

Plan Evaluation Form

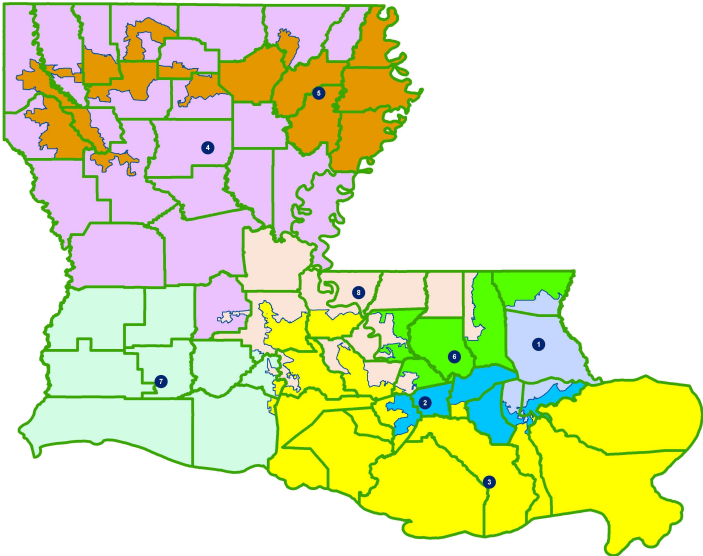
Plan Type: BESE - Public Submission

Plan Name: NAACP Option 2

Plan Submitted By:

Question	Response/Quantify or Explain if necessary
If a statewide plan (House, Senate, PSC, BESE, Congress, or Supreme Court), does the plan assign all the geography of the state?	Yes
Is each district within the plan composed of contiguous geography?	No (See attachment - Compactness Report)
If a House, Senate, PSC, BESE, or Congressional Plan, is the plan comprised of single-member districts? For House and Senate Plans, give the # of districts if less than the current number.	Yes (See attachment - Plan Statistics)
What is the overall deviation of the plan?	Absolute=46,452 Relative=7.98% (See attachment - Plan Statistics)
How many majority-minority districts are contained within the plan? List each minority district, quantify by type of protected class, list Tot Pop %, VAP %, Vot Reg %, and describe where in the state each minority district is located.	2 (See attachment - District Population)
How many parishes are split in the plan? Please list. Include any explanation given for each split.	26 (See attachment - Split Parishes)
How many municipalities are split in the plan? Please list. Include any explanation given for each split.	57 (See attachment - Split Places)
How many VTDs (precincts) are split in the plan?	27 (See attachment - Split VTDs)
If there are split VTD's, are they split using visible census tabulation boundaries?	See other observations
Please list each split VTD by Parish and VTD in alpha and numeric order and include the number of districts each VTD is split into and also specify the district numbers. Include any explanation given for each split.	See attachment - Split VTDs
Any other observations regarding the plan?	

Snapshot Report



Date: January 19, 2022
Time: 12:34 PM

Compactness Report

DR: I A 2020 12 - CENSUS

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District	Part	Area (sq miles)	Perimeter	Normalized Area	Reock	Schwartzberg	Holes
District 1	1	1600.2	328.9	0.1859	0.422	2.32	0
District 2	1	1459.23	459.21	0.087	0.2175	3.39	0
District 3	1	12860.32	1094.89	0.1348	0.3323	2.72	5
District 3	2	0	0.08	0.7638	0.6041	1.14	0
District 4	1	16034.28	1982.97	0.0512	0.5081	4.42	0
District 5	1	5923.3	1409.08	0.0375	0.2332	5.16	0
District 5	2	0	0.29	0.1619	0.0705	2.49	0
District 6	1	2301.77	507.17	0.1124	0.3068	2.98	0
District 7	1	8039.82	534.23	0.354	0.5989	1.68	0
District 8	1	4183.83	1063.33	0.0465	0.3331	4.64	1
District 8	2	0	0.46	0.1721	0.0732	2.41	0
District 8	3	0	0.45	0.1037	0.0444	3.1	0
District 8	4	0	0.24	0.1919	0.0857	2.28	0
District 8	5	0	0.57	0.1046	0.043	3.09	0
District 8	6	0	0.24	0.6739	0.4152	1.22	0

Plan Statistics

Districts:	# of Members	Actual Population	Ideal Population	Absolute Deviation	Relative Deviation
District 1	1	597,552	582,219	15,333	2.634%
District 2	1	566,858	582,219	-15,361	-2.638%
District 3	1	573,335	582,219	-8,884	-1.526%
District 4	1	596,743	582,219	14,524	2.495%
District 5	1	557,693	582,219	-24,526	-4.213%
District 6	1	604,145	582,219	21,926	3.766%
District 7	1	598,589	582,219	16,370	2.812%
District 8	1	562,842	582,219	-19,377	-3.328%
Grand Total:	8	4,657,757	4,657,752		

Ideal Population Per Member:	582219			Ideal - Actual:	-5
Number of Districts for Plan Type:	8			Remainder:	5
Range of District Populations:	557,693	to	604,145	Unassigned Population:	0
Absolute Mean Deviation:	5,806				
Absolute Range:	-24,526	to	21,926		
Absolute Overall Range:	46,452				
Relative Mean Deviation:	2.93%				
Relative Range:	-4.21%	to	3.77%		
Relative Overall Range:	7.98%				

Time: 12:34 PM

District Population

DB: I A 2020 12 - CENSUS

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	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 1																
Jefferson	260,745	165,581	37,394	13,449	39,709	49,710	209,366	139,259	27,397	10,231	28,946	35,667	159,887	123,228	15,973	20,686
Orleans	57,113	45,328	4,810	2,308	4,020	6,697	47,153	37,718	4,065	1,781	3,073	5,639	39,113	32,920	2,145	4,048
St. Tammany	264,570	196,641	38,643	5,774	17,852	20,844	202,228	154,621	26,761	4,075	12,610	14,310	178,779	145,724	21,142	11,913
Tangipahoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	15,124	9,862	4,436	97	472	537	11,640	7,930	3,128	68	327	345	9,492	6,761	2,480	251
District 1	597,552	417,412	85,283	21,628	62,053	77,788	470,387	339,528	61,351	16,155	44,956	55,961	387,271	308,633	41,740	36,898
	100.000%	69.854%	14.272%	3.619%	10.385%	13.018%	100.000%	72.181%	13.043%	3.434%	9.557%	11.897%	82.330%	79.694%	10.778%	9.528%
District 2																
Assumption	9,701	4,158	5,201	38	228	309	7,552	3,318	3,977	19	178	220	7,034	2,932	4,003	99
Jefferson	115,280	24,183	70,314	5,607	13,779	17,507	86,234	19,912	51,437	4,375	9,451	11,856	66,350	15,052	43,482	7,816
Orleans	326,884	81,134	214,159	10,548	18,024	24,320	259,043	72,534	162,003	8,739	13,335	17,517	217,131	59,066	139,380	18,685
St. Charles	52,549	33,550	13,928	837	3,309	4,141	39,541	26,154	9,890	529	2,301	2,737	34,985	24,309	8,797	1,879
St. James	20,192	9,973	9,762	60	315	343	15,505	7,883	7,297	31	230	237	14,966	7,254	7,501	211
St. John the Baptist	42,252	13,689	25,177	403	2,526	3,281	32,317	11,465	18,421	323	1,765	2,204	28,793	10,101	17,234	1,458
District 2	566,858	166,687	338,541	17,493	38,181	49,901	440,192	141,266	253,025	14,016	27,260	34,771	369,259	118,714	220,397	30,148
	100.000%	29.405%	59.722%	3.086%	6.736%	8.803%	100.000%	32.092%	57.481%	3.184%	6.193%	7.899%	83.886%	32.149%	59.686%	8.164%
District 3																
Ascension	873	432	352	2	78	92	696	365	256	2	65	77	588	348	221	19
Assumption	11,338	9,564	1,019	58	515	605	9,064	7,827	730	38	332	411	7,405	6,768	507	130
Iberia	69,929	39,206	24,556	2,123	3,250	3,897	52,791	31,295	17,069	1,562	2,284	2,657	44,526	28,287	14,352	1,887
Iberville	4,286	3,971	129	9	106	145	3,501	3,272	78	8	82	108	3,085	2,941	76	66
Jefferson	64,756	31,171	18,509	3,968	9,431	11,840	49,054	24,964	13,341	3,086	6,420	7,961	36,864	21,336	10,121	5,407
Lafayette	31,479	23,410	5,115	872	1,611	1,971	22,895	17,537	3,385	536	1,095	1,342	19,609	15,976	2,557	1,076
Lafourche	97,557	71,710	15,855	1,025	4,743	5,672	74,619	56,838	11,077	738	3,189	3,743	58,278	48,467	7,164	2,647
Plaquemines	23,515	14,287	5,428	1,317	1,786	2,236	17,334	10,856	3,857	925	1,196	1,377	13,908	9,513	3,134	1,261
Pointe Coupee	10,466	8,202	1,800	37	323	352	8,287	6,631	1,309	30	233	257	7,310	6,068	1,099	143
St. Bernard	43,764	24,497	12,309	1,381	4,630	6,010	31,775	18,992	7,944	982	3,169	4,028	25,653	18,233	5,497	1,923
St. John the Baptist	225	188	19	0	10	10	186	157	16	0	6	6	120	118	0	2
St. Landry	16,018	12,668	2,857	77	261	296	12,081	9,805	1,959	52	166	196	10,926	8,719	1,955	259
St. Martin	33,539	24,780	6,836	441	1,097	1,237	25,499	19,570	4,568	298	761	843	22,610	17,599	4,415	592
St. Mary	49,406	26,949	15,991	835	3,961	4,524	37,521	21,594	11,520	593	2,641	2,954	30,210	18,712	9,891	1,607
Terrebonne	109,580	69,934	23,147	1,743	6,119	7,358	82,505	55,631	15,796	1,239	4,089	4,701	61,720	45,395	11,566	4,759
Vermilion	6,604	5,703	501	64	242	267	4,947	4,353	314	45	168	177	3,972	3,578	289	105
District 3	573,335	366,672	134,423	13,952	38,163	46,512	432,755	289,687	93,219	10,134	25,896	30,838	346,784	252,058	72,844	21,883
	100.000%	63.954%	23.446%	2.433%	6.656%	8.113%	100.000%	66.940%	21.541%	2.342%	5.984%	7.126%	80.134%	72.684%	21.006%	6.310%

District Population

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
Bienville	4,914	3,705	999	43	58	63	3,757	2,822	796	24	37	35	3,253	2,497	725	31
Bossier	92,703	67,369	15,877	2,346	4,535	5,524	69,341	51,498	11,344	1,585	2,984	3,463	55,210	44,005	8,290	2,915
Caddo	43,960	31,578	9,131	336	1,575	1,611	34,433	25,377	6,779	235	1,049	990	28,435	21,596	5,763	1,076
Caldwell	9,645	7,646	1,632	51	166	221	7,478	5,969	1,224	46	123	163	6,031	5,124	818	89
Catahoula	8,906	5,776	2,395	46	570	614	6,951	4,557	1,736	33	538	558	6,467	4,639	1,770	58
Claiborne	8,638	5,338	2,923	51	206	385	7,261	4,682	2,285	28	175	341	4,805	3,190	1,543	72
Concordia	18,687	10,275	7,725	122	332	459	14,217	8,108	5,613	100	229	310	11,964	7,222	4,540	202
De Soto	13,981	10,897	2,116	52	460	465	10,574	8,341	1,569	36	282	291	9,984	8,146	1,526	312
Evangeline	21,174	16,783	2,917	158	1,108	1,147	16,053	12,782	2,004	124	974	989	13,285	11,430	1,625	230
Grant	22,169	17,709	3,335	133	348	1,333	17,527	13,964	2,717	97	242	1,179	12,688	11,174	1,176	338
Jackson	10,449	7,970	1,805	138	379	385	8,219	6,394	1,283	118	315	316	6,143	5,148	875	120
La Salle	14,791	11,348	1,422	283	1,366	1,402	11,563	8,636	1,065	264	1,327	1,325	8,792	7,978	637	177
Lincoln	27,482	20,807	4,618	626	970	1,169	22,115	16,975	3,630	507	637	789	15,495	12,901	2,043	551
Morehouse	8,679	6,666	1,625	59	136	141	6,944	5,392	1,262	40	117	102	6,376	5,007	1,250	119
Natchitoches	23,550	16,115	5,697	187	845	740	18,549	13,043	4,165	137	640	477	15,842	11,582	3,488	772
Rapides	130,023	77,510	42,592	2,428	4,391	5,090	98,792	61,373	30,205	1,786	3,094	3,442	80,176	52,832	23,775	3,569
Red River	3,771	3,067	514	10	62	91	2,890	2,425	339	2	49	53	2,670	2,316	314	40
Sabine	22,155	15,036	3,861	94	441	710	17,064	12,054	2,655	66	319	502	14,547	11,023	2,184	1,340
Union	21,107	14,460	5,224	62	1,023	1,135	16,632	11,807	3,861	39	671	709	15,221	11,066	3,692	463
Vernon	48,750	35,087	7,611	1,442	3,010	4,175	36,261	26,765	5,133	1,074	2,129	2,740	24,060	19,182	3,011	1,867
Webster	17,703	12,953	3,994	103	312	293	13,759	10,273	2,919	79	218	197	10,897	8,453	2,240	204
West Carroll	9,751	7,894	1,425	27	225	325	7,532	6,223	1,010	20	143	192	7,038	5,913	1,040	85
Winn	13,755	8,594	3,727	210	961	1,023	10,906	6,932	2,695	170	902	941	8,406	5,988	2,292	126
District 4	596,743	414,583	133,165	9,007	23,479	28,501	458,818	326,392	96,289	6,610	17,194	20,104	367,785	278,412	74,617	14,756
	100.000%	69.474%	22.315%	1.509%	3.935%	4.776%	100.000%	71.138%	20.986%	1.441%	3.747%	4.382%	80.159%	75.700%	20.288%	4.012%
District 5																
Bienville	8,067	3,245	4,601	14	109	148	6,316	2,664	3,488	6	74	106	5,594	2,346	3,192	56
Bossier	36,043	13,683	16,674	1,146	3,843	4,713	26,535	11,433	11,096	863	2,596	3,156	14,533	6,856	6,548	1,129
Caddo	193,888	71,879	110,173	3,698	5,638	6,770	147,974	59,682	79,580	2,773	3,974	4,628	122,861	51,517	65,486	5,858
Claiborne	5,532	1,925	3,437	37	68	94	4,246	1,576	2,539	27	55	62	3,793	1,442	2,277	74
De Soto	12,831	4,387	7,857	65	238	297	9,866	3,568	5,856	50	181	204	8,729	3,184	5,284	261
East Carroll	7,459	2,054	5,272	29	61	115	5,901	1,773	4,043	19	39	80	4,709	1,306	3,359	44
Franklin	19,774	12,492	6,802	70	205	276	15,028	9,901	4,779	44	151	183	13,159	9,015	4,034	110
Jackson	4,582	1,997	2,361	37	89	83	3,564	1,573	1,842	22	62	56	3,306	1,499	1,735	72
Lincoln	20,914	5,227	14,746	266	474	585	16,540	4,331	11,489	237	323	398	10,154	2,771	6,973	410
Madison	10,017	3,475	6,363	20	100	204	7,435	2,906	4,391	9	81	149	7,278	2,494	4,674	110

District Population

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 5																
Morehouse	16,950	5,615	10,859	101	198	240	13,118	4,703	8,038	77	154	190	10,546	3,498	6,881	167
Natchitoches	13,965	3,246	10,028	68	468	750	10,800	2,967	7,250	61	403	663	7,265	1,268	5,736	261
Ouachita	160,368	88,545	61,217	2,788	5,157	5,658	120,200	69,974	42,290	2,118	3,759	3,946	99,752	60,515	35,658	3,579
Red River	3,849	1,128	2,592	15	61	97	2,824	913	1,825	1	44	60	2,961	814	2,104	43
Richland	20,043	11,785	7,603	83	314	400	15,383	9,338	5,546	66	230	293	13,662	8,470	4,961	231
Tensas	4,147	1,744	2,312	23	42	67	3,235	1,446	1,728	12	26	46	3,455	1,503	1,917	35
Webster	19,264	9,782	8,685	105	346	395	14,994	7,871	6,545	75	215	237	11,840	6,485	5,099	256
District 5	557,693	242,209	281,582	8,565	17,411	20,892	423,959	196,619	202,325	6,460	12,367	14,457	343,597	164,983	165,918	12,696
	100.000%	43.431%	50.491%	1.536%	3.122%	3.746%	100.000%	46.377%	47.723%	1.524%	2.917%	3.410%	81.045%	48.016%	48.289%	3.695%
District 6																
Ascension	105,608	75,516	18,374	2,160	7,724	8,967	76,531	56,464	12,373	1,410	5,007	5,712	66,737	52,932	10,020	3,785
East Baton Rouge	244,820	158,392	58,100	11,463	13,631	15,610	194,836	130,974	42,546	8,692	10,049	11,371	153,913	114,248	29,437	10,228
Livingston	142,282	116,855	12,658	1,697	7,961	8,791	105,141	88,432	8,136	1,099	5,163	5,390	84,568	76,062	5,425	3,081
Tangipahoa	81,096	59,275	15,653	867	3,541	4,217	61,795	46,725	10,656	615	2,492	2,803	48,721	39,462	7,442	1,817
Washington	30,339	20,081	8,998	119	662	873	23,311	15,813	6,604	86	434	556	18,095	12,074	5,622	399
District 6	604,145	430,119	113,783	16,306	33,519	38,458	461,614	338,408	80,315	11,902	23,145	25,832	372,034	294,778	57,946	19,310
	100.000%	71.195%	18.834%	2.699%	5.548%	6.366%	100.000%	73.310%	17.399%	2.578%	5.014%	5.596%	80.594%	79.234%	15.575%	5.190%
District 7																
Acadia	57,576	44,480	10,864	238	1,421	1,641	42,943	34,071	7,383	173	916	1,026	37,678	30,555	6,407	716
Allen	22,750	16,327	4,490	246	740	1,893	17,510	12,751	3,275	182	656	1,755	12,201	9,478	2,217	506
Beauregard	36,549	29,529	4,649	402	917	1,271	27,489	22,304	3,495	269	648	828	22,294	18,771	2,369	1,154
Calcasieu	216,785	139,772	59,386	4,702	9,389	11,384	163,166	108,789	41,898	3,359	6,516	7,570	120,511	85,659	29,513	5,339
Cameron	5,617	5,232	125	30	155	197	4,358	4,100	79	23	109	130	4,789	4,610	88	91
Jefferson Davis	32,250	25,066	5,837	183	692	734	24,039	19,121	4,006	111	476	489	20,013	16,350	3,202	461
Lafayette	172,449	121,067	32,703	5,324	10,870	12,597	132,210	96,464	22,430	3,941	7,484	8,581	109,563	87,004	16,283	6,276
St. Landry	3,858	3,131	464	18	184	245	2,825	2,328	339	11	100	122	2,184	1,860	250	74
Vermilion	50,755	38,774	8,309	1,383	1,760	2,029	38,065	30,010	5,473	992	1,169	1,319	32,797	26,927	4,705	1,165
District 7	598,589	423,378	126,827	12,526	26,128	31,991	452,605	329,938	88,378	9,061	18,074	21,820	362,030	281,214	65,034	15,782
	100.000%	70.729%	21.188%	2.093%	4.365%	5.344%	100.000%	72.898%	19.527%	2.002%	3.993%	4.821%	79.988%	77.677%	17.964%	4.359%
District 8																
Ascension	20,019	5,193	13,490	138	1,037	1,324	14,730	4,307	9,510	102	706	872	12,592	3,520	8,573	499
Avoyelles	39,693	25,625	11,678	434	1,189	1,485	30,578	20,269	8,311	379	1,049	1,257	23,426	16,534	6,294	598
East Baton Rouge	211,961	37,677	155,298	4,962	12,531	14,941	160,776	32,907	114,244	3,907	8,546	10,168	125,351	23,984	95,238	6,129
East Feliciana	19,539	11,516	7,341	91	329	391	16,183	9,740	5,918	61	266	317	13,600	7,959	5,186	455
Evangeline	11,176	4,571	6,318	83	132	189	8,355	3,678	4,479	63	87	122	7,268	3,136	4,018	114

District Population

Plan: NAACP Option 2

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 8																
Iberville	25,955	10,862	13,601	193	1,096	1,273	20,585	9,190	10,154	141	940	1,079	17,377	7,191	9,821	367
Lafayette	37,825	8,886	27,318	258	1,109	1,415	28,770	7,607	20,102	187	720	906	24,321	5,665	17,641	1,015
Pointe Coupee	10,292	4,193	5,704	70	270	273	7,963	3,477	4,193	61	197	172	7,365	3,252	4,022	91
St. Helena	10,920	4,527	6,031	39	189	216	8,463	3,805	4,371	28	150	149	8,321	3,628	4,565	128
St. Landry	62,664	27,812	32,515	404	1,513	1,637	46,905	22,076	23,199	290	1,035	1,056	41,372	19,514	20,800	1,051
St. Martin	18,228	8,479	9,085	156	354	442	13,905	6,708	6,725	109	252	301	12,510	6,335	5,966	213
Tangipahoa	52,061	22,061	26,226	607	2,473	3,025	39,696	18,480	18,561	485	1,650	2,037	27,535	13,450	13,083	1,002
West Baton Rouge	27,199	14,307	11,170	287	1,109	1,244	20,526	11,146	8,149	209	803	871	17,141	9,937	6,865	339
West Feliciana	15,310	10,883	3,740	89	373	651	12,783	9,283	2,951	56	319	572	7,407	5,092	2,180	135
District 8	562,842	196,592	329,515	7,811	23,704	28,506	430,218	162,673	240,867	6,078	16,720	19,879	345,586	129,197	204,252	12,136
	100.000%	34.928%	58.545%	1.388%	4.211%	5.065%	100.000%	37.812%	55.987%	1.413%	3.886%	4.621%	80.328%	37.385%	59.103%	3.512%
Grand Total	4,657,757	2,657,652	1,543,119	107,288	262,638	322,549	3,570,548	2,124,511	1,115,769	80,416	185,612	223,662	2,894,346	1,827,989	902,748	163,609
	100.000%	57.059%	33.130%	2.303%	5.639%	6.925%	100.000%	59.501%	31.249%	2.252%	5.198%	6.264%	81.062%	63.157%	31.190%	5.653%

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	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 1																
Jefferson	260,745	165,581	37,394	13,449	39,709	49,710	209,366	139,259	27,397	10,231	28,946	35,667	159,887	123,228	15,973	20,686
Orleans	57,113	45,328	4,810	2,308	4,020	6,697	47,153	37,718	4,065	1,781	3,073	5,639	39,113	32,920	2,145	4,048
Tangipahoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	15,124	9,862	4,436	97	472	537	11,640	7,930	3,128	68	327	345	9,492	6,761	2,480	251
District 2																
Assumption	9,701	4,158	5,201	38	228	309	7,552	3,318	3,977	19	178	220	7,034	2,932	4,003	99
Jefferson	115,280	24,183	70,314	5,607	13,779	17,507	86,234	19,912	51,437	4,375	9,451	11,856	66,350	15,052	43,482	7,816
Orleans	326,884	81,134	214,159	10,548	18,024	24,320	259,043	72,534	162,003	8,739	13,335	17,517	217,131	59,066	139,380	18,685
St. John the Baptist	42,252	13,689	25,177	403	2,526	3,281	32,317	11,465	18,421	323	1,765	2,204	28,793	10,101	17,234	1,458
District 3																
Ascension	873	432	352	2	78	92	696	365	256	2	65	77	588	348	221	19
Assumption	11,338	9,564	1,019	58	515	605	9,064	7,827	730	38	332	411	7,405	6,768	507	130
Iberville	4,286	3,971	129	9	106	145	3,501	3,272	78	8	82	108	3,085	2,941	76	66
Jefferson	64,756	31,171	18,509	3,968	9,431	11,840	49,054	24,964	13,341	3,086	6,420	7,961	36,864	21,336	10,121	5,407
Lafayette	31,479	23,410	5,115	872	1,611	1,971	22,895	17,537	3,385	536	1,095	1,342	19,609	15,976	2,557	1,076
Pointe Coupee	10,466	8,202	1,800	37	323	352	8,287	6,631	1,309	30	233	257	7,310	6,068	1,099	143
St. John the Baptist	225	188	19	0	10	10	186	157	16	0	6	6	120	118	0	2
St. Landry	16,018	12,668	2,857	77	261	296	12,081	9,805	1,959	52	166	196	10,926	8,719	1,955	259
St. Martin	33,539	24,780	6,836	441	1,097	1,237	25,499	19,570	4,568	298	761	843	22,610	17,599	4,415	592
Vermilion	6,604	5,703	501	64	242	267	4,947	4,353	314	45	168	177	3,972	3,578	289	105
District 4																
Bienville	4,914	3,705	999	43	58	63	3,757	2,822	796	24	37	35	3,253	2,497	725	31
Bossier	92,703	67,369	15,877	2,346	4,535	5,524	69,341	51,498	11,344	1,585	2,984	3,463	55,210	44,005	8,290	2,915
Caddo	43,960	31,578	9,131	336	1,575	1,611	34,433	25,377	6,779	235	1,049	990	28,435	21,596	5,763	1,076
Claiborne	8,638	5,338	2,923	51	206	385	7,261	4,682	2,285	28	175	341	4,805	3,190	1,543	72
De Soto	13,981	10,897	2,116	52	460	465	10,574	8,341	1,569	36	282	291	9,984	8,146	1,526	312
Evangeline	21,174	16,783	2,917	158	1,108	1,147	16,053	12,782	2,004	124	974	989	13,285	11,430	1,625	230
Jackson	10,449	7,970	1,805	138	379	385	8,219	6,394	1,283	118	315	316	6,143	5,148	875	120
Lincoln	27,482	20,807	4,618	626	970	1,169	22,115	16,975	3,630	507	637	789	15,495	12,901	2,043	551
Morehouse	8,679	6,666	1,625	59	136	141	6,944	5,392	1,262	40	117	102	6,376	5,007	1,250	119
Natchitoches	23,550	16,115	5,697	187	845	740	18,549	13,043	4,165	137	640	477	15,842	11,582	3,488	772
Red River	3,771	3,067	514	10	62	91	2,890	2,425	339	2	49	53	2,670	2,316	314	40
Webster	17,703	12,953	3,994	103	312	293	13,759	10,273	2,919	79	218	197	10,897	8,453	2,240	204
District 5																

Split Parishes

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 5																
Bienville	8,067	3,245	4,601	14	109	148	6,316	2,664	3,488	6	74	106	5,594	2,346	3,192	56
Bossier	36,043	13,683	16,674	1,146	3,843	4,713	26,535	11,433	11,096	863	2,596	3,156	14,533	6,856	6,548	1,129
Caddo	193,888	71,879	110,173	3,698	5,638	6,770	147,974	59,682	79,580	2,773	3,974	4,628	122,861	51,517	65,486	5,858
Claiborne	5,532	1,925	3,437	37	68	94	4,246	1,576	2,539	27	55	62	3,793	1,442	2,277	74
De Soto	12,831	4,387	7,857	65	238	297	9,866	3,568	5,856	50	181	204	8,729	3,184	5,284	261
Jackson	4,582	1,997	2,361	37	89	83	3,564	1,573	1,842	22	62	56	3,306	1,499	1,735	72
Lincoln	20,914	5,227	14,746	266	474	585	16,540	4,331	11,489	237	323	398	10,154	2,771	6,973	410
Morehouse	16,950	5,615	10,859	101	198	240	13,118	4,703	8,038	77	154	190	10,546	3,498	6,881	167
Natchitoches	13,965	3,246	10,028	68	468	750	10,800	2,967	7,250	61	403	663	7,265	1,268	5,736	261
Red River	3,849	1,128	2,592	15	61	97	2,824	913	1,825	1	44	60	2,961	814	2,104	43
Webster	19,264	9,782	8,685	105	346	395	14,994	7,871	6,545	75	215	237	11,840	6,485	5,099	256
District 6																
Ascension	105,608	75,516	18,374	2,160	7,724	8,967	76,531	56,464	12,373	1,410	5,007	5,712	66,737	52,932	10,020	3,785
East Baton Rouge	244,820	158,392	58,100	11,463	13,631	15,610	194,836	130,974	42,546	8,692	10,049	11,371	153,913	114,248	29,437	10,228
Tangipahoa	81,096	59,275	15,653	867	3,541	4,217	61,795	46,725	10,656	615	2,492	2,803	48,721	39,462	7,442	1,817
Washington	30,339	20,081	8,998	119	662	873	23,311	15,813	6,604	86	434	556	18,095	12,074	5,622	399
District 7																
Lafayette	172,449	121,067	32,703	5,324	10,870	12,597	132,210	96,464	22,430	3,941	7,484	8,581	109,563	87,004	16,283	6,276
St. Landry	3,858	3,131	464	18	184	245	2,825	2,328	339	11	100	122	2,184	1,860	250	74
Vermilion	50,755	38,774	8,309	1,383	1,760	2,029	38,065	30,010	5,473	992	1,169	1,319	32,797	26,927	4,705	1,165
District 8																
Ascension	20,019	5,193	13,490	138	1,037	1,324	14,730	4,307	9,510	102	706	872	12,592	3,520	8,573	499
East Baton Rouge	211,961	37,677	155,298	4,962	12,531	14,941	160,776	32,907	114,244	3,907	8,546	10,168	125,351	23,984	95,238	6,129
Evangeline	11,176	4,571	6,318	83	132	189	8,355	3,678	4,479	63	87	122	7,268	3,136	4,018	114
Iberville	25,955	10,862	13,601	193	1,096	1,273	20,585	9,190	10,154	141	940	1,079	17,377	7,191	9,821	367
Lafayette	37,825	8,886	27,318	258	1,109	1,415	28,770	7,607	20,102	187	720	906	24,321	5,665	17,641	1,015
Pointe Coupee	10,292	4,193	5,704	70	270	273	7,963	3,477	4,193	61	197	172	7,365	3,252	4,022	91
St. Landry	62,664	27,812	32,515	404	1,513	1,637	46,905	22,076	23,199	290	1,035	1,056	41,372	19,514	20,800	1,051
St. Martin	18,228	8,479	9,085	156	354	442	13,905	6,708	6,725	109	252	301	12,510	6,335	5,966	213
Tangipahoa	52,061	22,061	26,226	607	2,473	3,025	39,696	18,480	18,561	485	1,650	2,037	27,535	13,450	13,083	1,002

Split Places

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 1																
Jefferson																
Bridge City	1,918	1,094	521	15	253	325	1,500	901	381	9	175	229	1,245	806	324	115
Harvey	2,494	1,714	411	71	229	285	2,028	1,463	283	53	168	210	1,503	1,194	168	144
Jefferson	9,432	6,312	1,703	188	1,049	1,319	7,992	5,535	1,375	157	790	969	5,786	4,471	813	511
Kenner	52,353	27,152	8,513	3,507	12,283	15,264	40,914	22,443	6,093	2,632	9,069	11,086	30,532	19,586	4,101	6,851
Marrero	17,627	9,660	4,344	1,571	1,634	2,149	14,197	8,275	3,149	1,247	1,200	1,545	10,609	6,728	2,378	1,492
Metairie	139,399	92,697	16,132	6,667	21,545	26,821	111,721	77,761	11,677	5,007	15,482	19,007	84,751	69,343	5,746	9,656
River Ridge	12,613	10,160	1,042	232	1,009	1,277	10,375	8,455	865	175	755	931	9,312	8,261	466	588
Westwego	7,941	5,036	2,037	140	551	728	6,341	4,298	1,387	113	393	514	5,014	3,800	834	380
Woodmere	56	23	17	8	6	2	46	18	14	8	6	2	43	27	8	6
Orleans																
New Orleans	57,113	45,328	4,810	2,308	4,020	6,697	47,153	37,718	4,065	1,781	3,073	5,639	39,113	32,920	2,145	4,048
Washington																
Bogalusa	7,548	3,326	3,839	55	254	312	5,665	2,698	2,706	40	165	180	4,482	2,290	2,056	118
District 2																
Jefferson																
Bridge City	5,301	1,073	2,961	205	986	1,351	3,847	877	2,085	173	657	898	2,595	602	1,655	340
Estelle	5,034	2,344	1,619	355	626	781	3,823	1,903	1,125	279	437	532	3,077	1,622	1,036	414
Gretna	5,586	1,953	3,041	75	418	547	4,718	1,727	2,558	57	291	410	3,365	1,386	1,695	285
Harvey	19,722	5,099	10,063	1,530	2,773	3,427	14,788	4,227	7,246	1,195	1,912	2,348	9,739	2,905	5,246	1,587
Jefferson	1,201	254	788	21	125	130	1,018	223	681	18	88	91	933	149	717	65
Kenner	14,095	2,591	7,311	131	3,843	4,677	10,285	2,021	5,420	101	2,589	3,138	7,155	1,396	4,830	929
Marrero	14,755	1,174	12,647	379	490	627	10,870	980	9,194	295	355	438	10,154	869	8,748	542
Metairie	4,108	1,009	2,531	48	474	623	3,177	839	1,945	36	336	429	2,662	638	1,829	197
River Ridge	978	144	729	19	57	94	729	108	561	9	33	46	587	53	509	25
Terrytown	10,135	1,361	6,099	599	1,911	2,398	7,175	1,110	4,260	479	1,202	1,497	4,014	701	2,621	692
Westwego	627	96	487	4	33	32	402	63	304	3	27	23	395	57	317	19
Woodmere	11,182	772	9,304	427	606	862	8,370	682	6,851	340	448	610	7,841	632	6,427	782
Orleans																
New Orleans	326,884	81,134	214,159	10,548	18,024	24,320	259,043	72,534	162,003	8,739	13,335	17,517	217,131	59,066	139,380	18,685
District 3																
Ascension																
Donaldsonville	13	2	8	0	0	0	13	2	8	0	0	0	11	6	3	0

Split Places

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District 3																
Iberville																
Crescent	173	159	11	0	3	2	133	122	8	0	3	2	111	109	3	2
Grosse Tete	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	0
Rosedale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson																
Estelle	12,918	6,614	3,758	814	1,334	1,733	9,633	5,184	2,638	593	931	1,149	7,855	4,493	2,347	1,018
Gretna	12,228	5,855	3,252	540	2,326	2,789	9,491	4,969	2,390	414	1,535	1,851	6,741	4,233	1,652	857
Harvey	20	10	5	4	1	5	10	4	4	2	0	2	7	5	1	0
Terrytown	15,143	5,828	4,504	765	3,575	4,614	11,283	4,797	3,165	609	2,365	3,059	7,633	4,111	2,086	1,436
Lafayette																
Broussard	12,284	8,970	2,272	329	528	636	9,094	6,801	1,561	206	389	458	7,796	6,224	1,186	400
Lafayette	3,907	2,969	587	97	204	268	3,073	2,429	410	59	133	182	2,592	2,069	361	155
Youngsville	9,785	7,507	1,228	337	558	703	6,541	5,129	758	198	355	456	5,598	4,722	564	322
St. Landry																
Opelousas	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	5	3	1	0
St. Martin																
Breaux Bridge	5,505	3,429	1,764	95	166	158	4,099	2,816	1,096	52	95	102	3,553	2,515	949	89
Broussard	190	155	25	7	1	6	123	100	15	5	1	4	104	75	25	3
Cecilia	1,673	1,027	585	5	31	31	1,236	789	402	3	29	26	1,163	770	366	24
Parks	479	359	111	0	7	10	366	269	90	0	5	6	343	238	97	6
St. Martinville	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion																
Erath	8	5	2	0	0	1	6	5	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	0
District 4																
Bienville																
Bienville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bossier																
Bossier City	30,821	21,505	5,657	1,149	1,706	2,208	23,361	16,926	3,864	808	1,144	1,413	18,357	14,256	2,808	1,302
Haughton	4,539	3,220	917	55	184	211	3,236	2,350	613	43	112	128	2,382	1,904	415	72
Shreveport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caddo																
Greenwood	3,151	1,952	915	39	155	158	2,564	1,664	681	26	119	105	2,396	1,537	742	117

Split Places

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District 4																
Caddo																
Shreveport	567	344	180	10	21	21	435	286	121	7	11	13	357	244	95	13
Claiborne																
Homer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Soto																
Gloster	36	26	6	0	4	7	27	22	4	0	1	3	25	23	2	0
Keachi	239	190	38	0	7	6	192	150	35	0	4	5	207	175	32	7
Evangeline																
Mamou	464	278	182	1	1	3	324	209	112	0	1	3	286	219	59	5
Ville Platte	816	625	167	8	11	11	649	530	98	8	8	8	585	470	104	3
Jackson																
Hodge	195	132	48	6	5	3	132	99	27	3	2	1	146	117	26	3
Jonesboro	2,729	1,371	975	102	244	255	2,179	1,117	706	98	232	239	1,411	982	396	27
Lincoln																
Grambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruston	12,463	8,654	2,792	484	340	495	10,555	7,577	2,180	395	243	377	5,430	4,170	980	285
Morehouse																
Bastrop	151	87	59	4	0	0	129	78	48	2	0	0	136	97	36	2
Natchitoches																
Clarence	36	21	13	0	2	1	27	16	9	0	2	1	29	16	8	5
Natchitoches	6,557	4,117	2,006	86	217	230	5,295	3,434	1,522	63	168	151	4,610	3,068	1,301	238
Red River																
Coushatta	39	5	33	0	1	0	31	5	25	0	1	0	34	28	5	1
Webster																
Minden	3,238	2,549	561	37	56	72	2,465	1,967	398	31	43	52	1,994	1,692	251	48
District 5																
Bienville																
Bienville	191	125	64	0	2	0	146	90	54	0	2	0	175	90	83	1
Bossier																
Bossier City	31,880	11,525	15,101	966	3,684	4,487	23,262	9,642	9,963	711	2,473	2,982	12,968	5,884	6,038	1,049
Haughton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport	2,908	1,330	1,203	176	139	200	2,330	1,170	843	150	115	161	726	455	219	51

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Split Places

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 6																
Tangipahoa																
Hammond	4,931	3,046	1,486	100	213	269	3,921	2,545	1,086	86	144	183	2,771	1,853	793	112
Independence	476	357	110	0	6	13	389	298	85	0	3	7	328	243	78	6
Washington																
Bogalusa	3,111	1,185	1,803	21	57	92	2,302	947	1,268	17	38	46	1,831	889	885	40
District 7																
Lafayette																
Broussard	943	795	51	32	57	52	653	563	42	15	25	30	564	495	40	28
Carencro	5,350	2,448	2,518	77	249	298	3,786	1,937	1,587	51	168	193	3,084	1,825	1,124	128
Lafayette	85,783	61,328	14,610	3,426	5,179	6,182	68,799	50,905	10,498	2,650	3,762	4,460	56,419	45,871	6,939	3,623
Youngsville	6,144	5,185	455	129	271	306	4,408	3,787	297	90	161	200	4,009	3,532	281	198
Vermilion																
Erath	2,020	1,701	162	97	41	51	1,506	1,285	101	76	27	34	1,265	1,132	70	62
District 8																
Ascension																
Donaldsonville	6,682	1,219	5,310	18	113	161	4,815	1,072	3,630	16	78	114	4,578	1,146	3,360	67
Gonzales	5,972	1,714	3,674	60	449	584	4,460	1,454	2,597	47	316	390	3,404	967	2,210	235
East Baton Rouge																
Baton Rouge	135,251	21,025	103,529	3,378	6,458	7,867	103,355	18,680	76,735	2,683	4,559	5,554	79,607	12,959	62,708	3,931
Gardere	9,211	2,298	4,146	465	2,173	2,540	6,647	1,922	2,920	366	1,360	1,570	3,369	905	2,159	306
Oak Hills Place	560	375	147	14	17	20	469	328	110	9	15	14	463	297	127	40
Zachary	7,549	2,688	4,468	118	191	233	5,405	2,104	2,996	86	152	166	4,715	1,896	2,642	179
Evangeline																
Mamou	2,472	1,141	1,263	19	25	47	1,894	923	937	14	5	25	1,579	781	768	24
Ville Platte	5,487	1,251	4,115	47	45	69	4,022	1,070	2,858	40	32	48	3,539	962	2,526	50
Iberville																
Crescent	638	353	258	1	13	22	518	298	197	1	12	18	533	340	191	6
Grosse Tete	542	353	170	5	4	5	435	279	145	3	2	5	472	295	175	2
Rosedale	664	385	264	4	5	3	525	308	205	2	4	3	524	307	213	8
White Castle	1,722	127	1,572	2	13	13	1,230	118	1,101	1	5	9	1,273	153	1,104	14
Lafayette																
Carencro	3,922	1,659	2,046	44	146	189	2,928	1,333	1,465	23	91	116	2,472	1,109	1,254	114
Lafayette	31,684	6,280	24,157	192	853	1,081	24,156	5,489	17,826	153	562	703	20,439	3,964	15,647	838

Split Places

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 8																
St. Landry																
Opelousas	15,779	2,831	12,530	141	208	257	11,562	2,460	8,800	106	154	173	9,900	2,193	7,477	242
St. Martin																
Breaux Bridge	2,008	232	1,724	7	27	34	1,429	185	1,211	5	16	25	1,371	483	866	16
Broussard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecilia	134	56	74	1	0	2	97	37	60	0	0	1	89	53	34	2
Parks	161	46	115	0	0	8	117	28	89	0	0	2	112	73	36	4
St. Martinville	5,374	1,882	3,333	27	85	108	4,267	1,597	2,551	23	58	69	3,854	1,311	2,500	46
Tangipahoa																
Hammond	14,653	5,782	7,790	335	561	778	11,852	5,121	5,867	284	433	593	7,261	3,186	3,755	322
Independence	1,159	386	686	10	65	63	807	303	443	9	41	39	611	272	306	28

Split VTDs

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 1																
Jefferson																
6-W	1,452	783	503	26	99	114	1,123	672	338	22	61	79	764	524	178	62
Tangipahoa																
Voting Districts Not Defined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 2																
Jefferson																
6-W	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. John the Baptist																
1-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 3																
Iberville																
28	67	44	11	0	8	9	56	40	6	0	8	8	56	32	22	0
29	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	0
Pointe Coupee																
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. John the Baptist																
1-1	225	188	19	0	10	10	186	157	16	0	6	6	120	118	0	2
St. Landry																
1	326	221	88	4	7	8	231	155	64	1	5	7	172	112	56	8
2	50	27	21	0	2	1	44	22	20	0	2	1	56	27	29	0
4	96	66	28	0	1	1	77	63	14	0	0	0	77	65	9	0
7A	511	391	110	1	6	7	354	276	72	0	5	6	285	212	66	8
9	73	63	7	2	0	3	48	42	3	2	0	2	42	12	30	0
13	1,020	792	192	4	22	22	764	608	138	2	12	12	689	482	193	17
14	1,174	937	171	7	42	40	905	747	115	5	27	21	840	568	249	24
20	25	24	0	0	0	0	24	23	0	0	0	0	17	6	11	0
29	1,623	1,065	491	17	33	25	1,253	857	350	13	17	20	1,758	1,269	436	54
St. Martin																
3	2,895	1,901	755	101	117	129	2,196	1,484	543	60	90	94	1,849	1,331	453	66
7	115	98	11	0	5	5	92	78	9	0	4	4	83	58	23	2
8	37	21	14	0	2	3	31	16	13	0	2	2	32	1	29	0
11	401	327	53	5	12	14	335	283	38	4	9	12	303	153	142	6

Split VTDs

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 3																
St. Martin																
14	899	628	216	2	28	21	677	479	153	2	19	13	659	467	178	14
15	2,619	2,106	416	14	60	59	1,918	1,561	274	13	48	40	1,536	1,300	207	31
16	886	775	85	0	22	30	671	604	47	0	17	24	649	424	217	5
17	122	101	12	0	8	7	104	90	8	0	5	6	69	30	36	0
18	284	221	46	1	13	8	231	193	24	1	10	6	227	79	145	6
District 4																
Caddo																
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 5																
Caddo																
106	2,566	820	1,607	11	84	72	1,907	673	1,132	11	59	47	1,482	493	934	55
122	3,910	519	3,291	20	60	58	3,082	447	2,567	19	35	33	2,044	278	1,700	66
District 6																
Ascension																
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tangipahoa																
Voting Districts Not Defined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 8																
Ascension																
36	2,347	824	1,180	43	273	320	1,650	616	839	25	160	179	1,507	526	877	104
Iberville																
28	685	394	275	4	5	4	538	317	208	2	4	4	537	314	217	8
29	542	353	170	5	4	5	435	279	145	3	2	5	472	295	175	2
Pointe Coupee																
7	1,074	303	713	1	53	40	841	260	536	1	40	26	739	259	474	6
St. Landry																
1	1,148	681	422	9	33	29	900	542	330	6	20	20	665	438	215	8
2	1,252	572	644	6	24	23	967	446	497	5	15	18	1,220	571	624	25
4	1,588	1,374	177	5	23	25	1,206	1,050	130	4	19	23	1,171	1,020	132	22
7A	77	7	65	1	3	5	63	4	56	1	1	3	47	36	10	0

Split VTDs

	Total Population	Total White	Total Black	Total Asian	Total Other	Total Hispanic	VAP Total	VAP White	VAP Black	VAP Asian	VAP Other	VAP Hispanic Total	Reg Total Dec 2021	Reg White Dec 2021	Reg Black Dec 2021	Reg Other Dec 2021
District 8																
St. Landry																
9	1,740	483	1,216	5	33	31	1,397	393	974	3	24	24	1,297	346	916	35
13	77	35	41	0	1	0	59	23	35	0	1	0	55	37	15	0
14	1,109	512	560	13	12	17	887	412	451	8	5	11	823	558	244	20
20	2,336	749	1,554	14	13	20	1,842	678	1,133	13	12	14	1,290	483	775	32
29	127	96	24	2	4	2	95	74	16	1	3	1	132	96	32	3
St. Martin																
3	65	44	18	0	1	1	53	36	14	0	1	1	45	33	11	0
7	1,896	1,262	534	60	31	42	1,401	947	374	43	30	35	1,265	887	344	34
8	1,569	152	1,397	3	4	19	1,234	124	1,096	2	1	11	1,322	92	1,215	17
11	1,387	567	777	16	26	20	1,076	458	586	16	16	9	991	503	474	16
14	680	454	203	5	13	12	509	335	156	5	11	9	500	354	139	7
15	46	39	2	1	4	4	32	25	2	1	4	4	25	20	3	0
16	618	227	380	0	6	16	481	177	295	0	4	5	468	303	156	12
17	1,186	431	650	7	92	97	877	345	463	5	61	60	586	275	304	10
18	2,450	656	1,733	8	37	57	1,753	505	1,216	4	17	40	1,712	597	1,089	23

From: Victoria Wenger <vwenger@naacpldf.org>
Sent: Monday, January 10, 2022 3:38 PM
To: Sen. & Gov Affairs Cmte; House & Governmental Affairs
Subject: Written Testimony: BESE Compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act
Attachments: 2022.01.10 Louisiana BESE Redistricting Letter.pdf; LA_BESE_Option1_BlockEquiv.csv; LA_BESE_Option2_BlockEquiv.csv

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

Committee Members,

Attached, please find written testimony urging the adoption of a map for the Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education ("BESE") with three districts comprised of a majority of minority voters ("majority-minority districts"). Block equivalency files for two such map options are attached as well.

This testimony is submitted on behalf of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. ("LDF"), Advancement Project National Office, American Civil Liberties Union of Louisiana, Black Voters Matter Fund, Fair Districts Louisiana, The Education Trust, League of Women Voters of Louisiana, Louisiana NAACP State Conference, Louisiana Progress, Our Voice Nuestra Voz, Power Coalition for Equity and Justice, Southern Louisiana Coalition for Education, Southern Poverty Law Center Action Fund, Urban League of Louisiana, and former BESE member Linda Johnson.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Victoria Wenger

Attorney | Pronouns: she/her

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

40 Rector Street, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10006

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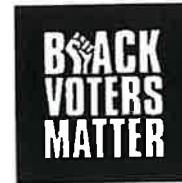
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LDF

DEFEND EDUCATE EMPOWER

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The Education Trust



ADVANCEMENT
PROJECT



January 10, 2022

Sent via email

Senate and House Governmental Affairs Committees
Louisiana State Senate
P.O. Box 94183
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
s&g@legis.la.gov
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**Re: Board of Elementary and Secondary Education ("BESE")
Compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act**

Dear Chair Stefanksi, Chair Hewitt, and Other Members of the House and Senate Governmental Affairs Committee:

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. ("LDF"), Advancement Project National Office, American Civil Liberties Union of Louisiana, Black Voters Matter Fund, Fair Districts Louisiana, The Education Trust, League of Women Voters of Louisiana, Louisiana NAACP State Conference, Louisiana Progress, Our Voice Nuestra Voz, Power Coalition for Equity and Justice, Southern Louisiana Coalition for Education, Southern Poverty Law Center Action Fund, Urban League

of Louisiana, and former BESE member Linda Johnson write to urge you to adopt a map for the Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education ("BESE") with three districts comprised of a majority of minority voters ("majority-minority districts"). For the reasons explained below, Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 ("Section 2") likely requires this body to enact a map this upcoming redistricting cycle with three majority-minority districts. Moreover, we have confirmed that it is possible to draw a BESE map with three majority-minority districts and are submitting along with this letter two such maps for your consideration.

I. Background

The BESE was established in Louisiana's 1974 Constitution as the administrative body for elementary and secondary schools, special schools for students with disabilities, and educational units in the state's correctional institutions and mental health facilities. The eleven-member board consists of three members appointed at large, and eight members elected from single-member districts ("SMDs"). Members served six-year, overlapping terms until 1984 when the terms were shortened and made concurrent with the four-year term of the Governor. Elected members were initially selected from Louisiana's then-eight congressional districts. However, when Louisiana lost one congressional district in the reapportionment process following the 1990 Census, the State created a BESE map with eight unique districts, and it has remained that size through multiple redistricting cycles.

The BESE has the authority to create policies that govern the statewide operations of public and non-public schools, to administer the budget for educational programs and services at those schools, and to conduct administrative hearings to resolve any conflict concerning its policies and actions.

It is critical that Black and Latino Louisianans have an equal opportunity to elect their preferred representatives to the BESE. Under the current map, Black and Latino Louisianans are severely underrepresented. Louisiana's population as a whole is 39.5% Black or Latino and Louisiana's population under the age of 18 (who are eligible to attend public schools in the state or will be in the coming years) is 47.5% Black or Latino. However, Black and Latino voters in Louisiana only have an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice in two of the eight SMDs (i.e., 25% of the districts). Currently, one of the three governor-appointed BESE seats is held by a person of color, so three out of 11 BESE members (27%) are people of color and/or representatives preferred by Black and Latino voters. Moreover, under the previous administration all three appointed members were white people, and, as a result, only two out of 11 BESE members (18%) were people of color and/or representatives

preferred by Black and Latino voters. In short, Black and Latino Louisianans are severely underrepresented on the BESE.

II. The Legislature Has an Obligation to Comply With Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in Redistricting.

The state legislature has an affirmative obligation to comply with the Voting Rights Act in the redistricting process. In particular, Section 2 requires the redistricting body to ensure that voters of color have an equal opportunity “to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice,” taking into consideration the state or locality’s demographics, voting patterns, and other circumstances.¹ A chief purpose of Section 2 is to prohibit minority vote dilution at all levels of government.²

A district map may violate Section 2 if it dilutes the voting power of voters of color, including by “packing” Black voters into districts where they constitute an unnecessarily large percentage of the voting population and depriving them of the opportunity to elect candidates of choice in other districts.³ Section 2 prohibits minority vote dilution regardless of whether a plan was adopted with a discriminatory purpose.⁴ Indeed, Section 2 outlaws redistricting plans that result in a reduced ability of voters of color to elect candidates of their choice.

In *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), the U.S. Supreme Court set forth three pre-conditions for assessing whether a districting plan or voting system has resulted in vote dilution. The three “*Gingles* preconditions” are whether: (1) an alternative districting plan can be drawn that includes one or more SMDs in which the minority community is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in the district; (2) the minority group is politically cohesive in its support for its preferred candidates; and (3) in the absence of majority-minority districts, candidates preferred by the minority group would usually be defeated due to the political cohesion of non-minority voters in support of different candidates.⁵ Together,

¹ *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 34 (1986).

² See *St. Bernard Citizens For Better Gov’t v. St. Bernard Par. Sch. Bd.*, No. CIV.A. 02-2209, 2002 WL 2022589, at *10 (E.D. La. Aug. 26, 2002); *Fifth Ward Precinct 1A Coal. & Progressive Ass’n v. Jefferson Par. Sch. Bd.*, No. CIV.A. 86-2963, 1989 WL 3801, at *1 (E.D. La. Jan. 18, 1989).

³ See *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 46, n.11.

⁴ *Id.* at 35.

⁵ *Id.* at 50-51.

the second and third *Gingles* preconditions are commonly referred to as racial bloc or racially polarized voting.⁶

If these three *Gingles* preconditions are met, a decisionmaker must then evaluate the “totality of circumstances” to determine whether minority voters “have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.”⁷ Courts consider several factors (commonly known as the “Senate Factors”) to determine whether, under the totality of the circumstances, the minority vote has been diluted impermissibly.⁸ It will be “only the very unusual case in which the plaintiffs can establish the existence of the three *Gingles* factors but still have failed to establish a violation of § 2 under the totality of circumstances.”⁹

III. A New BESE Map With Only Two Majority-Minority Districts Likely Violates Section 2.

A new BESE map will likely violate Section 2 if it fails to provide Louisiana’s Black and Latino voters with an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice through the development of three districts comprised of a majority of Black and Latino voters. For the reasons explained below, each of the three *Gingles* preconditions are likely present in Louisiana, and there is ample evidence to show that under the totality of the circumstances, Black and Latino voters have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice to the BESE.

⁶ Racially polarized voting occurs when there is a pattern of different racial groups voting for different candidates. In a racially polarized election, for example, Black people vote together for their preferred (frequently Black) candidate, and most non-Black voters vote for the opposing (typically white) candidate.

⁷ 52 U.S.C. § 10301(b); *League of United Latin Am. Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 425 (2006).

⁸ Courts examine the “totality of the circumstances” based on the so-called “Senate Factors,” named for the Senate Report accompanying the 1982 Voting Rights Act amendments in which they were first laid out. *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 43-45. The Senate Factors are: (1) the extent of any history of discrimination related to voting; (2) the extent to which voting is racially polarized; (3) the extent to which the state or political subdivision uses voting practices that may enhance the opportunity for discrimination; (4) whether minority candidates have access to candidate slating processes; (5) the extent to which minority voters bear the effects of discrimination in areas of life like education, housing, and economic opportunity; (6) whether political campaigns have been characterized by overt or subtle racial appeals; (7) the extent to which minority people have been elected to public office; (8) whether elected officials are responsive to the needs of minority residents; and (9) whether the policy underlying the voting plan is tenuous. *Id.* at 36-37. However, “there is no requirement that any particular number of factors be proved, or that a majority of them point one way or the other.” *Id.* at 45.

⁹ *Clark v. Calhoun Cty.*, 21 F.3d 92, 97 (5th Cir. 1994).

a. *Gingles* Precondition One: It Is Possible to Draw a BESE Map With Three Majority-Minority Districts.

We have confirmed that there are multiple ways to draw three majority-minority districts in the eight-district BESE map. **Appendix 1** provides an illustrative map that contains three districts in which the combined Black and Latino voting-age population ("BVAP" and "LVAP") is over 50%.¹⁰ The map proposed in Appendix 1 is also more compact than the current map according to the widely accepted Polsby-Popper compactness measure and it splits fewer parish boundaries than the current map.

The current BESE map cracks Black and Latino communities in Northern Louisiana into districts 4 and 5, denying voters of color in Northern Louisiana any opportunity to elect candidates of their choice in either of those districts. The proposed map creates a new version of District 5 that unifies these communities in Northern Louisiana with a new district in which the combined BVAP and LVAP is over 50%.

In addition, to the extent the Legislature wishes to consider a map that retains traditional district alignments to the extent practicable, we also are providing an alternate proposal for the BESE map that keeps all districts largely intact, other than districts 4 and 5 in Northern Louisiana (see **Appendix 2**).¹¹ This map incorporates the same third majority-minority district in northern Louisiana as the map presented in Appendix 1, but adjusts the boundaries of the other six districts only as needed to ensure population equality. This map illustrates an alternate approach to ensuring that Black and Latino voters have their voices heard in elections to the BESE.

Accordingly, because it is possible to adopt a BESE map with three majority-minority districts, the first *Gingles* precondition could readily be satisfied.¹²

¹⁰ The Fifth Circuit has confirmed that Section 2 protects coalitions of Black and Latino voters who, when combined, would constitute a majority in a single-member district. See *Campos v. City of Baytown, Tex.*, 840 F.2d 1240 (5th Cir. 1988); *League of United Latin Am. Citizens Council, No. 4386 v. Midland Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 812 F.2d 1494 (5th Cir. 1987), vacated on other grounds, 829 F.2d 546 (5th Cir. 1987).

¹¹ House Concurrent Resolution 90 ("HCR 90"), which sets forth redistricting principles for the Committee's consideration, advises that "[d]ue consideration shall be given to traditional alignments to the extent practicable. HCR 90, Joint Rule No. 21(D)(4). However, as acknowledged in HCR 90, compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights and other federal laws is a higher priority than other considerations such as traditional district alignments.

¹² See *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 50.

b. *Gingles* Preconditions Two and Three: Louisiana Elections Reflect Racially Polarized Voting Patterns.

There is ample evidence to suggest that the second and third *Gingles* preconditions are likely satisfied due to Louisiana's well-documented history and ongoing record of racially polarized voting in elections across the state. For example, over the past three decades, numerous federal courts have found that racially polarized voting pervades Louisiana statewide and local elections.¹³ Additionally, in the past two decades—including as recently as this year—the Department of Justice (“DOJ”) has sued local parishes under Section 2 three times; in each case, the DOJ identified racially polarized voting patterns within the parish.¹⁴

c. Totality of Circumstances: Voters of Color Have Less Opportunity to Elect Candidates of Their Choice to the BESE.

In addition to the indicia of the three *Gingles* preconditions, under the totality of the circumstances, Black and Latino voters have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice to the BESE.¹⁵ There is ample evidence that several of

¹³ A district court recently found that there was sufficient preliminary evidence of racially polarized voting statewide to support plaintiffs' challenge to Louisiana's Supreme Court district map. *Louisiana State Conference of NAACP v. Louisiana*, 490 F. Supp. 3d 982, 1019 (M.D. La. 2020). In *St. Bernard Citizens For Better Government*, the district court found racially polarized voting patterns in statewide gubernatorial elections, as well as local parish elections. *St. Bernard Citizens For Better Gov't*, 2002 WL 2022589, at *7 (E.D. La. Aug. 26, 2002). See, e.g., *Terrebonne Par. Branch NAACP v. Jindal*, 274 F. Supp. 3d 395, 436-37 (M.D. La. 2017), *rev'd sub nom. Fusilier v. Landry*, 963 F.3d 447 (5th Cir. 2020) (The district court found that there were racially polarized voting patterns in the parish's judicial elections, and although the Fifth Circuit reversed the district court's decision, it held that the district court did not err in its finding of racially polarized voting); *Citizens for a Better Gretna v. City of Gretna*, 636 F. Supp. 1113, 1124 (E.D. La. 1986); *Major v. Treen*, 574 F. Supp. 325, 337 (E.D. La. 1983) (The court found that there was racial polarization in Orleans Parish).

¹⁴ Most recently, in 2021, the DOJ sued the City of West Monroe under Section 2 over its at-large alderman elections. The DOJ contended that there was racially polarized voting sufficient to satisfy *Gingles* because “[i]n contests between Black candidates and White candidates for West Monroe Board of Alderman and other parish, state, and federal positions, White voters cast their ballots sufficiently as a bloc to defeat the minority's preferred candidate.” The court agreed and entered a consent decree between the parties. *United States v. City of West Monroe*, No. 21-cv-0988 (W.D. La. Apr. 14, 2021); see also *United States v. City of Morgan*, No. 00-cv-1541 (W.D. La. Aug. 17, 2000) (“Racially polarized voting patterns prevail in elections for the City Council of Morgan City. In contests between [B]lack and white candidates for City Council, [B]lack voters consistently vote for [B]lack candidates and white voters vote sufficiently as a bloc to usually defeat the [B]lack voters' candidates of choice.”); *Greig v. City of St. Martinville*, No. 00-cv-00603 (W.D. La. Jun. 3, 2000) (The DOJ asserted that “[e]lections in the City of St. Martinville are racially polarized”).

¹⁵ *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 36-37 (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 10301(b)).

the congressionally-delineated “Senate Factors” can be demonstrated including: the extent of the history of voting discrimination in Louisiana (Factor 1); the extent of racially polarized voting in Louisiana (Factor 2); the extent to which Black and Latino voters bear the effects of discrimination in a variety of areas of life, including in education (Factor 5); the extent to which Black and Latino candidates have been elected to statewide, public office in Louisiana (Factor 7); and whether elected members of the BESE are responsive to the needs of Black and Latino residents (Factor 8).¹⁶ For example:

- Factor 1: The state of Louisiana has an extensive history and ongoing record of voting discrimination that has adversely impacted the right of Black and other minority voters to register to vote, to vote, or otherwise to participate in the political process.¹⁷ Since Reconstruction, Louisiana has passed countless laws to deny Black democratic participation, including grandfather clauses, poll taxes, and educational and property qualifications.¹⁸
- Factor 1: Louisiana has a long history and ongoing record of employing voting practices, such as at-large elections and redistricting, that have diluted the weight of votes cast by voters of color. Most recently, the DOJ successfully challenged the City of West Monroe’s at-large alderman elections under Section 2.¹⁹ From the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965 until the Supreme Court’s *Shelby County v. Holder* decision in 2013, the DOJ blocked nearly 150 proposed changes to voting policies or practices in Louisiana on the grounds that they discriminated against voters of color.²⁰ The DOJ even issued an objection letter pursuant to Section 5 to the redistricting plan proposed for the BESE in 1991.²¹
- Factor 1: In public hearings conducted by the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in November and December 2017,

¹⁶ See *supra* note 12 (listing the Senate Factors).

¹⁷ *St. Bernard Citizens For Better Gov’t*, 2002 WL 2022589, at *9 (quoting *Citizens for a Better Gretna*, 636 F. Supp. at 1124) (“The history of black citizens’ attempts, in Louisiana since Reconstruction, to participate effectively in the political process and the white majority’s resistance to those efforts is one characterized by both *de jure* and *de facto* discrimination. Indeed, it would take a multi-volumed treatise to properly describe the persistent, and often violent, intimidation visited by white citizens upon black efforts to participate in Louisiana’s political process.”)

¹⁸ Debo P. Adegbile, *Voting Rights in Louisiana: 1982 -2006*, 17 S. Cal. Rev. L. & Soc. Just. 416-418 (2008).

¹⁹ See *United States v. City of West Monroe*, No. 21-cv-0988 (W.D. La. Apr. 14, 2021).

²⁰ See *Voting Determination Letters for Louisiana*, Department of Justice, <https://www.justice.gov/crt/voting-determination-letters-louisiana> (last accessed Aug. 25, 2021).

²¹ See *Objection Letter Regarding Act No. 651 (1991)*, United States Department of Justice (Oct. 1, 1991), <https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2014/05/30/LA-1770.pdf>.

voting rights advocates testified that due to the state's failure to train and inform poll workers and registrars, Latino voters face substantial barriers to voting in Louisiana.²² According to this testimony: (1) Latino voters are not being advised of their rights under state law as it relates to voting as a naturalized citizen; and (2) election officials are not advising them of their right, under federal law, to bring someone to the voting booth with them to help translate to vote if necessary.²³

- Factor 2: As explained above, it is indisputable that there is RPV in Louisiana elections at the state and local level.
- Factor 5: Black and Latino Louisianans continue to experience the brunt of racial discrimination in every sector of public life.²⁴ Black and Latino Louisianans experience higher unemployment rates than white Louisianans. Unemployment data at the end of 2019 shows that Black people were unemployed at a rate of 7.9% and Latino people at a rate of 5.9%, compared to 3.1% for white people.²⁵ Black and Latino Louisianans also experience socioeconomic disparities as a result of systemic discrimination. In 2019, 29.4% of Black Louisianans and 25.3% of Latino Louisianans lived below the poverty line, compared to 12.5% of white people.²⁶
- Factor 7: Black and Latino people have been largely underrepresented in Louisiana public offices.²⁷ Louisiana has never had a Black or Latino U.S. Senator, has never had a Latino governor since becoming a state in 1812, and has not had a Black governor since Reconstruction. Louisianans rarely elect

²² *Barriers to Voting in Louisiana*, Louisiana Advisory Committee for the United States Commission on Civil Rights (June 2018), <https://www.usccr.gov/files/pubs/2018/08-20-LA-Voting-Barriers.pdf>.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ "Congress and the Courts have recognized the effect lower socio-economic status has on minority participation in the political process." *Id.* In *Citizens for a Better Gretna*, the court found that "depressed levels of income, education and employment are a consequence of severe historical disadvantage" that in turn engenders "depressed levels of participation in voting and candidacy." 636 F. Supp. at 1120.

²⁵ *State unemployment by race and ethnicity*, Economic Policy Institute, <https://www.epi.org/indicators/state-unemployment-race-ethnicity-2019q4/> (last updated March 2020).

²⁶ *Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity*, KFF, <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/poverty-rate-by-raceethnicity/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D> (last accessed Sep. 1, 2021).

²⁷ The U.S. Supreme Court has held that one of the "predominant" factors under Section 2 is "the extent to which members of the minority group have been elected to public office in the jurisdiction." *Gingles*, 478 U.S. at 37; see also *Citizens for a Better Gretna*, 636 F. Supp. at 1120 ("Where members of the minority group have not been elected to public office, it is of course evidence of vote dilution.")

Black and Latino candidates to Congress. The state has had only five Black Congresspeople since Reconstruction, all of whom were elected to represent majority Black districts;²⁸ and has only elected two Latino Congresspeople, the last of whom served until 1941.²⁹ By contrast, since the Voting Rights Act was adopted in 1965, Louisiana has sent 46 white representatives to Congress.³⁰

- Factor 8: The BESE has been unresponsive to the particularized needs of Black and Latino families. For example, the BESE supported removing COVID-19 safety protocols, including a statewide mask mandate in schools,³¹ notwithstanding the existence of severe racial disparities in COVID-19 – although only one-third of Louisiana’s population, Black people accounted for more than 70% of the people who died of COVID-19.³²
- Factor 8: The BESE is currently revising statewide social studies curriculum standards to **address gaps in the existing curriculum**, and there are concerns from parents and educators that the BESE’s decision-making will be influenced by politicized distortions on the teaching of full and accurate history in Louisiana’s schools, including the impact that legally-sanctioned enslavement of Black people and other institutions of racial oppression have had on Black and Latino communities.³³
- Factor 8: Louisiana is one of the few states in the country that requires high school seniors to pass a state test, the Louisiana Educational Assessment

²⁸ Four of the Black Congresspeople were elected in large part due to Black voter support in District 2. See *Black-American Members by State and Territory, 1870-Present*, History, Art & Archives: United States House of Representatives, <https://history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/BAIC/Historical-Data/Black-American-Representatives-and-Senators-by-State-and-Territory/> (last visited Dec. 29, 2021).

²⁹ See *Hispanic Americans in Congress*, History, Art & Archives: United States House of Representatives, <https://history.house.gov/People/Search?filter=11> (last visited Dec. 29, 2021).

³⁰ See *United States Congressional Delegations from Louisiana*, Ballotpedia, https://ballotpedia.org/United_States_congressional_delegations_from_Louisiana (last visited Dec. 29, 2021).

³¹ *Statement from BESE President regarding Governor’s lifting of statewide mask mandate in K-12 schools*, Louisiana State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (May 25, 2021) <https://bese.louisiana.gov/about-bese/bese-news/2021/05/26/statement-from-bese-president-regarding-governor's-lifting-of-statewide-mask-mandate-in-k-12-schools>.

³² *Black Communities Are Hit Hardest By COVID-19 In Louisiana And Elsewhere*, New Orleans Public Radio, (Apr. 6, 2020), <https://www.wvno.org/latest-news/2020-04-06/black-communities-are-hit-hardest-by-covid-19-in-louisiana-and-elsewhere>.

³³ JC Canicosa, *Louisiana parents, teachers raise concerns about critical race theory in social studies standards*, Louisiana Illuminator (Dec. 13, 2021 7:27 pm) <https://lailluminator.com/2021/12/13/louisiana-parents-teachers-raise-concerns-about-critical-race-theory-in-social-studies-standards/>.

Program (LEAP), in order to graduate.³⁴ This requirement has presented a particularized barrier to graduation for students who primarily speak a language different from that of English, or English Language Learners (ELL students). As a result of this requirement, even though Louisiana's overall graduation rate is 80%, the graduation rate among ELL students was only 41%.³⁵ ELL students in Louisiana, who are mostly Latino,³⁶ have one of the lowest graduation rates for ELL students in the country.³⁷ Notably, when LEAP testing was suspended due to the pandemic, the graduation rate for ELL students increased significantly. However, notwithstanding requests from advocates, the BESE has not adopted alternative pathways to graduation for ELL students on a permanent basis.³⁸

- Factor 8: Louisiana's K-12 accountability system, which assigns a School Performance Score ("SPS") to public schools and school districts, is set by the BESE and impacts the funding and the overall viability of schools.³⁹ Leaders of majority-Black and Latino or economically-disadvantaged schools have raised concerns that the state's existing accountability metrics do not account for systemic issues that these communities often face that may adversely impact academic outcomes. The BESE has not yet adopted accountability systems that would address these concerns, despite being presented with such a proposal by Louisiana Department of Education Superintendent Dr. Cade Brumley in June 2021.⁴⁰

³⁴ Jennifer Crocket, *Coalition pushes for this COVID-19 change in Louisiana high schools to stay put*, WDSU (Nov. 29, 2021, 5:20 PM), *Coalition pushes for this COVID-19 change in Louisiana high schools to stay put* (wdsu.com).

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *A Look at English Learners in Louisiana*, Univ. of La. Monroe (Oct. 10, 2018), <https://online.ulm.edu/articles/education/english-learners-in-louisiana.aspx>.

³⁷ Claudio Sanchez, *English Language Learners: how your state is doing*, NPR (Feb. 23, 2017, 6:00 am), <https://www.npr.org/sections/ed/2017/02/23/512451228/5-million-english-language-learners-a-vast-pool-of-talent-at-risk>.

³⁸ Aubri Juhasz, *Louisiana's English Learners Rarely Graduate on Time. These Educators Want to Change the Criteria*, WWNO (Oct. 22, 2021, 1:49 PM), <https://www.wwno.org/education/2021-10-22/louisianas-english-learners-rarely-graduate-on-time-these-educators-want-to-change-the-criteria>.

³⁹ See generally, *BESE's Responsibility*, Louisiana State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, <https://bese.louisiana.gov/about-bese/bese's-responsibility>; *Louisiana's K-12 Accountability System*, Louisiana Department of Education, https://www.louisianabelieves.com/docs/default-source/key-initiatives/louisianas-key-initiatives_k-12-accountability-system.pdf?sfvrsn=7.

⁴⁰ Will Sentell, *This Plan Would Give Fewer Louisiana Schools Failing Grades It's Running Into Opposition*, The Advocate (June 14, 2021, 2:45 PM),

There is strong evidence based on the totality of circumstances that Black and Latino voters have less opportunity to participate in the political process and elect candidates of their choice to the BESE.

IV. The Louisiana State Legislature Can and Must Enact a BESE Map with Three Majority-Minority Districts.

For the reasons explained above, the state Legislature must earnestly consider its obligations under the Voting Rights Act and adopt a BESE map with three majority-minority districts to ensure Black and Latino voters' right to an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. A failure by the Legislature to comply with Section 2 may lead to costly and unnecessary litigation.⁴¹ We therefore urge the Legislature to consider districting plans that ensure non-dilution of Black and Latino voting strength in BESE elections, including the maps we have provided in in this letter.

We have also submitted comma-delimited block equivalency files for the maps proposed in the appendices to this letter.

Please feel free to contact LDF Redistricting Counsel Michael Pernick at (917) 790-3597 or by email at mpernick@naacpldf.org with any questions or to discuss these issues in more detail.

Sincerely,

/s/ Michael Pernick

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https://www.theadvocate.com/baton_rouge/news/education/article_43ab6964-cd15-11eb-8eb2-1b93cfbe337a.html.

⁴¹ See NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., *The Cost (in Time, Money, and Burden) of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act Litigation as of September 2021*, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund <https://www.naacpldf.org/wp-content/uploads/Section-2-costs-9.19.21-Final.pdf> (last visited Dec. 12, 2021).

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NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. ("LDF")

Since its founding in 1940, LDF has used litigation, policy advocacy, public education, and community organizing strategies to achieve racial justice and equity in education, economic justice, political participation, and criminal justice. Throughout its history, LDF has worked to enforce and promote laws and policies that increase access to the electoral process and prohibit voter discrimination, intimidation, and suppression. LDF has been fully separate from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ("NAACP") since 1957, though LDF was originally founded by the NAACP and shares its commitment to equal rights.

Advancement Project National Office

Advancement Project is a next generation, multi-racial civil rights organization. Rooted in the great human rights struggles for equality and justice, we exist to fulfill America's promise of a caring, inclusive and just democracy. We use innovative tools and strategies to strengthen social movements and achieve high impact policy change.

American Civil Liberties Union of Louisiana

The ACLU of Louisiana has worked to advance and preserve the individual rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Louisiana since 1956. The organization is part of a nationwide network of ACLU affiliates that fight tirelessly in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington, D.C.

Black Voters Matter Fund

The Black Voter's Matter Fund believes in the value of the voter 365. In this vein not only do we support our partners voting rights during and in between elections, we also support capacity and power building all year long.

The Education Trust

The Education Trust is a national nonprofit that works to close opportunity gaps that disproportionately affect students of color and students from low-income families. Through our research and advocacy, Ed Trust supports efforts that expand excellence and equity in education from preschool through college, increase college access and completion particularly for historically underserved students, engage diverse communities dedicated to education equity, and increase political and public will to act on equity issues.

Fair Districts Louisiana

Fair Districts Louisiana is a grassroots, non-partisan alliance of citizens advocating for redistricting and voting reform.

League of Women Voters of Louisiana

The League of Women Voters of Louisiana is a nonpartisan political organization encouraging informed and active participation in government. It influences public policy through education and advocacy.

Louisiana Progress

Louisiana Progress is dedicated to informing, engaging, and mobilizing people across Louisiana--community leaders, activists, advocates, students, and policymakers--with the goal of working together to support solutions-driven public policies that help build a better Louisiana for everyone.

Louisiana NAACP State Conference

Louisiana State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (the "Louisiana NAACP State Conference") is a state subsidiary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Inc. For decades, the Louisiana NAACP State Conference has worked towards its mission to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of all persons and to eliminate race-based discrimination.

Our Voice Nuestra Voz

Our Voice Nuestra Voz is a nation-building organization, anchoring indigeneity while building Black and Brown solidarity in New Orleans. We work to remember our shared culture and language, reconnect to the land, and organize our community around collective action to create a world for Black and Brown people to love, live, and thrive.

Power Coalition for Equity and Justice

We are a coalition of community-based organizations who work together to educate and empower voters across Louisiana. Through our voter engagement and community organizing work, we seek to unify our collective voices into a stronger, more cohesive force that can successfully advocate for an agenda of shared values and issues.

Our work is diverse and includes power mapping, listening sessions, organizing, voter engagement, policy advocacy, and leadership development. It is centered on creating spaces where community can come together to lift up the issues that impact them, and then connect those issues to local, regional, and national resources—including the state voter file—to move our shared agenda.

South Louisiana Coalition for Education (SLCE)

South Louisiana Coalition for Education (SLCE) was formed in 2015 by a group of community educators that noticed something concerning: the policy decisions being made on behalf of our students needed greater input from those with a direct stake in schools. To this end, we began organizing in the communities we served with one goal: to get input from people that worked with schools, then use that to drive a student-centered policy agenda and help put students back at the forefront of policy decisions.

SLCE members are current & former teachers and school staff, parents, family members, students, and others with a shared desire to ensure that our schools are as excellent as possible for students. We hail from many different geographical locations, political affiliations, religious traditions, and even schools of thought on educational theory, but we share a thorough belief that this diversity of thought and experience makes our coalition stronger and allows us to achieve the strongest possible outcomes for students.

Since our initial formation, we have used House Meetings, Public Actions, Teach-Ins, and other organizing strategies to engage thousands of individuals across South Louisiana in the process of making our schools stronger for students.

Southern Poverty Law Center Action Fund

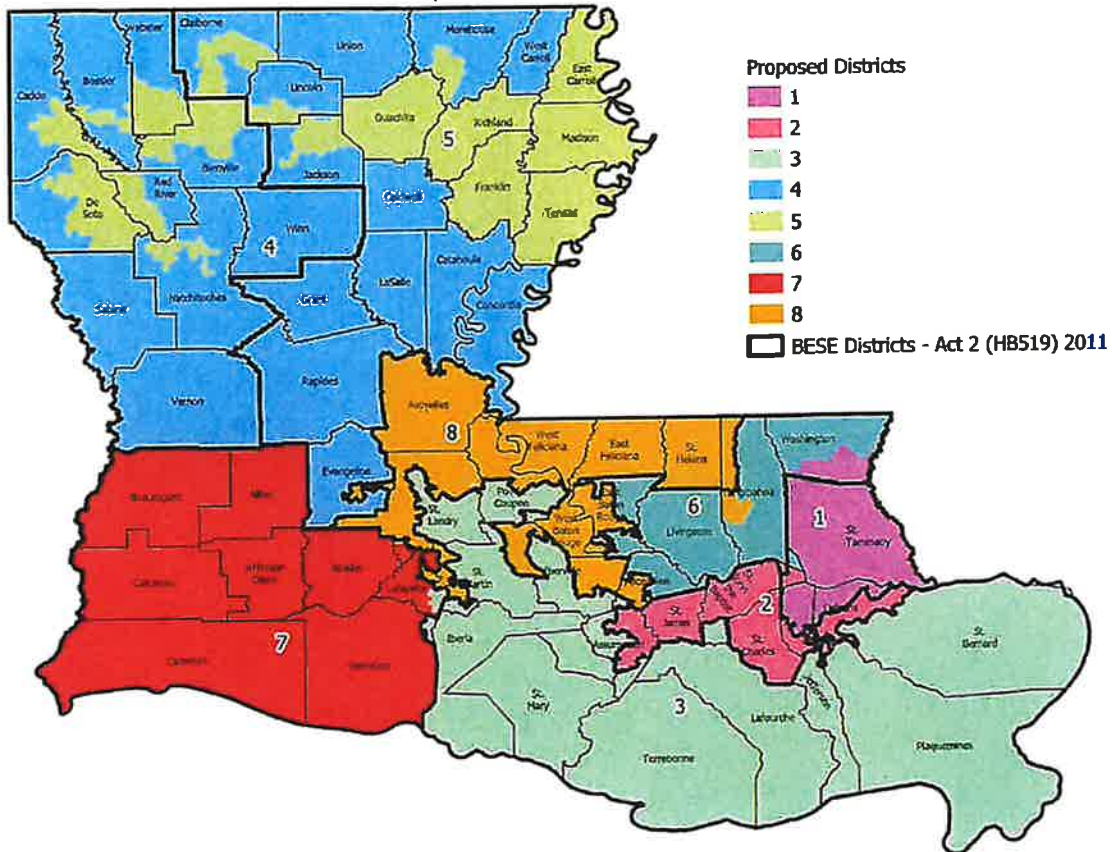
SPLC Action is a catalyst for racial justice in the South and beyond, working in partnership with communities to dismantle white supremacy, strengthen intersectional movements, and advance the human rights of all people.

Urban League of Louisiana

The Urban League of Louisiana's mission is to assist African Americans and other communities seeking equity to secure economic self-reliance, parity, and civil rights. As an affiliate of the National Urban League, and for over 83 years, the Urban League of Louisiana has worked to ensure quality education, equal employment, entrepreneurial opportunities, economic inclusion, and shared dignity under the law.

APPENDIX 2

Louisiana State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE) Proposed Districts



APPENDIX 2-A

District	Total	Deviation	% Deviation	VAP	Black VAP	% Black VAP	Latino VAP	% Latino VAP	NH Black & Latino VAP	% NH Black and Latino VAP
1	597,552	15,332	2.63%	470,387	61,344	13.04%	55,961	11.90%	113,799	24.19%
2	566,858	-15,362	-2.64%	440,192	253,014	57.48%	34,771	7.90%	283,276	64.35%
3	573,335	-8,885	-1.53%	432,755	93,215	21.54%	30,838	7.13%	122,762	28.37%
4	596,743	14,523	2.49%	458,818	96,276	20.98%	20,104	4.38%	115,488	25.17%
5	557,693	-24,527	-4.21%	423,959	202,317	47.72%	14,457	3.41%	215,502	50.83%
6	604,145	21,925	3.77%	461,614	80,316	17.40%	25,832	5.60%	105,203	22.79%
7	598,589	16,369	2.81%	452,605	88,378	19.53%	21,820	4.82%	109,105	24.11%
8	562,842	-19,378	-3.33%	430,218	240,874	55.99%	19,879	4.62%	259,194	60.25%

* Black VAP represents Black Alone and In Part, including Latinos. See United States Census Bureau, P.L. 94-171 File, Table 3.

* Latino VAP represents all Latinos. See United States Census Bureau, P.L. 94-171 File, Table 4.

* NH Black VAP represents Black Alone and In Part, excluding Latinos. See United States Census Bureau, P.L. 94-171 File, Table 4.

* Ideal population is 582,220.