K, 15-K, 16-K, 17-K, 18-K, 19-K, 20-K, 25-K, 27-K, 28-K, 29-K, 34-K, 35-K, and 1-L of Jefferson Parish; Lafourche Parish; Precincts 3-19, 3-20, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11, 4-14, 4-15, 4-17, 4-17A, 4-18, 4-20, 4-21, 4-22, 4-23, 5-11, 5-12, 5-13, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18, 6-8, 6-9, 7-17, 7-18, 9-45, 9-45A, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-5, 12-6, 12-7, 12-9, 12-10, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 13-6, 13-7, 13-8, 13-9, 13-10, 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-9, 14-10, 14-11, 14-12, 14-13A, 14-14, 14-15, 14-16, 14-17, 14-18A, 14-19, 14-20, 14-21, 14-25, 16-1, 16-1A, 16-2, 16-3, 16-4, 16-5, 16-6, 16-7, 16-8, 17-1, 17-2, 17-3, 17-17, 17-18, 17-18A, 17-19, and 17-20 of Orleans Parish; Plaquemines Parish; St. Bernard Parish; Precincts 2-1, 2-3, 2-5, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-5, 7-1, 7-2, and 7-3 of St. Charles Parish; Precincts 1 and 2 of St. Martin Parish; Precincts 6A, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 of St. Mary Parish; Precincts 603, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 801, 802, 802A, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 815A, 816, 817, 818, 901, 902, 903, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 909, 909A, 910, 911, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 921, 922, P01, S01, S02, S03, S04, S05, S06, S07, S08, S09, S10, S11, S13, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19, S21, S22, S23, and S24 of St. Tammany Parish; and Terrebonne Parish.

(2) District 2 is composed of Precincts 6, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, and 71 of Ascension Parish; Assumption

Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-3, 1-7, 1-8, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 3-2, 3-3, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 5-3, 6-1, 6-4, 10-1, 10-2, 11-4, 11-6, 12-1, 12-2, and 12-3 of Iberia Parish; Iberville Parish; Precincts 104, 108, 115, 116, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157A, 157B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179A, 179B, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185A, 185B, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193A, 193B, 194A, 194B, 195, 196, 197A, 197B, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 210, 211, 212, 213A, 213B, 213C, 214A, 214B, 215, 216A, 216B, 216C, 217, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232A, 232B, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238A, 238B, 1-G, 2-G, 3-G, 4-G, 5-G, 6-G, 7-G, 8-G, 9-G, 10-G, 11-G, 12-G, 13-G, 13-KB, 21-K, 22-K, 23-K, 24-K, 26-K, 30-K, 31-K, 33-K, 1-W, 2-W, 3-W, 4-W, 5-W, 6-W, and 7-W of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-6, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 3-9, 3-12, 3-14, 3-15, 3-18, 4-2, 4-3, 4-6, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6, 6-7, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9A, 7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15, 7-16, 7-19, 7-20, 7-21, 7-23, 7-24, 7-25, 7-25A, 7-26, 7-27, 7-27B, 7-28, 7-28A, 7-29, 7-30, 7-32, 7-33, 7-35, 7-37, 7-37A, 7-40, 7-41, 7-42, 8-1, 8-2, 8-4, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, 8-15, 8-19, 8-20, 8-21, 8-22, 8-23, 8-24, 8-25, 8-26, 8-27, 8-28, 8-30, 9-1, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 9-14, 9-15, 9-16, 9-17, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-28, 9-28C, 9-29, 9-30, 9-30A, 9-31, 9-31A, 9-31B, 9-31D, 9-32, 9-33, 9-34A, 9-35, 9-35A, 9-36, 9-36B, 9-37, 9-38, 9-38A, 9-39, 9-39B, 9-40, 9-40A, 9-40C, 9-41, 9-41A, 9-41B, 9-41C, 9-41D, 9-42, 9-42C, 9-43A, 9-43B, 9-43C, 9-43E, 9-43F, 9-43G, 9-43H, 9-43I, 9-43J, 9-43K, 9-43L, 9-43M, 9-43N, 9-44, 9-44A, 9-44B, 9-44D, 9-44E, 9-44F, 9-44G, 9-44I, 9-44J, 9-44L, 9-44M, 9-44N, 9-44O, 9-44P, 9-44Q, 10-3, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 11-2, 11-3, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 11-9, 11-10, 11-11, 11-12, 11-13, 11-14, 11-17, 12-11, 12-12, 12-13, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17, 12-19, 13-11, 13-12, 13-13, 13-14, 13-15,

13-16, 14-23, 14-24A, 14-26, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 15-5, 15-6, 15-8, 15-9, 15-10, 15-11, 15-12, 15-12A, 15-13, 15-13A, 15-13B, 15-14, 15-14A, 15-14B, 15-14C, 15-14D, 15-14E, 15-14F, 15-14G, 15-15, 15-15A, 15-15B, 15-16, 15-17, 15-17A, 15-17B, 15-18, 15-18A, 15-18B, 15-18C, 15-18D, 15-18E, 15-18F, 15-19, 15-19A, 15-19B, 15-19C, 16-9, 17-4, 17-5, 17-6, 17-7, 17-8, 17-9, 17-10, 17-11, 17-12, 17-13, 17-13A, 17-14, 17-15, and 17-16 of Orleans Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-4, 2-6, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 4-4, 5-1, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-6, 6-8, 7-4, 7-5, and 7-6 of St. Charles Parish; St. James Parish; St. John the Baptist Parish; and Precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 of St. Martin Parish.

(3) District 3 is composed of Acadia Parish; Allen Parish; Beauregard Parish; Calcasieu Parish; Cameron Parish; Precincts 1020, 1030, 1040, 1041, 1050, 1130, 1140, 1161, 1171, 2010, 2010A, 2020, 2030, 2040, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3040, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3060, 3070, 3071, 4001, 4010, 4011, 4012, 4020, 4021, 4030, 4040, 5004, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5041, and 5050 of Evangeline Parish; Precincts 3-4, 3-5, 5-1, 5-2, 5-5, 6-5, 10-3, 10-4, 12-4, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 14-1, 14-3, 14-4, and 14-5 of Iberia Parish; Jefferson Davis Parish; Precincts 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, and 136 of Lafayette Parish; Precincts C22, C23, C26, C27, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C37-A, C37-B, C41, C42, N5, N6, N7, N8, N11, N12, N13-A, N13-B,

N14-A, N14-B, N15, N16, N17, N18-A, N18-B, N19, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, S1, S2, S4, S5, S6A, S6B, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S13, S14, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19, S20, S21, S22, S23, S24, S25, S26, S27, S28, and S29 of Rapides Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of St. Mary Parish; Vermilion Parish; and Precincts 1-1, 1-1A, 1-1B, 1-2, 1-3, 1-3C, 1-4, 1-4B, 1-4C, 1-5, 1-6, 1-6A, 1-6B, 1-7, 1-7B, 1-8, 1-8A, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-3A, 4-3B, 4-3C, 4-3G, 4-3K, 4-3L, 4-3N, 5-1, 5-2, 5-2A, 7-1, 7-2, 7-2B, 7-3, 7-4, 7-4A, 7-5, 7-5A, 7-5D, 8-1, and 8-2 of Vernon Parish.

(4) District 4 is composed of Bienville Parish; Bossier Parish; Caddo Parish; Caldwell Parish; Catahoula Parish; Claiborne Parish; DeSoto Parish; Grant Parish; Jackson Parish; LaSalle Parish; Lincoln Parish; Natchitoches Parish; Precincts 1, 1A, 2, 4, 6, 7, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 44A, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 51A, 52, 52A, 53, 54, 55, 56, 56A, 57, 58, 61, 64, 71, 75, 77, and 78 of Ouachita Parish; Red River Parish; Sabine Parish; Union Parish; Precincts 1-5A, 1-9, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-2, 2-2A, 2-3, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, and 8-3 of Vernon Parish; Webster Parish; and Winn Parish.

(5) District 5 is composed of Avoyelles Parish; Concordia Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-6, 1-10, 1-11, 1-13, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-36, 1-37, 1-38, 1-50, 1-54, 1-55, 1-57, 1-58, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-67, 1-70, 1-71, 1-77, 1-78, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87, 1-88, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-100, 1-101, 1-104, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, 2-31, 2-32, 2-33, 2-34, 2-35, 2-36,

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2-37, 2-38, 3-1, 3-2, 3-6, 3-8, 3-9, 3-12, 3-14, 3-21, 3-24, 3-25, 3-26, 3-28, 3-30, 3-32, 3-37, 3-42, 3-46, 3-54, 3-58, 3-61, and 3-72 of East Baton Rouge Parish; East Carroll Parish; East Feliciana Parish; Precincts 1010, 1031, 1080, 1081, 1090, 1091, 1100, 1101, 1110, 1120, 1150, 1160, 1162, and 1170 of Evangeline Parish; Franklin Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68, 112, 113, 122, 123, and 129 of Lafayette Parish; Madison Parish; Morehouse Parish; Precincts 3, 5, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 65A, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, and 79 of Ouachita Parish; Pointe Coupee Parish; Precincts C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11-A, C11-B, C13, C14, C15, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C24, C25, C28, C38-A, C38-B, C39, C40, N1, N2, N3, N4, N9, N10, N27, N28, and N29 of Rapides Parish; Richland Parish; St. Helena Parish; St. Landry Parish; Precincts 2, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 105, 107, 109, and 111A of Tangipahoa Parish; Tensas Parish; West Baton Rouge Parish; West Carroll Parish; and West Feliciana Parish.

(6) District 6 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, 41, 43, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 73, 76, 77, and 78 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1-5, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-12, 1-33, 1-34, 1-35, 1-39, 1-40, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-45, 1-46, 1-47, 1-48, 1-49, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-56, 1-59, 1-60, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-68, 1-69, 1-72, 1-73, 1-74, 1-75, 1-76, 1-79, 1-80, 1-89, 1-90, 1-98, 1-99, 1-102, 1-103, 1-105, 1-107, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-7, 3-10, 3-11, 3-13, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 3-22, 3-23, 3-27, 3-29, 3-31, 3-33, 3-34, 3-35, 3-36, 3-38, 3-39, 3-40, 3-41, 3-43, 3-44, 3-45, 3-47, 3-48, 3-49, 3-50, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-55, 3-56, 3-57, 3-59, 3-60, 3-62, 3-63, 3-64,

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3-65, 3-66, 3-67, 3-68, 3-69, 3-70, 3-71, 3-73, 3-74, 3-75, and 3-76 of East Baton Rouge Parish; Livingston Parish; Precincts 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 106A, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 312A, 313, 314, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 426, 427, 429, 430, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 602, 604, 605, 606, 609, A01, A02, A02A, A03, A04, C01, C02, C03, C04, C06, C07, C08, C09, C11, F01, M01, M02, M04, M06, M07, M08, M09, M09A, M10, M11, M12, and MD1 of St. Tammany Parish; Precincts 28, 33, 40A, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45A, 45B, 46, 47, 49, 70, 70A, 71, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 101, 102, 104, 106, 106A, 108, 110, 112, 114, 115B, 116, 117, 118, 118A, 119, 120, 120A, 120B, 121, 121A, 122A, 122B, 122C, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129A, 133, 133A, 137, 137A, 137B, 137C, 137D, 139, 141, 141A, 143, 143A, 145, 147, 149, 149A, and 151 of Tangipahoa Parish; and Washington Parish. Section 2. R.S. 18:1276 is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 3.(A) The precincts referenced in this Act are those contained in the file named “2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)” available on the website of the Legislature of Louisiana on the effective date of this Section. The 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the Louisiana Senate to represent precinct changes submitted through January 10, 2024, to the Legislature of Louisiana by parish governing authorities pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 18:532 and 532.1.

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(B) When a precinct referenced in this Act has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:532.1, the enumeration in this Act of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof, however such subdivisions may be designated.

(C) The territorial limits of the districts as provided in this Act shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Section 4. The provisions of this Act shall not reduce the term of office of any person holding any position or office on the effective date of this Section for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to R.S. 18:1276. Any position or office that is filled by appointment or election based upon a congressional district and that is to be filled after January 3, 2025, shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in Section 1 of this Act.

Section 5.(A) Solely for the purposes of qualifying for election and the conduct of the election of representatives to the United States Congress at the regularly scheduled election for representatives to the congress in 2024, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of Section 1 of this

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Act shall become effective on the day following such approval for the purposes established in this Subsection.

(B) For subsequent elections of representatives to the United States Congress and for all other purposes, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(C) The provisions of Section 2 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(D) The provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval.

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 2 Original
2024 First Extraordinary Session
Wilford Carter

Abstract: Provides for the redistricting of the state's congressional districts and provides for the composition of each of the six congressional districts. Effective upon signature of governor for election purposes only

for the regular congressional elections in 2024 and at noon on Jan. 3, 2025, for all other purposes.

Statistical summaries of proposed law, including district variances from the ideal population of 776,292 and the range of those variances, as well as maps illustrating proposed district boundaries accompany this digest. (*Attached to the bill version on the internet.*)

Present U.S. Constitution (14th Amendment) provides that representatives in congress shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the population of congressional districts in the same state must be as nearly equal in population as practicable.

Present law provides for six congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

Proposed law redraws district boundaries for the congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

Proposed law provides that the new districts become effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024. Retains present law districts based upon the 2020 census until noon on Jan. 3, 2025, at which time present law is repealed and the new districts based upon the 2020 census, as established by proposed law, become effective for all other purposes.

Proposed law specifies that precincts referenced in district descriptions are those precincts identified as Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the file named "2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)" available on the

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La. legislature's website. Specifies that the 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the La. legislature. Also specifies that if any such precinct has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with present law, the enumeration of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof. Further provides that the territorial limits of the districts as enacted shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

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Plan Statistics

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -15 (W. Carter)

<u>Districts:</u>	<u># of Members</u>	<u>Actual Population</u>	<u>Ideal Population</u>	<u>Absolute Deviation</u>	<u>Relative Deviation</u>
District 1	1	776,319	776,292	27	0.003%
District 2	1	776,261	776,292	-31	-0.004%
District 3	1	776,312	776,292	20	0.003%
District 4	1	776,283	776,292	-9	-0.001%
District 5	1	776,295	776,292	3	0.000%
District 6	1	776,287	776,292	-5	-0.001%
Grand Total:	6	4,657,757	4,657,752		
Ideal Population Per Member:		776292			
Number of Districts for Plan Type:	6				
Range of District Populations:		776,261	to	776,319	
Absolute Mean Deviation:		10			
Absolute Range:		-31	to	27	
Absolute Overall Range:		58			
Relative Mean Deviation:		0.00%			
Relative Range:		0.00%	to	0.00%	
Relative Overall Range:		0.00%			

<i>Ideal - Actual:</i>	-5
<i>Remainder:</i>	5
<i>Unassigned Population:</i>	0

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Total Population

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -15 (W. Carter)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total
District 1	776,319	515,357	139,622	24,242	23,969	73,129	92,070	604,455	418,414	98,943	17,988	16,904	52,196	64,841
	100.000%	66.385%	17.985%	3.123%	3.088%	9.420%	11.860%	100.000%	69.222%	16.369%	2.978%	2.797%	6.635%	10.727%
District 2	776,261	263,792	425,050	24,599	9,005	53,815	69,233	598,333	219,645	314,268	19,482	6,914	38,024	48,005
	100.000%	33.962%	54.756%	3.168%	1.160%	6.933%	8.919%	100.000%	36.709%	52.524%	3.256%	1.156%	6.355%	8.023%
District 3	776,312	556,282	153,444	17,330	14,775	34,481	42,420	587,223	432,539	107,194	12,511	10,839	24,140	29,097
	100.000%	71.657%	19.766%	2.232%	1.903%	4.442%	5.464%	100.000%	73.658%	18.254%	2.131%	1.846%	4.111%	4.955%
District 4	776,283	456,071	267,604	11,712	17,841	29,055	34,667	596,672	363,627	190,028	8,623	13,577	20,817	24,197
	100.000%	58.751%	33.700%	1.509%	2.298%	3.743%	4.466%	100.000%	60.943%	31.848%	1.445%	2.275%	3.489%	4.055%
District 5	776,295	313,441	420,460	9,195	7,888	25,311	29,917	587,997	253,748	303,463	6,976	5,884	17,926	20,735
	100.000%	40.377%	54.162%	1.184%	1.016%	3.260%	3.854%	100.000%	43.155%	51.810%	1.186%	1.001%	3.049%	3.526%
District 6	776,287	552,709	142,939	20,210	13,582	46,847	54,242	595,868	436,538	101,873	14,826	10,122	32,509	36,787
	100.000%	71.199%	18.413%	2.603%	1.750%	6.035%	6.987%	100.000%	73.261%	17.097%	2.486%	1.695%	5.456%	6.174%
Grand Total	4,657,757	2,657,652	1,543,119	107,288	87,060	262,638	322,549	3,570,548	2,124,511	1,115,769	80,416	64,240	186,612	223,662
	100.000%	57.059%	33.130%	2.303%	1.869%	5.639%	6.925%	100.000%	59.501%	31.249%	2.252%	1.795%	5.198%	6.264%

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Voter Registration

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -15 (W. Carter)

	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023	Reg Dem Total Dec 2023	Reg Rep Total Dec 2023	Reg Other Total Dec 2023
District 1	458,351	349,262	66,810	42,279	140,825	177,794	139,732
	75.829%	76.200%	14.576%	9.224%	30.724%	38.790%	30.486%
District 2	468,310	175,956	254,603	37,751	270,193	77,478	120,639
	78.269%	37.573%	54.366%	8.061%	57.695%	16.544%	25.761%
District 3	445,940	352,339	72,944	20,657	128,861	193,703	123,376
	75.940%	79.010%	16.357%	4.632%	28.896%	43.437%	27.667%
District 4	443,883	291,655	134,067	18,161	153,637	178,586	111,660
	74.393%	65.705%	30.203%	4.091%	34.612%	40.233%	25.155%
District 5	466,743	204,270	247,375	15,098	241,768	115,056	109,919
	79.378%	43.765%	53.000%	3.235%	51.799%	24.651%	23.550%
District 6	459,060	366,964	66,030	26,066	117,222	209,009	132,829
	77.041%	79.938%	14.384%	5.678%	25.535%	45.530%	28.935%
Grand Total	2,742,287	1,740,446	841,829	160,012	1,052,506	951,626	738,155

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Splits

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -15 (W. Carter)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP					Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023	
							VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian					VAP Other
District 1																
*Iberia	20,725	15,413	3,901	318	262	831	15,766	12,052	2,714	193	201	606	14,301	11,412	2,426	463
*Jefferson	236,074	153,014	31,164	11,614	4,262	36,020	190,739	128,180	22,412	8,769	3,218	27,880	142,474	110,534	12,665	19,275
Lafourche	97,557	71,710	15,855	1,025	4,224	4,743	74,619	56,838	11,077	738	2,777	3,189	54,238	45,481	6,277	2,480
*Orleans	80,639	61,290	9,633	3,130	985	5,001	67,580	51,861	8,139	2,450	796	4,334	52,468	41,385	5,991	5,492
Plaquemines	23,515	14,287	5,428	1,317	687	1,786	17,334	10,866	3,857	925	500	1,196	13,143	8,996	2,894	1,213
St. Bernard	43,764	24,497	12,309	1,381	947	4,630	31,775	18,992	7,844	982	688	3,169	25,685	18,044	5,693	2,048
*St. Charles	15,971	12,994	1,550	228	362	817	11,865	9,910	985	138	275	557	10,356	9,138	750	468
*St. Martin	1,368	1,285	13	7	34	29	1,154	1,091	11	5	30	17	891	876	1	14
*St. Mary	36,254	21,990	8,999	695	990	3,580	27,425	17,486	6,309	512	742	2,276	20,370	14,463	4,728	1,179
*St. Tammany	108,872	68,943	27,623	2,784	2,549	6,973	83,693	55,537	19,199	2,047	1,927	4,983	68,615	47,332	15,895	5,348
Terrebonne	109,590	69,934	23,147	1,743	8,637	6,119	82,505	55,631	15,796	1,239	5,750	4,089	55,810	41,601	9,910	4,299
District 1	776,319	515,357	139,622	24,242	23,969	73,129	604,455	419,414	99,543	17,988	16,904	52,196	459,351	349,282	66,810	42,279
	100.000%	68.385%	17.965%	3.123%	3.088%	9.420%	100.000%	69.222%	16.389%	2.978%	2.719%	8.635%	75.823%	76.200%	14.576%	9.224%
District 2																
*Ascension	37,224	14,462	19,212	434	495	2,621	27,229	11,374	13,459	321	343	1,732	22,500	9,923	11,421	1,156
Assumption	21,039	13,722	6,220	96	258	743	16,616	11,145	4,707	57	197	510	13,323	8,977	4,131	215
Iberia	32,046	11,302	18,255	1,069	278	1,142	23,937	9,362	12,757	815	195	608	17,353	6,758	9,783	812
Liberville	30,241	14,833	13,730	202	274	1,202	24,086	12,462	10,232	149	221	1,022	19,906	9,999	9,484	423
*Jefferson	202,707	67,921	95,053	11,410	3,424	24,999	153,915	55,975	69,263	8,923	2,617	17,137	110,959	42,402	53,537	15,020
*Orleans	303,358	65,172	209,338	9,726	2,681	16,443	238,616	58,391	157,229	8,070	2,152	12,074	185,922	44,740	124,999	16,183
*St. Charles	36,578	20,556	12,378	609	543	2,492	27,676	16,244	8,905	391	392	1,744	23,226	14,273	7,520	1,433
St. James	20,192	9,973	9,762	60	82	315	15,505	7,863	7,297	31	64	230	14,531	7,116	7,196	219
St. John the Baptist	42,477	13,877	25,196	403	465	2,536	32,503	11,622	18,437	323	350	1,771	27,484	9,338	16,653	1,493
*St. Martin	50,399	31,974	15,908	590	505	1,422	38,250	25,187	11,282	402	383	996	33,106	22,430	9,679	797
District 2	776,261	265,792	425,050	24,599	9,005	53,815	598,333	219,645	314,268	19,482	6,914	38,024	469,310	175,956	254,603	37,751
	100.000%	33.982%	54.765%	3.169%	1.160%	6.933%	100.000%	36.709%	52.524%	3.265%	1.156%	6.385%	75.269%	37.573%	54.386%	6.061%
District 3																
Acadia	57,576	44,460	10,864	238	573	1,421	42,943	34,071	7,383	173	400	916	36,151	29,438	5,995	718
Allen	22,750	16,327	4,690	246	947	740	17,510	12,751	3,275	182	646	666	11,079	8,704	1,920	485
Beauregard	36,549	28,529	4,649	402	1,052	917	27,489	22,304	3,495	289	773	648	22,071	18,639	2,264	1,168
Calcasieu	216,785	138,772	59,386	4,702	3,536	9,389	163,166	108,789	41,998	3,359	2,604	6,516	111,819	80,364	26,493	4,962
Cameron	5,617	5,232	125	30	75	155	4,358	4,100	79	23	47	109	4,072	3,996	61	75
*Evangeline	23,998	16,552	3,654	176	242	1,164	18,192	14,131	2,726	132	190	1,013	14,984	12,598	2,180	296
*Iberia	17,158	12,491	2,400	736	254	1,277	13,088	9,881	1,998	554	185	670	10,534	8,678	1,232	624
Jefferson Davis	32,250	25,066	5,837	183	472	692	24,039	19,121	4,008	111	325	478	18,733	15,599	2,784	440

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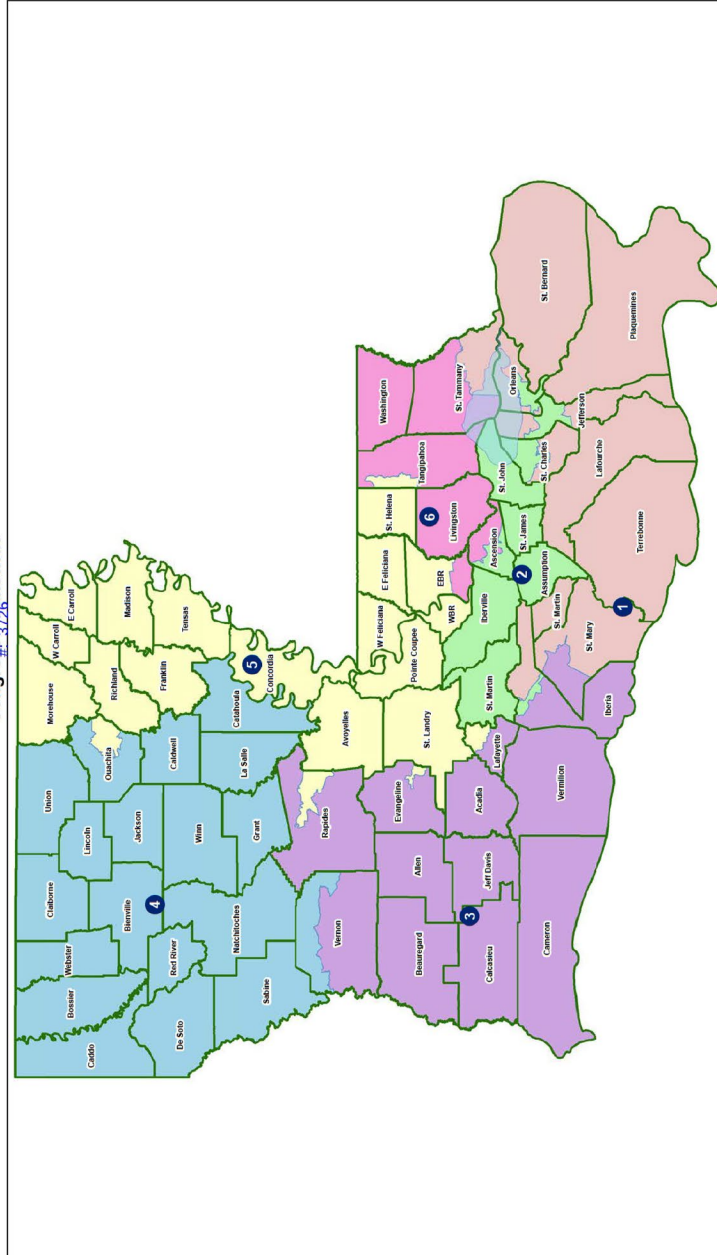
Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -15 (W. Carter)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023
District 3																
Lafayette	170,390	125,633	25,993	5,874	2,585	10,325	130,427	98,150	17,864	4,263	1,952	7,198	105,930	87,641	11,862	6,427
Représ	61,266	61,202	12,632	1,808	2,415	3,209	62,279	46,132	6,650	1,320	1,624	2,153	48,616	40,139	6,175	2,304
St. Mary	13,162	4,959	6,982	140	680	381	10,096	4,108	5,211	81	431	265	8,634	3,536	4,642	456
Vermilion	57,959	44,477	6,910	1,447	623	2,002	43,012	34,363	5,787	1,037	488	1,337	35,511	28,683	4,565	1,263
Viemon	41,472	28,562	7,412	1,348	1,341	2,809	30,624	21,638	5,022	1,007	974	1,383	17,604	13,584	2,381	1,469
District 3	776,312	558,562	153,844	33,330	14,777	34,899	507,223	43,659	107,194	12,311	10,889	24,140	445,040	332,359	73,554	20,057
	100.000%	71.957%	19.700%	4.333%	1.903%	4.442%	100.000%	73.653%	18.254%	2.311%	1.849%	4.111%	75.946%	79.019%	16.357%	4.882%
District 4																
Blenville	12,981	6,950	5,600	57	207	167	10,073	5,486	4,284	30	162	111	8,336	4,509	3,728	99
Bevier	128,746	81,052	32,551	3,622	3,273	8,378	95,876	62,931	22,440	2,448	2,477	5,590	85,726	49,239	13,555	3,842
Caddo	297,648	103,457	119,334	4,034	3,840	7,213	182,407	85,059	86,359	3,008	2,958	11,16	131,942	64,381	61,471	6,090
Chidwell	9,645	7,646	2,305	51	150	168	7,478	5,969	1,224	46	116	123	5,813	4,959	762	92
Clachoula	8,605	5,776	2,380	46	119	570	6,951	4,557	1,736	33	87	538	5,113	4,353	1,695	55
Claborn	14,170	7,263	6,360	86	185	274	11,507	6,258	4,924	55	140	230	8,399	4,557	3,677	156
Claborn	25,812	15,284	9,973	117	744	608	20,440	11,008	7,425	86	557	463	17,987	11,005	6,317	555
De Soto	22,169	17,709	3,358	133	644	348	17,527	13,984	2,717	97	507	242	12,226	10,764	1,120	342
Grant	13,031	9,367	4,189	175	295	468	11,363	7,857	3,125	140	174	377	9,375	8,570	2,610	185
Jackson	14,791	11,346	4,192	263	372	1,366	11,665	8,656	1,665	264	271	1,327	9,380	7,833	8,693	14
La Salle	46,936	26,384	18,324	862	602	1,464	38,695	21,306	15,119	744	553	1,043	24,468	15,139	8,357	912
Lincoln	37,515	19,381	15,725	235	861	1,313	28,349	16,010	11,419	198	663	1,043	20,675	11,761	8,016	686
Natchitoches	90,891	72,679	10,961	1,396	2,092	3,243	68,357	56,173	7,345	975	1,628	2,238	59,459	49,036	9,420	1,961
Oran	7,620	4,195	3,106	25	171	123	5,714	3,338	2,164	3	116	93	3,475	3,034	2,358	83
Red River	22,155	13,036	5,224	62	272	1,023	16,632	11,607	3,661	66	1970	319	13,570	10,287	1,912	1,371
Sabine	7,276	5,323	3,99	94	239	201	5,937	5,127	111	67	166	146	4,805	4,375	27	203
Union	36,967	22,735	12,979	208	687	858	28,753	16,144	9,464	154	558	433	21,239	14,068	6,744	447
Viemon	13,755	8,394	3,727	210	283	361	10,905	6,532	2,695	170	207	302	8,262	5,916	2,218	128
Webster	7,053	4,676	3,444	112	171	245	5,602	3,945	1,693	83	137	20	4,163	3,085	1,078	101
Winn	100,000%	58.751%	33.700%	1.509%	2.288%	3.743%	100.000%	60.943%	31.848%	1.445%	2.275%	3.489%	74.383%	65.705%	30.203%	4.091%
District 5																
Acyelles	39,693	25,625	11,678	434	767	1,189	30,578	20,269	8,311	379	570	1,049	21,438	15,242	5,622	574
Concordia	18,687	10,275	7,725	122	233	332	14,217	8,108	5,613	100	167	229	11,419	6,816	4,418	185
East Baton Rouge	232,899	61,455	153,869	4,375	1,983	11,237	174,420	49,913	112,084	3,276	1,542	7,625	138,026	41,346	90,554	6,126
East Carroll	7,459	2,054	1,572	29	43	61	5,901	1,773	4,043	19	27	39	4,654	1,218	3,305	41
East Feliciana	19,539	11,516	7,341	91	262	329	16,183	9,740	5,918	61	198	266	13,327	7,805	5,075	447

601a Splits

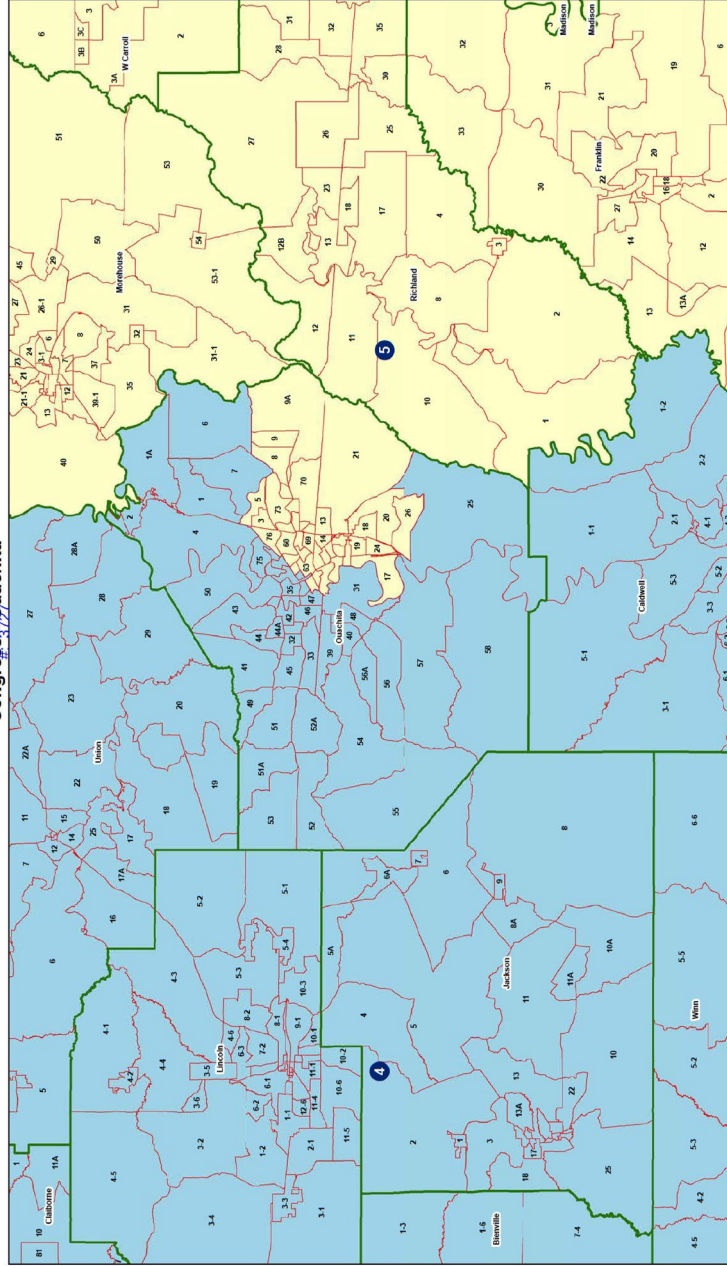
Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S. -15 (W Carter)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP					Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023	
							VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian					VAP Other
District 5																
*Evangeline	8,362	2,802	5,391	65	38	76	6,216	2,329	3,757	55	27	48	5,404	1,766	3,564	74
Franklin	19,774	12,492	6,802	70	205	205	15,028	9,901	4,779	44	153	151	12,350	8,524	3,718	108
*Lafayette	71,363	27,730	39,143	580	645	3,265	53,448	22,458	28,053	401	435	2,101	42,879	18,157	22,883	1,899
Madison	10,017	3,475	6,363	20	59	100	7,435	2,906	4,391	9	48	81	7,068	2,439	4,518	111
Morehouse	25,629	12,281	12,484	160	370	334	20,062	10,095	9,300	117	279	151	15,440	7,806	7,377	257
*Ouachita	89,977	15,866	50,236	1,392	569	1,914	51,843	13,801	34,945	1,143	431	1,523	39,191	9,091	28,601	1,499
Pointe Coupee	20,758	12,385	7,504	107	159	593	16,250	10,108	5,502	91	119	430	14,107	9,040	4,837	230
*Rapides	48,757	16,308	29,960	620	687	1,182	36,513	13,241	21,355	466	510	941	26,668	9,817	15,764	1,067
Richland	20,043	11,785	7,603	83	258	314	15,383	9,338	5,546	66	203	230	13,141	8,144	4,753	244
St. Helena	10,920	4,527	6,031	39	134	189	8,463	3,805	4,371	28	109	150	8,260	3,626	4,492	142
St. Landry	82,540	43,611	35,636	499	636	1,958	61,811	34,209	25,497	353	451	1,301	52,429	28,933	22,135	1,361
*Tangipahoa	13,471	4,416	8,595	83	103	284	10,170	3,656	6,180	71	63	200	6,431	2,414	3,865	152
Tensas	4,147	1,744	2,312	23	26	42	3,235	1,446	1,728	12	23	28	3,485	1,510	1,937	38
West Baton Rouge	27,199	14,307	11,170	287	326	1,109	20,526	11,146	8,149	209	219	803	16,753	9,620	6,764	369
West Carroll	9,751	7,894	1,425	27	180	225	7,532	6,223	1,010	20	136	143	6,871	5,770	1,013	88
West Feliciana	15,310	10,883	3,740	89	225	373	12,783	9,283	2,951	56	174	319	7,492	5,186	2,160	146
District 5	776,295	313,441	420,460	9,195	7,888	25,311	597,997	253,748	303,463	6,976	5,884	17,926	466,743	204,270	247,375	15,098
	100.000%	40.377%	54.162%	1.184%	1.016%	3.260%	100.000%	43.155%	51.610%	1.189%	1.001%	3.049%	79.378%	43.765%	53.000%	3.235%
District 6																
*Ascension	89,276	66,679	13,004	1,866	1,509	6,218	64,728	49,762	6,680	1,193	1,047	4,046	56,146	45,619	7,407	3,120
*East Baton Rouge	223,882	134,614	59,529	12,050	2,764	14,925	181,192	113,968	44,726	9,323	2,205	10,970	130,811	91,399	28,948	10,464
Livingston	142,282	116,855	12,658	1,697	3,111	7,961	105,141	88,432	8,136	1,099	2,311	5,163	82,405	73,655	5,642	3,108
*St. Tammany	155,698	127,698	11,020	2,990	3,111	10,879	118,535	99,084	7,562	2,028	2,234	7,827	105,692	93,930	5,194	6,568
*Tangipahoa	119,696	76,920	33,294	1,391	2,351	5,730	91,321	61,549	23,037	1,029	1,764	3,942	56,855	43,758	10,947	2,150
Washington	45,463	29,943	13,434	216	736	1,134	34,951	23,743	154	154	561	761	27,151	18,603	7,892	656
District 6	776,287	552,709	142,839	20,210	13,562	46,847	595,668	436,538	101,873	14,826	10,122	32,509	459,060	366,964	66,030	26,066
	100.000%	71.195%	18.413%	2.603%	1.750%	6.035%	100.000%	73.261%	17.097%	2.488%	1.689%	5.456%	77.041%	79.936%	14.384%	5.679%



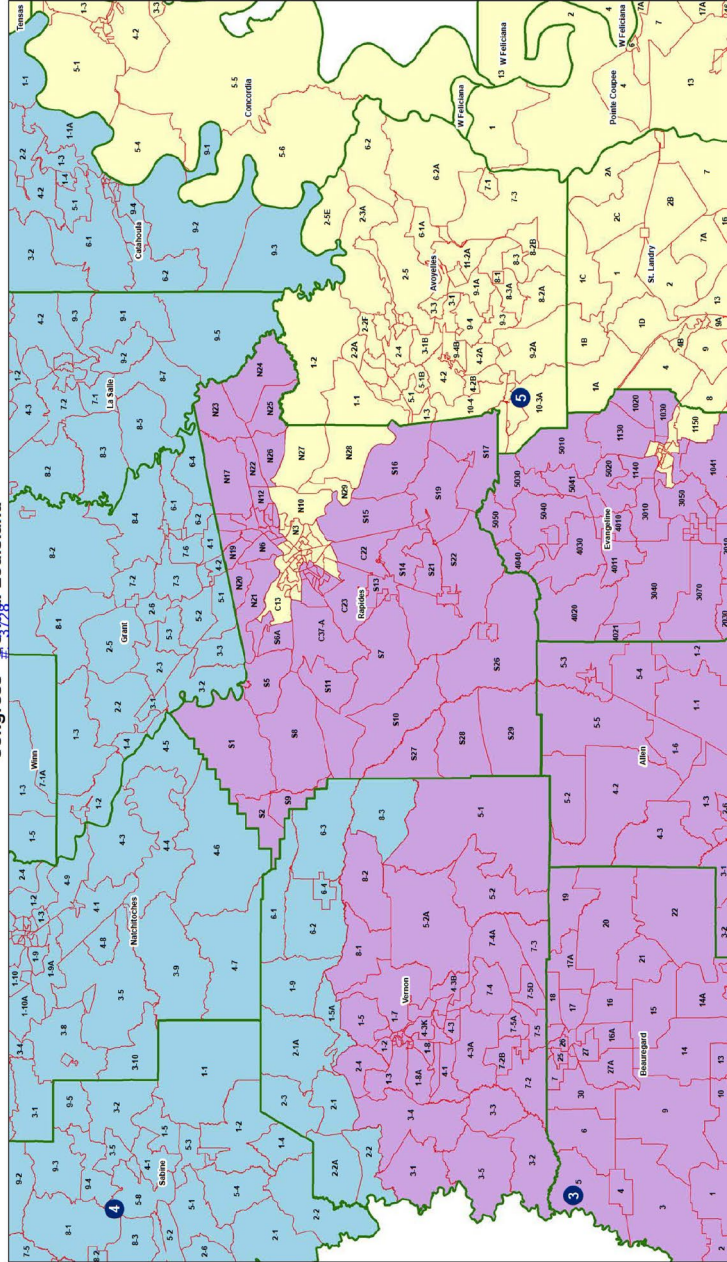
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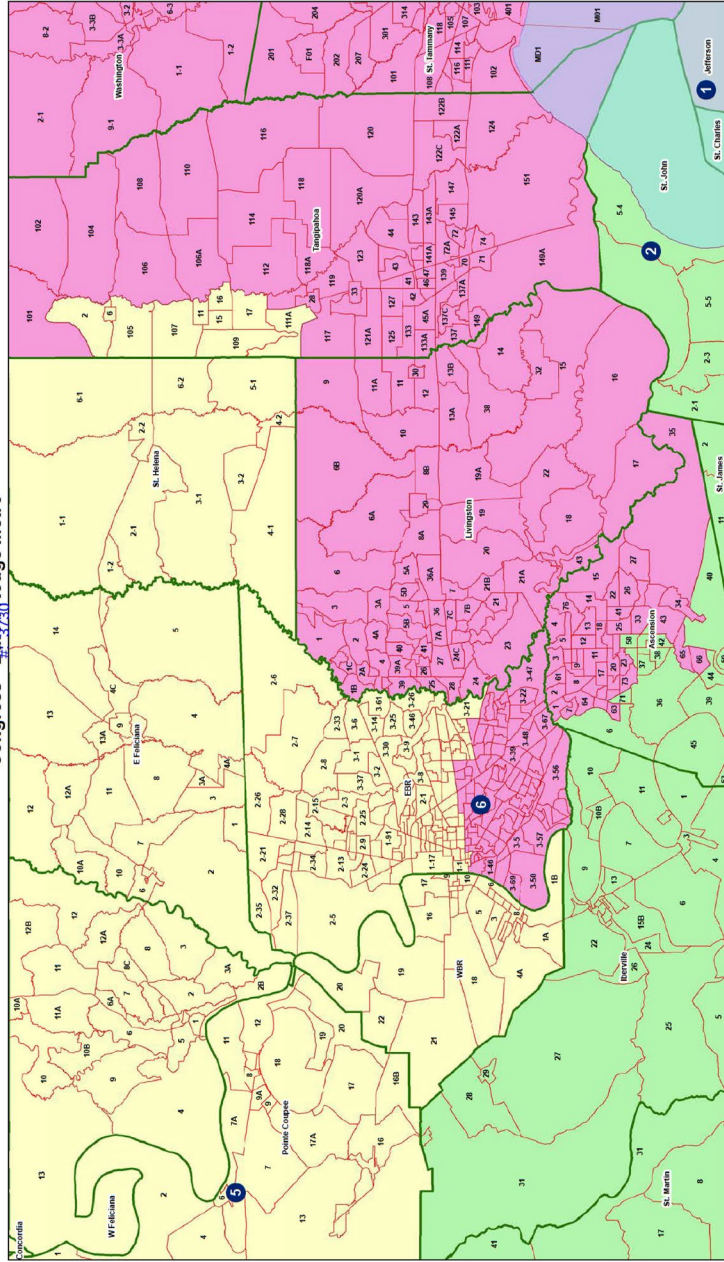
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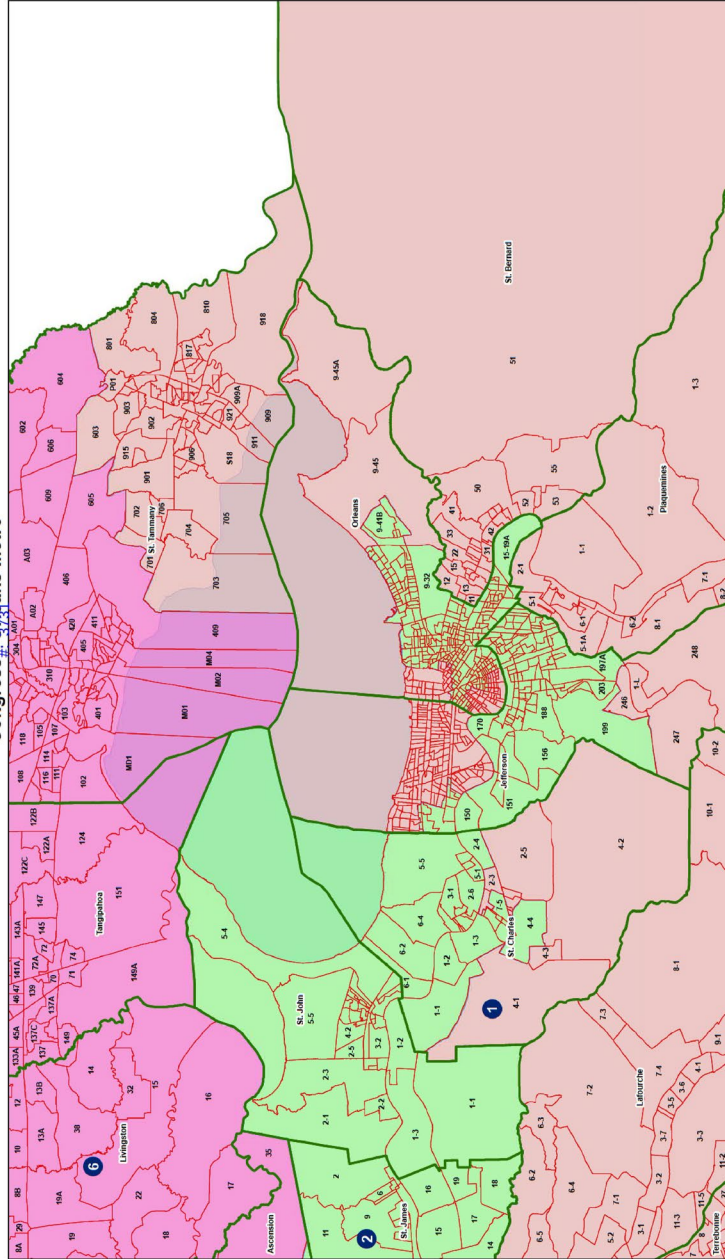


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R027-020



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APPENDIX BB

HLS 241ES-26

Original

2024 First Extraordinary Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 5

BY REPRESENTATIVE MARCELLE

REAPPORTIONMENT/CONGRESS: Provides relative to the election districts for members of congress (Item #1)

AN ACT

To enact R.S. 18:1276.1 and to repeal R.S. 18:1276, relative to congressional districts; to provide for the redistricting of Louisiana's congressional districts; to provide with respect to positions and offices, other than congressional, which are based upon congressional districts; to provide for effectiveness; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 18:1276.1 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

§1276.1. Congressional districts

Louisiana shall be divided into six congressional districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one representative to the United States House of Representatives. The districts shall be composed as follows:

(1) District 1 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87,

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88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125A, 125B, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 246, 247, 248, 1-GI, 1-H, 2-H, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H, 6-H, 7-H, 8-H, 9-H, 1-K, 2-K, 3-K, 4-K, 5-K, 6-KA, 6-KB, 7-KA, 7-KB, 8-K, 9-K, 10-K, 11-K, 12-K, 13-KA, 14-K, 15-K, 16-K, 17-K, 18-K, 19-K, 20-K, 25-K, 27-K, 28-K, 29-K, 34-K, 35-K, and 1-L of Jefferson Parish; Lafourche Parish; Precincts 3-9, 3-12, 3-14, 3-15, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11, 4-14, 4-15, 4-17, 4-17A, 4-18, 4-20, 4-21, 4-22, 4-23, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, 5-11, 5-12, 5-13, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18, 6-9, 7-17, 7-41, 7-42, 9-45, 9-45A, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 13-6, 13-7, 13-8, 13-9, 13-10, 13-11, 13-12, 13-13, 13-14, 13-15, 13-16, 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-9, 14-10, 14-11, 14-12, 14-13A, 14-14, 14-15, 14-16, 14-17, 14-18A, 14-19, 14-20, 14-21, 14-25, 16-1, 16-1A, 16-2, 16-3, 16-4, 16-5, 16-6, 16-7, 16-8, 17-1, 17-2, 17-3, 17-17, 17-18, 17-18A, 17-19, and 17-20 of Orleans Parish; Plaquemines Parish; St. Bernard Parish; St. Mary Parish; Precincts 403, 408, 409, 412, 426, 603, 604, 606, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 801, 802, 802A, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 815A, 816, 817, 818, 901, 902, 903, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 909, 909A, 910, 911, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 921, 922, M02, M04, M09, MO9A, MIO, P01, S01, S02, S03, SO4, 505, S06, S07, S08, S09, S10, SI 1, S13, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19, S21, S22, S23, and S24 of St. Tammany Parish; and Terrebonne Parish.

(2) District 2 is composed of Precincts 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 65, and 66 of Ascension Parish; Assumption Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-3, 1-8, 3-2, 4-1, 4-2, 7-5, 8-2, 8-3, 9-1, 9-2, 9-4, 9-5, 10-1, 11-1, 11-3, 11-4, 11-5, 11-6, 12-1, 12-2, and 12-3 of Iberia Parish; Iberville Parish; Precincts 104, 108, 115, 116, 131, 133, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156,

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157A, 157B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179A, 179B, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185A, 185B, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193A, 193B, 194A, 194B, 195, 196, 197A, 197B, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 210, 211, 212, 213A, 213B, 213C, 214A, 214B, 215, 216A, 216B, 216C, 217, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232A, 232B, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238A, 238B, 1-G, 2-G, 3-G, 4-G, 5-G, 6-G, 7-G, 8-G, 9-G, 10-G, 11-G, 12-G, 13-G, 13-KB, 21-K, 22-K, 23-K, 24-K, 26-K, 30-K, 31-K, 33-K, 1-W, 2-W, 3-W, 4-W, 5-W, 6-W, and 7-W of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-6, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 4-2, 4-3, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9A, 7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15, 7-16, 7-18, 7-19, 7-20, 7-21, 7-23, 7-24, 7-25, 7-25A, 7-26, 7-27, 7-27B, 7-28, 7-28A, 7-29, 7-30, 7-32, 7-33, 7-35, 7-37, 7-37A, 7-40, 8-1, 8-2, 8-4, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, 8-15, 8-19, 8-20, 8-21, 8-22, 8-23, 8-24, 8-25, 8-26, 8-27, 8-28, 8-30, 9-1, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 9-14, 9-15, 9-16, 9-17, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-28, 9-28C, 9-29, 9-30, 9-30A, 9-31, 9-31A, 9-31B, 9-31D, 9-32, 9-33, 9-34A, 9-35, 9-35A, 9-36, 9-36B, 9-37, 9-38, 9-38A, 9-39, 9-39B, 9-40, 9-40A, 9-40C, 9-41, 9-41A, 9-41B, 9-41C, 9-41D, 9-42, 9-42C, 9-43A, 9-43B, 9-43C, 9-43E, 9-43F, 9-43G, 9-43H, 9-43I, 9-43J, 9-43K, 9-43L, 9-43M, 9-43N, 9-44, 9-44A, 9-44B, 9-44D, 9-44E, 9-44F, 9-44G, 9-44I, 9-44J, 9-44L, 9-44M, 9-44N, 9-44O, 9-44P, 9-44Q, 10-3, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 11-2, 11-3, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 11-9, 11-10, 11-11, 11-12, 11-13, 11-14, 11-17, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-5, 12-6, 12-7, 12-9, 12-10, 12-11, 12-12, 12-13, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17, 12-19, 14-23, 14-24A, 14-26, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 15-5, 15-6, 15-8, 15-9, 15-10, 15-11, 15-12, 15-12A, 15-13, 15-13A, 15-13B, 15-14, 15-14A, 15-14B, 15-14C, 15-14D, 15-14E, 15-14F, 15-14G, 15-15, 15-15A, 15-15B, 15-16, 15-17, 15-17A, 15-17B, 15-18, 15-18A,

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15-18B, 15-18C, 15-18D, 15-18E, 15-18F, 15-19, 15-19A, 15-19B, 15-19C, 16-9, 17-4, 17-5, 17-6, 17-7, 17-8, 17-9, 17-10, 17-11, 17-12, 17-13, 17-13A, 17-14, 17-15, and 17-16 of Orleans Parish; St. Charles Parish; St. James Parish; St. John the Baptist Parish; and St. Martin Parish.

(3) District 3 is composed of Acadia Parish; Allen Parish; Beauregard Parish; Calcasieu Parish; Cameron Parish; Evangeline Parish; Precincts 1-7, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 4-3, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-5, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 8-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 12-4, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 14-1, 14-3, 14-4, and 14-5 of Iberia Parish; Jefferson Davis Parish; Precincts 3, 8, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 32 33, 34, 35 36 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, and 136 of Lafayette Parish; Precincts C22, C23, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C37-A, C37-B, C41, C42, N6, N7, N 11, N12, N13-A, N13-B, N14-A, N14-B, N15, N16, N17, N18-A, N18-B, N19, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, Si, S2, S4, S5, S6A, S6B, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S13, S14, S21, S22, S23, S24, S25, S26, S27, S28, and S29 of Rapides Parish; Vermilion Parish; and Precincts 1-1, 1-1A, 1-1B, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6A, 1-7, 1-7B, 1-8, 1-9, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-3A, 4-3B, 4-3C, 4-3G, 4-3K, 4-3L, 4-3N, 5-1, 5-2, 5-2A, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 7-1, 7-2, 7-2B, 7-3, 7-4, 7-4A, 7-5, 7-5A 7-5D, 8-1, 8-2, and 8-3 of Vernon Parish.

(4) District 4 is composed of Bienville Parish; Bossier Parish; Caddo Parish; Caldwell Parish; Claibome Parish; De Soto Parish; Grant Parish; Jackson Parish; La Salle Parish; Lincoln Parish; Natchitoches Parish;

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Precincts 1, 1A, 2, 4, 6, 7, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 44A, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 51A, 52, 52A, 53, 54, 55, 56, 56A, 57, 58, 61, 64, 71, 75, 76, 77, and 78 of Ouachita Parish; Red River Parish; Sabine Parish; Union Parish; Precincts 1-2, 1-3, 1-3C, 1-4B, 1-4C, 1-5A, 1-6, 1-6B, 1-8A, 2-1, 2-IA, 2-2, 2-2A, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, and 3-5 of Vernon Parish; Webster Parish; and Winn Parish.

(5) District 5 is composed of Avoyelles Parish; Catahoula Parish; Concordia Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-13, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-33, 1-36, 1-37, 1-38, 1-45, 1-50, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-57, 1-58, 1-60, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-67, 1-68, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-74, 1-77, 1-78, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87, 1-88, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-100, 1-101, 1-104, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, 2-31, 2-32, 2-34, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37, 2-38, 3-8, 3-24, 3-28, 3-32, 3-42, 3-54, and 3-72 of East Baton Rouge Parish; East Carroll Parish; East Feliciana Parish; Franklin Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68, 112, 113, 122, 123, and 129 of Lafayette Parish; Madison Parish; Morehouse Parish; Precincts 3, 5, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 47, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 65A, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, and 79 of Ouachita Parish; Pointe Coupee Parish; Precincts C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11-A, C11-B, C13, C14, C15, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C30, C38-A, C38-B, C39, C40, NI, N2, N3, N4, N5, N8, N9, N10, N27, N28, N29, SI5, SI6, S17, S18, S19, and S20 of Rapides Parish; Richland Parish;

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St. Helena Parish; St. Landry Parish; Precincts 2, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 28, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 106A, 107, 108, 109, 111A, and 115B of Tangipahoa Parish; Tensas Parish; West Baton Rouge Parish; West Carroll Parish; and West Feliciana Parish.

(6) District 6 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 43, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, and 78 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1-8, 1-12, 1-34, 1-35, 1-39, 1-40, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-46, 1-47, 1-48, 1-49, 1-56, 1-59, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-69, 1-73, 1-75, 1-76, 1-79, 1-80, 1-89, 1-90, 1-98, 1-99, 1-102, 1-103, 1-105, 1-107, 2-8, 2-33, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-9, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 3-21, 3-22, 3-23, 3-25, 3-26, 3-27, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31, 3-33, 3-34, 3-35, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-39, 3-40, 3-41, 3-43, 3-44, 3-45, 3-46, 3-47, 3-48, 3-49, 3-50, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-55, 3-56, 3-57, 3-58, 3-59, 3-60, 3-61, 3-62, 3-63, 3-64, 3-65, 3-66, 3-67, 3-68, 3-69, 3-70, 3-71, 3-73, 3-74, 3-75, and 3-76 of East Baton Rouge Parish; Livingston Parish; Precincts 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 106A, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 312A, 313, 314, 401, 402, 404, 405, 406, 407, 410, 411, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 427, 429, 430, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 602, 605, 609, A01, A02, AO2A, A03, A04, CO1, CO2, CO3, C04, C06, C07, C08, C09, C11, FOI, MO1, M06, M07, M08, M 11, M12, and MDI of St. Tammany Parish; Precincts 33, 40A, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45A, 45B, 46, 47, 49, 70, 70A, 71, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 110, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 118A, 119, 120, 120A, 120B, 121, 121 A, 122A, 122B, 122C, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129A, 133, 133A, 137, 137A, 137B, 137C, 137D, 139, 141, 141A, 143, 143A, 145, 147, 149, 149A, and 151 of Tangipahoa Parish; and Washington Parish.

Section 2. R.S. 18:1276 is hereby repealed in its entirety.

Section 3.(A) The precincts referenced in this Act are those contained in the file named “2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)” available on the website of the Legislature of Louisiana on the effective date of this Section. The 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the Louisiana Senate to represent precinct changes submitted through January 10, 2024, to the Legislature of Louisiana by parish governing authorities pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 18:532 and 532.1.

(B) When a precinct referenced in this Act has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:532.1, the enumeration in this Act of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof, however such subdivisions may be designated.

(C) The territorial limits of the districts as provided in this Act shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Section 4. The provisions of this Act shall not reduce the term of office of any person holding any position or office on the effective date of this Section for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to R.S. 18:1276. Any

position or office that is filled by appointment or election based upon a congressional district and that is to be filled after January 3, 2025, shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in Section 1 of this Act.

Section 5.(A) Solely for the purposes of qualifying for election and the conduct of the election of representatives to the United States Congress at the regularly scheduled election for representatives to the congress in 2024, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval for the purposes established in this Subsection.

(B) For subsequent elections of representatives to the United States Congress and for all other purposes, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(C) The provisions of Section 2 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(D) The provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provi-

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sions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval.

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 5 Original
2024 First Extraordinary Session
Marcelle

Abstract: Provides for the redistricting of the state's congressional districts and provides for the composition of each of the six congressional districts. Effective upon signature of governor for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024 and at noon on January 3, 2025, for all other purposes.

Statistical summaries of proposed law, including district variances from the ideal population of 776,292 and the range of those variances, as well as maps illustrating proposed district boundaries accompany this digest. (*Attached to the bill version on the internet.*)

Present U.S. Constitution (14th Amendment) provides that representatives in congress shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the population of congressional districts in the same state must be as nearly equal in population as practicable.

Present law provides for six congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

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Proposed law redraws district boundaries for the congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

Proposed law provides that the new districts become effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024. Retains present law districts based upon the 2020 census until noon on January 3, 2025, at which time present law is repealed and the new districts based upon the 2020 census, as established by proposed law, become effective for all other purposes.

Proposed law specifies that precincts referenced in district descriptions are those precincts identified as Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the file named “2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)” available on the La. legislature’s website. Specifies that the 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the La. legislature. Also specifies that if any such precinct has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with present law, the enumeration of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof. Further provides that the territorial limits of the districts as enacted shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Proposed law specifies that proposed law does not reduce the term of office of any person holding any

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position or office on the effective date of proposed law for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to present law. Specifies that any position or office filled after Jan. 1, 2025, for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in proposed law.

Population data in the summaries accompanying this digest are derived from 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Summary File for Louisiana. Population data, statistical information, and maps are supplied for purposes of information and analysis and comprise no part of proposed law.

Effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024; effective for all other purposes at noon on January 3, 2025.

(Adds R.S. 18:1276.1; Repeals R.S. 18:1276)

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Plan Statistics

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-26 (Marcelle)

<u>Districts:</u>	<u># of Members</u>	<u>Actual Population</u>	<u>Ideal Population</u>	<u>Absolute Deviation</u>	<u>Relative Deviation</u>
District 1	1	776,316	776,292	24	0.003%
District 2	1	776,287	776,292	-5	-0.001%
District 3	1	776,249	776,292	-43	-0.006%
District 4	1	776,310	776,292	18	0.002%
District 5	1	776,309	776,292	17	0.002%
District 6	1	776,286	776,292	-6	-0.001%
Grand Total:	6	4,657,757	4,657,752		

Ideal Population Per Member:	776292			Ideal - Actual:	-5
Number of Districts for Plan Type:	6			Remainder:	5
Range of District Populations:	776,249	to	776,316	Unassigned Population:	0
Absolute Mean Deviation:	11				
Absolute Range:	-43	to	24		
Absolute Overall Range:	67				
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%				
Relative Range:	-0.01%	to	0.00%		
Relative Overall Range:	0.01%				

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Total Population

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-26 (Marcella)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total
District 1	776,316	507,998	144,750	24,327	24,531	74,710	93,828	604,976	413,014	103,188	18,110	17,265	53,389	66,217
	100.000%	65.437%	18.646%	3.134%	3.160%	9.624%	12.086%	100.000%	66.269%	17.058%	2.994%	2.854%	8.825%	10.945%
District 2	776,287	275,643	415,880	24,040	9,014	51,710	66,679	568,879	228,637	307,807	18,976	9,933	36,526	48,130
	100.000%	35.508%	53.573%	3.097%	1.161%	6.661%	8.589%	100.000%	38.177%	51.397%	3.168%	1.283%	4.704%	6.200%
District 3	776,249	555,655	194,675	17,546	13,872	34,499	42,419	566,407	432,072	107,317	12,674	10,207	24,137	29,092
	100.000%	71.582%	25.086%	2.261%	1.787%	4.444%	5.465%	100.000%	73.681%	18.301%	2.161%	1.741%	4.116%	4.981%
District 4	776,310	455,308	262,042	12,026	18,028	28,906	34,609	596,360	362,830	190,355	8,667	13,745	20,583	24,005
	100.000%	58.650%	33.755%	1.549%	2.322%	3.724%	4.458%	100.000%	60.839%	31.918%	1.487%	2.305%	3.451%	4.025%
District 5	776,309	310,229	424,358	9,644	7,847	24,231	28,750	590,024	252,234	306,672	7,377	5,838	17,603	20,367
	100.000%	39.962%	54.664%	1.242%	1.011%	3.121%	3.703%	100.000%	42.750%	52.027%	1.250%	0.989%	2.983%	3.452%
District 6	776,296	552,819	141,414	19,703	13,768	48,582	56,264	563,882	435,724	100,120	14,412	10,252	33,374	37,851
	100.000%	71.213%	18.217%	2.538%	1.774%	6.259%	7.248%	100.000%	73.989%	16.859%	2.427%	1.728%	5.620%	6.373%
Grand Total	4,657,757	2,697,652	1,545,119	107,266	87,060	262,636	322,949	3,570,946	2,124,511	1,115,769	80,416	64,240	185,612	223,662
	100.000%	58.000%	33.180%	2.300%	1.870%	5.630%	6.930%	100.000%	45.600%	23.900%	1.730%	1.380%	4.030%	4.800%

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Voter Registration

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-26 (Marcella)

	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023	Reg Dem Total Dec 2023	Reg Rep Total Dec 2023	Reg Other Total Dec 2023
District 1	457,120	343,796	70,257	43,067	143,303	173,425	140,392
	75.560%	75.209%	15.369%	9.421%	31.349%	37.939%	30.712%
District 2	473,883	185,949	250,792	37,142	268,004	84,364	121,515
	79.128%	39.239%	52.923%	7.838%	56.555%	17.803%	25.642%
District 3	445,031	352,141	72,719	20,171	128,776	193,532	122,723
	75.891%	79.127%	16.340%	4.532%	28.936%	43.487%	27.576%
District 4	442,996	290,311	134,060	18,625	153,079	177,962	111,955
	74.281%	65.534%	30.262%	4.204%	34.555%	40.172%	25.272%
District 5	465,296	201,079	248,836	15,381	243,650	111,458	110,188
	78.861%	43.215%	53.479%	3.306%	52.365%	23.954%	23.681%
District 6	457,961	367,170	65,165	25,626	115,694	210,885	131,382
	77.113%	80.175%	14.229%	5.596%	25.263%	46.049%	28.688%
Grand Total	2,742,287	1,740,446	841,829	160,012	1,052,506	951,626	738,155

622a Splits

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-26 (Marcelle)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total			VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Indian	VAP Other	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023
					American	Indian	Other										
District 1																	
*Jefferson	236,031	152,726	30,203	11,591	4,247	37,864	189,536	127,909	22,100	8,749	8,749	3,210	27,568	141,430	110,356	11,873	19,201
Lafourche	97,557	71,710	15,855	1,025	4,224	4,743	74,619	56,838	11,077	738	738	2,777	3,189	54,238	45,481	6,277	2,480
*Orleans	87,257	62,884	12,857	3,297	1,129	7,090	72,861	53,123	10,767	2,605	2,605	913	5,453	56,000	42,517	7,517	6,026
Plaquemines	23,515	14,287	5,428	1,317	687	1,786	17,334	10,856	3,857	905	905	500	1,196	13,143	8,996	2,934	1,213
St. Bernard	43,764	24,497	12,309	1,381	947	4,630	31,775	19,982	7,944	982	982	688	3,169	25,685	18,044	5,593	2,048
St. Mary	49,406	26,949	15,991	835	1,670	3,961	37,521	21,584	11,520	563	563	1,173	2,641	29,204	17,989	9,570	1,635
*St. Tammany	126,006	85,011	28,990	3,138	2,980	8,517	98,825	66,071	20,137	2,279	2,279	2,254	6,084	81,550	59,802	16,583	6,185
Terrebonne	109,580	69,934	23,147	1,743	8,637	5,119	82,505	55,631	15,796	1,239	1,239	5,750	4,089	55,810	41,601	9,910	4,289
District 1	776,316	507,998	144,750	24,327	24,531	74,710	604,976	413,014	103,188	18,110	18,110	17,265	53,389	457,120	343,796	70,257	43,087
District 1	100.000%	65.437%	18.646%	3.134%	3.160%	9.624%	100.000%	68.289%	17.088%	2.894%	2.894%	2.856%	8.825%	75.509%	52.099%	15.389%	9.421%
District 2																	
*Assumption	24,459	8,224	14,701	190	186	1,148	18,078	6,675	10,347	141	141	136	779	16,126	6,288	9,237	621
Assumption	21,039	13,722	6,220	96	288	743	16,616	11,145	4,707	57	57	197	510	13,323	8,977	4,131	215
*Iberia	32,873	16,418	14,296	693	289	997	24,693	13,063	10,228	481	481	225	696	20,601	11,346	8,539	716
Iberia	30,241	14,833	13,730	202	274	1,202	24,086	12,462	10,232	149	149	221	1,022	19,906	9,989	9,484	423
*Jefferson	204,150	88,209	98,014	11,433	3,439	25,065	155,118	56,226	70,075	8,943	8,943	2,625	17,249	112,003	42,580	54,329	15,094
*Orleans	296,740	63,578	206,112	9,659	2,537	14,954	233,335	57,129	155,301	7,915	7,915	2,035	10,955	182,330	43,608	123,073	15,649
St. Charles	52,549	33,550	13,928	837	925	3,309	39,541	26,154	9,890	529	529	687	2,301	33,582	23,411	8,270	1,901
St. James	20,192	9,973	9,762	60	82	315	15,505	7,883	7,297	31	31	64	230	14,531	7,116	7,196	219
St. John the Baptist	42,477	13,877	25,196	403	465	2,538	32,503	11,622	18,437	323	323	350	1,771	27,484	9,338	16,653	1,493
St. Martin	51,767	33,259	15,921	597	539	1,451	39,404	26,278	11,293	407	407	413	1,013	33,987	23,306	9,880	811
District 2	776,287	275,643	415,980	24,040	9,014	51,710	598,879	228,637	307,807	18,976	18,976	6,933	38,526	473,863	185,949	250,762	37,142
District 2	100.000%	35.508%	53.573%	3.087%	1.161%	6.667%	100.000%	38.177%	51.397%	3.189%	3.189%	1.156%	6.099%	78.128%	39.239%	52.923%	7.838%
District 3																	
Acadia	57,576	44,480	10,864	238	573	1,421	42,943	34,071	7,383	173	173	400	916	36,151	29,438	5,995	718
Allen	22,750	16,327	4,490	246	947	740	17,510	12,751	3,275	182	182	646	656	11,079	8,704	1,920	455
Beauregard	36,549	29,529	4,649	402	1,052	917	27,489	22,304	3,495	289	289	773	648	22,071	18,639	2,264	1,198
Calcasieu	216,785	139,772	59,386	4,702	3,536	9,389	163,166	108,789	41,896	3,359	3,359	2,604	6,516	111,819	80,384	26,483	4,962
Cameron	5,617	5,232	125	30	75	155	4,358	4,100	79	23	23	47	109	4,072	3,936	61	75
Evangeline	32,350	21,354	9,235	241	280	1,240	24,408	16,460	6,483	187	187	217	1,061	20,388	14,274	5,744	370
*Iberia	37,256	22,788	10,260	1,460	495	2,253	28,098	18,232	6,841	1,081	1,081	356	1,588	21,567	15,502	4,902	1,183
Jefferson Davis	32,250	25,066	5,837	183	472	682	24,039	19,121	4,006	111	111	325	476	18,733	15,509	2,784	440
*Lafayette	175,072	128,510	27,563	5,901	2,609	10,489	133,796	101,351	18,873	4,278	4,278	1,988	7,296	108,657	89,514	12,618	6,525
*Rapides	69,584	54,292	8,596	1,855	2,166	2,875	53,146	42,439	5,966	1,201	1,201	1,634	1,906	41,989	35,665	4,304	2,020
Vermilion	57,359	44,477	8,810	1,447	623	2,002	43,012	34,363	5,787	1,037	1,037	488	1,337	35,511	29,683	4,555	1,263

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Splits

Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-26 (Marcelle)

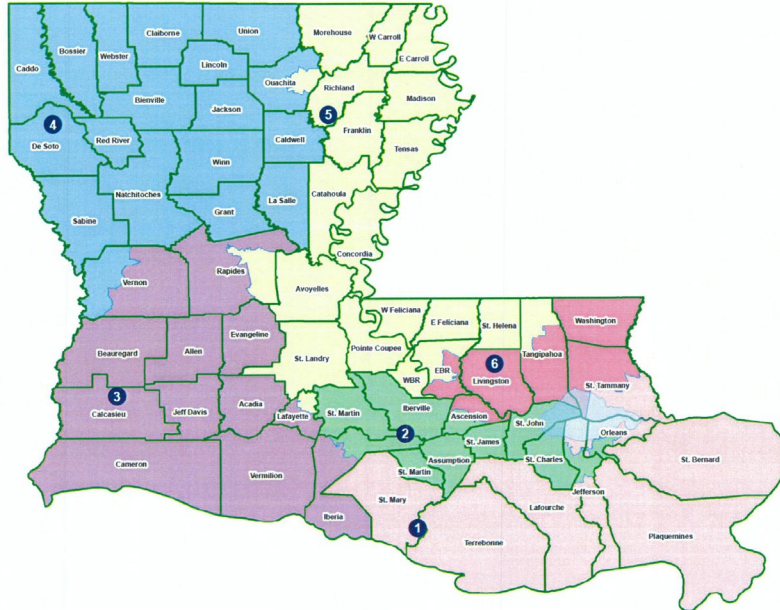
	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Indian	Total Other	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Indian	VAP Other	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023
Distrcit 3	33,101	23,628	4,870	1,043	1,044	2,316	24,452	18,091	3,231	773	729	1,628	12,974	10,903	1,079	982
*Vermon	776,249	555,655	154,675	17,548	13,872	34,489	596,007	432,072	107,317	12,574	10,207	24,137	445,031	352,141	72,719	20,771
District 3	100.000%	71.582%	19.928%	2.261%	1.757%	4.444%	100.000%	73.681%	18.301%	2.161%	1.741%	4.116%	75.891%	75.127%	16.340%	4.532%
Distrcit 4	12,981	6,950	5,600	57	207	167	10,073	5,486	4,284	30	162	111	8,336	4,509	3,728	99
Bienville	128,746	81,052	32,551	3,492	3,273	8,378	95,676	62,831	22,440	2,448	2,477	5,580	65,726	48,229	13,555	3,942
Bossier	237,848	103,457	119,304	4,034	3,840	7,213	182,407	85,059	86,359	3,008	2,958	5,023	131,942	64,381	61,471	6,000
Caddo	9,645	7,845	1,632	51	150	166	7,878	5,969	1,224	46	116	123	5,813	4,959	762	92
Calbome	14,170	7,263	6,360	88	185	274	11,507	6,258	4,824	55	140	230	8,300	4,557	3,677	156
De Soto	28,812	15,284	9,973	117	740	698	20,440	11,909	7,425	86	557	463	17,887	11,005	6,317	665
Grant	22,169	17,709	3,335	133	644	348	17,327	13,964	2,717	97	507	242	12,226	10,764	1,120	342
Jackson	15,031	9,997	4,166	175	255	468	11,783	7,997	3,125	140	174	377	9,375	6,570	2,610	195
La Salle	14,791	11,348	1,422	283	372	1,366	11,563	8,636	1,065	284	271	1,327	8,380	7,633	583	164
Lincobn	48,386	26,034	19,364	892	861	1,444	38,655	21,306	15,119	744	526	960	24,008	15,139	8,357	912
Natchitoches	37,515	19,361	15,725	255	662	1,313	29,349	16,010	11,415	198	883	1,043	20,675	11,761	8,016	898
*Ouachita	90,953	72,958	11,272	1,451	2,101	3,171	68,344	56,386	7,617	1,018	1,638	2,185	57,035	49,426	5,696	2,003
Red River	7,620	4,195	3,106	25	171	123	5,714	3,338	2,184	3	116	93	5,075	3,034	2,358	83
Sabine	22,155	15,036	3,861	64	273	441	17,684	12,054	2,655	66	1970	319	13,270	10,287	1,912	1,371
Union	21,107	14,460	5,224	62	338	1,023	16,632	11,807	3,861	39	254	671	14,902	10,847	3,497	468
*Vermon	15,649	11,259	2,741	389	556	684	11,809	8,674	1,902	301	431	501	9,435	7,226	1,529	680
Weibter	38,987	22,725	12,679	208	687	658	28,753	18,144	9,484	154	558	433	21,269	14,068	6,744	447
Winn	13,765	8,594	3,727	210	263	961	10,906	6,932	2,695	170	207	902	8,262	5,916	2,218	128
District 4	776,310	485,308	282,042	17,038	18,028	28,906	596,980	382,830	190,355	9,887	13,745	20,583	442,866	280,311	134,080	18,625
District 5	100.000%	58.650%	33.755%	1.546%	2.322%	3.724%	100.000%	60.839%	31.918%	1.487%	2.305%	3.451%	74.281%	66.534%	30.262%	4.204%
Avoyelles	38,683	25,625	11,678	434	767	1,189	30,578	20,269	8,311	379	570	1,049	21,438	15,242	5,622	574
Catahoula	8,906	5,776	2,395	46	119	570	6,951	4,557	1,736	33	87	538	6,113	4,363	1,695	55
Concordia	18,687	10,275	7,725	122	233	332	14,217	8,108	5,613	100	167	229	11,419	6,816	4,418	185
*East Baton Rouge	218,003	155,329	105,329	4,729	1,519	9,073	162,206	98,040	113,697	3,603	1,200	6,396	127,317	29,588	91,583	6,146
East Carroll	2,054	5,272	2,941	29	43	61	5,901	1,773	4,043	19	27	39	4,564	1,218	3,305	41
East Feliciana	19,539	11,516	7,341	91	262	329	16,183	9,740	5,918	61	198	266	13,327	7,805	5,075	447
Franklin	19,774	12,492	6,802	70	205	205	15,028	9,901	4,779	44	153	151	12,350	8,524	3,718	108
*Iberdette	66,681	24,853	37,563	553	601	3,091	50,689	20,257	27,044	386	399	2,003	40,152	16,284	22,127	1,741
Madison	10,017	3,475	6,363	20	59	100	7,635	2,906	4,391	9	48	81	7,068	2,439	4,518	111
Morehouse	25,629	12,281	12,484	160	370	334	20,662	10,065	9,300	117	279	271	15,440	7,806	7,377	257

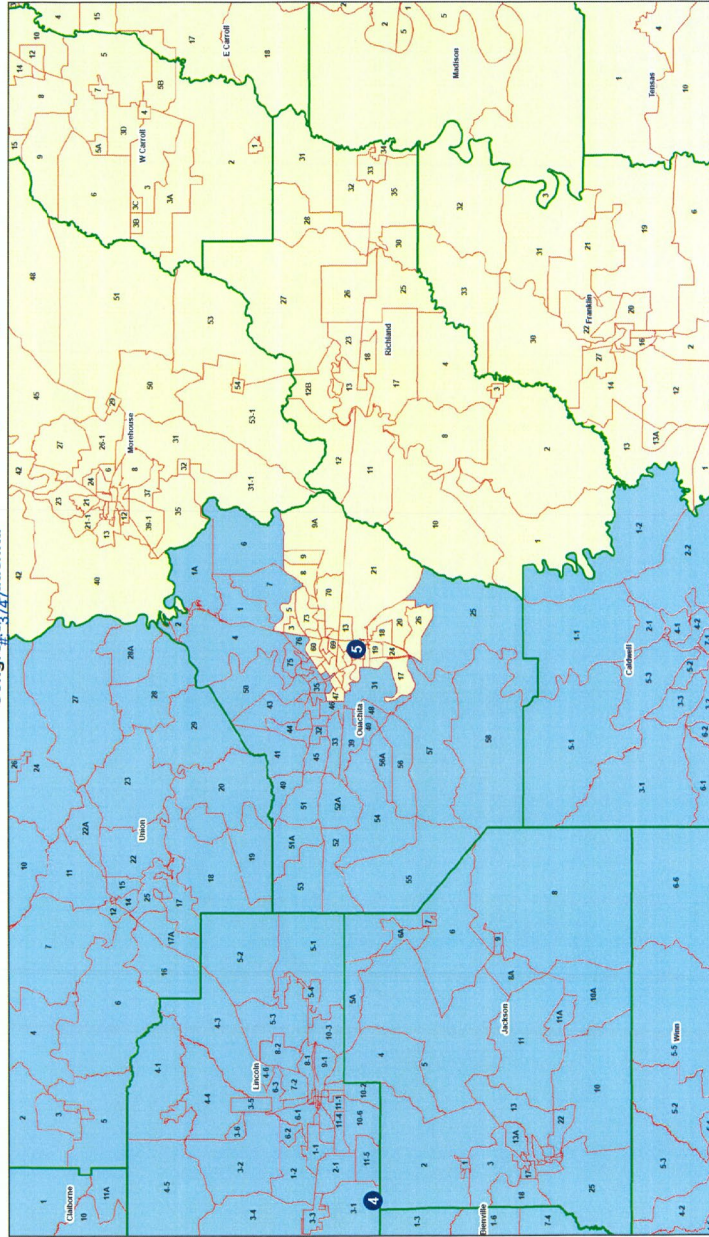
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Plan: HLS 24 1 E.S.-26 (Marcelle)

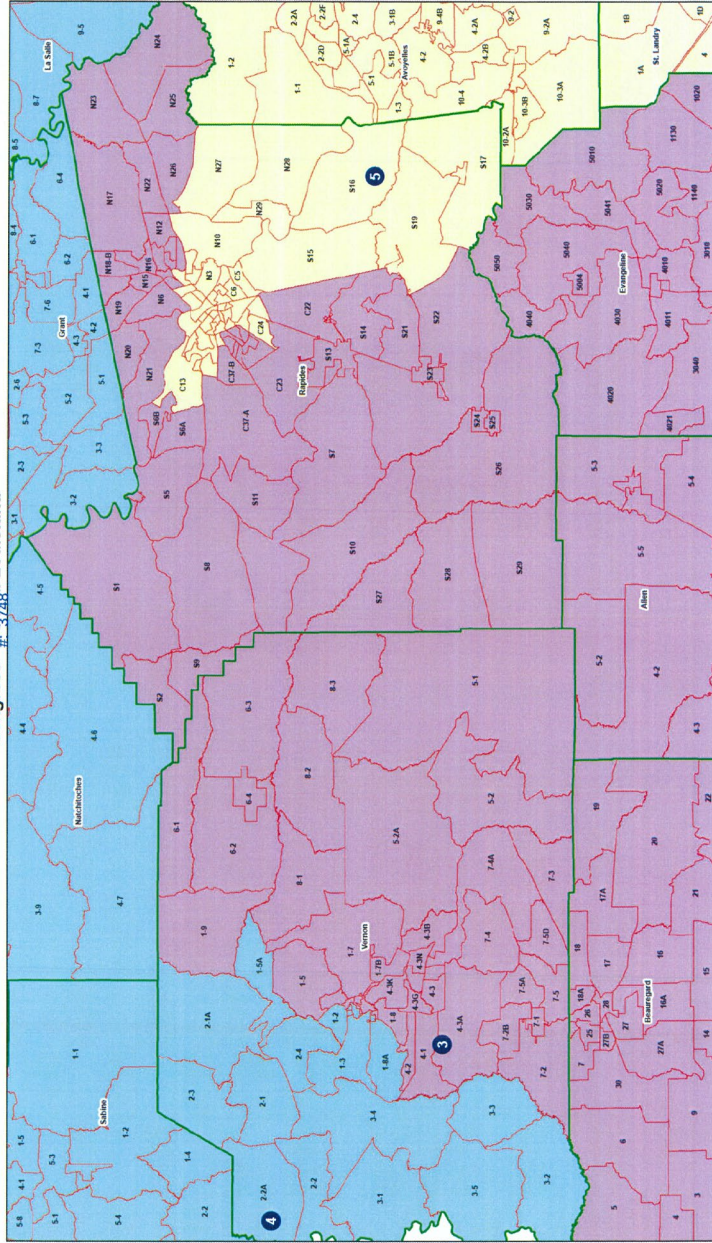
	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023
District 5																
*Ouachita	69,415	15,587	49,945	1,337	560	1,986	51,355	13,558	34,673	1,100	421	1,574	38,595	8,723	28,415	1,457
Pointe Coupee	20,758	12,395	7,504	107	159	593	16,250	10,108	5,502	91	119	430	14,107	9,040	4,837	230
*Riverside	60,439	23,218	33,996	773	936	1,516	45,646	18,934	24,239	585	700	1,188	33,297	14,291	17,655	1,351
Richland	20,043	11,785	7,603	83	258	314	15,383	9,338	5,546	66	203	230	13,141	8,144	4,753	244
St Helena	10,820	4,527	6,031	39	134	189	8,463	3,805	4,371	28	109	150	8,260	3,626	4,409	142
St Landry	82,540	43,611	35,936	499	536	1,958	61,811	34,209	25,497	353	451	1,301	52,429	28,933	22,135	1,361
*Tangipahoa	23,399	10,578	11,824	136	229	642	17,669	8,508	8,474	106	155	426	11,678	6,151	5,237	200
Tensas	4,147	1,744	2,312	23	28	42	3,235	1,446	1,728	12	23	26	3,083	1,510	1,937	38
West Baton Rouge	27,199	14,307	11,170	297	326	1,109	20,569	11,146	8,474	208	219	863	16,753	9,620	6,764	369
West Carroll	9,751	7,894	1,425	27	60	225	7,532	6,223	1,010	20	136	143	9,871	5,770	1,013	88
West Feliciana	15,310	6,853	3,740	89	223	373	11,753	5,233	2,100	95	174	319	14,952	5,198	2,160	146
District 5	776,309	316,823	447,433	8,944	7,771	24,725	639,724	267,344	365,351	7,237	5,106	11,394	467,475	179,719	246,476	15,146
District 5	100.000%	39.862%	54.664%	1.242%	1.011%	3.141%	100.000%	42.750%	52.027%	1.250%	0.889%	2.863%	78.641%	43.215%	53.479%	3.305%
District 6																
*Ascension	102,041	73,917	17,515	2,110	1,808	7,891	73,879	54,461	11,792	1,373	1,254	4,999	62,520	49,274	9,591	3,655
East Baton Rouge	240,776	150,716	59,669	11,686	3,208	17,089	192,686	135,841	43,093	8,968	2,547	12,209	141,520	103,157	27,919	10,444
Livingston	142,282	116,855	12,693	1,997	3,111	7,991	105,141	88,432	8,136	1,989	2,311	5,163	82,405	73,655	5,842	3,108
*St Tammany	135,994	111,630	9,953	2,936	2,680	9,335	103,463	88,550	6,654	1,786	1,807	6,958	92,757	82,460	4,546	5,751
*Tangipahoa	109,756	70,758	30,055	1,348	2,228	5,372	63,622	36,897	20,743	994	1,972	3,716	61,608	40,021	9,575	2,012
Washington	45,463	29,943	13,434	216	736	1,134	34,951	23,743	9,732	144	951	91	27,151	16,903	7,892	656
District 6	776,286	523,819	141,414	16,103	13,768	51,522	600,662	435,434	188,520	14,412	10,522	39,374	457,961	367,170	62,095	28,590
District 6	100.000%	71.413%	18.417%	2.538%	1.774%	6.253%	100.000%	73.385%	18.855%	2.447%	1.726%	5.049%	71.115%	86.175%	14.226%	5.585%

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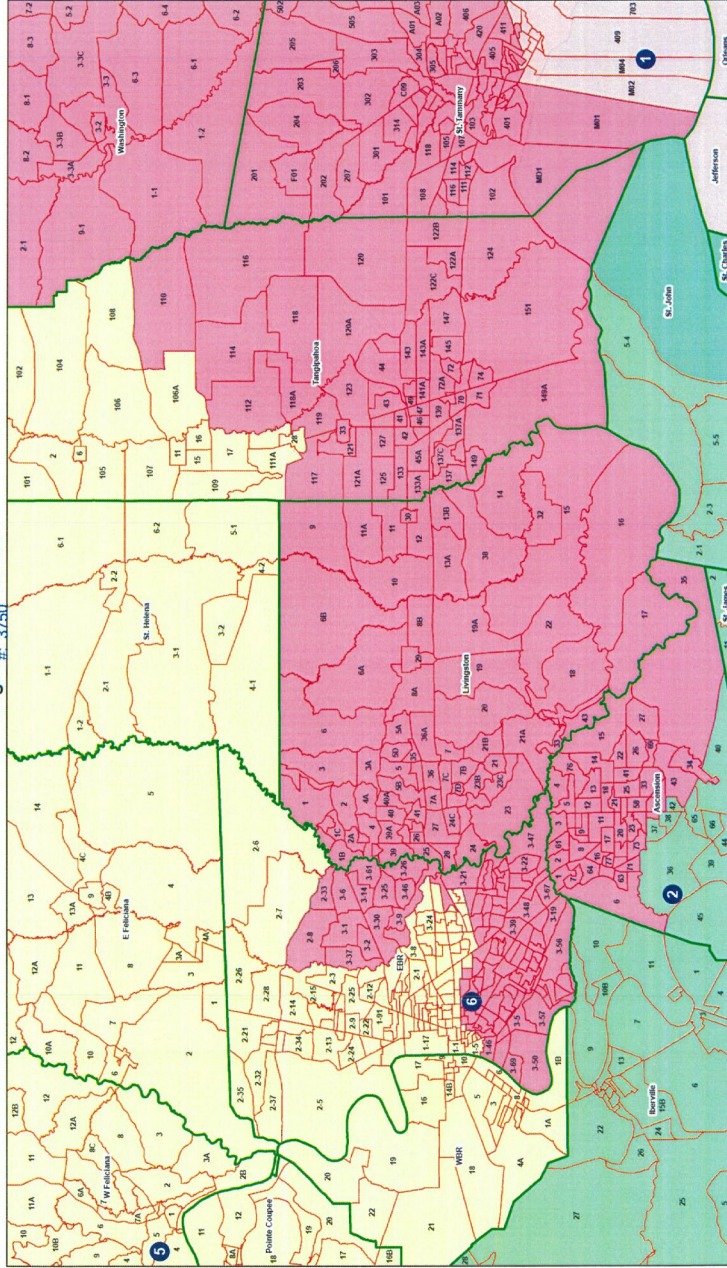


R028-016



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Congressional Districts



RO28-019

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APPENDIX CC

SLS 241ES-26

ORIGINAL

2024 First Extraordinary Session

SENATE BILL NO. 10

BY SENATOR CARTER

CONGRESS. Provides for redistricting of Louisiana congressional districts. (Item #1)(See Act)

AN ACT

To enact R.S. 18:1276.1 and to repeal R.S. 18:1276, relative to congressional districts; to provide for the redistricting of Louisiana's congressional districts; to provide with respect to positions and offices, other than congressional, which are based upon congressional districts; to provide for the effectiveness; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 18:1276.1 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

§1276.1. Congressional districts

Louisiana shall be divided into six congressional districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one representative to the United States House of Representatives. The districts shall be composed as follows:

(1) District 1 is composed of Precincts 2-4 (Part) Tract 050600 - Blocks 2003, 2016, 2024, 2025; 3-1, 3-2, 5-3, 7-2, 7-3, 8-1 and 9-1 of Assumption Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46,

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51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73,

74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125A, 125B, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 246, 247, 248, 1-GI, 1-H, 2-H, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H, 6-H, 7-H, 8-H, 9-H, 1-K, 2-K, 3-K, 4-K, 5-K, 6-KA, 6-KB, 7-KA, 7-KB, 8-K, 9-K, 10-K, 11-K, 12-K, 13-KA, 14-K, 15-K, 16-K, 17-K, 18-K, 19-K, 20-K, 25-K, 27-K, 28-K, 29-K, 34-K, 35-K and 1-L of Jefferson Parish; Lafourche Parish; Precincts 3-14, 3-19, 3-20, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11, 4-14, 4-15, 4-17, 4-17A, 4-18, 4-20, 4-21, 4-22, 4-23, 5-12, 5-13, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18, 6-9, 7-17, 7-41, 7-42, 9-45, 9-45A, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 11-9, 12-5, 12-6, 12-7, 12-10, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 13-6, 13-7, 13-8, 13-9, 13-10, 13-12, 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-9, 14-10, 14-11, 14-12, 14-13A, 14-14, 14-15, 14-16, 14-17, 14-18A, 14-19, 14-20, 14-21, 16-1, 16-1A, 16-2, 16-3, 16-4, 16-5, 16-7, 16-8, 17-1, 17-17, 17-18, 17-18A, 17-19 and 17-20 of Orleans Parish; Plaquemines Parish; Precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42 (Part) Tract 030209 - Blocks 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2026, 2027; 42A, 43, 46, 51, 53, 54 and 55 of St. Bernard Parish; Precincts 2-5, 3-1 (Part) Tract 062301 - Blocks 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2022, 2024, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, 4007, 4008, 4009, 4010, 4011, 4012, 4013; 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-5, 5-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 7-1, 7-2 and 7-3 of St. Charles Parish; Precincts 1 and 2 of St. Martin Parish; St. Mary Parish; Precincts 409, 426, 603, 605, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 801, 802, 802A, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 815A, 816, 817, 818, 901,

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(2) District 2 is composed of Precincts 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 65, 66 and 71 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4 (Part) Tract 050600 - Blocks 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2014; 2-5, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 5-1, 5-2, 5-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 and 7-1 of Assumption Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-3 (Part) Tract 030500 - Blocks 1006, 1007, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028 and 6005 and 6006; Tract 030601 - Blocks 2013; Tract 031102 - Blocks 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1044, 1045, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2031, 2033; 1-8, 2-1, 3-2 (Part) Tract 030201 - Blocks 5020, 5021, 5022 and 5023; Tract 030500 - Blocks 7000, 7001, 7002; 4-1, 4-2, 5-3, 6-2, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 8-1, 8-2, 8-3, 9-1, 9-2, 9-4, 9-5, 11-1 (Part) Tract 030101 - Blocks 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082,

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3083 and 3084; Tract 030102 - Blocks 4000, 4001, 4003; 11-3 and 11-5 of Iberia Parish; Iberville Parish; Precincts 104, 108, 115, 116, 131, 133, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157A, 157B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179A, 179B, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185A, 185B, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193A, 193B, 194A, 194B, 195, 196, 197A, 197B, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 210, 211, 212, 213A, 213B, 213C, 214A, 214B, 215, 216A, 216B, 216C, 217, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232A, 232B, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238A, 238B, 1-G, 2-G, 3-G, 4-G, 5-G, 6-G, 7-G, 8-G, 9-G, 10-G, 11-G, 12-G, 13-G, 13-KB, 21-K, 22-K, 23-K, 24-K, 26-K, 30-K, 31-K, 33-K, 1-W, 2-W, 3-W, 4-W, 5-W, 6-W and 7-W of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-6, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 3-9, 3-12, 3-15, 3-18, 4-2, 4-3, 4-6, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, 5-11, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9A, 7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15, 7-16, 7-18, 7-19, 7-20, 7-21, 7-23, 7-24, 7-25, 7-25A, 7-26, 7-27, 7-27B, 7-28, 7-28A, 7-29, 7-30, 7-32, 7-33, 7-35, 7-37, 7-37A, 7-40, 8-1, 8-2, 8-4, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, 8-15, 8-19, 8-20, 8-21, 8-22, 8-23, 8-24, 8-25, 8-26, 8-27, 8-28, 8-30, 9-1, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 9-14, 9-15, 9-16, 9-17, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-28, 9-28C, 9-29, 9-30, 9-30A, 9-31, 9-31A, 9-31B, 9-31D, 9-32, 9-33, 9-34A, 9-35, 9-35A, 9-36, 9-36B, 9-37, 9-38, 9-38A, 9-39, 9-39B, 9-40, 9-40A, 9-40C, 9-41, 9-41A, 9-41B, 9-41C, 9-41D, 9-42, 9-42C, 9-43A, 9-43B, 9-43C, 9-43E, 9-43F, 9-43G, 9-43H, 9-43I, 9-43J, 9-43K, 9-43L, 9-43M, 9-43N, 9-44, 9-44A, 9-44B, 9-44D, 9-44E, 9-44F, 9-44G, 9-44I, 9-44J, 9-44L, 9-44M, 9-44N, 9-44O, 9-44P, 9-44Q, 10-3, 10-6, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 11-2, 11-3, 11-10, 11-11, 11-12, 11-13, 11-14, 11-17, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-9, 12-11, 12-12, 12-13, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17, 12-19, 13-1, 13-2, 13-11, 13-13, 13-14, 13-15, 13-16, 14-23, 14-24A, 14-25, 14-26, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 15-5,

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15-6, 15-8, 15-9, 15-10, 15-11, 15-12, 15-12A, 15-13, 15-13A, 15-13B, 15-14, 15-14A, 15-14B, 15-14C, 15-14D, 15-14E, 15-14F, 15-14G, 15-15, 15-15A, 15-15B, 15-16, 15-17, 15-17A, 15-17B, 15-18, 15-18A, 15-18B, 15-18C, 15-18D, 15-18E, 15-18F, 15-19, 15-19A, 15-19B, 15-19C, 16-6, 16-9, 17-2, 17-3, 17-4, 17-5, 17-6, 17-7, 17-8, 17-9, 17-10, 17-11, 17-12, 17-13, 17-13A, 17-14, 17-15 and 17-16 of Orleans Parish; Precincts 15, 22, 23, 25, 40, 42 (Part) Tract 030209 - Blocks 1000, 1001, 1008, 1009, 1010; 44, 45, 50 and 52 of St. Bernard Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, 3-1 (Part) Tract 062301 - Blocks 4014, 4015, 4016, 4017, 4018, 4019, 4020, 4021; 3-2, 3-3, 4-4, 5-1, 5-3, 5-4, 6-3, 6-6, 6-8, 7-4, 7-5 and 7-6 of St. Charles Parish; St. James Parish; St. John the Baptist Parish and Precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 of St. Martin Parish.

(3) District 3 is composed of Acadia Parish; Allen Parish; Beauregard Parish; Calcasieu Parish; Cameron Parish; Evangeline Parish; Precincts 1-3 (Part) Tract 030402 - Blocks 9000, 9001, 9003, 9004, 9009, 9010 and 9011; Tract 030500- Blocks 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 3009, 3010, 3012, 4010, 4011, 5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 6000, 6001, 6007; 1-7, 2-2, 2-3, 3-2 (Part) Tract 030301 - Blocks 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5003, 5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016 and 5017; Tract 030500 - Blocks 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3011, 4000, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, 4007, 4008, 4009, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5003, 6002, 6003, 6004; 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 4-3, 5-1, 5-2, 5-5, 6-1, 6-4, 6-5, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 11-

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1 (Part) Tract 030101 - Blocks 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1023, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 and 2031; Tract 030102 - Blocks 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 4002, 4007, 4008, 4009, 4010, 4011, 4012 and 4013; Tract 031302 - Blocks 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012; 11-4, 11-6, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 14-1, 14-3, 14-4 and 14-5 of Iberia Parish; Jefferson Davis Parish; Precincts 3, 8, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135 and 136 of Lafayette Parish; Precincts C22, C23, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C37-A, C37-B, C41, C42, N6, N7, N11, N12, N13-A, N13-B, N14-A, N14-B, N15, N16, N17, N18-A, N18-B, N19, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, S1, S4, S5, S6A, S6B, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S13, S14, S21, S22, S23, S24, S25, S26, S27, S28 and S29 of Rapides Parish; Vermilion Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-1A (Part) Tract 950400 - Blocks 2008, 2009, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2044, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050 and 2051; Tract 950501 - Blocks 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1042, 1043, 1055, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064; 1-1B, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6A, 1-7, 1-7B, 1-8, 1-8A, 1-9, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-3A, 4-3B, 4-3C, 4-3G, 4-3K, 4-3L, 4-3N, 5-1, 5-2, 5-2A, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 7-1, 7-2 (Part) Tract 950901 - Blocks 3034 and 3036; Tract 950902 - Blocks 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058,

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1059, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2031, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3006, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3016, 3017, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3032, 3033, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084 and 7-2B, 7-3, 7-4, 7-4A, 7-5, 7-5A, 7-5D, 8-1, 8-2 and 8-3 of Vernon Parish.

(4) District 4 is composed of Bienville Parish; Bossier Parish; Caddo Parish; Caldwell Parish; Claiborne Parish; De Soto Parish; Grant Parish; Jackson Parish; La Salle Parish; Lincoln Parish; Natchitoches Parish; Precincts 1, 1A, 2, 4, 6, 7, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 44A, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 51A, 52, 52A, 53, 54, 55, 56, 56A, 57, 58, 61, 64, 71, 75, 76, 77 and 78 of Ouachita Parish; Red River Parish; Sabine Parish; Union Parish; Precincts 1-1A (Part) Tract 950501 - Blocks 1008, 1010, 1012, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1028, 1037, 1109, 1110, 1111; 1-2, 1-3, 1-3C, 1-4B, 1-4C, 1-5A, 1-6, 1-6B, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-2, 2-2A, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 7-2 (Part) Tract 950901 - Blocks 3015 and 3031; Tract 950902 - Blocks 3003, 3004, 3005, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058 and 3059 of Vernon Parish; Webster Parish and Winn Parish.

(5) District 5 is composed of Avoyelles Parish; Catahoula Parish; Concordia Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-13, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-33, 1-36, 1-37, 1-38, 1-45, 1-49, 1-50, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-57, 1-58, 1-60, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-67, 1-68, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-74, 1-77, 1-78, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87,

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1-88, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-100, 1-101, 1-104, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, 2-31, 2-32, 2-34, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37, 2-38, 3-8, 3-24, 3-28, 3-32, 3-42, 3-54 and 3-72 of East Baton Rouge Parish; East Carroll Parish; East Feliciana Parish; Franklin Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68, 112, 113, 122, 123 and 129 of Lafayette Parish; Madison Parish; Morehouse Parish; Precincts 3, 5, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 47, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 65A, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74 and 79 of Ouachita Parish; Pointe Coupee Parish; Precincts C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11-A, C11-B, C13, C14, C15, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C30, C38-A, C38-B, C39, C40, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N8, N9, N10, N27, N28, N29, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19 and S20 of Rapides Parish; Richland Parish; St. Helena Parish; St. Landry Parish; Precincts 2, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 28, 101, 102, 104 (Part) Tract 953200 - Blocks 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2033 and 2034; Tract 953501 - Blocks 1004, 1005, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004; 105, 106, 106A, 107, 109, 111A and 115B of Tangipahoa Parish; Tensas Parish; West Baton Rouge Parish; West Carroll Parish and West Feliciana Parish.

(6) District 6 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, 41, 43, 61, 62, 63, 64, 68, 69, 72, 73, 76, 77 and 78 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1-8, 1-12, 1-34, 1-35, 1-39, 1-40, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-46, 1-47, 1-48, 1-56, 1-59, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-69, 1-73, 1-75, 1-76, 1-79, 1-80, 1-89, 1-90, 1-98, 1-99, 1-102, 1-

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Section 2. R.S. 18:1276 is hereby repealed.

Section 3.(A) The precincts referenced in this Act are those contained in the file named “2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)” available on the website of the Legislature of Louisiana on the effective date of this Section. The 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the

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State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the Louisiana Senate to represent precinct changes submitted through January 10, 2024, to the Legislature of Louisiana by parish governing authorities pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 18:532 and 532.1.

(B) When a precinct referenced in this Act has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:532.1, the enumeration in this Act of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof, however such subdivisions may be designated.

(C) The territorial limits of the districts as provided in this Act shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Section 4. The provisions of this Act shall not reduce the term of office of any person holding any position or office on the effective date of this Section for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to R.S. 18:1276. Any position or office that is filled by appointment or election based upon a congressional district and that is to be filled after January 3, 2025, shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in Section 1 of this Act.

Section 5.(A) Solely for the purposes of qualifying for election and the conduct of the election of representatives to the United States Congress at the regularly scheduled election for representatives to the

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congress in 2024, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval for the purposes established in this Subsection.

(B) For subsequent elections of representatives to the United States Congress and for all other purposes, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(C) The provisions of Section 2 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(D) The provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval.

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by J. W. Wiley.

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DIGEST
SB 10 Original
2024 First Extraordinary Session
Carter

Present U.S. Constitution (14th Amendment) provides that representatives in congress shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the population of congressional districts in the same state must be as nearly equal in population as practicable.

Present law provides for six congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

Proposed law redraws district boundaries for the congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

Proposed law provides that the new districts become effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024. Retains present law districts based upon the 2020 census until noon on January 3, 2025, at which time present law is repealed and the new districts based upon the 2020 census, as established by proposed law, become effective for all other purposes.

Proposed law specifies that precincts referenced in district descriptions are those precincts identified as Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the file named "2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)" available on the La. Legislature's website. Specifies that the 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and

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validated through the data verification program of the La. legislature. Also specifies that if any such precinct has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with present law, the enumeration of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof. Further provides that the territorial limits of the districts as enacted shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Proposed law specifies that proposed law does not reduce the term of office of any person holding any position or office on the effective date of proposed law for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to present law. Specifies that any position or office filled after Jan. 1, 2025, for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in proposed law.

Population data in the summaries accompanying this digest are derived from 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Summary File for Louisiana. Population data, statistical information, and maps are supplied for purposes of information and analysis and comprise no part of proposed law.

Effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024; effective for all other purposes at noon on January 3, 2025.

(Adds R.S. 18:1276.1; repeals R.S. 18:1276)

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Plan Statistics

Plan: SLS 241ES-26 (Carter)

<u>Districts:</u>	<u># of Members</u>	<u>Actual Population</u>	<u>Ideal Population</u>	<u>Absolute Deviation</u>	<u>Relative Deviation</u>
District 1	1	776,308	776,292	16	0.002%
District 2	1	776,290	776,292	-2	0.000%
District 3	1	776,259	776,292	-33	-0.004%
District 4	1	776,267	776,292	-25	-0.003%
District 5	1	776,310	776,292	18	0.002%
District 6	1	776,323	776,292	31	0.004%
Grand Total:	6	4,657,757	4,657,752		

Ideal Population Per Member:	776292			Ideal - Actual:	-5
Number of Districts for Plan Type:	6			Remainder:	5
Range of District Populations:	776,259	to	776,323	Unassigned Population:	0
Absolute Mean Deviation:	11				
Absolute Range:	-33	to	31		
Absolute Overall Range:	64				
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%				
Relative Range:	0.00%	to	0.00%		
Relative Overall Range:	0.00%				

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Total Population

Plan: SLS 241ES-26 (Carter)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total
District 1	776,308	519,275	135,044	24,124	24,564	73,301	92,096	605,534	421,990	96,018	17,950	17,289	52,287	64,922
	100.000%	66.890%	17.396%	3.108%	3.164%	9.442%	11.863%	100.000%	69.886%	15.857%	2.964%	2.855%	8.635%	10.721%
District 2	776,290	261,442	427,682	24,282	9,056	53,828	69,408	597,640	217,291	316,127	19,194	8,959	38,069	48,070
	100.000%	33.678%	55.083%	3.128%	1.167%	6.934%	8.941%	100.000%	36.356%	52.896%	3.212%	1.164%	6.370%	8.043%
District 3	776,259	554,034	156,534	17,529	13,625	34,337	42,248	596,524	430,849	108,925	12,666	10,174	24,010	28,951
	100.000%	71.372%	20.165%	2.258%	1.781%	4.423%	5.443%	100.000%	73.446%	18.566%	2.159%	1.734%	4.083%	4.935%
District 4	776,267	455,421	261,925	12,007	18,015	28,899	34,593	596,355	362,929	190,266	8,851	13,732	20,577	23,991
	100.000%	58.668%	33.742%	1.547%	2.321%	3.723%	4.456%	100.000%	60.858%	31.903%	1.464%	2.303%	3.450%	4.023%
District 5	776,310	310,477	424,046	9,671	7,951	24,265	28,798	590,113	252,469	306,739	7,398	5,835	17,642	20,411
	100.000%	39.994%	54.623%	1.248%	1.011%	3.126%	3.710%	100.000%	42.768%	51.860%	1.254%	0.889%	2.980%	3.456%
District 6	776,323	557,003	137,888	19,675	13,749	48,008	55,408	594,282	438,953	97,694	14,357	10,251	33,027	37,317
	100.000%	71.749%	17.762%	2.534%	1.771%	6.184%	7.137%	100.000%	73.869%	16.439%	2.416%	1.725%	5.557%	6.279%
Grand Total	4,577,757	2,857,652	1,543,119	107,288	87,080	262,639	322,549	3,570,548	2,128,511	1,115,769	60,416	64,240	185,612	223,692
	100.000%	62.447%	33.500%	2.344%	1.903%	5.738%	7.025%	100.000%	59.651%	31.249%	2.295%	2.295%	5.198%	6.204%

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Voter Registration

Plan: SLS 241ES-26 (Carter)

	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023	Reg Dem Total Dec 2023	Reg Rep Total Dec 2023	Reg Other Total Dec 2023
District 1	457,746	350,906	64,457	42,382	139,716	178,063	139,966
	75.594%	76.660%	14.081%	9.259%	30.523%	38.900%	30.577%
District 2	471,496	176,572	257,056	37,865	271,859	78,421	121,211
	78.893%	37.449%	54.519%	8.031%	57.659%	16.632%	25.708%
District 3	445,106	350,608	74,324	20,177	129,850	192,595	122,674
	75.876%	78.770%	16.698%	4.533%	29.173%	43.269%	27.561%
District 4	442,928	290,360	133,973	18,596	153,005	177,978	111,938
	74.273%	65.555%	30.247%	4.198%	34.544%	40.182%	25.272%
District 5	465,649	201,501	248,722	15,416	243,654	111,622	110,371
	78.908%	43.273%	53.414%	3.311%	52.326%	23.971%	23.703%
District 6	459,362	370,499	63,297	25,576	114,422	212,947	131,995
	77.297%	80.655%	13.779%	5.568%	24.909%	46.357%	28.734%
Grand Total	2,742,287	1,740,446	641,629	160,042	1,062,506	951,626	738,155

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Plan: SLS 241ES-26 (Carter)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	Res Total Dec 2023	Res White Dec 2023	Res Black Dec 2023	Res Other Dec 2023
District 1	776,308	519,275	135,044	24,124	24,584	73,301	605,534	305,534	15,827	17,238	1,139	52,328	350,903	64,457	42,382	82,598
	100.000%	66.890%	17.396%	3.108%	3.104%	9.42%	100.000%	69.899%	15.827%	2.84%	0.19%	8.63%	75.54%	14.08%	5.41%	14.08%
*Assumption	6,540	7,657	292	49	144	398	6,829	6,264	170	34	106	255	5,033	4,876	69	90
*Jefferson	236,631	152,726	30,293	11,591	4,247	37,864	189,536	127,909	22,100	8,749	3,210	27,568	141,430	110,356	11,873	19,201
Lafourche	97,857	71,710	15,855	1,025	4,224	4,343	74,619	58,838	11,077	738	2,777	3,189	54,238	45,481	6,277	2,480
*Orleans	78,502	61,196	7,689	3,125	645	5,634	65,877	51,795	6,549	2,486	770	4,276	50,611	41,469	3,767	5,375
Plaquemines	23,515	14,267	5,428	1,317	897	1,768	17,334	10,865	3,857	925	500	1,196	13,143	8,996	2,954	1,213
*St. Bernard	31,123	20,258	5,485	1,063	721	3,668	23,094	15,781	3,520	776	538	2,482	18,872	14,954	2,354	1,560
*St. Charles	24,123	16,916	2,906	411	522	1,698	16,011	14,519	1,733	255	373	1,132	15,670	13,331	1,473	867
*St. Martin	1,398	1,285	13	7	34	29	1,194	1,091	11	5	30	17	891	876	1	14
St. Mary	49,408	26,949	15,991	835	1,570	3,961	37,321	21,594	11,520	593	1,172	2,641	29,204	17,989	9,570	1,635
*St. Tammany	115,963	74,357	28,315	2,935	2,723	7,033	88,054	59,712	19,685	1,150	2,065	5,442	73,844	50,987	16,229	5,648
Terrebonne	109,580	69,934	23,147	1,743	8,637	6,119	82,505	55,631	15,796	1,239	3,750	4,089	55,810	41,601	9,210	4,998
	776,308	519,275	135,044	24,124	24,584	73,301	605,534	305,534	15,827	17,238	1,139	52,328	350,903	64,457	42,382	82,598
	100.000%	66.890%	17.396%	3.108%	3.104%	9.42%	100.000%	69.899%	15.827%	2.84%	0.19%	8.63%	75.54%	14.08%	5.41%	14.08%
District 2	37,064	14,446	19,164	394	488	2,572	27,380	11,540	13,458	304	329	1,729	23,078	10,352	11,573	1,153
*Ascension	12,099	6,065	5,928	47	114	345	9,787	4,881	4,537	32	91	255	8,290	4,101	4,062	125
*Iberville	32,706	17,926	12,954	701	359	1,166	24,501	14,167	8,709	565	271	1,829	20,584	12,830	7,021	739
*Jefferson	204,150	88,209	96,014	11,433	3,439	25,055	155,118	56,226	70,075	149	221	1,022	19,569	9,699	9,464	423
*Orleans	305,495	65,266	211,270	9,728	2,721	16,510	240,319	58,456	159,519	6,004	2,178	12,132	187,779	44,580	54,329	15,094
*St. Bernard	12,641	4,239	6,814	298	226	1,064	8,881	3,211	4,424	205	153	687	9,513	3,090	3,239	466
*St. Charles	28,428	14,634	11,322	428	403	1,641	21,530	11,636	8,157	274	294	1,169	17,912	10,080	5,797	1,034
St. James	20,192	9,973	9,762	60	82	315	16,505	7,883	7,297	31	64	230	14,331	7,116	1,196	219
St. John the Baptist	42,477	13,877	25,196	403	485	2,596	32,503	11,622	18,437	323	350	1,771	27,484	9,338	16,653	1,493
*St. Martin	50,399	31,974	15,908	590	505	1,422	38,250	25,187	11,282	402	383	988	33,106	22,430	9,879	797
	776,308	261,442	427,682	24,282	9,056	53,628	597,640	217,381	316,127	19,194	6,959	38,089	471,468	176,572	257,066	37,965
	100.000%	33.678%	55.069%	3.128%	1.167%	6.94%	100.000%	36.385%	52.895%	3.212%	1.04%	6.370%	78.88%	37.446%	54.319%	8.611%
District 3	57,576	44,480	10,864	238	573	1,421	42,943	34,071	7,383	173	400	916	36,151	29,438	5,985	718
Acadia	22,750	16,327	4,490	246	947	740	17,510	12,751	3,275	182	646	656	11,079	8,704	1,920	465
Beauregard	36,549	29,529	4,649	402	1,052	917	27,489	22,304	3,495	289	773	648	22,071	18,539	2,264	1,168
Caldesieu	216,785	139,772	59,386	4,702	3,536	9,399	163,166	108,789	41,898	3,359	2,604	6,516	111,819	80,364	26,493	4,962
Cameron	5,617	5,232	125	30	75	155	4,358	4,100	79	23	47	109	4,072	3,956	61	75
Evangeline	32,350	21,354	9,235	241	280	1,240	24,408	16,460	6,483	187	217	1,061	20,988	14,274	5,744	370
*Iberville	37,223	21,280	12,002	1,422	435	2,094	28,290	17,108	8,360	1,057	310	1,455	21,594	14,018	6,420	1,160

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Splits

Plan: SLS 241ES-26 (Carter)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Indian	Total Other	VAP					Reg Total	Reg White	Reg Black	Reg Other	
							VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Indian					VAP Other
District 3	77,259	54,034	15,654	1,529	13,825	4,427	24,477	43,463	1,186	10,147	24,100	15,476	38,676	14,324	20,377	4,533%
	100.000%	71.372%	20.165%	2.000%	17.681%	5.718%	31.530%	56.166%	1.547%	13.091%	31.053%	19.999%	50.000%	18.688%	26.371%	5.857%
District 4	12,981	8,950	5,600	57	207	187	10,073	5,486	4,284	30	182	8,336	4,509	3,728	99	
Bonville	125,746	81,852	32,551	3,482	3,273	8,378	95,876	62,931	22,440	2,448	2,477	5,580	66,726	48,229	13,555	3,942
Cardo	237,848	103,657	119,304	4,034	3,540	7,213	182,407	85,059	66,359	3,008	2,958	5,023	131,942	64,381	61,471	6,090
Cattell	9,945	7,956	6,392	51	188	168	7,478	5,969	1,224	46	118	123	8,813	4,959	762	92
Claiborne	14,170	7,883	6,392	98	274	11,507	6,298	4,824	56	140	230	6,390	4,557	3,677	156	
De Soto	29,812	15,284	9,373	117	740	698	20,440	11,909	7,425	86	557	463	17,887	11,005	6,317	565
Grant	22,189	17,709	3,365	133	644	348	17,527	13,964	2,717	87	507	242	12,226	10,764	1,120	342
Jackson	19,031	9,897	4,355	175	255	488	11,783	7,967	3,125	140	174	1,327	8,360	7,633	583	184
La Salle	47,791	11,346	1,422	263	372	1,386	11,583	8,636	1,065	284	271	1,327	8,360	7,633	583	184
Lincoln	48,396	28,034	19,384	882	662	1,444	39,349	16,010	11,415	198	683	1,043	20,675	11,761	8,016	888
Natchitoches	37,515	19,361	13,725	285	891	1,313	29,349	16,010	11,415	198	683	1,043	20,675	11,761	8,016	888
Ouachita	90,953	72,956	1,272	1,451	2,101	3,171	68,844	56,988	7,617	1,018	1,184	1,184	57,035	49,426	5,606	2,003
Red River	7,620	4,195	3,106	23	171	123	7,114	3,338	2,184	3	118	93	5,475	3,034	2,368	83
Sabine	22,155	15,036	3,951	84	273	1,023	16,632	12,054	2,655	68	1,970	319	13,570	10,287	1,912	1,371
Union	21,107	14,460	2,224	82	336	943	11,784	8,773	1,813	285	418	495	14,802	10,847	3,497	458
Vermion	15,008	11,372	2,824	360	897	656	20,753	18,144	9,434	154	558	433	21,269	14,098	6,744	447
Webster	36,987	22,735	12,979	308	897	981	18,906	16,922	2,656	170	207	902	28,262	5,916	2,218	128
Winn	13,735	8,594	5,727	210	283	981	10,073	6,925	3,851	137	132	20,577	13,973	18,596	1,185%	
	100.000%	66.281%	42.425%	0.443%	1.547%	1.423%	100.000%	42.423%	31.905%	1.484%	2.303%	74.273%	65.555%	30.247%	4.186%	
District 5	39,893	25,625	11,678	434	767	1,189	30,578	20,269	8,311	379	570	1,049	21,438	15,242	5,622	574
Avoyelles	8,908	5,776	2,395	46	119	570	6,951	4,557	1,756	33	87	538	6,113	4,363	1,695	55
Catahoula	19,887	10,275	7,725	122	233	332	14,217	8,108	5,613	100	167	229	11,419	6,816	4,418	185
Concordia	48,760	16,540	10,275	4,770	1,543	9,142	18,322	39,219	113,810	3,637	1,210	6,446	128,687	30,775	91,670	6,222
East Baton Rouge	7,169	2,054	5,272	29	43	61	5,901	1,773	4,043	19	27	39	4,564	1,218	3,305	41
East Carroll	19,539	11,516	7,341	91	262	329	16,183	9,740	5,918	81	198	266	13,327	7,805	5,075	447

R02S-016

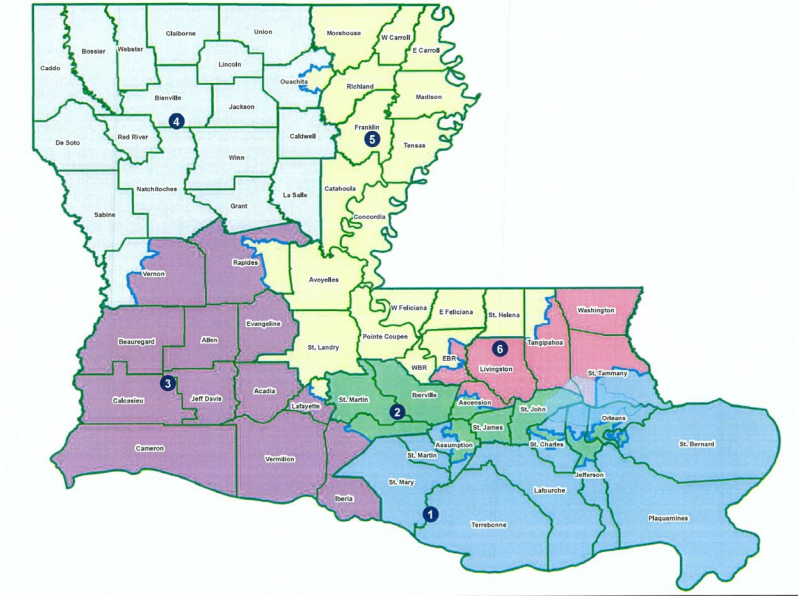
649a Splits

Plan: SLS 241ES-26 (Carter)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP					Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023	
							VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian					VAP Other
District 5																
Franklin	19,774	12,492	6,802	70	205	205	15,028	9,801	4,779	44	153	151	12,350	8,524	3,718	108
*Lafayette	66,891	24,853	37,583	553	601	3,091	50,989	20,257	27,044	386	389	2,003	40,152	16,284	22,127	1,741
Madison	10,017	3,475	6,363	20	59	100	7,435	2,906	4,391	9	48	81	7,068	2,439	4,518	111
Morehouse	25,029	12,281	12,484	160	370	334	20,052	10,095	9,300	117	279	1,574	15,440	7,806	7,377	257
*Ouachita	89,415	15,597	49,945	1,337	560	1,988	51,395	13,598	34,673	1,100	421	1,574	38,595	8,723	28,415	1,457
Pointe Coupee	20,758	12,395	7,504	107	159	593	16,250	10,108	5,502	91	119	430	14,107	9,040	4,837	230
*Rapides	60,439	23,218	33,999	773	696	314	45,646	18,934	24,239	895	700	1,188	33,297	14,291	17,655	1,351
Richland	20,043	11,785	7,603	83	258	314	15,393	9,338	5,546	66	203	230	13,141	8,144	4,753	244
St. Helena	10,920	4,527	6,031	39	134	189	8,463	3,805	4,371	28	109	190	8,260	3,626	4,492	142
St. Landry	82,540	35,836	49,945	499	636	1,958	61,811	34,209	25,497	353	451	1,301	52,429	28,933	22,135	1,361
*Tangipahoa	21,698	9,419	11,351	112	209	607	16,362	7,594	8,128	93	142	405	10,691	5,096	5,096	249
Tensas	4,147	1,744	2,312	23	42	326	3,235	1,446	1,728	12	23	26	3,485	1,510	1,937	38
West Baton Rouge	27,169	14,307	11,170	287	326	1,109	20,526	11,146	8,149	209	219	803	16,753	9,620	6,764	369
West Carroll	9,751	7,894	1,425	27	180	225	7,532	6,223	1,010	20	136	143	6,871	5,770	1,013	88
West Feliciana	15,310	10,853	3,740	89	225	373	12,763	9,253	2,951	56	174	319	7,492	5,188	2,180	146
District 5	776,310	310,477	424,046	9,671	7,851	24,285	590,113	252,499	306,739	7,398	5,835	17,842	465,649	201,501	248,122	15,416
	100.000%	39.994%	54.623%	1.246%	1.011%	3.128%	100.000%	42.786%	39.860%	1.254%	0.869%	2.366%	78.365%	43.273%	53.474%	3.311%
District 6																
*Ascension	89,436	66,695	13,032	1,906	1,536	6,267	64,597	48,596	8,681	1,210	1,061	4,049	55,558	45,190	7,255	3,123
*East Baton Rouge	239,076	149,309	57,908	11,655	3,184	17,020	191,290	124,862	42,980	8,962	2,537	12,148	140,170	101,970	27,632	10,368
Livingston	142,282	116,855	12,658	1,697	3,111	7,961	105,141	86,432	8,136	1,099	2,311	5,163	82,405	73,655	5,942	3,108
*St. Tammany	148,807	122,254	10,328	2,839	2,937	10,219	113,174	94,909	7,076	1,925	2,089	7,168	101,463	90,285	4,500	6,295
*Tangipahoa	111,459	71,917	30,528	1,362	2,245	5,407	85,129	57,611	21,089	1,007	1,685	3,737	52,605	40,785	9,376	2,653
Washington	45,463	28,943	13,434	216	796	1,134	34,951	23,743	9,132	154	581	751	27,151	16,833	7,892	656
District 6	776,323	557,003	137,868	19,675	13,749	48,008	594,262	438,953	87,664	14,397	10,251	53,027	472,922	376,689	63,722	25,106
	100.000%	71.749%	17.762%	2.545%	1.771%	6.184%	100.000%	73.953%	18.459%	2.416%	1.323%	6.837%	77.287%	68.653%	13.729%	5.589%

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Congress - Statewide



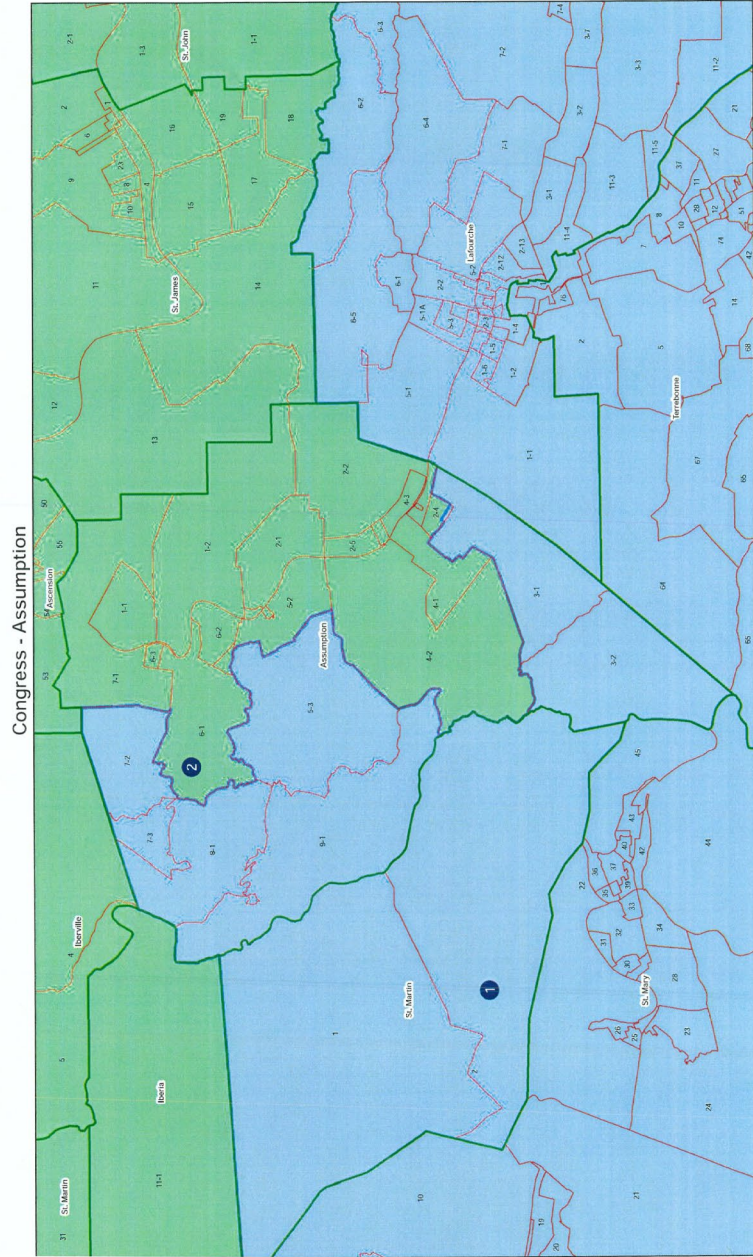
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Congress - Jefferson / Orleans



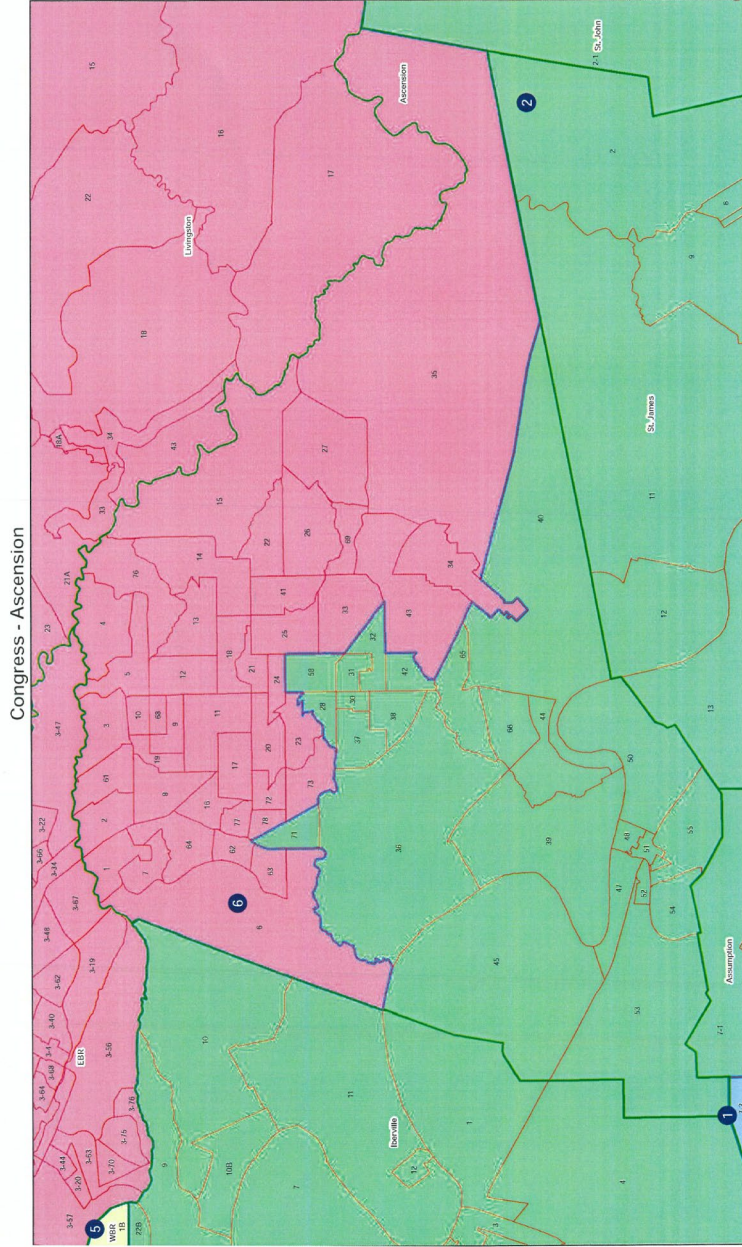
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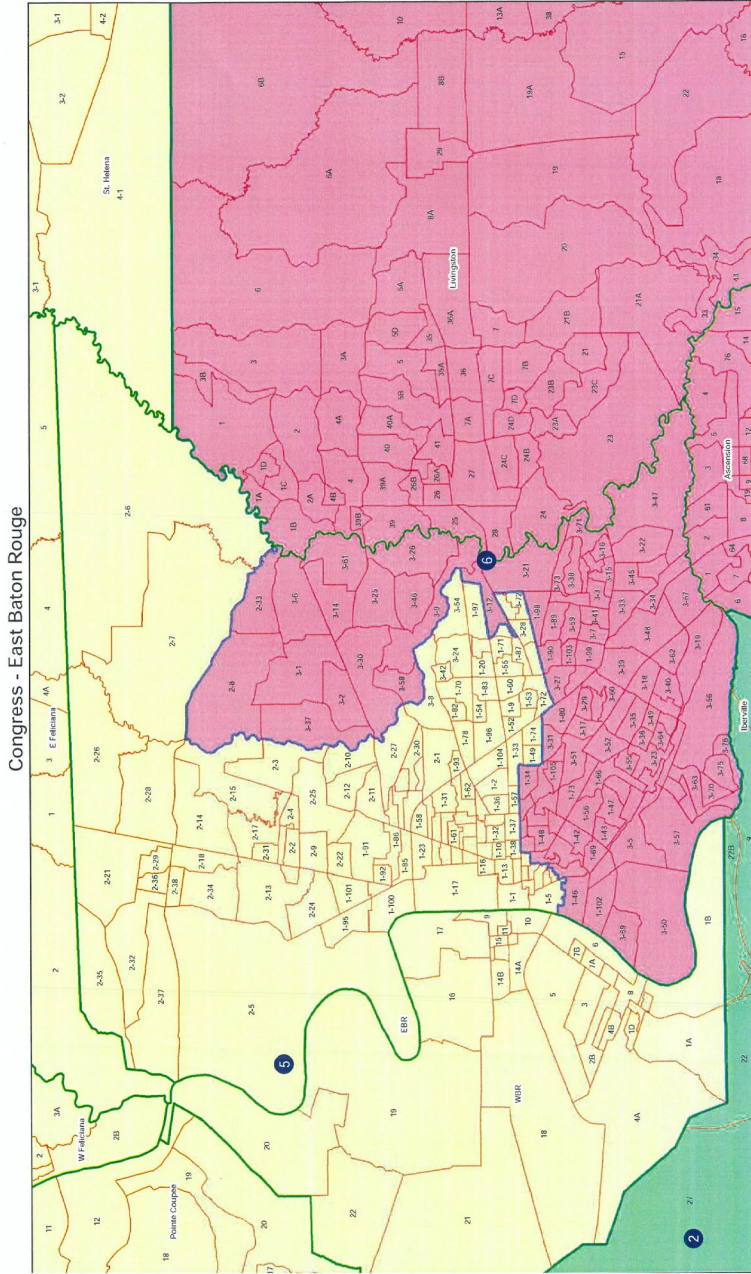
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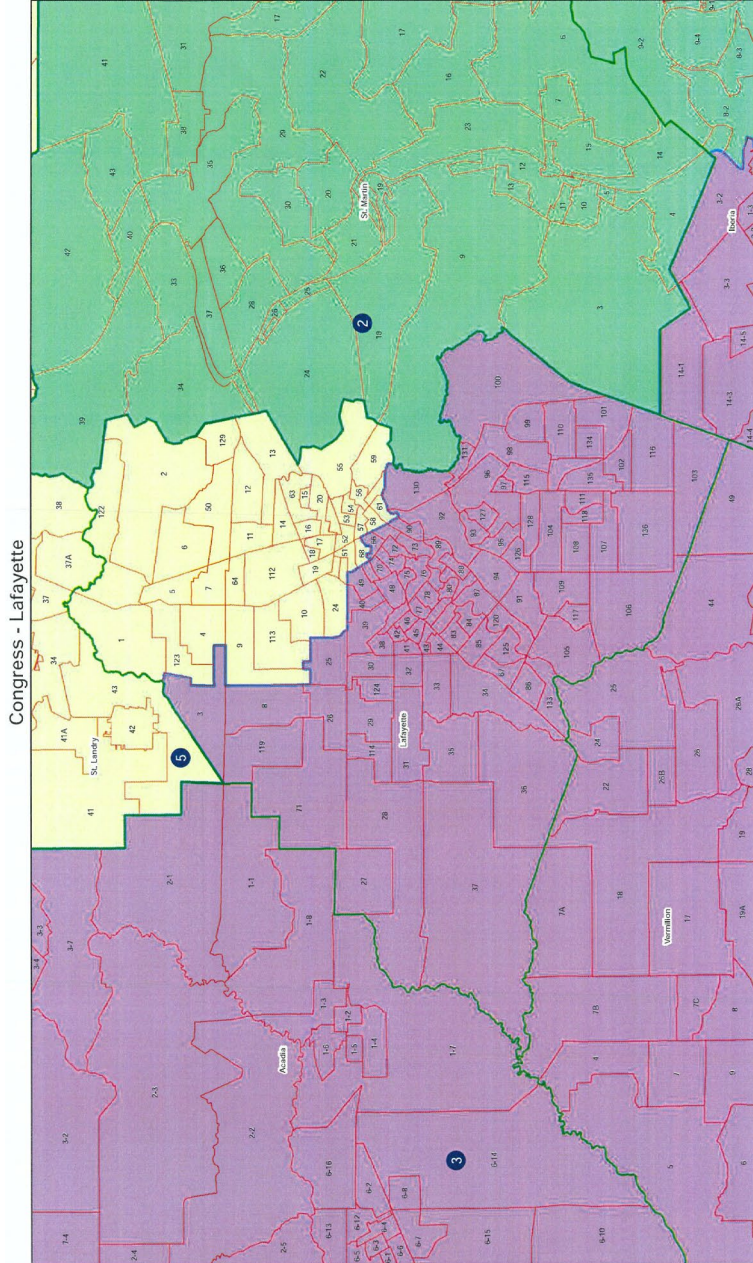
R029-022

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R029-023

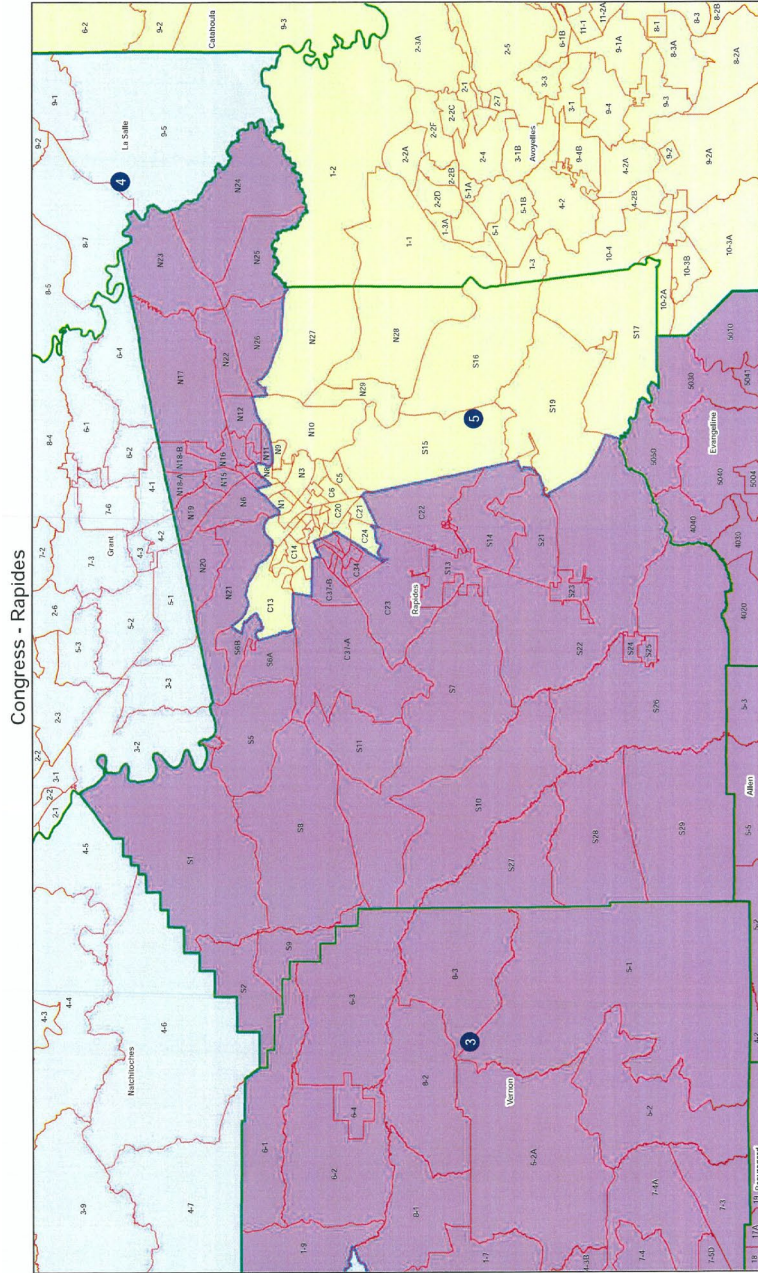
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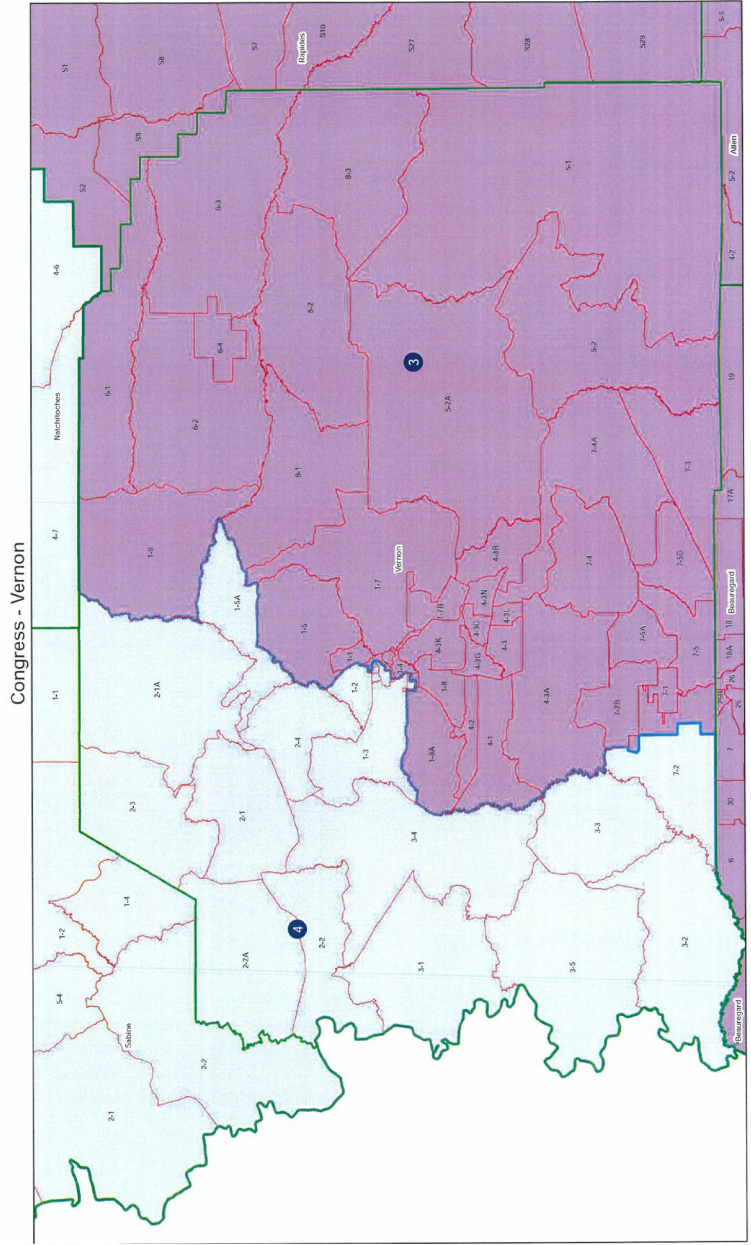
Congress - Lafayette

RC29-024

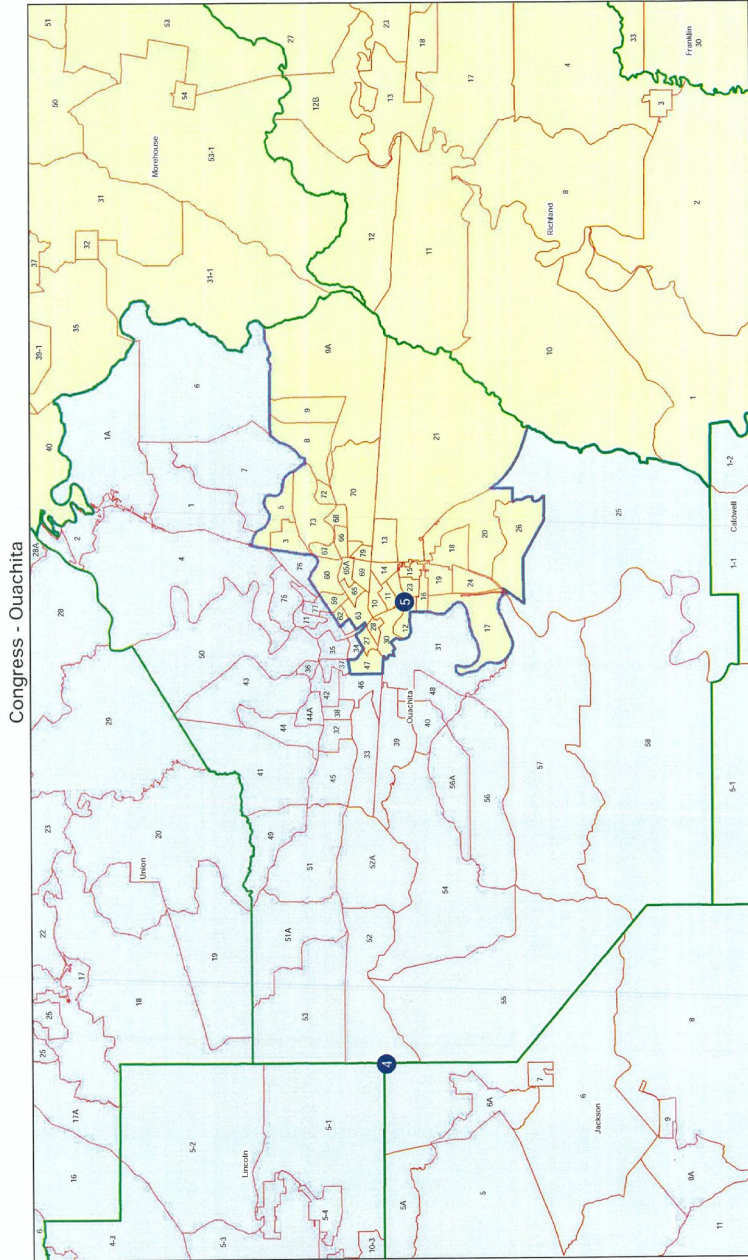
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Congress - Ouachita

R029-027

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APPENDIX DD

SLS 241ES-21

2024 First Extraordinary Session

SENATE BILL NO. 4

BY SENATORS PRICE AND DUPLESSIS

CONGRESS. Provides for redistricting of Louisiana congressional districts. (Item #1)(See Act)

AN ACT

To enact R.S. 18:1276.1 and to repeal R.S. 18:1276, relative to congressional districts; to provide for the redistricting of Louisiana's congressional districts; to provide with respect to positions and offices, other than congressional, which are based upon congressional districts; to provide for the effectiveness; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 18:1276.1 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

§1276.1. Congressional districts

Louisiana shall be divided into six congressional districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one representative to the United States House of Representatives. The districts shall be composed as follows:

(1) District 1 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123,

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124, 125A, 125B, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 246, 247, 248, 1-GI, 1-H, 2-H, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H, 6-H, 7-H, 8-H, 9-H, 1-K, 2-K, 3-K, 4-K, 5-K, 6-KA, 6-KB, 7-KA, 7-KB, 8-K, 9-K, 10-K, 11-K, 12-K, 13-KA, 14-K, 15-K, 16-K, 17-K, 18-K, 19-K, 20-K, 25-K, 27-K, 28-K, 29-K, 34-K, 35-K and 1-L of Jefferson Parish; Lafourche Parish; Precincts 3-9, 3-12, 3-14, 3-15, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11, 4-14, 4-15, 4-17, 4-17A, 4-18, 4-20, 4-21, 4-22, 4-23, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, 5-11, 5-12, 5-13, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18, 6-9, 7-17, 7-41, 7-42, 9-45, 9-45A, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 13-6, 13-7, 13-8, 13-9, 13-10, 13-11, 13-12, 13-13, 13-14, 13-15, 13-16, 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-9, 14-10, 14-11, 14-12, 14-13A, 14-14, 14-15, 14-16, 14-17, 14-18A, 14-19, 14-20, 14-21, 14-25, 16-1, 16-1A, 16-2, 16-3, 16-4, 16-5, 16-6, 16-7, 16-8, 17-1, 17-2, 17-3, 17-17, 17-18, 17-18A, 17-19 and 17-20 of Orleans Parish; Plaquemines Parish; St. Bernard Parish; St. Mary Parish; Precincts 403, 408, 409, 412, 426, 603, 604, 606, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 801, 802, 802A, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 815A, 816, 817, 818, 901, 902, 903, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 909, 909A, 910, 911, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 921, 922, M02, M04, M09, M09A, M10, P01, S01, S02, S03, S04, S05, S06, S07, S08, S09, S10, S11, S13, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19, S21, S22, S23 and S24 of St. Tammany Parish and Terrebonne Parish.

(2) District 2 is composed of Precincts 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 65 and 66 of Ascension Parish; Assumption Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-3, 1-8, 3-2, 4-1, 4-2, 7-5, 8-2, 8-3, 9-1, 9-2, 9-4, 9-5, 10-1, 11-1, 11-3, 11-4, 11-5, 11-6, 12-1, 12-2 and 12-3 of Iberia Parish; Iberville Parish; Precincts 104, 108, 115, 116, 131, 133, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157A, 157B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179A, 179B, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185A, 185B, 187,

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188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193A, 193B, 194A, 194B, 195, 196, 197A, 197B, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 210, 211, 212, 213A, 213B, 213C, 214A, 214B, 215, 216A, 216B, 216C, 217, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232A, 232B, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238A, 238B, 1-G, 2-G, 3-G, 4-G, 5-G, 6-G, 7-G, 8-G, 9-G, 10-G, 11-G, 12-G, 13-G, 13-KB, 21-K, 22-K, 23-K, 24-K, 26-K, 30-K, 31-K, 33-K, 1-W, 2-W, 3-W, 4-W, 5-W, 6-W and 7-W of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-6, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 4-2, 4-3, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9A, 7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15, 7-16, 7-18, 7-19, 7-20, 7-21, 7-23, 7-24, 7-25, 7-25A, 7-26, 7-27, 7-27B, 7-28, 7-28A, 7-29, 7-30, 7-32, 7-33, 7-35, 7-37, 7-37A, 7-40, 8-1, 8-2, 8-4, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, 8-15, 8-19, 8-20, 8-21, 8-22, 8-23, 8-24, 8-25, 8-26, 8-27, 8-28, 8-30, 9-1, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 9-14, 9-15, 9-16, 9-17, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-28, 9-28C, 9-29, 9-30, 9-30A, 9-31, 9-31A, 9-31B, 9-31D, 9-32, 9-33, 9-34A, 9-35, 9-35A, 9-36, 9-36B, 9-37, 9-38, 9-38A, 9-39, 9-39B, 9-40, 9-40A, 9-40C, 9-41, 9-41A, 9-41B, 9-41C, 9-41D, 9-42, 9-42C, 9-43A, 9-43B, 9-43C, 9-43E, 9-43F, 9-43G, 9-43H, 9-43I, 9-43J, 9-43K, 9-43L, 9-43M, 9-43N, 9-44, 9-44A, 9-44B, 9-44D, 9-44E, 9-44F, 9-44G, 9-44I, 9-44J, 9-44L, 9-44M, 9-44N, 9-44O, 9-44P, 9-44Q, 10-3, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 11-2, 11-3, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 11-9, 11-10, 11-11, 11-12, 11-13, 11-14, 11-17, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-5, 12-6, 12-7, 12-9, 12-10, 12-11, 12-12, 12-13, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17, 12-19, 14-23, 14-24A, 14-26, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 15-5, 15-6, 15-8, 15-9, 15-10, 15-11, 15-12, 15-12A, 15-13, 15-13A, 15-13B, 15-14, 15-14A, 15-14B, 15-14C, 15-14D, 15-14E, 15-14F, 15-14G, 15-15, 15-15A, 15-15B, 15-16, 15-17, 15-17A, 15-17B, 15-18, 15-18A, 15-18B, 15-18C, 15-18D, 15-18E, 15-18F, 15-19, 15-19A, 15-19B, 15-19C, 16-9, 17-4, 17-5,

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17-6, 17-7, 17-8, 17-9, 17-10, 17-11, 17-12, 17-13, 17-13A, 17-14, 17-15 and 17-16 of Orleans Parish; St. Charles Parish; St. James Parish; St. John the Baptist Parish and St. Martin Parish.

(3) District 3 is composed of Acadia Parish; Allen Parish; Beauregard Parish; Calcasieu Parish; Cameron Parish; Evangeline Parish; Precincts 1-7, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 4-3, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-5, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 8-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 12-4, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 14-1, 14-3, 14-4 and 14-5 of Iberia Parish; Jefferson Davis Parish; Precincts 3, 8, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135 and 136 of Lafayette Parish; Precincts C22, C23, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C37-A, C37-B, C41, C42, N6, N7, N11, N12, N13-A, N13-B, N14-A, N14-B, N15, N16, N17, N18-A, N18-B, N19, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, S1, S2, S4, S5, S6A, S6B, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S13, S14, S21, S22, S23, S24, S25, S26, S27, S28 and S29 of Rapides Parish; Vermilion Parish and Precincts 1-1, 1-1A, 1-1B, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6A, 1-7, 1-7B, 1-8, 1-9, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-3A, 4-3B, 4-3C, 4-3G, 4-3K, 4-3L, 4-3N, 5-1, 5-2, 5-2A, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 7-1, 7-2, 7-2B, 7-3, 7-4, 7-4A, 7-5, 7-5A, 7-5D, 8-1, 8-2 and 8-3 of Vernon Parish.

(4) District 4 is composed of Bienville Parish; Bossier Parish; Caddo Parish; Caldwell Parish; Claiborne Parish; De Soto Parish; Grant Parish; Jackson Parish; La Salle Parish; Lincoln Parish; Natchitoches Parish; Precincts 1, 1A, 2, 4, 6, 7, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 44A, 45,

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46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 51A, 52, 52A, 53, 54, 55, 56, 56A, 57, 58, 61, 64, 71, 75, 76, 77 and 78 of Ouachita Parish; Red River Parish; Sabine Parish; Union Parish; Precincts 1-2, 1-3, 1-3C, 1-4B, 1-4C, 1-5A, 1-6, 1-6B, 1-8A, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-2, 2-2A, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4 and 3-5 of Vernon Parish; Webster Parish and Winn Parish.

(5) District 5 is composed of Avoyelles Parish; Catahoula Parish; Concordia Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-13, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-33, 1-36, 1-37, 1-38, 1-45, 1-50, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-57, 1-58, 1-60, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-67, 1-68, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-74, 1-77, 1-78, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87, 1-88, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-100, 1-101, 1-104, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, 2-31, 2-32, 2-34, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37, 2-38, 3-8, 3-24, 3-28, 3-32, 3-42, 3-54 and 3-72 of East Baton Rouge Parish; East Carroll Parish; East Feliciana Parish; Franklin Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68, 112, 113, 122, 123 and 129 of Lafayette Parish; Madison Parish; Morehouse Parish; Precincts 3, 5, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 47, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 65A, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74 and 79 of Ouachita Parish; Pointe Coupee Parish; Precincts C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11-A, C11-B, C13, C14, C15, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C30, C38-A, C38-B, C39, C40, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N8, N9, N10, N27, N28, N29, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19 and S20 of Rapides Parish; Richland Parish; St. Helena Parish; St. Landry Parish; Precincts

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2, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 28, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 106A, 107, 108, 109, 111A and 115B of Tangipahoa Parish; Tensas Parish; West Baton Rouge Parish; West Carroll Parish and West Feliciana Parish.

(6) District 6 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 43, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77 and 78 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1-8, 1-12, 1-34, 1-35, 1-39, 1-40, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-46, 1-47, 1-48, 1-49, 1-56, 1-59, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-69, 1-73, 1-75, 1-76, 1-79, 1-80, 1-89, 1-90, 1-98, 1-99, 1-102, 1-103, 1-105, 1-107, 2-8, 2-33, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-9, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 3-21, 3-22, 3-23, 3-25, 3-26, 3-27, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31, 3-33, 3-34, 3-35, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-39, 3-40, 3-41, 3-43, 3-44, 3-45, 3-46, 3-47, 3-48, 3-49, 3-50, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-55, 3-56, 3-57, 3-58, 3-59, 3-60, 3-61, 3-62, 3-63, 3-64, 3-65, 3-66, 3-67, 3-68, 3-69, 3-70, 3-71, 3-73, 3-74, 3-75 and 3-76 of East Baton Rouge Parish; Livingston Parish; Precincts 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 106A, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 312A, 313, 314, 401, 402, 404, 405, 406, 407, 410, 411, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 427, 429, 430, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 602, 605, 609, A01, A02, A02A, A03, A04, C01, C02, C03, C04, C06, C07, C08, C09, C11, F01, M01, M06, M07, M08, M11, M12 and MD1 of St. Tammany Parish; Precincts 33, 40A, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45A, 45B, 46, 47, 49, 70, 70A, 71, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 110, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 118A, 119, 120, 120A, 120B, 121, 121A, 122A, 122B, 122C, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129A, 133, 133A, 137, 137A, 137B, 137C, 137D, 139, 141, 141A, 143, 143A, 145, 147, 149, 149A and 151 of Tangipahoa Parish and Washington Parish.

Section 2. R.S. 18:1276 is hereby repealed.

Section 3.(A) The precincts referenced in this Act are those contained in the file named “2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)” available on the website of the Legislature of Louisiana on the effective date of this Section. The 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the Louisiana Senate to represent precinct changes submitted through January 10, 2024, to the Legislature of Louisiana by parish governing authorities pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 18:532 and 532.1.

(B) When a precinct referenced in this Act has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:532.1, the enumeration in this Act of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof, however such subdivisions may be designated.

(C) The territorial limits of the districts as provided in this Act shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Section 4. The provisions of this Act shall not reduce the term of office of any person holding any position or office on the effective date of this Section for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to R.S. 18:1276. Any

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position or office that is filled by appointment or election based upon a congressional district and that is to be filled after January 3, 2025, shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in Section 1 of this Act.

Section 5.(A) Solely for the purposes of qualifying for election and the conduct of the election of representatives to the United States Congress at the regularly scheduled election for representatives to the congress in 2024, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval for the purposes established in this Subsection.

(B) For subsequent elections of representatives to the United States Congress and for all other purposes, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(C) The provisions of Section 2 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(D) The provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the

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provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval.

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by J. W. Wiley.

DIGEST

SB 4 Original
2024 First Extraordinary Session
Price

Present U.S. Constitution (14th Amendment) provides that representatives in congress shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the population of congressional districts in the same state must be as nearly equal in population as practicable.

Present law provides for six congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

Proposed law redraws district boundaries for the congressional districts based upon the 2020 federal decennial census.

Proposed law provides that the new districts become effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024. Retains present law districts based upon the 2020 census until noon on January 3, 2025, at which time present law is repealed and the new districts based upon the 2020

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census, as established by proposed law, become effective for all other purposes.

Proposed law specifies that precincts referenced in district descriptions are those precincts identified as Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the file named “2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)” available on the La. Legislature’s website. Specifies that the 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the La. legislature. Also specifies that if any such precinct has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with present law, the enumeration of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof. Further provides that the territorial limits of the districts as enacted shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Proposed law specifies that proposed law does not reduce the term of office of any person holding any position or office on the effective date of proposed law for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to present law. Specifies that any position or office filled after Jan. 1, 2025, for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in proposed law.

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Population data in the summaries accompanying this digest are derived from 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Summary File for Louisiana. Population data, statistical information, and maps are supplied for purposes of information and analysis and comprise no part of proposed law.

Effective upon signature of governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action for election purposes only for the regular congressional elections in 2024; effective for all other purposes at noon on January 3, 2025.

(Adds R.S. 18:1276.1; repeals R.S. 18:1276)

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Plan Statistics

Plan: SLS 241ES-21 (Price)

<u>Districts:</u>	<u># of Members</u>	<u>Actual Population</u>	<u>Ideal Population</u>	<u>Absolute Deviation</u>	<u>Relative Deviation</u>
District 1	1	776,316	776,292	24	0.003%
District 2	1	776,287	776,292	-5	-0.001%
District 3	1	776,249	776,292	-43	-0.006%
District 4	1	776,310	776,292	18	0.002%
District 5	1	776,309	776,292	17	0.002%
District 6	1	776,286	776,292	-6	-0.001%
Grand Total:	6	4,657,757	4,657,752		

Ideal Population Per Member:	776292
Number of Districts for Plan Type:	6
Range of District Populations:	776,249 to 776,316
Absolute Mean Deviation:	11
Absolute Range:	-43 to 24
Absolute Overall Range:	67
Relative Mean Deviation:	0.00%
Relative Range:	-0.01% to 0.00%
Relative Overall Range:	0.01%

Ideal - Actual:	-5
Remainder:	5
Unassigned Population:	0

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Total Population

Plan: SLS 241ES-21 (Price)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic
District 1	776,316	507,998	144,750	24,327	24,531	74,710	93,528	604,976	413,014	103,198	18,110	17,265	53,389	66,217
	100.000%	65.437%	18.646%	3.134%	3.160%	9.624%	12.066%	100.000%	68.269%	17.089%	2.984%	2.854%	8.525%	10.945%
District 2	776,287	275,643	415,980	24,040	9,014	51,710	66,679	596,879	228,637	307,807	18,976	6,933	36,526	46,130
	100.000%	35.508%	53.573%	3.097%	1.161%	6.661%	8.589%	100.000%	38.177%	51.397%	3.169%	1.158%	6.099%	7.703%
District 3	776,249	555,655	154,675	17,548	13,872	34,489	42,419	566,407	432,072	107,317	12,674	10,207	24,137	29,092
	100.000%	71.582%	19.925%	2.261%	1.787%	4.444%	5.465%	100.000%	73.681%	18.301%	2.161%	1.741%	4.116%	4.961%
District 4	776,310	455,308	262,042	12,026	18,028	28,906	34,609	596,380	382,830	190,355	8,867	13,745	20,583	24,005
	100.000%	58.650%	33.755%	1.549%	2.322%	3.724%	4.458%	100.000%	60.839%	31.918%	1.487%	2.305%	3.451%	4.025%
District 5	776,309	310,229	424,358	9,644	7,847	24,231	28,750	590,024	252,234	306,972	7,377	5,938	17,603	20,387
	100.000%	39.962%	54.664%	1.242%	1.011%	3.121%	3.703%	100.000%	42.760%	52.027%	1.260%	0.969%	2.983%	3.452%
District 6	776,286	552,819	141,414	19,703	13,768	48,952	56,264	593,882	435,724	100,120	14,412	10,252	33,374	37,851
	100.000%	71.213%	18.217%	2.538%	1.774%	6.288%	7.248%	100.000%	73.389%	16.859%	2.427%	1.726%	5.620%	6.373%
Grand Total	4,657,757	2,657,652	1,543,119	107,288	87,060	262,638	322,549	3,670,548	2,124,511	1,115,769	80,416	64,240	185,612	223,662
	100.000%	57.059%	33.130%	2.303%	1.869%	5.639%	6.925%	100.000%	59.501%	31.249%	2.522%	1.799%	5.198%	6.284%

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Voter Registration

Plan: SLS 241ES-21 (Price)

	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023	Reg Dem Total Dec 2023	Reg Rep Total Dec 2023	Reg Other Total Dec 2023
District 1	457,120	343,796	70,257	43,067	143,303	173,425	140,392
	75.560%	75.209%	15.369%	9.421%	31.349%	37.939%	30.712%
District 2	473,883	185,949	250,792	37,142	268,004	84,364	121,515
	79.128%	39.239%	52.923%	7.838%	56.555%	17.803%	25.642%
District 3	445,031	352,141	72,719	20,171	128,776	193,532	122,723
	75.891%	79.127%	16.340%	4.532%	28.936%	43.487%	27.576%
District 4	442,996	290,311	134,060	18,625	153,079	177,962	111,955
	74.281%	65.534%	30.262%	4.204%	34.555%	40.172%	25.272%
District 5	465,296	201,079	248,836	15,381	243,650	111,458	110,188
	78.861%	43.215%	53.479%	3.306%	52.365%	23.954%	23.681%
District 6	457,961	367,170	65,165	25,626	115,694	210,885	131,382
	77.113%	80.175%	14.229%	5.596%	25.263%	46.049%	28.688%
Grand Total	2,742,287	1,740,446	841,829	160,012	1,052,506	951,626	738,155

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Splits
Plan: SLS 241ES-21 (Price)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	Reg Total Dec-2023	Reg White Dec-2023	Reg Black Dec-2023	Reg Other Dec-2023
District 1																
Jefferson	236,631	152,726	30,203	11,561	4,247	37,864	189,636	127,969	22,100	8,749	3,210	27,568	141,430	110,356	11,873	19,201
Lafayette	97,557	71,710	15,665	4,224	4,743	7,388	74,619	56,638	11,077	738	2,777	3,189	54,238	45,481	6,277	2,480
*Orleans	87,257	62,884	12,857	3,297	1,129	7,090	72,861	53,123	10,767	2,605	913	5,453	56,060	42,517	7,517	6,026
Plaquemines	23,515	14,287	5,428	1,317	697	1,786	17,334	10,656	3,857	925	500	1,196	13,143	8,996	2,934	1,213
St. Bernard	43,764	24,497	12,309	1,361	947	4,630	31,775	19,992	7,844	982	688	3,169	25,685	18,044	5,593	2,048
St. Mary	128,608	85,011	28,949	15,991	835	1,870	37,521	21,594	11,520	593	1,173	2,641	29,204	17,959	9,570	1,635
*St. Tammany	109,680	69,934	23,147	1,743	2,580	8,517	98,825	68,071	20,137	2,279	2,254	6,084	81,560	58,822	16,583	6,165
Terrebonne	778,316	507,968	144,750	24,327	24,531	74,710	604,978	413,014	103,188	18,110	17,265	53,389	457,120	343,796	70,257	43,067
District 1	100,000%	65.437%	18.946%	3.134%	3.160%	9.624%	100.000%	88.269%	17.058%	2.994%	2.854%	8.825%	75.560%	75.209%	15.389%	8.421%
District 2																
*Ascension	24,459	8,224	14,701	190	196	1,148	18,078	6,675	10,347	141	136	779	16,176	6,268	9,237	621
Assumption	21,039	13,722	6,220	96	258	743	16,616	11,145	4,707	57	197	510	13,323	8,977	4,131	215
*Iberia	32,673	16,418	14,298	663	299	897	24,693	13,063	10,228	481	225	698	20,601	11,246	8,539	716
Iberville	30,241	14,833	13,730	202	274	1,202	24,086	12,462	10,232	149	221	1,022	19,906	9,899	9,484	423
*Jefferson	204,150	85,209	96,014	11,453	3,439	25,055	155,118	56,226	70,075	8,943	2,625	17,249	112,003	42,890	54,329	15,084
*Orleans	296,740	63,578	206,112	9,559	2,537	14,854	233,336	57,129	165,301	7,915	2,035	10,955	182,330	43,608	123,073	15,649
St. Charles	52,549	33,550	13,928	837	925	3,309	39,641	26,154	9,890	529	667	2,301	33,582	23,411	8,270	1,901
St. James	20,192	9,973	9,762	60	82	315	15,505	7,883	7,287	31	64	230	14,531	7,116	7,196	219
St. John the Baptist	42,477	13,877	25,196	403	465	2,536	32,503	11,622	18,437	323	350	1,771	27,484	9,338	16,653	1,463
St. Martin	51,767	33,259	16,921	597	539	1,451	39,404	25,278	11,293	407	413	1,013	33,967	23,306	9,880	811
District 2	776,287	275,643	415,880	24,040	9,014	51,710	698,879	229,637	307,807	18,976	6,933	36,526	473,883	185,949	290,792	37,142
District 2	100.000%	35.368%	53.313%	3.087%	1.161%	6.691%	100.000%	38.177%	51.359%	3.189%	1.185%	8.695%	75.125%	38.239%	52.323%	7.869%
District 3																
Acadia	57,576	44,480	10,864	238	573	1,421	42,843	34,071	7,383	173	400	916	38,151	29,438	5,995	718
Allen	22,760	16,327	4,690	246	947	740	17,150	12,751	3,275	182	646	656	11,079	8,724	1,920	465
Bossierd	36,549	29,529	4,649	492	1,036	617	27,489	22,304	3,405	268	770	648	27,071	19,539	2,296	1,168
Chenou	216,765	139,772	59,386	4,702	3,536	9,389	163,186	109,789	41,898	3,559	2,604	6,516	111,819	80,864	26,493	4,962
Choudry	5,617	5,232	126	30	75	155	4,359	4,100	79	22	47	109	10,072	3,938	6	75
Franklin	32,560	21,354	9,235	241	280	1,240	24,408	16,480	6,483	187	217	1,081	20,388	14,274	5,744	370
*Harris	37,258	22,798	10,260	1,460	495	2,253	28,098	18,232	6,841	1,081	356	1,588	21,587	15,502	4,902	1,163
*Jefferson Davis	32,250	25,086	5,837	183	472	692	24,039	19,121	4,008	111	325	476	18,733	15,509	2,794	440
*Lafayette	175,072	128,510	27,553	5,901	2,009	10,489	133,796	101,351	18,873	4,278	1,988	7,296	108,657	89,514	12,618	6,525
*Rapides	69,584	54,292	8,596	1,855	2,168	2,875	53,146	42,439	5,968	1,201	1,634	1,926	41,969	35,865	4,304	2,020
Vermilion	57,359	44,477	8,810	1,447	623	2,002	43,012	34,383	5,787	1,037	488	1,337	35,511	28,883	4,555	1,263

Splits Plan: SLS 241ES-21 (Price)

District	Population	Total				Total				VAP				Reg Total		Reg Other	
		White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Other	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	Dec 2023	Dec 2023	Dec 2023	Dec 2023	
District 3	35,101	23,628	4,670	1,043	1,044	2,916	24,452	4,681	3,231	773	729	1,628	12,974	10,903	1,079	992	
Weldon	3,059	1,525	152	175	1,388	3,138	5,927	4,829	1,097	18,671	18,072	2,147	4,581	3,811	770	771	
District 3	100.00%	71.82%	19.82%	2.26%	1.78%	4.44%	100.00%	73.68%	18.30%	2.16%	1.74%	4.11%	75.69%	70.12%	18.34%	4.53%	
District 4	12,981	6,950	5,600	57	207	167	10,073	5,486	4,284	30	162	8,336	4,509	3,728	99	3,942	
Bonville	128,746	81,052	32,551	3,492	3,273	8,378	85,876	62,631	22,440	2,448	2,477	5,560	65,726	48,229	13,555	6,090	
Cocoo	237,848	103,457	119,304	4,034	3,840	7,213	182,407	85,059	86,359	3,008	2,958	5,023	131,942	84,391	81,471	6,090	
Cadwell	9,645	7,646	1,632	51	150	166	7,478	5,969	1,224	46	116	123	5,813	4,959	762	92	
Clallome	14,170	7,263	6,360	88	185	274	11,507	6,258	4,824	55	140	230	8,390	4,657	3,677	156	
De Solo	26,812	15,284	9,973	117	740	698	20,440	11,909	7,425	86	557	463	17,887	11,005	6,317	565	
Grant	22,169	17,709	3,335	644	348	17,527	13,964	2,717	97	507	242	12,226	10,764	1,120	342		
Jackson	15,031	9,967	4,166	175	255	468	11,783	7,967	3,125	140	174	377	9,375	6,570	2,610	195	
La Salle	14,791	11,348	1,422	283	372	1,398	11,563	8,638	1,065	264	271	1,327	8,390	7,633	593	164	
Lincoln	48,398	26,034	19,364	892	682	1,444	38,655	21,306	15,119	744	526	980	24,408	15,139	8,357	912	
*Ouchitoches	37,515	19,361	15,725	255	861	1,313	29,349	16,010	11,415	198	683	1,043	20,675	11,761	8,016	888	
*Ouachita	90,953	72,958	11,272	1,451	2,101	3,171	68,844	56,386	7,617	1,018	1,638	2,165	57,035	49,426	5,606	2,003	
Red River	7,020	4,195	3,106	25	171	123	5,714	3,338	2,164	3	116	93	5,475	3,034	2,368	83	
Sabine	22,155	15,036	3,861	94	2,723	441	17,064	12,054	2,655	66	1,970	319	13,670	10,287	1,912	1,371	
Union	21,107	14,460	5,224	62	338	1,023	16,832	11,807	3,861	39	254	671	14,802	10,847	3,497	459	
*Weldon	15,849	11,259	2,741	399	598	694	11,809	8,674	1,502	301	431	501	9,435	7,226	1,929	680	
Walster	36,967	22,795	12,679	208	687	698	28,753	16,144	9,464	154	568	433	21,259	14,068	6,744	447	
Winn	13,755	8,384	3,727	210	253	391	10,906	6,832	2,985	170	207	262	8,262	5,916	2,219	128	
District 4	100.00%	68.52%	33.75%	1.54%	2.32%	3.72%	100.00%	60.83%	31.81%	1.48%	1.74%	3.45%	74.28%	65.54%	30.26%	4.24%	
District 5	39,693	25,625	11,678	434	767	1,189	30,578	20,269	8,311	379	570	1,049	21,438	15,242	5,622	574	
Avoyelles	8,906	5,776	2,395	46	119	570	6,951	4,557	1,736	33	87	538	6,113	4,363	1,695	55	
Catahoula	18,687	10,275	7,725	122	233	332	14,217	8,108	5,613	100	167	229	11,419	8,816	4,418	185	
Concordia	216,003	45,353	155,329	4,729	1,519	9,073	162,926	39,040	113,697	3,603	1,200	6,366	127,317	20,598	91,593	6,146	
*East Baton Rouge	7,459	2,054	5,272	29	43	61	5,801	1,773	4,043	19	207	39	4,564	1,216	3,305	41	
East Carroll	19,539	11,516	7,341	91	292	329	16,183	9,740	5,918	61	198	266	13,327	7,805	5,075	447	
East Feliciana	19,774	12,492	6,862	70	205	205	15,028	9,901	4,779	44	153	151	12,350	8,524	3,718	108	
Franklin	66,681	24,853	37,583	563	601	3,091	50,089	20,257	27,044	386	399	2,003	40,152	16,284	22,127	1,741	
*Lafayette	10,017	3,475	6,363	20	59	100	7,435	2,906	4,361	9	48	81	7,066	2,439	4,518	111	
Madison	25,829	12,281	12,484	160	370	334	20,062	10,095	9,300	117	279	271	15,440	7,806	7,377	257	

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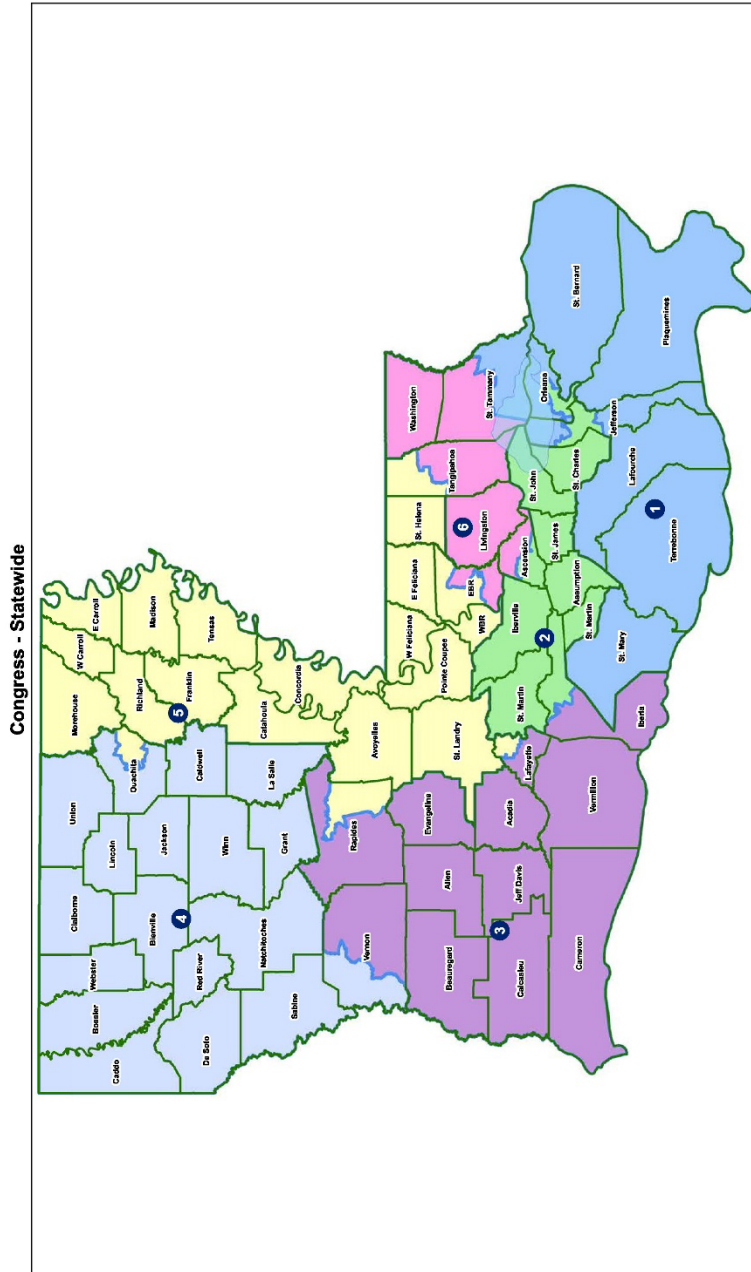
Splits

Plan: SLS 241ES-21 (Price)

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total American Indian	Total Other	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP American Indian	VAP Other	Reg Total Dec 2023	Reg White Dec 2023	Reg Black Dec 2023	Reg Other Dec 2023
District 5																
*Ouachita	69,415	15,587	49,845	1,337	560	1,886	51,356	13,588	34,673	1,100	421	1,574	38,595	8,723	28,415	1,457
Pointe Coupee	20,758	12,395	7,504	107	159	593	16,250	10,108	5,502	91	119	430	14,107	9,040	4,837	230
*Riverside	60,438	23,218	33,986	773	936	1,516	45,646	18,934	24,239	585	700	1,188	33,297	14,291	17,655	1,351
Rochard	20,043	11,785	7,603	83	268	314	15,363	9,938	5,546	66	203	230	13,141	8,144	4,763	244
St. Helena	10,920	4,527	6,031	39	134	189	8,483	3,905	4,371	28	109	150	9,260	3,626	4,492	142
St. Landry	82,540	43,611	35,856	499	636	1,958	61,811	34,709	25,497	353	451	1,301	52,229	28,933	22,135	1,361
*Tangipahoa	23,398	10,578	11,824	126	229	842	17,689	8,508	8,474	106	155	426	11,678	6,151	5,237	290
Tensas	4,147	1,744	2,312	23	28	42	3,235	1,446	1,728	12	23	26	3,405	1,510	1,837	38
West Baton Rouge	27,199	14,307	11,770	287	326	1,109	20,526	11,146	8,149	209	219	803	16,753	9,620	6,764	369
West Carroll	9,751	7,884	1,425	27	160	225	7,552	6,223	1,010	20	136	143	9,271	5,770	1,019	188
West Feliciana	15,310	10,853	3,140	89	223	373	12,753	8,253	2,951	59	174	319	7,482	3,156	2,160	149
District 5	71,919	31,023	45,735	1,844	2,076	2,913	56,754	25,724	32,972	7,372	519	1,753	45,743	21,919	24,436	1,388
District 5	100.000%	39.822%	54.663%	1.242%	1.011%	3.121%	100.000%	42.750%	52.027%	1.250%	0.689%	2.483%	78.651%	43.215%	53.473%	3.308%
District 6																
*Ascension	102,041	72,917	17,515	2,110	1,808	7,691	78,879	54,461	11,792	1,373	1,254	4,989	62,520	49,274	9,591	3,655
*East Baton Rouge	240,778	150,716	58,069	11,696	3,208	17,089	192,686	125,841	43,093	8,996	2,547	12,229	141,520	103,157	27,819	10,444
Livingston	142,382	116,855	12,659	1,897	3,111	7,681	105,141	88,632	8,136	1,089	2,311	5,153	82,005	73,655	4,842	3,108
*St. Tammany	135,964	111,659	9,683	2,336	2,690	9,355	103,403	86,550	6,954	1,786	1,897	6,356	92,757	82,460	4,546	5,751
*Tangipahoa	109,736	70,739	30,053	1,346	2,223	5,372	53,622	36,997	20,743	984	1,672	3,176	57,066	40,021	9,973	2,072
Washington	45,463	29,943	13,434	216	176	1,154	34,951	23,743	8,732	154	301	761	27,151	18,603	7,892	659
District 6	776,056	492,414	141,744	49,033	13,749	61,522	600,927	453,474	81,410	14,114	10,374	33,474	481,311	361,170	61,650	25,495
District 6	100.000%	71.243%	18.217%	2.553%	1.719%	6.288%	100.000%	73.365%	16.865%	2.427%	1.726%	5.620%	77.118%	80.115%	14.223%	5.589%

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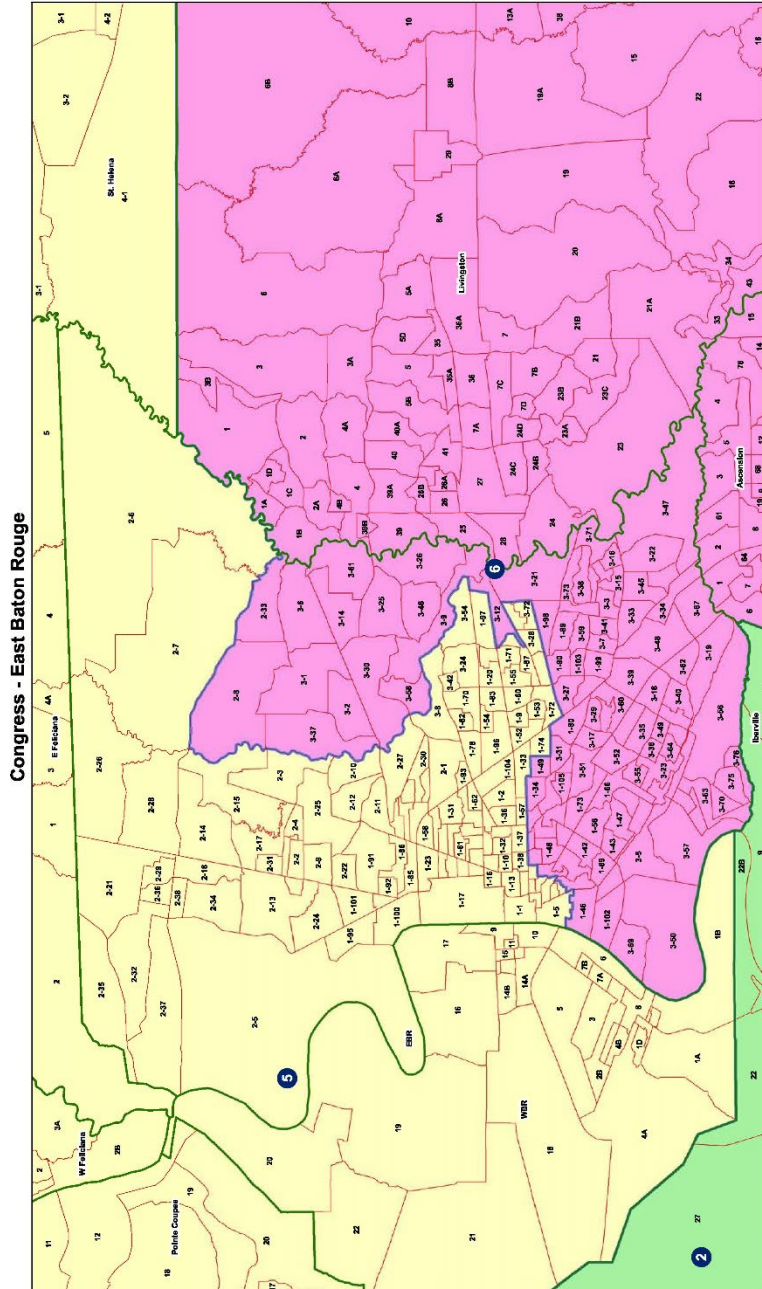
Congress - Statewide



RC030-015

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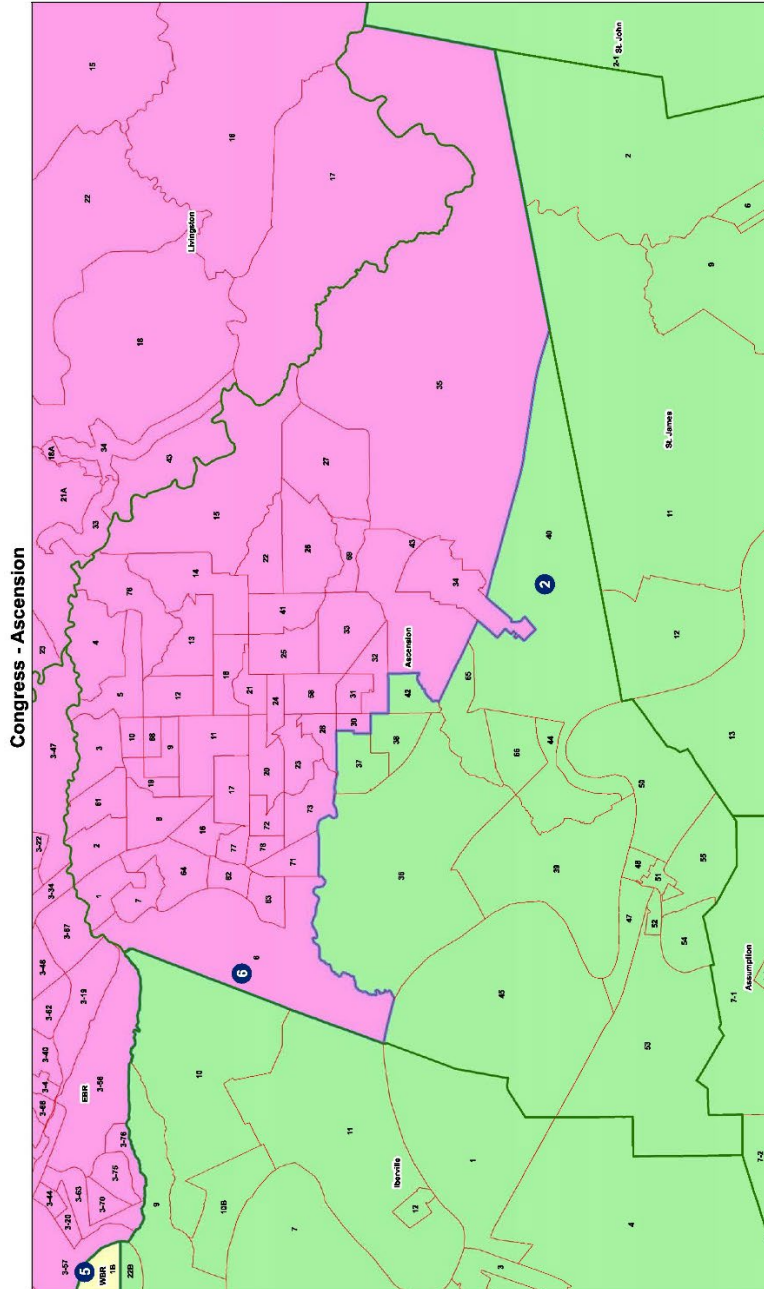
Congress - East Baton Rouge



RC030-018

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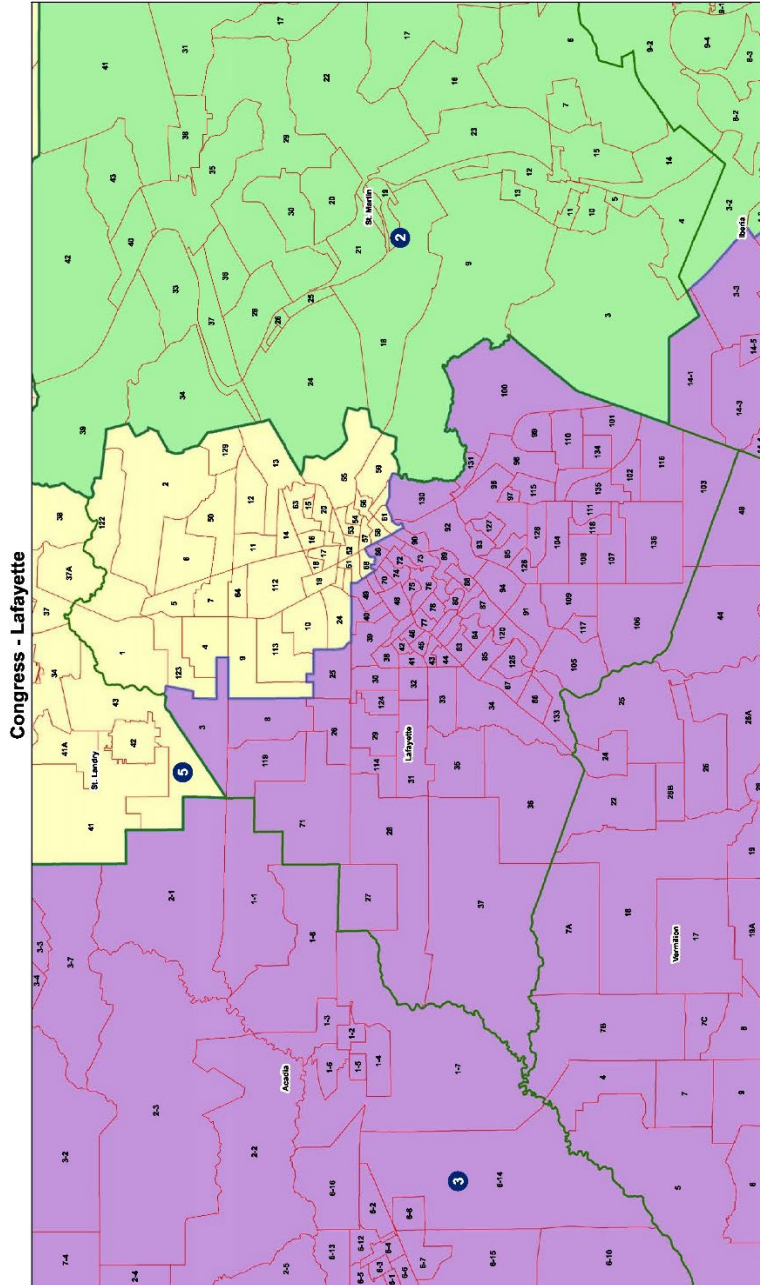
Congress - Ascension



R030-019

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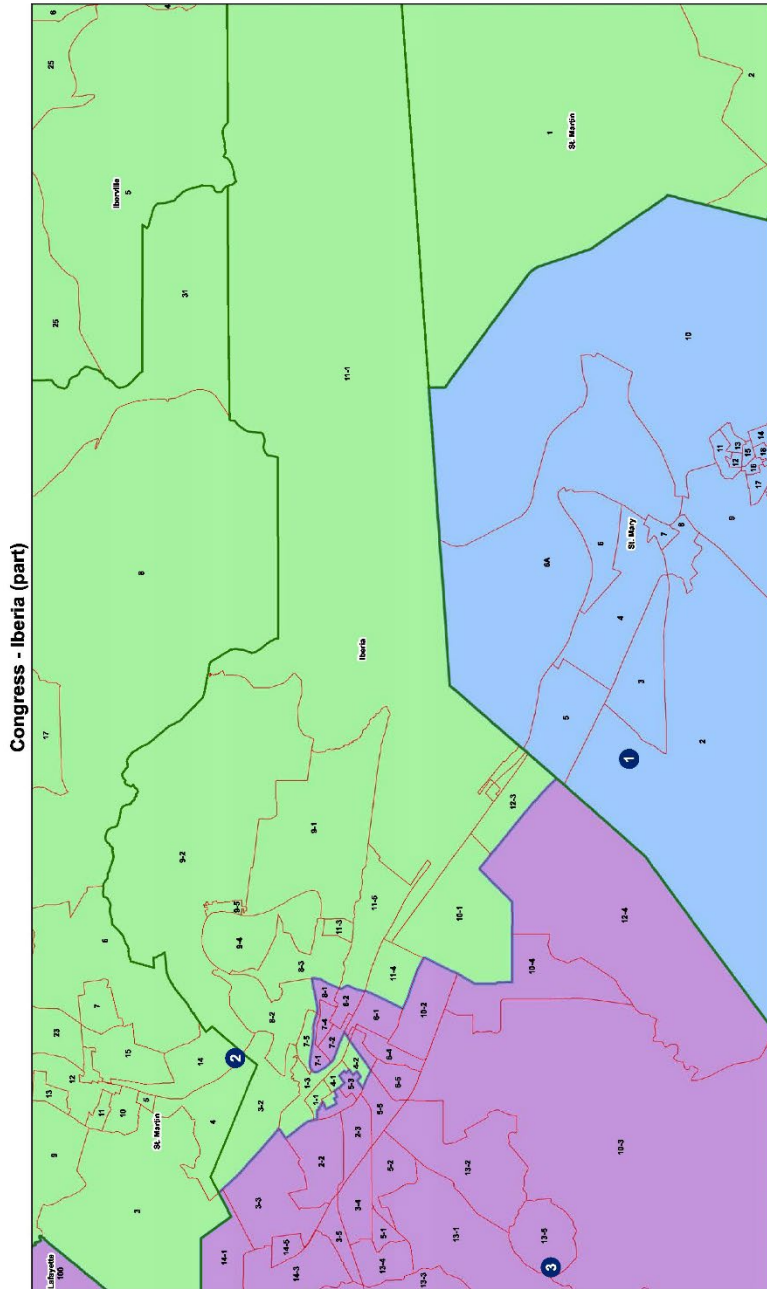
Congress - Lafayette



R0300-020

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Congress – Iberia (part)

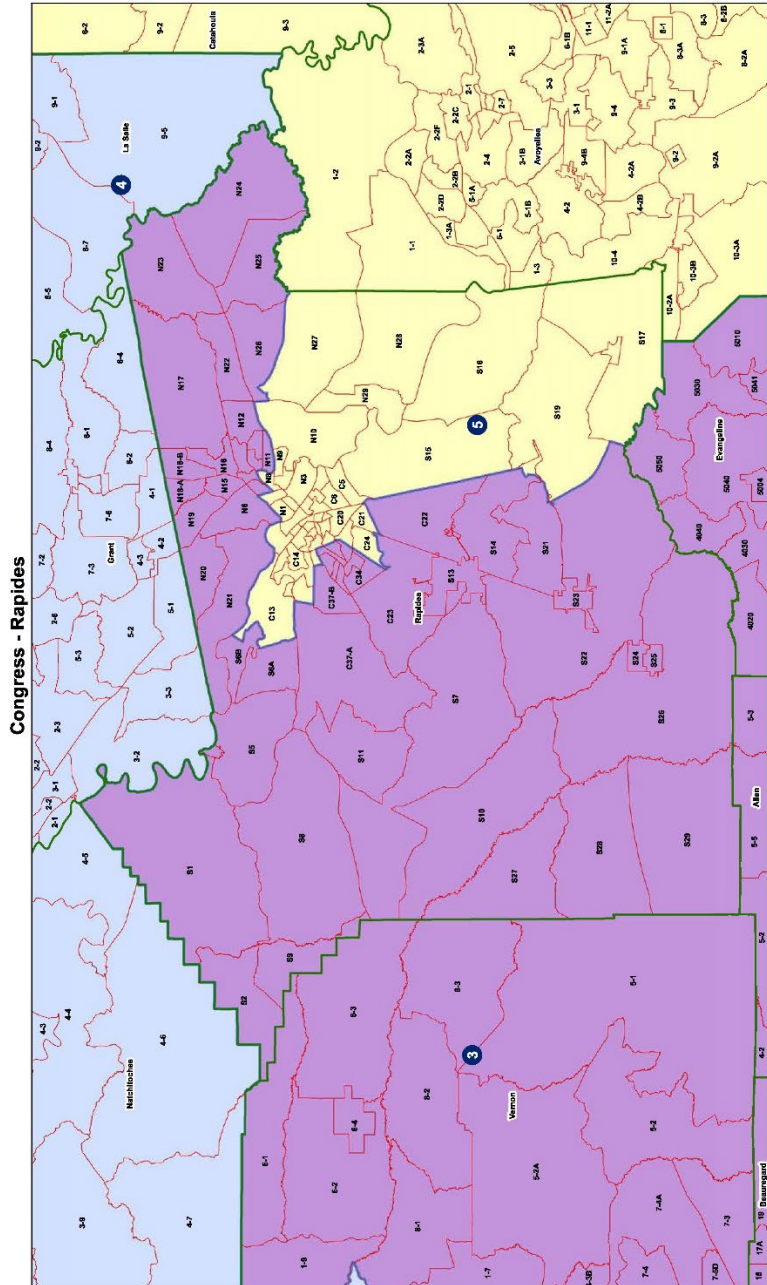


Congress - Iberia (part)

01/11/2011

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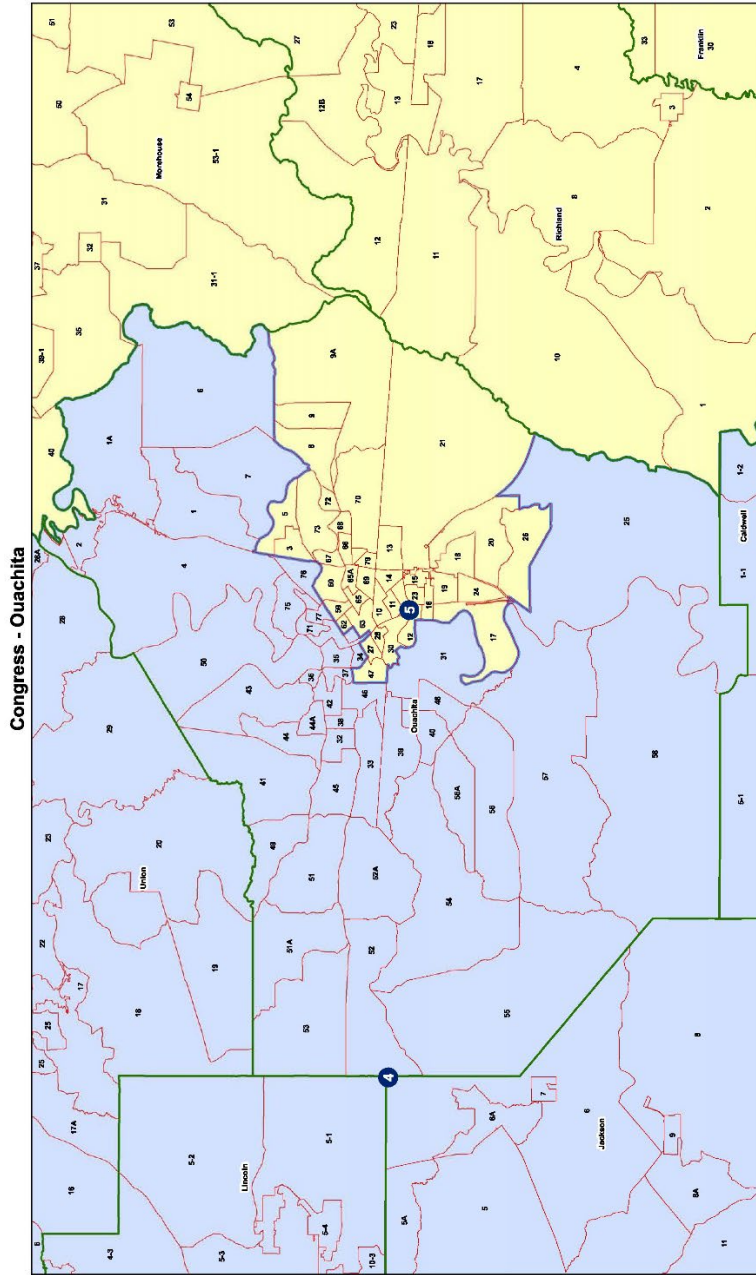
Congress - Rapides



R0330-022

686a

Congress - Ouachita



R030-AD24

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APPENDIX EE

2024 First Extraordinary Session **ENROLLED**

ACT No. 2

SENATE BILL NO. 8

Coding: Words which are ~~struck through~~ are deletions from existing law; words in **boldface type and underscored** are additions.

BY SENATOR WOMACK AND REPRESENTATIVES BRYANT, WILFORD CARTER, CHASSION, GREEN, MANDIE LANDRY, LARVADAIN, MOORE, SELDERS, WALTERS, YOUNG AND KNOX

AN ACT

To enact R.S. 18:1276.1 and to repeal R.S. 18:1276, relative to congressional districts; to provide for the redistricting of Louisiana's congressional districts; to provide with respect to positions and offices, other than congressional, which are based upon congressional districts; to provide for the effectiveness; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 18:1276.1 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

§1276.1. Congressional districts

Louisiana shall be divided into six congressional districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one representative to the United States House of Representatives. The districts shall be composed as follows:

(1) District 1 is composed of Precincts 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 33, 35, 41, 43 and 69 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9,

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125A, 125B, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 136, 192, 198, 199, 246, 247, 248, 1-GI, 1-H, 2-H, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H, 6-H, 7-H, 8-H, 9-H, 1-K, 2-K, 3-K, 4-K, 5-K, 6-KA, 6-KB, 7-KA, 7-KB, 8-K, 9-K, 10-K, 11-K, 12-K, 13-KA, 14-K, 16-K, 17-K, 18-K, 19-K, 20-K, 25-K, 27-K, 28-K, SB NO. 8 ENROLLED 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 10-15, 10-16, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3 and 11-5 of Lafourche Parish; Precincts 13A, 13B, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 31, 32 and 38 of Livingston Parish; Precincts 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11, 4-14, 4-15, 4-17, 4-17A, 4-18, 4-20, 4-21, 4-22, 4-23, 5-12, 5-13, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18, 6-9, 7-41, 7-42, 9-45, 9-45A, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 11-9, 11-10, 11-11, 12-5, 12-6, 12-7, 12-9, 12-10, 13-5, 13-7, 13-8, 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-9, 14-10, 14-11, 14-13A, 14-14, 14-15, 14-16, 14-17, 14-18A, 14-20, 14-21, 16-1, 16-1A, 17-1, 17-17, 17-18, 17-18A, 17-19 and 17-20 of Orleans Parish; Plaquemines Parish; Precincts 32, 33, 34, 41, 42A, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 of St. Bernard Parish; Precincts 1-6, 2-6, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 5-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-6 and 6-8 of St. Charles Parish; St. Tammany Parish and Precincts 44, 49, 70, 70A, 71, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 120B, 122A, 122B, 122C, 124, 137, 137A, 137B, 137C, 137D, 139, 141, 141A, 143, 143A, 145, 147, 149, 149A and 151 of Tangipahoa Parish.

(2) District 2 is composed of Precincts 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 20, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 77 and 78 of Ascension Parish; Assumption Parish; Iberville Parish; Precincts 57, 104, 108, 115, 116, 131, 133, 138, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157A, 157B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179A, 179B, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185A, 185B, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193A, 193B, 194A, 194B, 195, 196, 197A, 197B, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 210, 211, 212, 213A, 213B, 213C, 214A, 214B, 215, 216A, 216B, 216C, 217, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232A, 232B, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238A, 238B, 1-G, 2-G, 3-G, 4-G, 5-G, 6-G, 7-G, 8-G, 9-G, 10-G, 11-G, 12-G, 13-G, 13-KB, 15-K, 21-K, 22-K, 23-K, 24-K, 26-K, 30-K, 31-K, 33-K, 1-W, 2-W, 3-W, 4-W, 5-W, 6-W and 7-W of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-3, 2-5, 2-7, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-16, 5-1, 5-1A and 5-3 of Lafourche Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-6, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 3-9, 3-12, 3-14, 3-15, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 4-2, 4-3, 4-6, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, 5-11, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9A, 7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15, 7-16, 7-17, 7-18, 7-19, 7-20, 7-21, 7-23, 7-24, 7-25, 7-25A, 7-26, 7-27, 7-27B, 7-28, 7-28A, 7-29, SB NO. 8 ENROLLED 7-30, 7-32, 7-33, 7-35, 7-37, 7-37A, 7-40, 8-1, 8-2, 8-4, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, 8-15, 8-19, 8-20, 8-21, 8-22, 8-23, 8-24, 8-25, 8-26, 8-27, 8-28, 8-30, 9-1, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 9-14, 9-15, 9-16, 9-17, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-28, 9-28C, 9-29, 9-30, 9-30A, 9-31, 9-31A, 9-31B, 9-31D, 9-32, 9-33, 9-34A, 9-35, 9-35A, 9-36, 9-36B, 9-37, 9-38, 9-38A, 9-39, 9-39B, 9-40, 9-40A, 9-40C, 9-41, 9-41A, 9-41B, 9-41C, 9-41D, 9-42, 9-42C, 9-43A, 9-43B, 9-43C, 9-43E, 9-43F, 9-43G, 9-43H, 9-43I, 9-43J, 9-43K, 9-43L, 9-43M, 9-43N, 9-44, 9-44A, 9-

44B, 9-44D, 9-44E, 9-44F, 9-44G, 9-44I, 9-44J, 9-44L, 9-44M, 9-44N, 9-44O, 9-44P, 9-44Q, 10-3, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 11-2, 11-3, 11-12, 11-13, 11-14, 11-17, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-11, 12-12, 12-13, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17, 12-19, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-6, 13-9, 13-10, 13-11, 13-12, 13-13, 13-14, 13-15, 13-16, 14-12, 14-19, 14-23, 14-24A, 14-25, 14-26, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 15-5, 15-6, 15-8, 15-9, 15-10, 15-11, 15-12, 15-12A, 15-13, 15-13A, 15-13B, 15-14, 15-14A, 15-14B, 15-14C, 15-14D, 15-14E, 15-14F, 15-14G, 15-15, 15-15A, 15-15B, 15-16, 15-17, 15-17A, 15-17B, 15-18, 15-18A, 15-18B, 15-18C, 15-18D, 15-18E, 15-18F, 15-19, 15-19A, 15-19B, 15-19C, 16-2, 16-3, 16-4, 16-5, 16-6, 16-7, 16-8, 16-9, 17-2, 17-3, 17-4, 17-5, 17-6, 17-7, 17-8, 17-9, 17-10, 17-11, 17-12, 17-13, 17-13A, 17-14, 17-15 and 17-16 of Orleans Parish; Precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 40 and 42 of St. Bernard Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 2-1, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 5-1, 5-3, 5-4, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5 and 7-6 of St. Charles Parish; St. James Parish and St. John the Baptist Parish.

(3) District 3 is composed of Acadia Parish; Precincts 167, 260, 261, 262, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309E, 309W, 310, 311, 312, 313E, 313W, 314, 315E, 315W, 316E, 316W, 317, 318, 319N, 319S, 320E, 320W, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332N, 332S, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 368, 369, 370, 372, 405, 440, 441, 463, 464, 467, 800, 801, 860S, 861E and 861W of Calcasieu Parish; Cameron Parish; Iberia Parish; Jefferson Davis Parish; Precincts 1, 3, 8, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93,

94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135 and 136 of Lafayette Parish; Precincts 1-1, 2-2, 2-6, 2-8, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 3-1, 3-2, 3-4, 3-5, 3-7, 5-2, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3 and 11-4 of Lafourche Parish; St. Martin Parish; St. Mary Parish; Terrebonne Parish and Vermilion Parish.

(4) District 4 is composed of Allen Parish; Beauregard Parish; Bienville Parish; Bossier Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-12, 1-13, 1-14, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-10, 5-10, 6-1, 7-1, 8-1, 8-2, 8-3, 8-4, 8-5, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 9-1, 9-2, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 10-2, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, 11-6, 11-7, 11-9, 11-10, 12-1, 12-3, 12-7, 12-8 and 12-9 of Caddo Parish; Precincts 160E, 160W, 161, 162E, 162W, 163, 164, 165, 166E, 166W, 365, 366, 367, 371N, 371S, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408, 460E, 460W, 461, 465, 466E, 466W, 468, 469, 560, 561, 562, 600, 601, 602, 603, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 700, 701, 702, 703, 760, 761, 762 and 860N of Calcasieu Parish; Claiborne Parish; Precincts 10, 11, 11B, 11C, 16, 16A, 16B, 16C, 23, 28, 30A, 31A, 34, 34A, 34B, 35, 35A, 35B, 37, 37C, 46, 46A, 48, 49, 49A and 51 of De Soto Parish; Evangeline Parish; Grant Parish; Jackson Parish; Lincoln Parish; Precincts 1, 1A, 2, 4, 25, 32, 33, 38, 41, 43, 44, 44A, 45, 49, 50, 51, 51A, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61, 64, 71, 75, 76 and 77 of Ouachita Parish; Precincts C22, C23, C35, C37-A, C37-B, C41, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S13, S14, S21, S22, S23, S24, S25, S26, S27, S28 and S29 of Rapides Parish; Red River Parish;

**Sabine Parish; Union Parish; Vernon Parish;
Webster Parish and Winn Parish.**

(5) District 5 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16, 19, 61, 64 and 76 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-3A, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-2, 2-2A, 2-2B, 2-2C, 2-2D, 2-2F, 2-3A, 2-4, 2-4A, 2-5, 2-5E, 2-7, 2-8, 3-1B, 4-1, 4-2, 5-1, 5-1A, 5-1B, 6-1A, 6-2, 6-2A, 7-3B and 9-4B of Avoyelles Parish; Caldwell Parish; Catahoula Parish; Concordia Parish; Precincts 1-12, 1-34, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-46, 1-47, 1-49, 1-56, 1-69, 1-74, 1-75, 1-76, 1-79, 1-80, 1-99, 1-105, 1-107, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-33, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-9, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, 3-18, 3-21, 3-22, 3-23, 3-25, 3-26, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31, 3-33, 3-34, 3-35, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-39, 3-40, 3-41, 3-43, 3-45, 3-46, 3-47, 3-48, 3-49, 3-51, 3-53, 3-58, 3-60, 3-61, 3-62, 3-64, 3-65, 3-66, 3-67, 3-68, 3-71, 3-73 and 3-74 of East Baton Rouge Parish; East Carroll Parish; East Feliciana Parish; Franklin Parish; La Salle Parish; Precincts 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2, 2A, 3, 3A, 3B, 4, 4A, 4B, 5, 5A, 5B, 5D, 6, 6A, 6B, 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 8A, 8B, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 12, 18, 18A, 19, 19A, 20, 21, 21A, 21B, 23, 23A, 23B, 23C, 24, 24B, 24C, 24D, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 26C, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 35A, 36, 36A, 39, 39A, 39B, 40, 40A, 41 and 43 of Livingston Parish; Madison Parish; Morehouse Parish; Precincts 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 46, 47, 48, 52, 52A, 54, 56, 56A, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 65A, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 78 and 79 of Ouachita Parish; Richland Parish; St. Helena Parish; Precincts 2, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 28, 33, 40A, 41, 42, 43, 45A, 45B, 46, 47, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 106A, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111A, 112, 114, 115B, 116, 117, 118, 118A, 119, 120, 120A, 121, 121A, 123, 125,

127, 129A, 133 and 133A of Tangipahoa Parish; Tensas Parish; Washington Parish; West Carroll Parish and West Feliciana Parish.

(6) District 6 is composed of Precincts 3-1, 3-3, 4-2A, 4-2B, 6-1B, 7-1, 7-3, 8-1, 8-2A, 8-2B, 8-3, 8-3A, 9-1A, 9-2, 9-2A, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5B, 10-2, 10-2A, 10-2B, 10-3A, 10-3B, 10-4, 11-1 and 11-2A of Avoyelles Parish; Precincts 2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-9, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 5-6, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-11, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9, 6-10, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9, 7-10, 10-1, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 12-2, 12-4, 12-5, 12-6, 12-10 and 12-11 of Caddo Parish; Precincts 1, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 6A, 6B, 9, 21, 22, 22A, 26, 26A, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33A, 38, 38A, 42, 44, 46B, 53, 55, 56, 59, 60, 60A, 63 and 63A of De Soto Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-13, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-37, 1-38, 1-39, 1-40, 1-45, 1-48, 1-50, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-57, 1-58, 1-59, 1-60, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-67, 1-68, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-73, 1-77, 1-78, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87, 1-88, 1-89, 1-90, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-98, 1-100, 1-101, 1-102, 1-103, 1-104, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, 2-31, 2-32, 2-34, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37, 2-38, 3-8, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-19, 3-20, 3-24, 3-27, 3-28, 3-32, 3-42, 3-44, 3-50, 3-52, 3-54, 3-55, 3-56, 3-57, 3-59, 3-63, 3-69, 3-70, 3-72, 3-75 and 3-76 of East Baton Rouge Parish; Precincts 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68, 112, 113, 122 and 129 of Lafayette Parish; Natchitoches Parish; Pointe Coupee Parish;

Precincts C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11-A, C11-B, C13, C14, C15, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C36, C38-A, C38-B, C39, C40, C42, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N12, N13-A, N13-B, N14-A, N14-B, N15, N16, N17, N18-A, N18-B, N19, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N28, N29, S1, S2, S4, S5, S6A, S6B, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19 and S20 of Rapides Parish; St. Landry Parish and West Baton Rouge Parish.

Section 2. R.S. 18:1276 is hereby repealed.

Section 3.(A) The precincts referenced in this Act are those contained in the file named "2024 Precinct Shapefiles (1-10-2024)" available on the website of the Legislature of Louisiana on the effective date of this Section. The 2024 Precinct Shapefiles are based upon those Voting Districts (VTDs) contained in the 2020 Census Redistricting TIGER/Line Shapefiles for the State of Louisiana as those files have been modified and validated through the data verification program of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the Louisiana Senate to represent precinct changes submitted through January 10, 2024, to the Legislature of Louisiana by parish governing authorities pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 18:532 and 532.1.

(B) When a precinct referenced in this Act has been subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a nongeographic basis or subdivided by action of the parish governing authority on a geographic basis in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:532.1, the enumeration in this Act of the general precinct designation shall include all nongeographic and all geographic subdivisions thereof, however such subdivisions may be designated.

(C) The territorial limits of the districts as provided in this Act shall continue in effect until changed by law regardless of any subsequent change made to the precincts by the parish governing authority.

Section 4. The provisions of this Act shall not reduce the term of office of any person holding any position or office on the effective date of this Section for which the appointment or election is based upon a congressional district as composed pursuant to R.S. 18:1276. Any position or office that is filled by appointment or election based upon a congressional district and that is to be filled after January 3, 2025, shall be appointed or elected from a district as it is described in Section 1 of this Act. Section 5.(A) Solely for the purposes of qualifying for election and the conduct of the election of representatives to the United States Congress at the regularly scheduled election for representatives to the congress in 2024, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval for the purposes established in this Sub-section.

(B) For subsequent elections of representatives to the United States Congress and for all other purposes, the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(C) The provisions of Section 2 of this Act shall become effective at noon on January 3, 2025.

(D) The provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective upon signature of this Act by the governor or, if not signed by the governor, upon expiration of the time for bills to become law without signature by the governor, as provided in Article III, Section 18 of the Constitution of Louisiana. If this Act is vetoed by the governor and subsequently approved by the legislature, the provisions of this Section and Sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall become effective on the day following such approval.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF
LOUISIANA

APPROVED: _____

697a

APPENDIX FF

2024 First Extraordinary Session

Sequence: 20

Date: 1/19/2024

Time: 12:32:46 PM

SBS FINAL PASSAGE
SB 8 BY WOMACK
AMENDMENT # 83 BY BEAULLIEU
MOTION TO ADOPT

ROLL CALL

The roll was called with the following result:

YEAS

Mr. Speaker	Domangue	McFarland
Adams	Edmonston	McMahen
Amedee	Egan	McMakin
Bacala Bagley	Emerson	Melerine
Bamburg	Firment	Miller
Bayham	Fisher	Moore
Beaullieu	Fontenot	Muscarello
Berault	Freeman	Myers
Billings	Freiberg	Orgeron
Boyer	Gadberry	Owen
Braud	Galle	Phelps
Brown	Glorioso	Schamerhorn
Bryant	Green	Schlegel
Butler	Hebert	Selders
Carlson	Henry	St. Blanc
Carrier	Hilferty	Stagni
Carter, R.	Horton	Taylor
Carter, W.	Illg	Thomas
Carver	Jackson	Turner
Chassion	Johnson, M.	Ventrella
Chenevert	Johnson, T.	Villio
Coates Cox	Jordan	Walters

698a

Crews	Kerner	Wilder
Davis	LaFleur	Wiley
Deshotel	Landry, J.	Wright
Dewitt	Landry, M.	Wyble
Dickerson	Mack	Young
	Marcelle	Zeringue
	McCormick	

Total - 86

NAYS

Bourriaque	Geymann	Newell
Boyd	Hughes	Riser
Brass	Knox	Romero
Echols	Lyons	Tarver
Farnum	Mena	Willard

Total - 15

ABSENT

Carpenter	Larvadain
LaCombe	Thompson

Total - 4

699a

APPENDIX GG

SENATE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

2024 First Extraordinary Session

Amendments proposed by Senate Committee on
Senate and Governmental Affairs to Original Senate
Bill No. 8 by Senator Womack

AMENDMENT NO. 1

On page 1, delete lines 13 through 17

AMENDMENT NO. 2

Delete pages 2 through 5

AMENDMENT NO. 3

On page 6, delete lines 1 through 25, and insert:

“(1) District 1 is composed of Precincts 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, 41, 43 and 69 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125A, 125B, 126, 127, 128, 29, 130, 132, 134, 136, 192, 198, 199, 246, 247, 248, 1-GI, 1-H, 2-H, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H, 6-H, 7-H, 8-H, 9-H, 1-K, 2-K, 3-K, 4-K, 5-K, 6-KA, 6-KB, 7-KA, 7-KB, 8-K, 9-K, 10-K, 11-K, 12-K, 13-KA, 14-K, 16-K, 17-K, 18-K, 19-K, 20-K, 25-K, 27-K, 28-K, 29-K, 34-K, 35-K and 1-L of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 3-3, 3-6, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 7-4, 8-1, 9-1, 9-2, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-6, 10-8, 10-9, 10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 10-15, 10-16, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3 and 11-5 of Lafourche Parish;

Precincts 13A, 13B, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 31, 32 and 38 of Livingston Parish; Precincts 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11, 4-14, 4-15, 4-17, 4-17A, 4-18, 4-20, 4-21, 4-22, 4-23, 5-12, 5-13, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18, 6-9, 7-41, 7-42, 9-45, 9-45A, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 11-9, 11-10, 11-11, 12-5, 12-6, 12-7, 12-9, 12-10, 13-5, 13-7, 13-8, 14-1, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-9, 14-10, 14-11, 14-13A, 14-14, 14-15, 14-16, 14-17, 14-18A, 14-20, 14-21, 16-1, 16-1A, 17-1, 17-17, 17-18, 17-18A, 17-19 and 17-20 of Orleans Parish; Plaquemines Parish; Precincts 32, 33, 34, 41, 42A, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 of St. Bernard Parish; Precincts 1-6, 2-6, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 5-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-6 and 6-8 of St. Charles Parish; St. Tammany Parish and Precincts 44, 49, 70, 70A, 71, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 120B, 122A, 122B, 122C, 124, 137, 137A, 137B, 137C, 137D, 139, 141, 141A, 143, 143A, 145, 147, 149, 149A and 151 of Tangipahoa Parish.

(2) District 2 is composed of Precincts 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 20, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 77 and 78 of Ascension Parish; Assumption Parish; Iberville Parish; Precincts 57, 104, 108, 115, 116, 131, 133, 138, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157A, 157B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179A, 179B, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185A, 185B, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193A, 193B, 194A, 194B, 195, 196, 197A, 197B, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 210, 211, 212, 213A, 213B, 213C, 214A, 214B, 215, 216A, 216B, 216C, 217, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232A, 232B, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238A, 238B, 1-G, 2-G, 3-G, 4-G, 5-G, 6-G, 7-G, 8-G, 9-G, 10-G, 11-G, 12-G, 13-G, 13-KB, 15-K, 21-K, 22-K, 23-K, 24-K, 26-K, 30-K, 31-K, 33-K, 1-W, 2-W, 3-W, 4-W, 5-W, 6-W and 7-W of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-3, 2-5, 2-

7, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-16, 5-1, 5-1A and 5-3 of Lafourche Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-6, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 3-9, 3-12, 3-14, 3-15, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 4-2, 4-3, 4-6, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, 5-11, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9A, 7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15, 7-16, 7-17, 7-18, 7-19, 7-20, 7-21, 7-23, 7-24, 7-25, 7-25A, 7-26, 7-27, 7-27B, 7-28, 7-28A, 7-29, 7-30, 7-32, 7-33, 7-35, 7-37, 7-37A, 7-40, 8-1, 8-2, 8-4, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, 8-15, 8-19, 8-20, 8-21, 8-22, 8-23, 8-24, 8-25, 8-26, 8-27, 8-28, 8-30, 9-1, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 9-14, 9-15, 9-16, 9-17, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-28, 9-28C, 9-29, 9-30, 9-30A, 9-31, 9-31A, 9-31B, 9-31D, 9-32, 9-33, 9-34A, 9-35, 9-35A, 9-36, 9-36B, 9-37, 9-38, 9-38A, 9-39, 9-39B, 9-40, 9-40A, 9-40C, 9-41, 9-41A, 9-41B, 9-41C, 9-41D, 9-42, 9-42C, 9-43A, 9-43B, 9-43C, 9-43E, 9-43F, 9-43G, 9-43H, 9-43I, 9-43J, 9-43K, 9-43L, 9-43M, 9-43N, 9-44, 9-44A, 9-44B, 9-44D, 9-44E, 9-44F, 9-44G, 9-44I, 9-44J, 9-44L, 9-44M, 9-44N, 9-44O, 9-44P, 9-44Q, 10-3, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 11-2, 11-3, 11-12, 11-13, 11-14, 11-17, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-11, 12-12, 12-13, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17, 12-19, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-6, 13-9, 13-10, 13-11, 13-12, 13-13, 13-14, 13-15, 13-16, 14-12, 14-19, 14-23, 14-24A, 14-25, 14-26, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 15-5, 15-6, 15-8, 15-9, 15-10, 15-11, 15-12, 15-12A, 15-13, 15-13A, 15-13B, 15-14, 15-14A, 15-14B, 15-14C, 15-14D, 15-14E, 15-14F, 15-14G, 15-15, 15-15A, 15-15B, 15-16, 15-17, 15-17A, 15-17B, 15-18, 15-18A, 15-18B, 15-18C, 15-18D, 15-18E, 15-18F, 15-19, 15-19A, 15-19B, 15-19C, 16-2, 16-3, 16-4, 16-5, 16-6, 16-7, 16-8, 16-9, 17-2, 17-3, 17-4, 17-5, 17-6, 17-7, 17-8, 17-9, 17-10, 17-11, 17-12, 17-13, 17-13A, 17-14, 17-15 and 17-16 of Orleans Parish; Precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,

25, 30, 31, 40 and 42 of St. Bernard Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 2-1, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 5-1, 5-3, 5-4, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5 and 7-6 of St. Charles Parish; St. James Parish and St. John the Baptist Parish.

(3) District 3 is composed of Acadia Parish; Precincts 167, 260, 261, 262, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309E, 309W, 310, 311, 312, 313E, 313W, 314, 315E, 315W, 316E, 316W, 317, 318, 319N, 319S, 320E, 320W, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332N, 332S, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 368, 369, 370, 372, 405, 440, 441, 463, 464, 467, 800, 801, 860S, 861E and 861W of Calcasieu Parish; Cameron Parish; Iberia Parish; Jefferson Davis Parish; Precincts 1, 3, 8, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135 and 136 of Lafayette Parish; Precincts 1-1, 2-2, 2-6, 2-8, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 3-1, 3-2, 3-4, 3-5, 3-7, 5-2, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3 and 11-4 of Lafourche Parish; St. Martin Parish; St. Mary Parish; Terrebonne Parish and Vermilion Parish.

(4) District 4 is composed of Allen Parish; Beauregard Parish; Bienville Parish; Bossier Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-12, 1-13, 1-14, 2-1, 2-2, 2-4, 2-7, 3-1, 3-8, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-10, 5-10, 6-1, 7-1, 8-1, 8-2, 8-3, 8-4, 8-5, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 9-1, 9-2, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5, 9-6, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12,

9-13, 10-2, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, 11-6, 11-7, 11-9, 11-10, 12-1, 12-3, 12-7, 12-8 and 12-9 of Caddo Parish; Precincts 160E, 160W, 161, 162E, 162W, 163, 164, 165, 166E, 166W, 365, 366, 367, 371N, 371S, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408, 460E, 460W, 461, 465, 466E, 466W, 468, 469, 560, 561, 562, 600, 601, 602, 603, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 700, 701, 702, 703, 760, 761, 762 and 860N of Calcasieu Parish; Claiborne Parish; Precincts 10, 11, 11B, 11C, 16, 16A, 16B, 16C, 23, 28, 30A, 31A, 34, 34A, 34B, 35, 35A, 35B, 37, 37C, 46, 46A, 48, 49, 49A and 51 of De Soto Parish; Evangeline Parish; Grant Parish; Jackson Parish; Lincoln Parish; Precincts 1, 1A, 2, 4, 25, 32, 33, 38, 41, 43, 44, 44A, 45, 49, 50, 51, 51A, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61, 64, 71, 75, 76 and 77 of Ouachita Parish; Precincts C22, C23, C35, C37-A, C37-B, C41, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S13, S14, S21, S22, S23, S24, S25, S26, S27, S28 and S29 of Rapides Parish; Red River Parish; Sabine Parish; Union Parish; Vernon Parish; Webster Parish and Winn Parish.

(5) District 5 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 16, 19, 61, 64 and 76 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-3A, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-2, 2-2A, 2-2B, 2-2C, 2-2D, 2-2F, 2-3A, 2-4, 2-4A, 2-5, 2-5E, 2-7, 2-8, 3-1B, 4-1, 4-2, 5-1, 5-1A, 5-1B, 6-1A, 6-2, 6-2A, 7-3B and 9-4B of Avoyelles Parish; Caldwell Parish; Catahoula Parish; Concordia Parish; Precincts 1-12, 1-34, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-46, 1-47, 1-49, 1-56, 1-69, 1-74, 1-75, 1-76, 1-79, 1-80, 1-99, 1-105, 1-107, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-33, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-9, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, 3-18, 3-21, 3-22, 3-23, 3-25, 3-26, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31, 3-33, 3-34, 3-35, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-39, 3-40, 3-41, 3-43, 3-45, 3-46, 3-47, 3-48, 3-49, 3-51, 3-53, 3-58, 3-60, 3-61, 3-62, 3-64, 3-65, 3-66, 3-67, 3-68, 3-71, 3-73 and 3-74

of East Baton Rouge Parish; East Carroll Parish; East Feliciana Parish; Franklin Parish; La Salle Parish; Precincts 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2, 2A, 3, 3A, 3B, 4, 4A, 4B, 5, 5A, 5B, 5D, 6, 6A, 6B, 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 8A, 8B, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 12, 18, 18A, 19, 19A, 20, 21, 21A, 21B, 23, 23A, 23B, 23C, 24, 24B, 24C, 24D, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 26C, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 35A, 36, 36A, 39, 39A, 39B, 40, 40A, 41 and 43 of Livingston Parish; Madison Parish; Morehouse Parish; Precincts 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 46, 47, 48, 52, 52A, 54, 56, 56A, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 65A, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 78 and 79 of Ouachita Parish; Richland Parish; St. Helena Parish; Precincts 2, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 28, 33, 40A, 41, 42, 43, 45A, 45B, 46, 47, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 106A, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111A, 112, 114, 115B, 116, 117, 118, 118A, 119, 120, 120A, 121, 121A, 123, 125, 127, 129A, 133 and 133A of Tangipahoa Parish; Tensas Parish; Washington Parish; West Carroll Parish and West Feliciana Parish.

(6) District 6 is composed of Precincts 3-1, 3-3, 4-2A, 4-2B, 6-1B, 7-1, 7-3, 8-1, 8-2A, 8-2B, 8-3, 8-3A, 9-1A, 9-2, 9-2A, 9-3, 9-4, 9-5B, 10-2, 10-2A, 10-2B, 10-3A, 10-3B, 10-4, 11-1 and 11-2A of Avoyelles Parish; Precincts 2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-9, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 5-6, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-11, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9, 6-10, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9, 7-10, 10-1, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 12-2, 12-4, 12-5, 12-6, 12-10 and 12-11 of Caddo Parish; Precincts 1, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 6A, 6B, 9, 21, 22, 22A, 26, 26A, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33A, 38, 38A, 42, 44, 46B, 53, 55, 56, 59, 60, 60A, 63 and 63A of De Soto Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-

7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-13, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-33, 1-35, 1-36, 1-37, 1-38, 1-39, 1-40, 1-45, 1-48, 1-50, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-57, 1-58, 1-59, 1-60, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-67, 1-68, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-73, 1-77, 1-78, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87, 1-88, 1-89, 1-90, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-98, 1-100, 1-101, 1-102, 1-103, 1-104, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, 2-31, 2-32, 2-34, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37, 2-38, 3-8, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-19, 3-20, 3-24, 3-27, 3-28, 3-32, 3-42, 3-44, 3-50, 3-52, 3-54, 3-55, 3-56, 3-57, 3-59, 3-63, 3-69, 3-70, 3-72, 3-75 and 3-76 of East Baton Rouge Parish; Precincts 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68, 112, 113, 122 and 129 of Lafayette Parish; Natchitoches Parish; Pointe Coupee Parish; Precincts C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11-A, C11-B, C13, C14, C15, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C36, C38-A, C38-B, C39, C40, C42, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N12, N13-A, N13-B, N14-A, N14-B, N15, N16, N17, N18-A, N18-B, N19, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N28, N29, S1, S2, S4, S5, S6A, S6B, S15, S16, S17, S18, S19 and S20 of Rapides Parish; St. Landry Parish and West Baton Rouge Parish.”

APPENDIX HH

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
ANNOTATED

U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. XIV

Currentness

Amendment XIV. Citizenship; Privileges and Immunities; Due Process; Equal Protection; Apportionment of Representation; Disqualification of Officers; Public Debt; Enforcement

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such

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male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

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APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
ANNOTATED

U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. XV

Currentness

Amendment XV. Universal Male Suffrage

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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APPENDIX JJ

United States Code Annotated
Title 52. Voting and Elections (Refs & Annos)
Subtitle I. Voting Rights
Chapter 103. Enforcement of Voting Rights

52 U.S.C.A. § 10301

Formerly cited as 42 USCA § 1973

Effective: September 1, 2014

Currentness

§ 10301. Denial or abridgement of right to vote on account of race or color through voting qualifications or prerequisites; establishment of violation

(a) No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color, or in contravention of the guarantees set forth in section 10303(f)(2) of this title, as provided in subsection (b).

(b) A violation of subsection (a) is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that the political processes leading to nomination or election in the State or political subdivision are not equally open to participation by members of a class of citizens protected by subsection (a) in that its members have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. The extent to which members of a protected class have been elected to office in the State or political subdivision is one circumstance which may be considered: Provided,

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That nothing in this section establishes a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population.