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**From:** Chris Kaiser <ckaiser@laaclu.org>  
**Sent:** Monday, November 29, 2021 11:44 AM  
**To:** House & Governmental Affairs; Marinovich, Lauren  
**Cc:** Bizette, Angela  
**Subject:** ACLU of Louisiana Redistricting Data - Florida Area  
**Attachments:** ACLU of Louisiana - Covington Road Show Nov 30 2021.pdf; ACLU of Louisiana - Florida Area Demographic Summary.pdf

**EXTERNAL EMAIL:** Please do not click on links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Committee Members,

Attached, please find district-level demographic data for the Florida area's legislative districts and a map of Census tracts relevant to redistricting in this region.

Thank you,

**Chris Kaiser**  
Pronouns: he, him, his

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**ACLU**  
Louisiana

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November 29, 2021

Joint Committee on Governmental Affairs

*submitted via electronic mail to:*

[h&ga@legis.la.gov](mailto:h&ga@legis.la.gov)

[marinovichl@legis.la.gov](mailto:marinovichl@legis.la.gov)

Members of the House and Senate Governmental Affairs Committees,

Based on data from the 2020 Census, the legislature will soon redraw district maps for Louisiana's congressional districts, the Louisiana House and Senate, the Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, the Public Services Commission, and, potentially, the Louisiana Supreme Court.



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Alanah Odoms  
*Executive Director*

Equal access to political representation is a cornerstone of our democracy. That is why the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires states to balance their populations across electoral districts. It is also why Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits states from drawing district lines with the intent or the effect of diluting the voting strength of people of color. Accordingly, the legislature has a duty to ensure that any maps it adopts comply with the principle of “one person, one vote,” as required by the Equal Protection Clause<sup>1</sup> and Section 2’s “nationwide ban on racial discrimination in voting.”<sup>2</sup>

The redistricting process will lay the foundation of our state’s democracy for the next decade. We urge you to carry out your duties with fair and equal representation for all people in Louisiana as your highest priority.

It is imperative that Black voters have an equal opportunity to elect their candidates of choice. To ensure this, the legislature must take care that Black voters’ communities of common interest are respected and maintained by the new district maps. Maps that unnecessarily divide minority voters or artificially concentrate them into a single district may dilute their voting strength, depriving them of a fair opportunity to elect candidates who align with their policy preferences. Therefore, before adopting new maps, the legislature must carefully consider how the population and racial demographics of each district have changed since 2010.

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<sup>1</sup> *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 565–68 (1964); *id.* at 558 (quoting *Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368, 381 (1963)) (“The conception of political equality from the Declaration of Independence, to Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, to the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Amendments can mean only one thing—one person, one vote.”); see U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1 (“No State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.”).

<sup>2</sup> *Shelby Cty., Ala. v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 529, 557 (2013); 52 U.S.C. § 10301(a) (“No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied . . . 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 . . .”).

Based on 2020 Census data, we know that many of our current districts must change, especially those that have lost significant population. At the same time, the law requires that you ensure a fair opportunity for the state's growing Black population to elect their candidates of choice. Fair maps must adequately reflect and balance these realities.

To that end, the ACLU of Louisiana has conducted a comprehensive analysis of the 2020 Census data, including (1) Louisiana's overall population changes from 2010 to 2020, (2) summaries of population and demographic shifts in each road show region, and (3) population and demographic changes broken down by parish and legislative district. This information is crucial to understand whether electoral districts provide fair and equal access to representation, with due consideration for maintaining communities of interest,<sup>3</sup> or whether they improperly dilute the voting strength of minority voters. A summary of the Florida area is attached.



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Alanah Odoms  
*Executive Director*

Throughout this process, your obligations under the Constitution and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act must guide your decisions. To ensure non-dilution of minority voting strength in Louisiana, we urge you to consider the information contained in the appended regional summary. Please use this information to draw maps that fairly represent the people of Louisiana.

Respectfully,

/s/ Alanah Odoms  
Alanah Odoms, Executive Director  
Chris Kaiser, Advocacy Director  
ACLU of Louisiana  
P.O. Box 56157  
New Orleans, LA 70156-6157

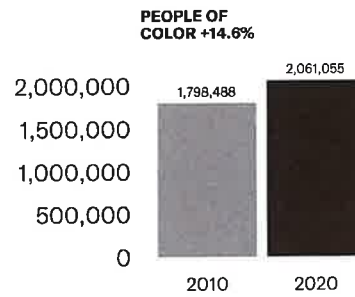
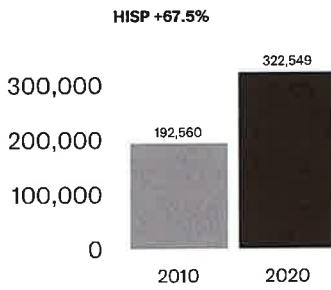
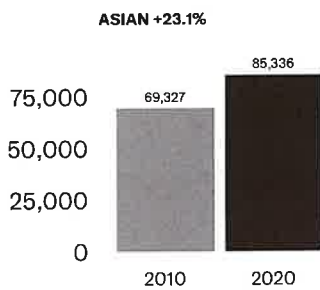
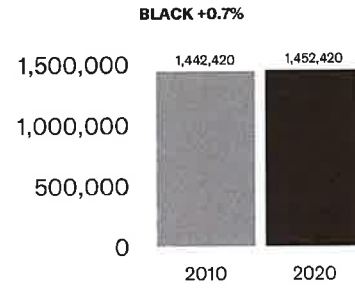
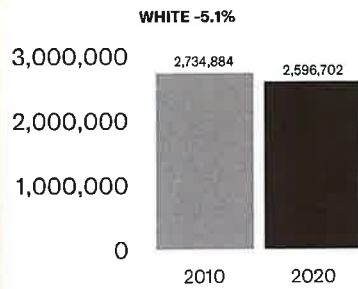
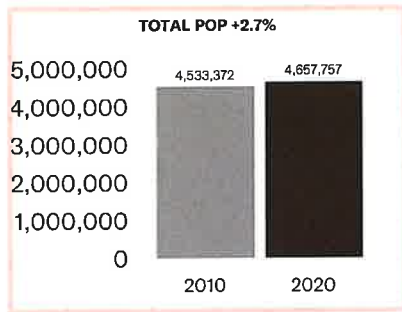
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<sup>3</sup> Joint Rule 21(H), HCR 90, 2021 R.S. ("All redistricting plans shall respect the established boundaries of parishes, municipalities, and other political subdivisions and natural geography of this state to the extent practicable. *However, this criterion is subordinate to and shall not be used to undermine the maintenance of communities of interest within the same district to the extent practicable.*" (emphasis added).

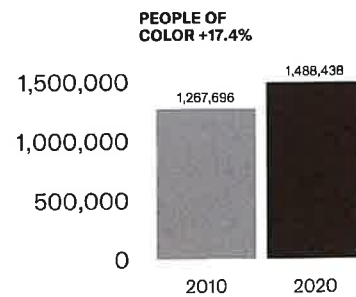
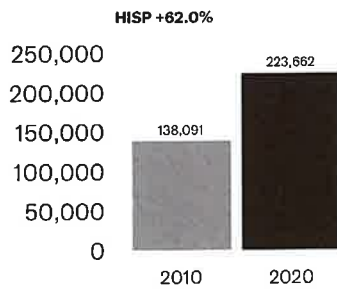
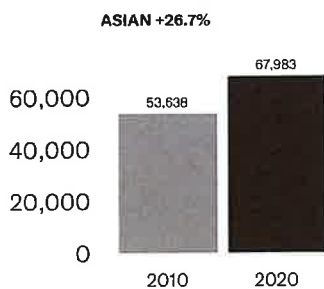
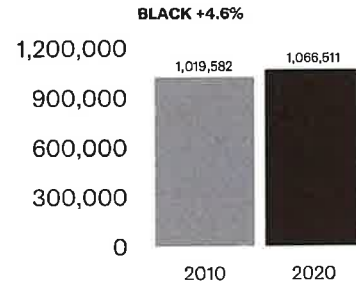
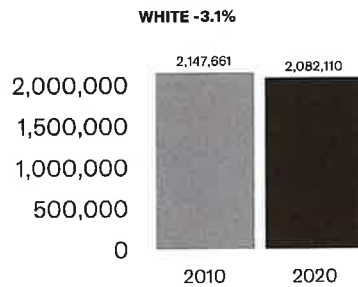
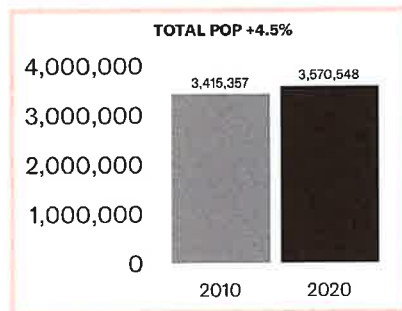
# Louisiana: Statewide Demographics

## OVERALL POPULATION

The overall population of the state of **Louisiana** grew by about **3%** between 2010 and 2020. The number of Black people in Louisiana increased by almost **1%**, the population of Asian people increased by **23%**, and the population of Hispanics increased by **68%**.



## VOTING AGE POPULATION



**Note:** White, Black and Asian categories include people who identified as non-Hispanic and one race only. "People of color" include those who identified as anything except non-Hispanic white alone.

**Sources:** 2010 Census and 2020 Census

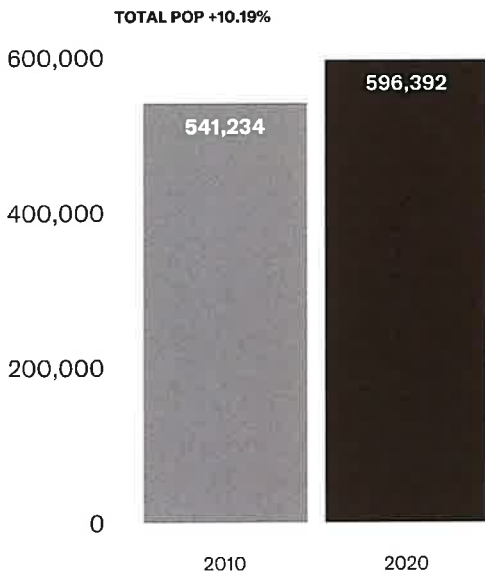


# Louisiana: Greater Florida Area

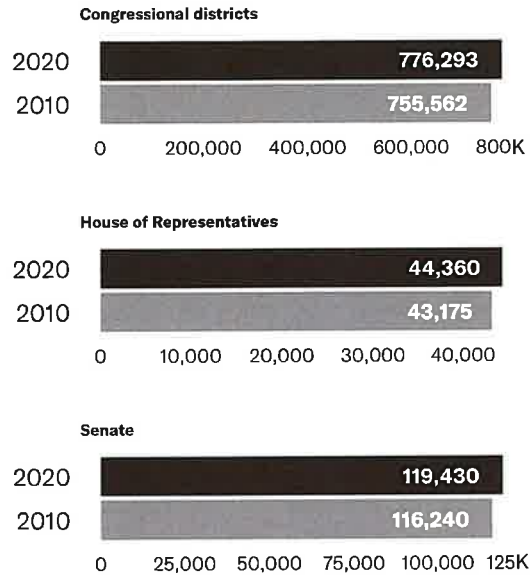
## OVERALL POPULATION

The overall population of **the Florida area** (made up by St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington, and St. Tammany parishes) grew by **10%** between 2010 and 2020.

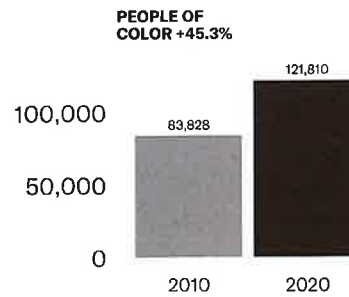
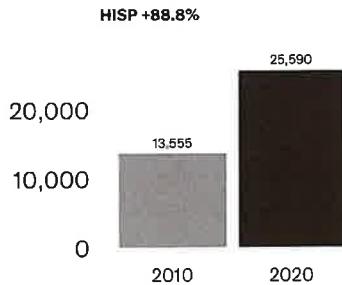
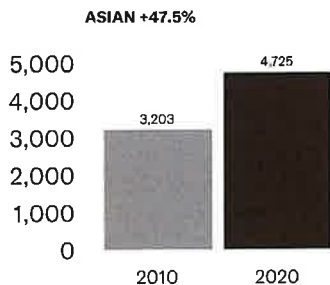
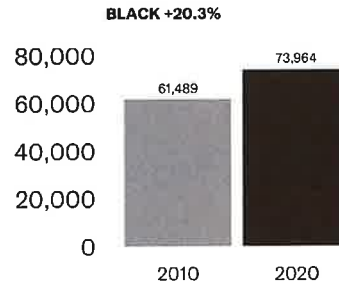
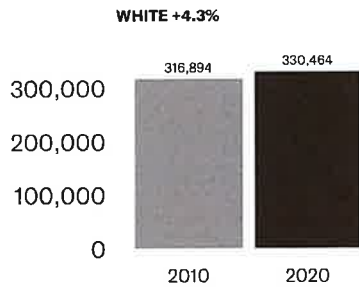
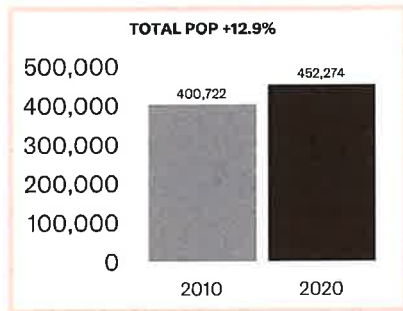
### Florida area pop.



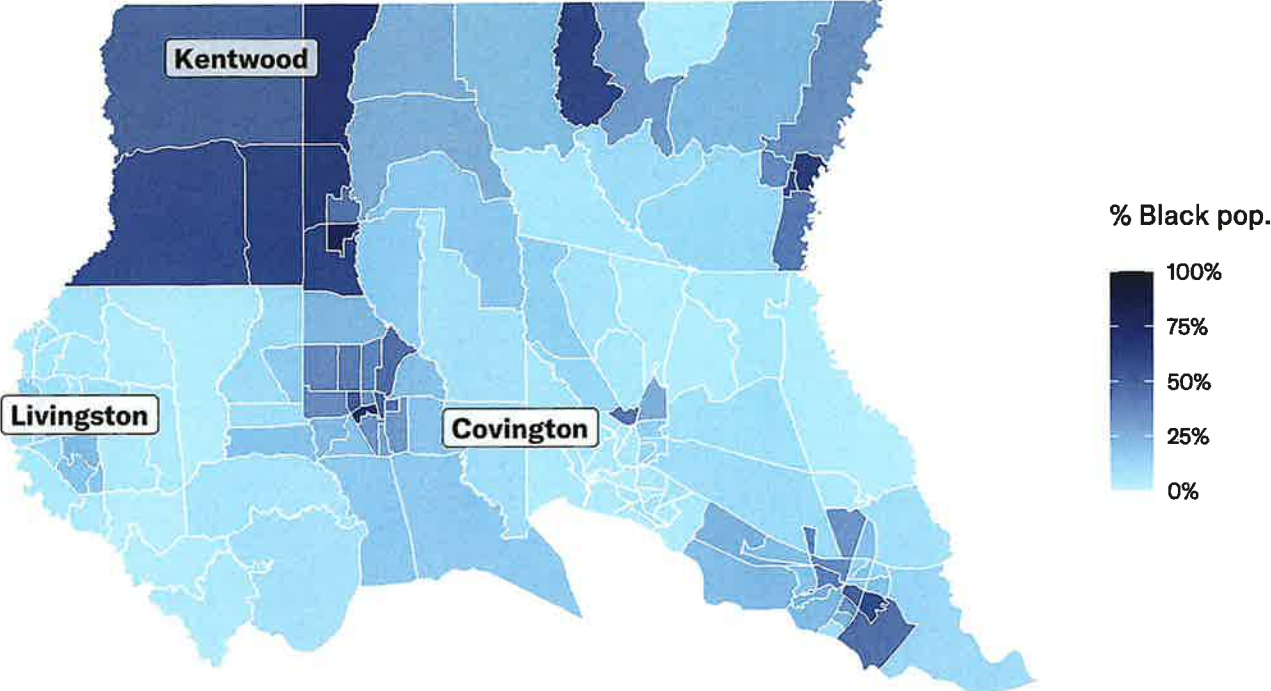
### Ideal size of districts



## VOTING AGE POPULATION



**FIGURE 1: Black population by Census tract in Florida area**



**Note:** Darker blue tracts indicate areas with higher proportions people who identify as non-Hispanic and Black or any part Black.

**TABLE 1: Change in voting-age population (2010 - 2020) by Senate District**  
 [Ordered by total number of person of color (non-white) voting-age population added]

Senate District	Senator	Change in person of color (non-white) voting-age pop.	Change in white voting-age pop.
SD1	Hewitt	+12,938 (+60.2%)	-4,332 (-6.4%)
SD18	Lambert	+10,361 (+67.3%)	+1,269 (+1.7%)
SD13	Pope	-5,493 (-25.9%)	+15,148 (+23.2%)
SD11	McMath	-10,164 (-30.5%)	+43,090 (+89.1%)
SD12	Mizell	-16,711 (-35.6%)	+26,907 (+73.7%)
SD6	White	-22,965 (-37.8%)	+34,996 (+123.4%)

**TABLE 2: Change in voting-age population (2010 - 2020) by House District**  
 [Ordered by total number of person of color (non-white) voting-age population added]

House District	Representative	Change in person of color (non-white) voting-age pop.	Change in white voting-age pop.
HD72	Carter, Robby	+8,013 (+77.9%)	-11,356 (-48.3%)
HD75	White	+7,010 (+203.9%)	-7,171 (-26.8%)
HD86	Muscarello	+5,836 (+99.2%)	-1,094 (-4.4%)
HD81	Schexnayder	+3,277 (+74.5%)	+233 (+0.9%)
HD73	Wheat	+2,044 (+23.2%)	+2,066 (+8.1%)
HD77	Wright	+1,958 (+28.9%)	+12,041 (+50.4%)
HD71	Mincey	-1,598 (-18.1%)	+1,326 (+5.2%)
HD95	Mack	-2,071 (-26.3%)	+2,796 (+11.1%)
HD104	Hollis	-3,056 (-24.5%)	-914 (-3.6%)
HD89	Nelson	-3,799 (-41.2%)	+6,271 (+28.2%)
HD74	Frieman	-5,459 (-48.6%)	+5,729 (+26.1%)
HD18	Lacombe	-10,133 (-43.1%)	+11,487 (+120.6%)

**Appendix Table A: Voting-age population in Senate Districts by race**

Senate District	POC-VAP 2010	POC-VAP 2020	Black-VAP 2010	Black-VAP 2020	Hisp-VAP 2010	Hisp-VAP 2020	Asian-VAP 2010	Asian-VAP 2020	White-VAP 2010	White-VAP 2020	Overall-VAP 2010	Overall-VAP 2020
SD1	21,497	34,435	13,786	20,369	4,521	7,499	1,342	1,819	67,943	63,611	89,440	98,046
SD6	60,706	37,741	53,248	25,828	3,165	6,256	3,153	2,252	28,350	63,346	89,056	101,087
SD11	33,333	23,169	26,171	8,864	5,603	8,215	582	1,481	48,355	91,445	81,688	114,614
SD12	46,898	30,187	44,141	23,296	1,753	3,574	300	407	36,503	63,410	83,401	93,597
SD13	21,217	15,724	10,461	6,292	3,867	5,024	755	740	65,242	80,390	86,459	96,114
SD18	15,406	25,767	11,643	14,627	1,636	6,678	855	1,328	73,464	74,733	88,870	100,500

**Appendix Table B: Voting-age population in House Districts by race**

House District	POC-VAP 2010	POC-VAP 2020	Black-VAP 2010	Black-VAP 2020	Hisp-VAP 2010	Hisp-VAP 2020	Asian-VAP 2010	Asian-VAP 2020	White-VAP 2010	White-VAP 2020	Overall-VAP 2010	Overall-VAP 2020
HD18	23,500	13,367	21,145	10,945	1,593	1,394	244	167	9,528	21,015	33,028	34,382
HD71	8,851	7,253	6,075	3,204	1,283	2,392	1,038	411	25,320	26,646	34,171	33,899
HD72	10,288	18,301	6,847	16,505	1,782	888	1,233	109	23,509	12,153	33,797	30,454
HD73	8,809	10,853	7,011	7,273	844	1,865	166	252	25,428	27,494	34,237	38,347
HD74	11,243	5,784	7,713	2,758	1,887	1,663	1,236	101	21,955	27,684	33,198	33,468
HD75	3,438	10,448	1,905	8,773	1,021	741	188	115	26,721	19,550	30,159	29,998
HD77	6,766	8,724	5,397	3,561	846	3,034	141	528	23,914	35,955	30,680	44,679
HD81	4,399	7,676	2,630	5,289	1,074	1,198	275	175	26,169	26,402	30,568	34,078
HD86	5,883	11,719	4,901	8,036	532	1,998	95	417	25,102	24,008	30,985	35,727
HD89	9,210	5,411	4,878	1,118	2,400	2,506	1,275	585	22,277	28,548	31,487	33,959
HD95	7,882	5,811	5,247	2,611	1,533	1,676	475	190	25,078	27,874	32,960	33,685
HD104	12,497	9,441	8,900	4,527	1,997	2,734	894	390	25,286	24,372	37,783	33,813

Sources: 2010 and 2020 Census

