Overview

- Apportionment
- 2020 Census Population and Population Trends
- Data Validation
- Population Allocation & Aggregation
- Redistricting terms, concepts, and law
- Redistricting Criteria
- Malapportionment Statistics & Illustrative Maps
- Timeline
The primary mandate behind the conduct of the federal decennial census is the apportionment of the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Since the first census in 1790, five methods of apportionment have been used.

The current method is called the Method of Equal Proportions and was adopted by Congress in 1941. This method assigns seats in the House of Representatives according to a priority value. The priority value is determined by multiplying the population of a state by a multiplier.

First, each of the 50 states is given one seat out of the current total of 435. The next, or 51st seat, goes to the state with the highest priority value and becomes that state's second seat. This continues until all 435 seats have been assigned to a state.
On April 26, 2021, the Census Bureau released the apportionment data file following the 2020 federal decennial census.

Louisiana’s Apportionment Population is 4,661,468 (included in this figure are 3,711 overseas military and civilian personnel and family members attributable to Louisiana).

Louisiana’s Resident Population is 4,657,757 (this is the state population number used to determine the “ideal” district population of each district in the various statewide redistricting plans).

On May 3, 2021, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives informed the Governor that Louisiana was entitled to 6 congressional seats in the U.S. House for 118th Congress and until the next apportionment takes effect.
APPORTIONMENT DATA
AND
P.L. 94-171 DATA FOR LOUISIANA
April 26, 2021: Census Data Release:

1. **Apportionment Population**
   - Includes overseas personnel and dependents
   - For allocation of the 435 Congressional Districts
     - +2 = TX
     - +1 = CO, FL, NC, MT and OR
     - -1 = CA, IL, MI, NY, OH, PA and WV

2. **Resident Population**
   - Includes only the population at the state level in the respective states
Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives Based on the 2020 Census

State gaining 2 seats
State gaining 1 seat
No change
State losing 1 seat

Total U.S. representatives: 435
Numbers represent reapportioned totals of U.S. representatives.
Louisiana’s 2020 Census Resident Data

- **Census 2020 Resident Data:**
  - Louisiana Growth Rate: 2.74%
  - United States Growth Rate: 7.35%
  - Southern Region Growth Rate: 10.22%
    - AL, AR, DE, DC, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, OK, SC, TN, VA
    - FL (1), NC (1), and TX(2)
    - WV (1)
Census: Actual vs Estimates

- **1999 LA Census Estimate:** 4,460,811 (5.71%)
- **2000 LA Census Population:** 4,469,035 (5.90%)
- **2009 LA Census Estimate:** 4,491,648 (0.51%)
- **2010 LA Census Population:** 4,533,372 (1.44%)
- **2019 LA Census Estimate:** 4,648,794 (2.55%)
- **2020 LA Census Population:** 4,657,757 (2.74%)
Louisiana’s 2020 Census Redistricting Data

- **Louisiana’s Redistricting Data:**
  - Released on **August 12** in a legacy format
    - Sub-State Level Data Release
    - P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data
  - Released on **September 16** in easier-to-use formats and available through the Census Bureau’s primary data dissemination tool at data.census.gov.

- **Demographic Trends:**
  - Continuation of Intra-State **Population Shifts**
  - Continuation of Population **Composition Change**
  - Increasing Diversity Within Louisiana
1980 to 2020 Census Population Changes

1980-1990: 0.33%

1990-2000: 5.90%

2000-2010: 1.44%

2010-2020: 2.74%
## Census 2010 to 2020
### Parish Population Numerical Decline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caddo</td>
<td>(17,121)</td>
<td>-6.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>(5,244)</td>
<td>-9.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster</td>
<td>(4,240)</td>
<td>-10.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acadia</td>
<td>(4,197)</td>
<td>-6.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernon</td>
<td>(3,584)</td>
<td>-6.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John</td>
<td>(3,447)</td>
<td>-7.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberia</td>
<td>(3,311)</td>
<td>-4.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberville</td>
<td>(3,146)</td>
<td>-9.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claiborne</td>
<td>(3,025)</td>
<td>-17.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>(3,014)</td>
<td>-11.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assumption</td>
<td>(2,382)</td>
<td>-10.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoyelles</td>
<td>(2,380)</td>
<td>-5.66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Census 2010 to 2020

### Parish Population Numerical Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orleans</td>
<td>40,168</td>
<td>11.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Tammany</td>
<td>30,830</td>
<td>13.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcasieu</td>
<td>24,017</td>
<td>12.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>20,175</td>
<td>9.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascension</td>
<td>19,285</td>
<td>17.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBR</td>
<td>16,610</td>
<td>3.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>14,256</td>
<td>11.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangipahoa</td>
<td>12,060</td>
<td>9.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bossier</td>
<td>11,767</td>
<td>10.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>8,229</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Bernard</td>
<td>7,867</td>
<td>21.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ouachita</td>
<td>6,648</td>
<td>4.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Census 2020
### Top 12 Census Place Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Place</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th># Growth</th>
<th>% Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>343,829</td>
<td>383,997</td>
<td>40,168</td>
<td>11.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>229,493</td>
<td>227,470</td>
<td>(2,023)</td>
<td>-0.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreveport</td>
<td>199,311</td>
<td>187,593</td>
<td>(11,718)</td>
<td>-5.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metairie</td>
<td>138,481</td>
<td>143,507</td>
<td>5,026</td>
<td>3.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>120,623</td>
<td>121,374</td>
<td>751</td>
<td>0.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Charles</td>
<td>71,993</td>
<td>84,872</td>
<td>12,879</td>
<td>17.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenner</td>
<td>66,702</td>
<td>66,448</td>
<td>(254)</td>
<td>-0.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bossier City</td>
<td>61,315</td>
<td>62,701</td>
<td>1,386</td>
<td>2.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>48,815</td>
<td>47,702</td>
<td>(1,113)</td>
<td>-2.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>47,723</td>
<td>45,275</td>
<td>(2,448)</td>
<td>-5.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houma</td>
<td>33,727</td>
<td>33,406</td>
<td>(321)</td>
<td>-0.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairievile</td>
<td>26,895</td>
<td>33,197</td>
<td>6,302</td>
<td>23.43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Census 2010 to 2020
Demographic Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Am Indian</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 Census Population</td>
<td>4,533,372</td>
<td>2,836,192</td>
<td>1,486,884</td>
<td>81,551</td>
<td>46,553</td>
<td>82,191</td>
<td>192,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62.56%</td>
<td>32.80%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
<td>1.81%</td>
<td>4.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Census Population</td>
<td>4,657,757</td>
<td>2,657,652</td>
<td>1,543,119</td>
<td>107,288</td>
<td>87,060</td>
<td>262,638</td>
<td>322,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57.06%</td>
<td>33.13%</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
<td>1.87%</td>
<td>5.64%</td>
<td>6.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.74%</td>
<td>-6.30%</td>
<td>3.78%</td>
<td>31.56%</td>
<td>87.01%</td>
<td>219.55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CENSUS VALIDATION AND GEOGRAPHY
Precincts and Plans

Precincts and Plans were validated due to extensive geography changes from 2010 to 2020 due to a quality control process by the Census Bureau to provide better and more useful data while limiting geography that served no purpose.

- Realignments of line geography
- Consolidation of Census Blocks
- Precinct adjustments were made to the original Census 2020 Precinct data to reconcile this geography with the Secretary of State’s Voter Registration File

Precinct changes are available on the Joint Legislative Redistricting Webpage: https://redist.legis.la.gov/

Under the **Shape Files & Block Equivalency Files Section**
POPULATION
ALLOCATION AND AGGREGATION
The U.S. Census Bureau reports P.L. 94-171 population data in hundreds of fields.

These fields include the categories of:

- Total Population
- Voting Age Population: Those Age 18 and Over

Each of these categories contains population data by each of the following 6 single race responses:

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race

Further a person may report being any combination of races up to all six and there are fields for each possible combination.

In addition, a person may respond being of Hispanic or Latino origin and there are fields to reflect each possible combination.
Introduction

- What is redistricting?
  - Apportionment: process of allocating seats in a legislature
  - Districting: process of drawing the lines of each district
- Districts - Geographical territories from which officials are elected
Introduction

- Why redistrict?
  - Specific Legal Requirements Involving Redistricting
    - Article III, Section 6 of the Constitution of Louisiana includes duties and deadlines for legislative redistricting
    - Various statutes involving local districting bodies contain redistricting duties and deadlines
  - General Legal Requirements
    - Equal Protection
    - Voting Rights Act of 1965
Introduction

- Who is redistricted?
  - By the state legislature:
    - House and Senate
    - Congress
    - Public Service Commission
    - State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education
    - Courts
  Enacted by the state legislature as laws
Legal Issues: State Law

- Louisiana Legislature (La. Constitutional Provisions)
  - Article III, §1
    - Requires single member districts
  - Article III, §3
    - Provides a maximum number of members: 39 senators and 105 representatives
  - Article III, §6
    - Legislature must be redistricted by Dec. 31, 2022
    - Must use census population data
Legal Issues: Federal Law

- Equal Population
  - One Person, One Vote
  - Population Equality—how is it measured?
    - Ideal Population—total population of the jurisdiction divided by the number of districts
    - Deviation—amount by which a single district's population differs from the ideal
Legal Issues: Federal Law

- **Equal Population**
  - **Standards**—Different standards for congress and state legislative districts
    - Based on different legal provisions
    - **Congress**: as nearly equal in population as practicable
      - *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964)
      - Based on Article I, Section 2 and 14th Amendment
      - “Representatives ... shall be apportioned among the ... states ... according to their respective numbers”
      - Deviation and overall range: as close to zero as possible
Legal Issues: Federal Law

- Equal Population
  - Standards—Different standards for congress and state legislative districts
    - **State Legislatures**: "substantial equality of population among the various districts" (*Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 579 (1964))
      - Based on the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment
      - 10-Percent Standard: Generally, a legislative plan with an **overall range** of less than 10% is not enough to make a prima facie case of invidious discrimination under the 14th Amendment (*Brown v. Thompson*, 462 U.S. 835 (1983))
Legal Issues: Federal Law

- Equal Population

  Equality of population must be the “overriding objective” of districting, and deviations from this principal are permissible only if incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy (Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 579 (1964))

  - State policies that have been referenced:
    - Allowing representation to political subdivisions
    - Compactness
    - Preserving cores of prior districts
    - Avoiding contests between incumbents
Legal Issues: Federal Law

- Equal Population
Legal Issues: Federal Law

- Discrimination Against Minorities
  - The Voting Rights Act of 1965
    - Section 2
      - Prohibits any state or political subdivision from imposing a voting qualification, standard, practice, or procedure that results in the denial or abridgment of any U.S. citizen’s right to vote on account of race, color, or status as a member of a language minority group.
Legal Issues: Federal Law

- Discrimination Against Minorities
  - The Voting Rights Act of 1965
    - Section 2
        - Size and geographical compactness
        - Political cohesion
        - Majority votes as a bloc to defeat minority’s preferred candidate
      - Totality of the circumstances
Legal Issues: Federal Law

- Racial Gerrymandering
  - Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
  - If race is found to be the predominant overriding factor, strict scrutiny will apply
  - What must a state prove for the plan to survive strict scrutiny?
    - A law narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest
REDISTRICTING CRITERIA
Redistricting Criteria

- All Redistricting Plans Shall
  - Comply with the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment and the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended; and all other applicable federal and state law
  - Be composed of contiguous geography
  - Contain whole VTDs (election precincts) to the extent practicable. If a VTD must be divided, it shall be divided into as few districts as practicable using a visible census tabulation boundary or boundaries
Redistricting Criteria (continued)

- All Redistricting Plans Shall
  - Respect 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
  - Utilize the most recent P.L. 94-171 data released by the United States Bureau of the Census, as validated through the data verification program of the House and Senate
  - If submitted by the public, shall be submitted electronically in a comma-delimited block equivalency file
Redistricting Criteria (continued)

- Each Redistricting Plan for the House, Senate, PSC, BESE, Congress, and the Supreme Court Shall:
  - Be a whole plan which assigns all of the geography of the state

- Each Redistricting Plan for the House, Senate, PSC, and BESE Shall:
  - Contain single-member districts
  - Contain districts that are substantially equal in population (at least within plus or minus 5% of the ideal district population)
  - Give due consideration to traditional district alignments to the extent practicable
Each redistricting plan for Congress shall:

- Contain single-member districts
- Contain districts with as nearly equal to the ideal district population as practicable
MALAPPORTIONMENT
DATA
MALAPPORTIONMENT:
STATE BOARD OF ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION
State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education
2010 BESE Ideal Population: 566,671

2020 BESE Ideal Population: 582,219

2010 to 2020 Change: 15,548
# BESE Malapportionment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Total Pop</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>582,428</td>
<td>582,219</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>566,858</td>
<td>582,219</td>
<td>-15,361</td>
<td>-2.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>540,723</td>
<td>582,219</td>
<td>-41,496</td>
<td>-7.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>573,149</td>
<td>582,219</td>
<td>-9,070</td>
<td>-1.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>581,559</td>
<td>582,219</td>
<td>-660</td>
<td>-0.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>658,313</td>
<td>582,219</td>
<td>76,094</td>
<td>13.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>630,876</td>
<td>582,219</td>
<td>48,657</td>
<td>8.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>523,851</td>
<td>582,219</td>
<td>-58,368</td>
<td>-10.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education

Orleans Metro

Sheveport Metro

Lafayette Metro

EBR Metro

Census 2020 BESE Deviations
Relative Deviation
-19.1% -10%
-9.99% -5%
-4.99% -0%
0.01% -4.99%
5% -10%
10.01% -35%
MALAPPORTIONMENT:
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
PSC Ideal Population Change

- **2010 PSC Ideal Population:**
  - 906,674

- **2020 PSC Ideal Population:**
  - 931,551

- **2010 to 2020 Change:**
  - 24,877
## PSC Malapportionment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Total Pop</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,008,478</td>
<td>931,551</td>
<td>76,927</td>
<td>8.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>967,517</td>
<td>931,551</td>
<td>35,966</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>896,082</td>
<td>931,551</td>
<td>-35,469</td>
<td>-3.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>888,916</td>
<td>931,551</td>
<td>-42,635</td>
<td>-4.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>896,764</td>
<td>931,551</td>
<td>-34,787</td>
<td>-3.73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MALAPPORTIONMENT:
CONGRESS
Congress Ideal Population Change

- **2010 Congress Ideal Population:**
  - 755,562

- **2020 Congress Ideal Population:**
  - 776,292

- **2010 to 2020 Change:**
  - 20,730
## Congress Malapportionment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Total Pop</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>812,585</td>
<td>776,292</td>
<td>36,293</td>
<td>4.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>775,292</td>
<td>776,292</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
<td>-0.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>785,824</td>
<td>776,292</td>
<td>9,532</td>
<td>1.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>728,346</td>
<td>776,292</td>
<td>-47,946</td>
<td>-6.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>739,244</td>
<td>776,292</td>
<td>-37,048</td>
<td>-4.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>816,466</td>
<td>776,292</td>
<td>40,174</td>
<td>5.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MALAPPORTIONMENT: SUPREME COURT
Supreme Court Ideal Population Change

- 2010 Supreme Court Ideal Population: 647,624
- 2020 Supreme Court Ideal Population: 665,393
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Total Pop</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>752,775</td>
<td>665,393</td>
<td>87,382</td>
<td>13.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>638,062</td>
<td>665,393</td>
<td>-27,331</td>
<td>-4.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>733,573</td>
<td>665,393</td>
<td>68,180</td>
<td>10.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>586,849</td>
<td>665,393</td>
<td>-78,544</td>
<td>-11.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>838,610</td>
<td>665,393</td>
<td>173,217</td>
<td>26.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>631,334</td>
<td>665,393</td>
<td>-34,059</td>
<td>-5.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>476,554</td>
<td>665,393</td>
<td>-188,839</td>
<td>-28.38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MALAPPORTIONMENT:
SENATE
Senate Ideal Population Change

- **2010 Senate Ideal Population:**
  - 116,240

- **2020 Senate Ideal Population:**
  - 119,429

- **2010 to 2020 Change:**
  - 3,189
## Senate Malapportionment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deviation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Above Deviation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Deviation</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Deviation</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MALAPPORPTIONMENT:
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
House Ideal Population Change

- **2010 House Ideal Population:**
  - 43,174

- **2020 House Ideal Population:**
  - 44,359

- **2010 to 2020 Change:**
  - 1,185
## House Malapportionment

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Above Deviation</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Deviation</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Deviation</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Timeline and Roadshow Hearings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Area/City</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, October 20, 2021</td>
<td>5:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>Northeast La./Monroe</td>
<td>University of Louisiana Monroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, October 21, 2021</td>
<td>5:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>Northwest La./Shreveport</td>
<td>Louisiana State University Shreveport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, October 26, 2021</td>
<td>5:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>Acadiana/Lafayette</td>
<td>University of Louisiana Lafayette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, November 9, 2021</td>
<td>5:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>CenLa/Alexandria</td>
<td>Louisiana State University Alexandria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, November 16, 2021</td>
<td>5:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>Capital Area/Baton Rouge</td>
<td>Southern University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, November 30, 2021</td>
<td>5:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>Northshore/Covington</td>
<td>Fuhrmann Auditorium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, December 15, 2021</td>
<td>5:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>Southwest La./Lake Charles</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, January 5, 2022</td>
<td>5:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>Orleans Metro/New Orleans</td>
<td>University of New Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, January 11, 2022</td>
<td>5:30pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>Bayou Region/Thibodaux</td>
<td>Nicholls State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, January 20, 2022</td>
<td>11:00 am</td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>State Capitol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early 2022 (TBD)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Baton Rouge (Extraordinary Session for Redistricting)</td>
<td>State Capitol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For information regarding redistricting, including key contact information, please visit the Louisiana Legislature’s redistricting page:

https://redist.legis.la.gov/