**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
**MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

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|---|---|
| PRESS ROBINSON, EDGAR CAGE, DOROTHY NAIRNE, EDWIN RENE SOULE, ALICE WASHINGTON, CLEE EARNEST LOWE, DAVANTE LEWIS, MARTHA DAVIS, AMBROSE SIMS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE ("NAACP") LOUISIANA STATE CONFERENCE, AND POWER COALITION FOR EQUITY AND JUSTICE,<br>*Plaintiffs*,<br><br>v.<br><br>KYLE ARDOIN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for Louisiana.<br><br>*Defendant*. | Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00211-SDD-RLB |
| EDWARD GALMON, SR., CIARA HART, NORRIS HENDERSON, TRAMELLE HOWARD,<br>*Plaintiffs*,<br><br>v.<br><br>KYLE ARDOIN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for Louisiana.<br><br>*Defendant*. | Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00214-SDD-RLB |

**SECOND DECLARATION OF JOHN ADCOCK IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

I, John Adcock, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am over 18 years of age and am competent to make this declaration.

2. I am an attorney in good standing with the Louisiana Bar and able to practice before the Middle District of Louisiana.

3. I have personal knowledge of the statements made in this affidavit and each is true and correct.

4. I am an attorney with John Adcock Law LLC.

5. I am counsel for Plaintiffs Press Robinson, Edgar Cage, Dorothy Nairne, Edwin René Soulé, Alice Washington and Clee Earnest Lowe, Davante Lewis, Martha Davis, Ambrose Sims, Louisiana State Conference of the NAACP ("Louisiana NAACP"), Power Coalition for Equity and Justice ("Power Coalition"), in the above-captioned action and submit this second declaration to provide the Court true and correct copies of certain documents submitted in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction:

**Supplemental Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of the supplemental expert report of Anthony Fairfax, dated May 2, 2022.

**Supplemental Exhibit 2** is a true and correct copy of the supplemental expert report of Dr. Lisa Handley, dated May 2, 2022.

**Supplemental Exhibit 3** is a true and correct copy of the supplemental expert report of Dr. Blakeslee Gilpin, dated May 2, 2022.

**Supplemental Exhibit 4** is a true and correct copy of the supplemental expert report of Dr. Traci Burch, dated May 2, 2022.

Dated: May 2, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/*John Adcock*

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# Supplemental Exhibit 1

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
**MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

| | |
|---|---|
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**SUPPLEMENTAL EXPERT REPORT OF ANTHONY E. FAIRFAX**

May 2, 2022

## A. Introduction

1. I have been retained by counsel representing the Plaintiffs in this lawsuit to analyze and determine whether it is possible to draw an Illustrative congressional plan that adheres to state and traditional redistricting criteria and satisfies the first precondition of *Thornburg v. Gingles* for the state of Louisiana.

## B. Background

2. The state legislature passed a six-district congressional plan (HB1) on February 18, 2022. Only one congressional district in HB1 has a district that contains a Black voting age population[1] ("BVAP") that is more than 50 percent ("majority-Black district"). Subsequent to the passage of HB1, on March 9, 2020, Governor John Bel Edwards vetoed the legislation for the congressional plan. However, the state legislature overrode the governor's veto on March 20, 2022, enacting and establishing the new congressional boundaries of HB1.

3. On April 15, 2022, I submitted an expert report (the "Fairfax Report") for this case that presented an Illustrative Plan ("Illustrative Plan 1"). In that report I concluded that the Black population in the State of Louisiana was sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute two majority-Black districts that adhere to state and traditional redistricting criteria.

4. On April 29, 2022, several expert reports were submitted outlining various opinions on the Fairfax Report. These include expert reports from Thomas M. Bryan (ECF No. 108-1); Dr.

[1] Voting age population ("VAP") includes those persons above the age of 18 years.

Alan Murray (ECF No. 108-2); Michael C. Hefner (ECF No. 108-3); M.V. Hood III (ECF No. 109-1); and Christopher C. Blunt (ECF No. 109-3).[2]

5. The defendants' reports made several claims pertaining to the districts proposed in my Illustrative Plan 1, including that it did not have a sufficient Black voting age population to constitute a majority using the DOJ formula (first step)[3], it did not consider district cores adequately, used race as a predominant factor, and did not preserve communities of interests. I have considered the issues raised by all these reports. This report includes summary of the issues defendants' raised, responses that address the issues raised, and a second Illustrative Plan ("Illustrative Plan 2").

6. As explained more fully below, my expert opinion continues to be that two majority-Black Louisiana congressional districts can be drawn that are consistent with the state and traditional redistricting criteria and satisfy the first precondition of *Thornburg v. Gingles*.

## C. Summary of Defendants' Findings and Development of Illustrative Plan 2

7. A summary of the issues raised in the defendants' expert reports includes the following:

   a) Defendants' experts allege that the Illustrative Plan 1's District 2 does not have a sufficient amount of Black voters to constitute a majority using the Department of Justice ("DOJ") first step analysis formula used to determine a Black majority district.

   b) Defendants' experts allege that the Illustrative Plan does not sufficiently consider the district cores of the 2011 Plan.

[2] I did not address a sixth report, the Jeffrey D. Sadow (ECF No. 101-1) since it specifically addressed the other plaintiffs' expert's Illustrative plan and did not directly respond to the Illustrative plan that I developed.
[3] DOJ first step analysis is to add Not Hispanic Black Alone plus Not Hispanic Black and White combined race. It is the first step in an iterative process. See U.S. DOJ, Guidance under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. 1301, for redistricting and methods of electing government bodies (Sept. 1, 2021), https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-release/file/1429486/download

c) Defendants' experts allege that Illustrative Plan 1 was developed with race as a predominant factor and splits multiple parishes and census places along racial lines, specifically in District 5.

d) Defendants' experts allege that the Illustrative Plan does not preserve communities of interest that belong within the same district.

e) Defendants' experts allege that the geographic distribution of White voting age populations is fundamentally different from the geographic distribution of Black voting age population, and the Black voting age population clusters are often not close

8. In response to the issues Defendants raised, I developed Illustrative Plan 2 which address many of the defendants' issues including both of the Illustrative Plan 2's majority Black districts constituting a majority using the Department of Justice ("DOJ") first step analysis defining Black majority district. Figure 1 shows the Illustrative Plan 2.

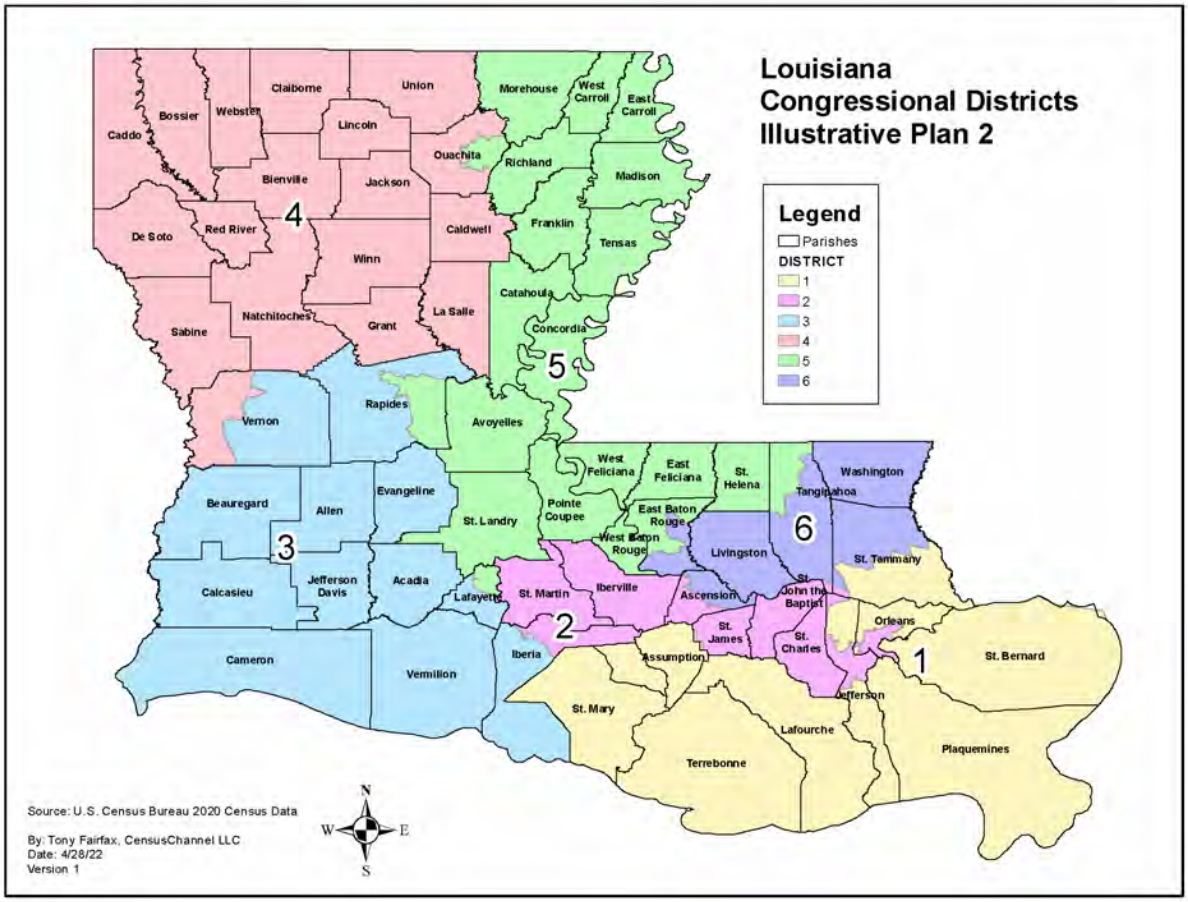



Figure 1 - Illustrative Plan 2

9. Illustrative Plan 2 in addition to performing better than the HB1 Plan, exceeds many of the Illustrative Plan 1's performance on state and traditional redistricting criteria.

**Table 1 – Illustrative Plans 1, 2 and HB1 Plan Criteria Comparison**

| Criteria | Illustrative Plan 1 | Illustrative Plan 2 | HB1 Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Equal Population** | **51** | **58** | 65 |
| **Contiguity** | Y | Y | Y |
| **Parish Splits** | **14** | **12** | 15 |
| **VTD Splits** | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **COI Census Places Splits** | **31** | **26** | 32 |
| **COI Landmark Splits** | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| **Compactness (mean)** | **.42, .18, .69** | **.39, .20, .71** | .37, .14, .62 |
| **Fracking** | **5** | **5** | 8 |

Source: Illustrative and HB1 Plans extracted from Maptitude for Redistricting reports

**D. Response to M.V. Hood and Thomas Bryan's claims regarding not having a sufficient amount of Black voters to constitute a majority in both of the two Illustrative Plan 1's majority Black districts.**

*M.V. Hood's Claim: "Using Voting Age Population data, two of the plaintiff's plans do not contain a single majority Black districts. The other two plans contain one each"*[4]

*Thomas Bryan's Claim: "I conclude the Plaintiff's plans fail the voting age population and numerosity requirements for the majority minority districts using Black Alone Non-Hispanic and the DOJ formation.*

10. The reports of M.V. Hood III and Thomas Bryan claim that District 2 in the Illustrative Plan does not have a sufficient number of Black voters to constitute a majority. In analyzing the plan, Hood and Bryan calculate the DOJ standard for determining majority Black districts. Their calculation for the voting age population ("VAP") percentage includes:[5]

[Non-Hispanic, Black VAP + Non-Hispanic, White and Black) VAP] / Total VAP

[4] MV Hood Report, ¶ 8.
[5] MV Hood Report; Thomas Bryan Report.

11. Both Hood and Bryan calculate BVAP by adding all persons above 18 years old who are included in the Non-Hispanic Black Alone race category with all persons above 18 years who are included in the Non-Hispanic Black and White race category. Using these race categories, the total Black VAP (BVAP) percentage equates to 49.39% for District 2 in the Illustrative Plan 1.

12. However, the Supreme Court in *Georgia v. Ashcroft*[6] found that using "Any Part" Black was an acceptable calculation when determining majority Black districts. Therefore, the Illustrative Plan 1 uses Any Part Black and found that both District 2 and District 5 were majority Black districts (see Fairfax Report).

13. Also, Hood and Bryan do not include the second part of the DOJ guidelines in the calculations. The second step directs the DOJ to add up the combined race categories of the minority group on an iterative basis when there is a "significant" number of multi-race populations.[7] In this instance, the State of Louisiana has a significant amount of multi-race Black persons (3.26%). It is my opinion that the Black multi-race population is significant enough to warrant adding to the Black population in a district.

14. In addition, the Illustrative Plan 1 is only one of many configurations of two majority Black districts that adhere to state and traditional redistricting criteria and satisfies the first precondition of *Thornburg v. Gingles*. Illustrative Plan 2 provided in Appendix A, confirms that it is possible to create two majority Black districts that adheres to state and traditional

[6] In *Georgia v. Ashcroft*, 539 U.S. 461, the Court found it acceptable to combine all persons who self-identified themselves in the 2000 Census survey as Black in determining majority-minority districts. This includes Black in combination with other races to contain both Hispanic and Not Hispanic Black persons. https://casetext.com/case/georgia-v-ashcroft-2.

[7] See https://www.justice.gov/opa/press-release/file/1429486/download

redistricting criteria when using the formulation proposed by Hood and Bryan, which includes adding only Non-Hispanic Black Alone VAP to the Non-Hispanic Black and White VAP race categories. A review of the demographics for Illustrative Plan 2 shows that District 2 has a DOJ BVAP% of 50.02%, and District 5 has a DOJ BVAP% of 50.96%.

**Table 2 – Illustrative Plan 2's Black Voting Age Population**

| District | DOJ BVAP | DOJ BVAP% | AP BVAP | AP BVAP% |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 97,079 | 16.07% | 103,416 | 17.12% |
| **2** | **299,351** | **50.02%** | **308,535** | **51.55%** |
| 3 | 103,263 | 17.60% | 106,965 | 18.23% |
| 4 | 186,380 | 31.25% | 190,267 | 31.90% |
| **5** | **300,776** | **50.96%** | **305,661** | **51.79%** |
| 6 | 97,834 | 16.46% | 100,925 | 16.98% |

Note: DOJ BVAP includes Not-Hispanic Black Alone plus Not-Hispanic Black and White combined race; APBVAP includes "Any Part" Black (which contains Hispanic Black VAP)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data extracted from Maptitude for Redistricting reports

15. In addition, a review of the registered voters[8] in the state of Louisiana for each congressional district within the Illustrative Plan 1 shows that District 2 and District 5 are both above 50% when counting Black registered voters (see Table 3).

**Table 3 – Registered Voters for the Illustrative Plans**

| District | RegTTL | RegWht | RegBlk | RegOth |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 477,328 | 74.35% | 16.84% | 8.80% |
| 2 | 486,633 | 37.87% | **53.73%** | 8.40% |
| 3 | 469,699 | 79.07% | 16.52% | 4.42% |
| 4 | 477,681 | 64.66% | 31.20% | 4.13% |
| 5 | 496,286 | 43.64% | **53.51%** | 2.84% |
| 6 | 486,719 | 80.52% | 14.10% | 5.37% |

Source: Maptitude for Redistricting Reports

Note: RegTTL – Total Registered, RegWht – Registered White, RegBlk – Registered Black, RegOth – Registered Other Race

[8] Registered voting data (dated 01-27-22) was downloaded from the state of Louisiana's Redistricting website and disaggregated using Maptitude for Redistricting. See https://redist.legis.la.gov/default_ShapeFiles2020

16. The percentage of registered voters who are Black for Illustrative Plan 1 is 53.73% for District 2 and 53.51% for District 5. Thus, Black voters represent a majority of the registered voters in District 2 and District 5 for Illustrative Plan 1. The Illustrative Plan 2 also contains a majority of registered voters who are Black as well. District 2 has 53.62% and District 5 has 53.20% for Illustrative Plan 2.

17. Thus, in Illustrative Plan 2, the Black population constitutes a majority in two congressional districts using three different measures: 1) any part Black VAP, 2) Non-Hispanic Black Alone VAP plus Non-Hispanic Black and White VAP race category, and 3) Black registered voters.

### E. Response to M.V. Hood's claim that the Illustrative Plan 1 deviates the district cores to a greater degree than the enacted plan.

*Hood's Claim: "This section has demonstrated that in terms of both population and geography, the benchmark and enacted plans are highly congruent. On these same metrics the plaintiff-proposed deviate to a greater degree from the benchmark plan"*[9]

18. The redistricting criteria for congressional districts contained within Joint Rule 21 do <u>not</u> include a criterion for retaining district cores.[10] Consideration of district cores includes maintaining districts as previously drawn to the extent practicable.[11] Because of population changes in a state and map drawing decisions that continue to adhere to state and traditional redistricting criteria, a new plan may alter the previously enacted plan.

19. When a criterion is not explicitly listed as a guideline to follow, it is usually treated as a lower priority than the other criteria that are specifically listed by the jurisdiction. In addition,

[9] M.V. Hood Report., ¶ 4.
[10] See Joint Rule 21 https://www.legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?d=1238755.
[11] https://www.ncsl.org/research/redistricting/redistricting-criteria.aspx

when reviewing a plan from the context of adhering to the Voting Rights Act (VRA), plans that contain "new" majority-minority districts may be significantly different from the previous plan.

20. Also, the enacted HB1 Plan appears to follow the "Least Change" approach for plan development. The Least Change approach is used when the map drawer decides to retain as much as the previous plan as possible. In some cases, the Least Change approach may be valid. However, it may not be an option when the current or previous plan configuration may dilute minority voting strength.

21. The Least Change approach may address the population inequality, but it does not address significant changes in demographics over the decade. For instance, the Black VAP increased throughout the state of Louisiana, while the White VAP ("WVAP") decreased throughout the state. Figure 1 depicts the increase in BVAP percentage for each parish in the state.

22. The parishes in the map are thematically colored such that the red parishes indicate a decrease in BVAP percentage from 2010 to 2020 while the green color indicates an increase. Figure 2 shows that a substantial amount of parishes throughout the state had an increase from 2010 to 2020 in BVAP percentage.

23. Specific attention should be given to the Delta parishes that increased BVAP percentage. These parishes would be contained within the new majority Black District 5 in both Illustrative Plans 1 and 2.

24. Figure 3 shows a similar thematic map depicting the changes in WVAP percentage from 2010 to 2020. Figure 3 displays that practically all but a handful of parishes had a decrease in WVAP percentage from 2010 to 2020.

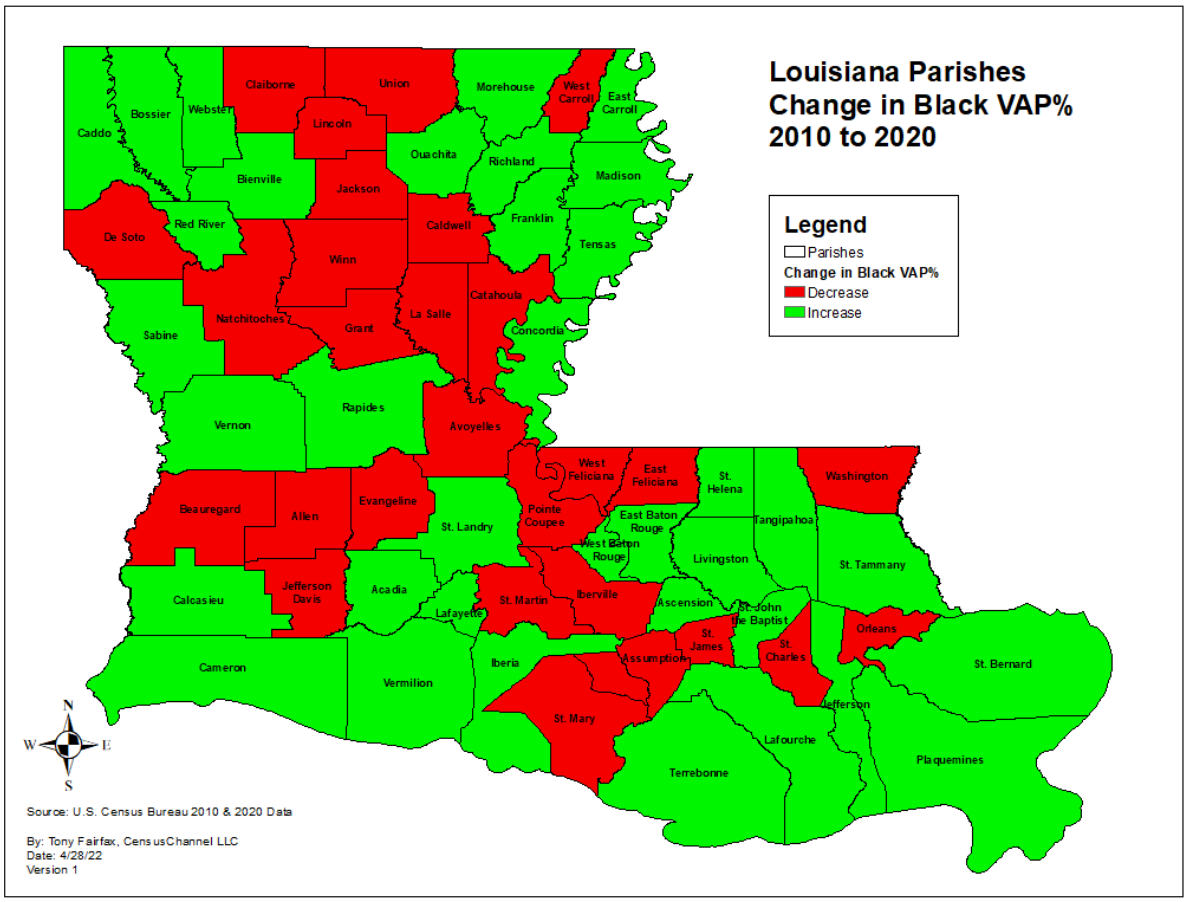



Figure 2 – Louisiana Parishes Change in BVAP % from 2010 to 2020

25. This increase in BVAP% and decrease in WVAP% throughout the state of Louisiana provides less impetus for using the "Least Change" approach in this round of redistricting. In fact, although the BVAP% increased by approximately one percent, the WVAP% decreased significantly (approx. -4.57%) and widely throughout the state.[12] This significant change

[12] See Fairfax Report, 15.

increases BVAP% in the state, which increases the likelihood of an additional majority Black district that did not exist a decade ago.

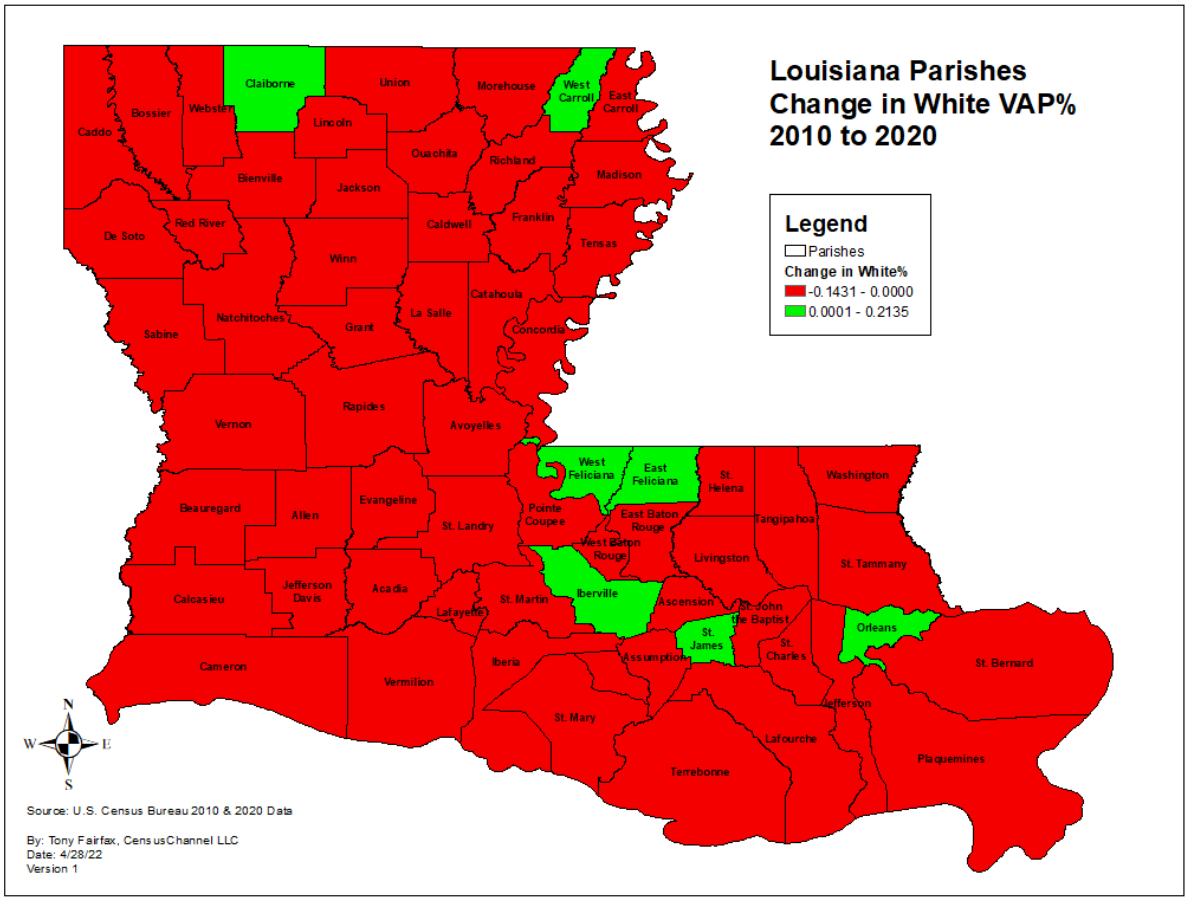



Figure 3 - Louisiana Parishes Change in WVAP % from 2010 to 2020

## F. Response to claims that the Illustrative Plan 1 was developed using race as a predominant factor, specifically with District 5.

*Christopher Blunt's Claim: "I find that a district plan drawn using only the foregoing traditional districting criteria would be extremely unlikely to contain two MMDs. Drawing a plan in Louisiana with two such districts, like the illustrative plans submitted by Messrs. Fairfax and Cooper, would almost certainly require the prioritization of racial considerations (or proxies for them) over the traditional criteria."*[13]

[13] M.V. Hood Report, ¶ 4.

*Thomas Bryan's Claim: "Based upon the surgical divisive nature of the splits in each of the Plaintiff's illustrative plans across Louisiana's places, I conclude that race was the prevailing factor in their designs."*[14]

26. Christopher Blunt performed simulation analysis developing plans in a "race-neutral" process. The program used, "REDIST," allowed him to simulate thousands of redistricting plans. However, it does not appear that Blunt's simulations considered socioeconomic indicators, roadshow testimony, and similar communities of interests, all of which shaped the configuration of the Illustrative plans.

27. Thomas Bryan performed demographic analysis on the parishes and census places, provided the racial composition of the splits, and concluded that race predominated during the development of Illustrative Plan 1.

28. The Illustrative Plan 1 as well as Illustrative Plan 2 were developed using state and traditional redistricting criteria. Race did not predominate during the development process. The decisions I made to split parishes and census places were based on socioeconomic factors, communities of interest, roadshow testimony, and equalizing district population.

29. In addition, I used the 2011 Plan as a starting point for plan development. Although adherence to district cores was not a redistricting criterion established by the state legislature, one of my goals was to follow existing district configurations if reasonable and practicable.

30. Illustrative Plans 1 and 2's District 5 was developed with the concept of first creating a more "Delta centered" (see Figure 4) district in the northern portion and expanding the district to additional parishes and cities that have similar socioeconomic aspects. The Delta Parishes

[14] Thomas Bryan Report, 10

contain a unique culture and tradition that was grounded in its proximity to the Mississippi river and unique soil and ecological environment.[15]

31. District 5 of the 2011 Plan was reduced to incorporate a higher percentage of the Delta Parishes in the northern region of the district and a greater amount of population with similar socioeconomic attributes (see Figure 5). La Salle parish was not included since it did not match the district's socioeconomic commonalities. Caldwell parish matched some of the socioeconomic aspects but was not added to make District 5 more compact. It is important to note that Caldwell can be added to the district and the district can still keep its majority Black status.

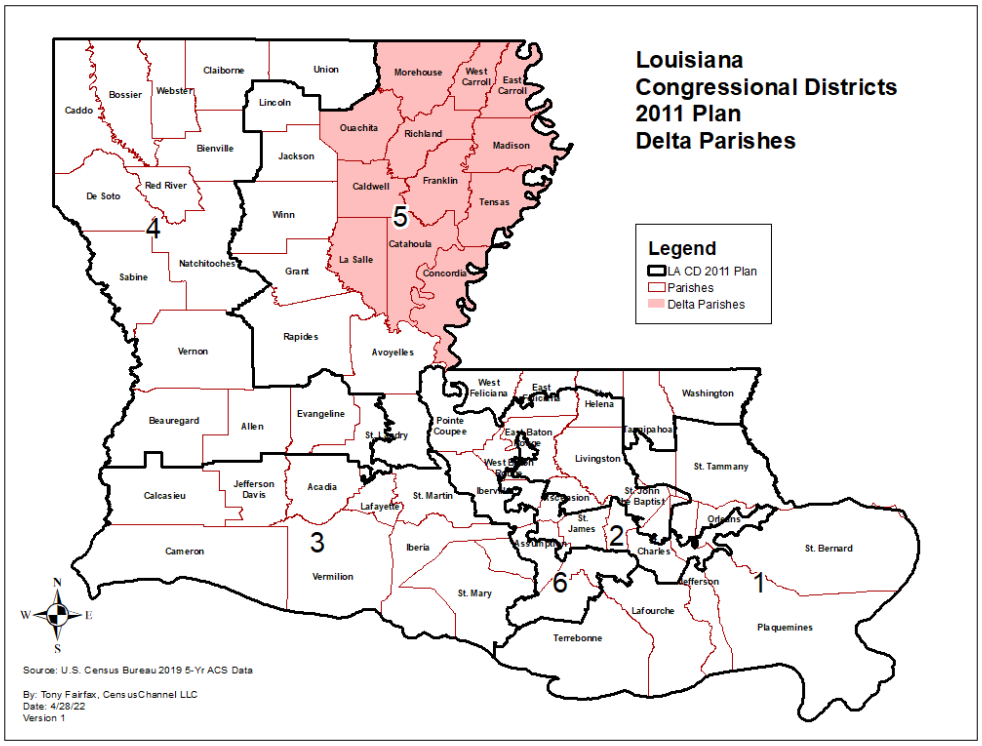



Figure 4 – Louisiana Parishes with the 2011 Plan and Delta Parishes Highlighted

[15] See Library of Congress map. Some districts included in the Illustrative Plans 1 and 2 follow the general soil map for the state of Louisiana. Soil content tends to influence the agricultural industries within a particular areas and thus employment. https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4011j.ct011078/

32. Next, District 5 expands to include parishes and cities with a variety of common socioeconomic characteristics and risk factors that bind the areas of the district together.[16] District 5 follows a similar route as the 2011 and the HB1 Plan. However, during the development process, overlays of socioeconomic[17] thematic maps were used to guide the creation of the district. For example, Figure 5 shows how I used education as a socioeconomic indicator.

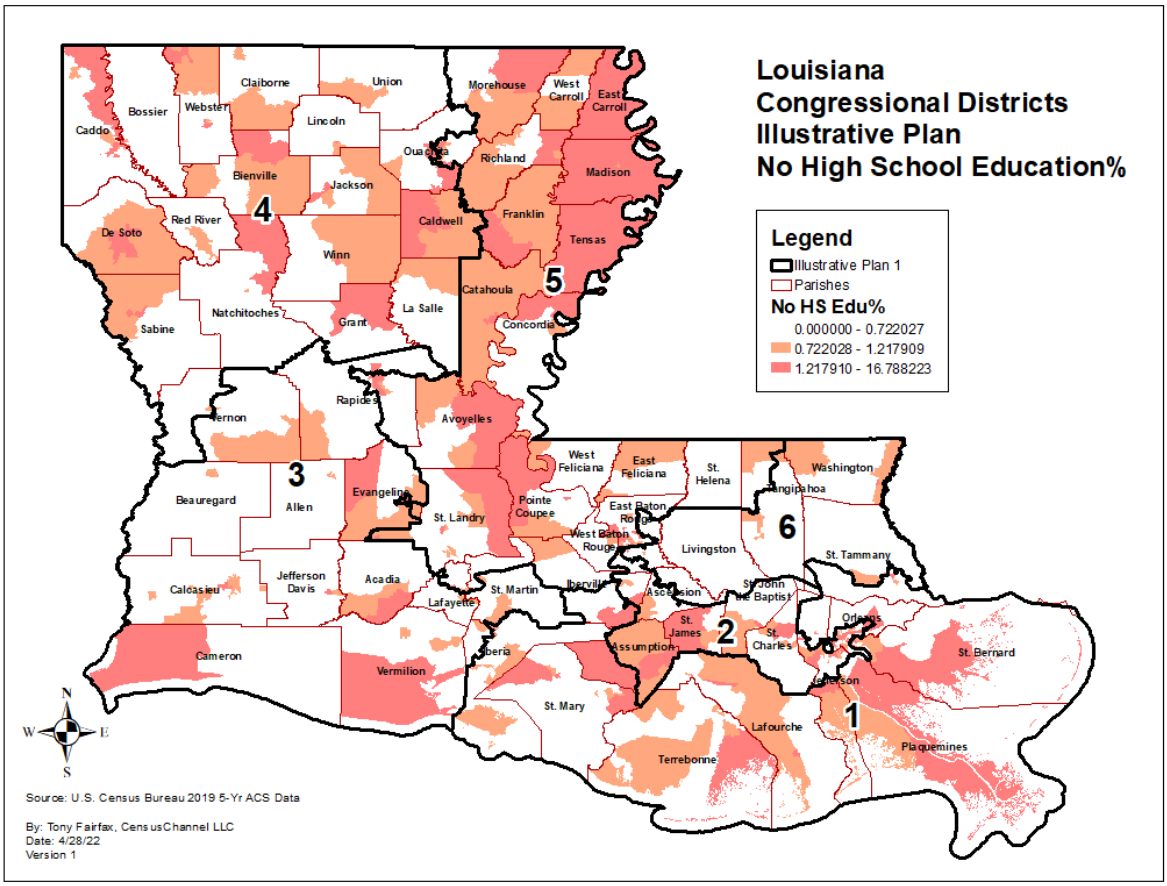



Figure 5 – Louisiana Census Tracts Percentage with No High School Education[18]

[16] Socioeconomic data can be used to define communities of interest. See Socioeconomic data can be used to define communities of interest. See *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399 (2006).
[17] Using 2019 5-Year American Community Survey Census Tract data.
[18] The graph shows the top two quintiles of no high school education percentage. The quintiles divide the tracts into five equal numbers of census tracts in order of no high school education. Each quintile represents a range of approximately 227 census tracts.

33. Figure 5 depicts "no high school education" by census tract with the thematic map matching the boundaries of District 5. Since census tracts overlap VTDs, the district boundaries will not exactly match the coloring of the socioeconomic data. However, the patterns clearly define the boundaries of District 5.

34. The red and brownish colors depict the top two quintiles of census tracts with a population with the highest percentage of persons with "no high school education." District 5 in the Illustrative Plan shows a distinct pattern of a collection of the census tracts with a high percentage of persons with "no high school education."

35. Another socioeconomic indicator that I reviewed during plan development included Median Household Income. Once again, the visualization of census tracts tends to define a commonality within the boundaries of District 5 of the Illustrative Plan (see Figure 5). In this case, the bottom two quintiles (i.e., the lowest median household income) form matching areas for the district.

In addition, the U.S. Census Bureau's Community Resilience Estimate (CRE) data also provides characteristics of disaster risk factors that assist in defining commonalities for District 5. CRE is a relatively new program created by the U.S. Census Bureau that "provides a metric for how at-risk every neighborhood[19] in the United States is to the impacts of disasters, including COVID-19."[20] Risk factors include various measurements such as low income, communication barrier, number of persons per room in the house, no health insurance, and

[19] Using Census Tracts.
[20] U.S. Census Bureau, Community Resilience Estimates, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/community-resilience-estimates.html.

several others.[21] Figure 6 presents a map of the census tracts within the state displaying the percentage of the population living in an area with greater than 3 of the CRE's risk factors.

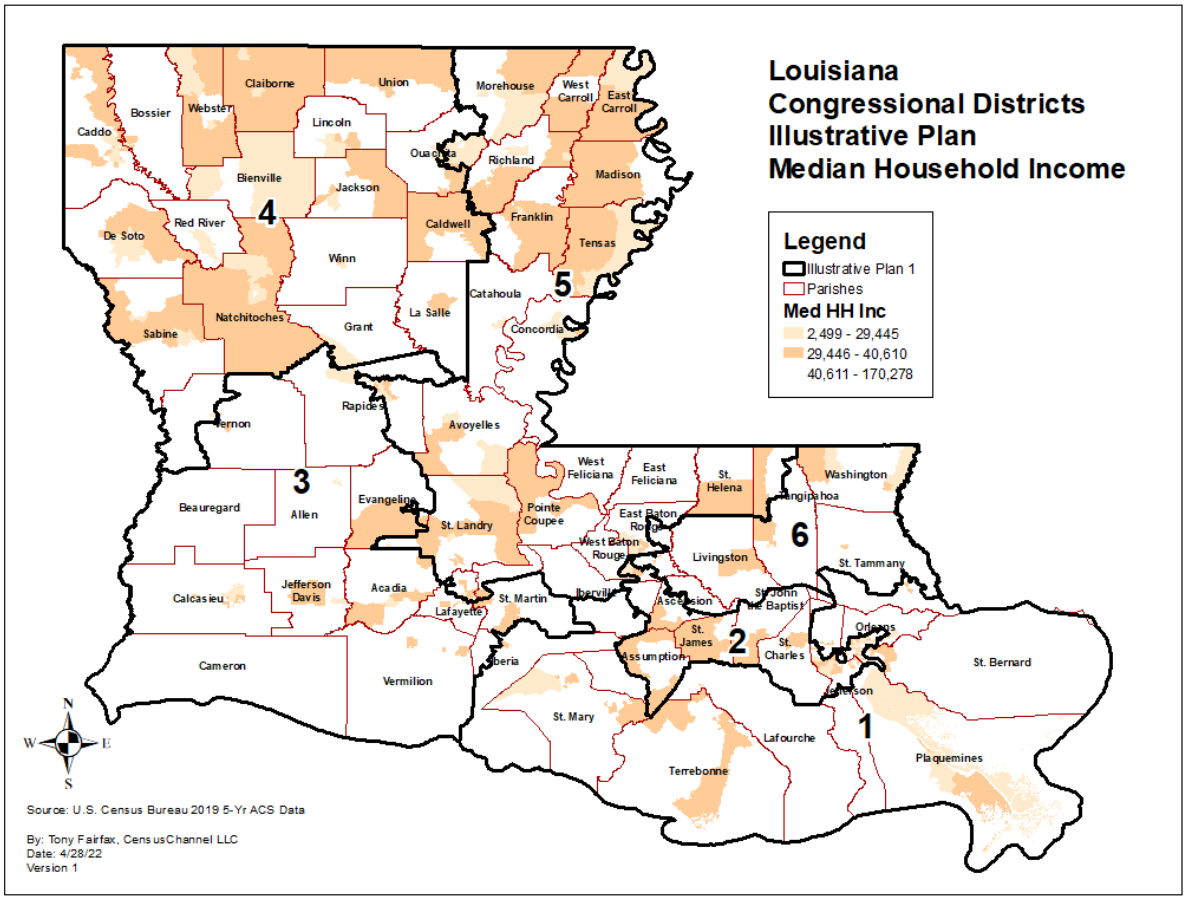



Figure 6 – Louisiana Census Tracts Median Household Income

[21] Ibid.

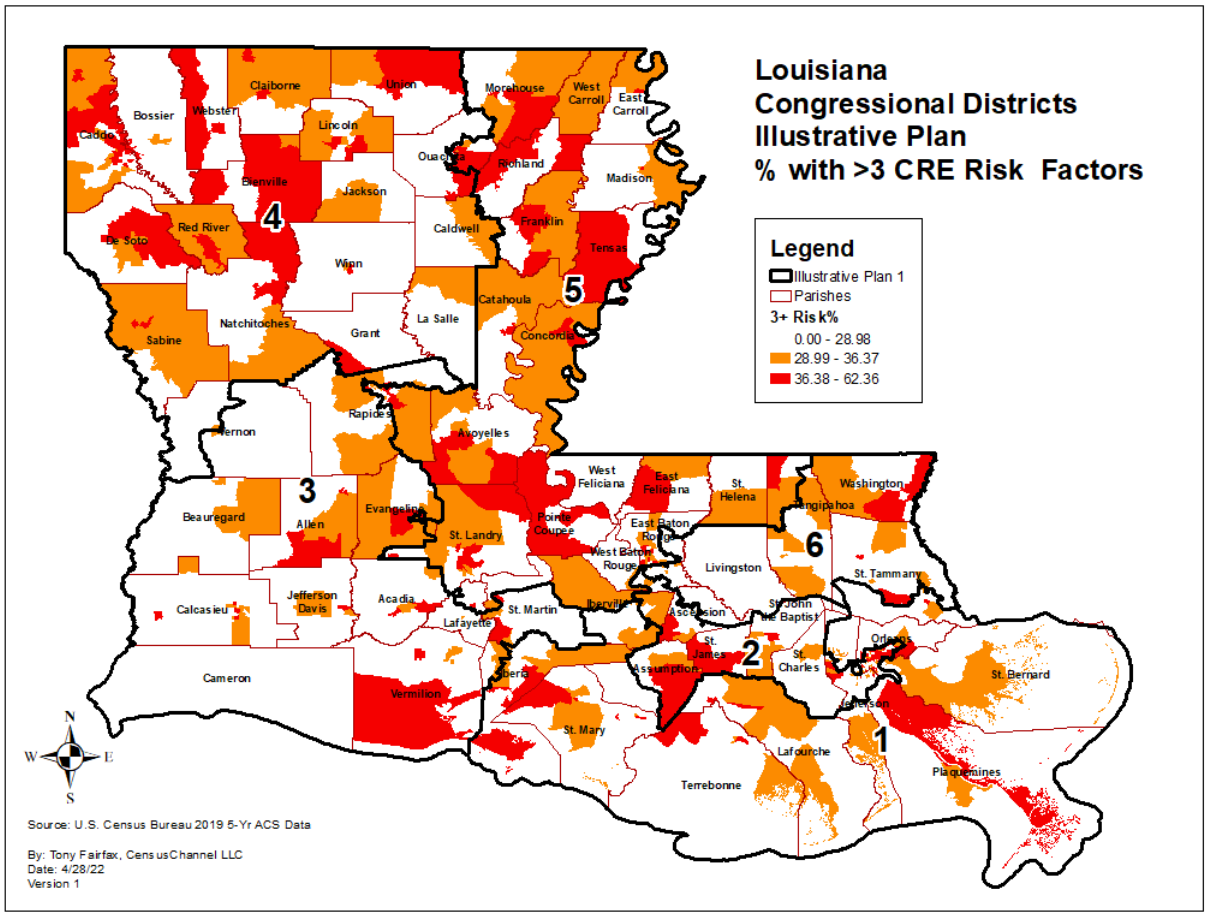



Figure 6 – Louisiana Census Tracts with Greater than 3 CRE Risk Factors

In addition to the inclusion of whole parishes, some portions of the parishes were similar to District 5 and were added to the district (hence the splitting of parishes and cities). Specifically, the Ouachita, Rapides, and Evangeline parishes were added to the districts due to similar socioeconomic commonalities (see Figures 7-9). Illustrative Plan 2 eliminates the splitting of Evangeline parish, thus reducing the plan's parish splits to 12.

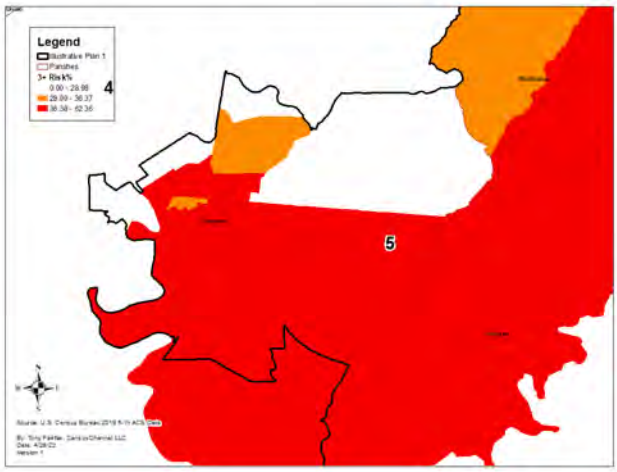



Figure 7 – Ouachita Area CRE GT 3 Risks

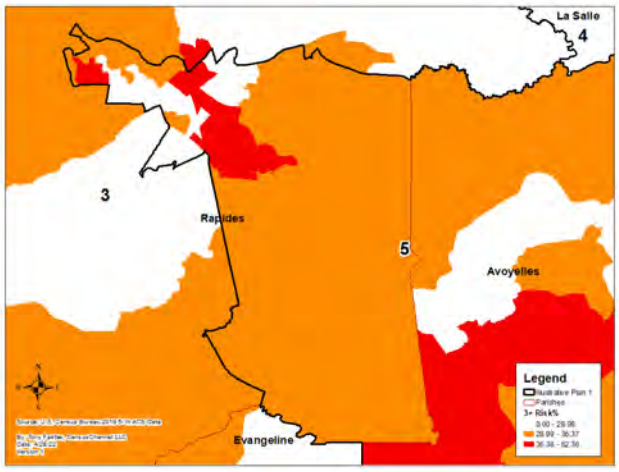



Figure 8 - Rapides Area CRE GT 3 Risks

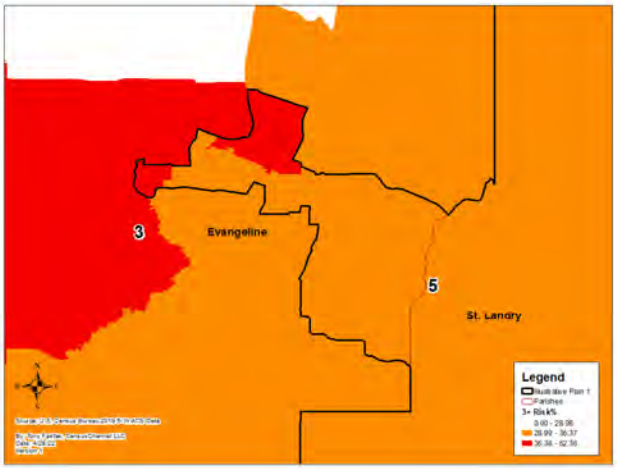



Figure 9 – Evangeline Area CRE GT 3 Risks

36. Other maps tend to show the commonalities of District 5, such as the percent of persons in poverty and renter percentage (see Appendix C). Each of these maps showed socioeconomic commonalities among the population contained within the boundaries of District 5.

37. Other communities of interest were considered including, preserving the Florida Parishes within District 5 and keeping the River Parishes together and whole within District 2.

38. Finally, when considering parish and census place splits, the enacted HB1 plan splits more parishes than the Illustrative Plan 1 and 2. Also, comparing specific districts, the enacted plan HB1's District 2 splits many more parishes than District 5 of the Illustrative Plan. The HB1 Plan District 2 splits nine parishes, while the Illustrative Plan 1's District 5 splits eight. However, the Illustrative Plan 2's splits significantly less, with only five parishes split for District 5.

39. The enacted plan HB1's District 2 splits many more parishes than District 5 of the Illustrative Plan. The HB1 Plan District 2 splits nine parishes, while the Illustrative Plan 1's District 5 splits eight. However, the Illustrative Plan 2's splits significantly less, with only five parishes split for District 5

**G. Response to Michael Hefner's claim that the Illustrative Plan 1's districts do not match communities of interests.**

*Hefner's Claim: "Whereas the Engrossed HB1 plan largely follows the regions identified by the Louisiana Rural Folklife Program and keeps many more communities of interest intact, the Plaintiffs' plans do not."*[22]

40. Michael Hefner analyzed the Illustrative Plan 1, preserving communities of interest. His analysis utilizes a map with five distinct regions identified by the Louisiana Regional Folklore Program (LRFP). The second map that he states that he uses is a regional map used by the State of Louisiana to present regional areas within the state.

41. Hefner overlays the boundaries of the enacted plan HB1 and the Illustrative Plan 1 and draws a comparison. He uses the overlapping of the LRFP map to conclude that Illustrative Plan 1

[22] Michael Hefner Report, 22

does not preserve communities of interest and uses race as a predominating factor in the map making process. Hefner never overlays the second map that he mentions in the introduction.

42. My first response to the allegation is that adherence to communities of interest is not defined by the state's regions. Other factors such as socioeconomic commonalities and community redistricting testimony should be considered as well.

43. It is not that these regions cannot be used as a guide for developing redistricting plans, but it is not the sole arbiter of communities of interest at the state level. If this were the case, a redistricting plan would most likely be fixed into the same or similar configurations regardless of population changes that have occurred throughout the state. Also, from a VRA perspective, the minority community would be locked into districts that meet the state's regional or even tourist guidelines rather than where they collectively reside.

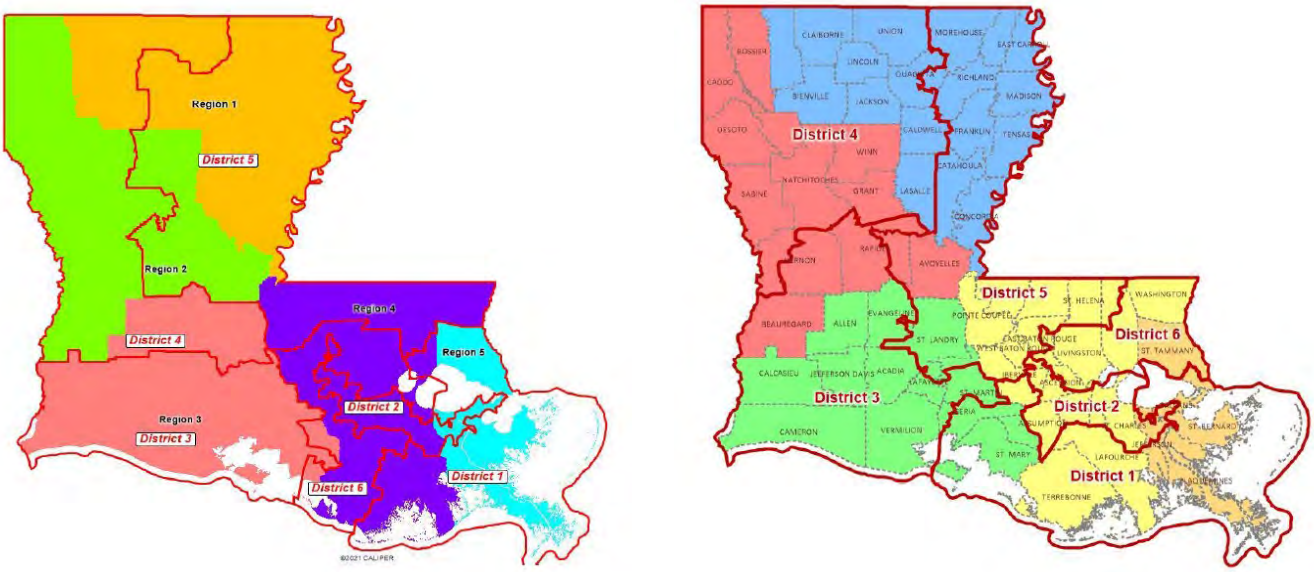



Figure 10 – HB1 and Illustrative Plan 1 with Regional Background

44. Nonetheless, in my early review of state data and maps, I examined the regional maps in consideration for guiding plan development. I did not see an exact relationship with the 2011 plan and the regions specified.

45. In addition, a comparison of the overlapping regions reveals no significant difference between the enacted HB1 Plan (which is similar to the 2011 plan) and the Illustrative Plan 1 (see Figure 10). The enacted HB1 Plan's District 1 overlaps two regions while the Illustrative Plan 1 overlaps two regions. HB1 Plan's District 2 overlaps two regions, while the Illustrative Plan 1's District 2 overlaps two regions. The HB1 Plan District 3 overlaps one region while the Illustrative Plan 1's District 3 overlaps two regions. The HB1 Plan's District 4 overlaps three regions, while the Illustrative Plan 1's District 4 overlaps two regions. The HB1 Plan's District 5 overlaps three regions, while the Illustrative Plan 1's District 5 overlaps four regions. The HB1 Plan's District 6 overlaps two regions, while the Illustrative Plan 1's District 6 overlaps two regions.

46. Illustrative Plan 2 overlaps similar regions to Illustrative Plan 1 with the exception of District 2 extending into three regions.

47. In fact, the major difference between the two plans is that District 3 of the enacted HB1 Plan exists in a single region. Other than that, both plans have districts that exceed the others by one region. Also, where the Illustrative Plan 1's District 5 overlaps four regions, the areas of the district that have been added share socioeconomic commonalities comparable to the bulk of the district.

48. Hefner fails to take into account the smaller geographies with similar socioeconomic aspects across the state, specifically for the new majority Black district 5. What binds these district

areas together is not the state-designated regions but the common socioeconomic concerns and challenges, which create communities of interests and the public testimony of Louisianans on redistricting during the public roadshow.

49. Finally, one of the compelling aspects that contribute to and rationalize the configuration of Illustrative Plan 1's districting plan is the testimony from the community itself. Below is a list of specific roadshow testimony and presents a map that outlines the testimony that corresponds to the creation of the Illustrative Plan 1 and Illustrative Plan 2.

50. Melissa Flournoy Testimony (Covington Roadshow) – "Louisiana is now approximately 40% minority, and we think that the legislature should seriously consider trying to draw two minority districts. So, as you consider the specific challenges for the Northshore and as the population has shifted and we see the growth in this area. We think it's appropriate to consider a congressional district that includes both Baton Rouge and the Northshore and to **hold the Florida Parishes** together."

51. Albert Samuels Testimony (Baton Rouge Roadshow) – "Fairness might ask the question of why is the Scotlandville area, the North Baton Rouge area, lumped in with a district that **really predominantly represents New Orleans**? Because from our standpoint, that looks like packing and cracking."

52. Rep. Ted James Testimony (Baton Rouge Roadshow) – "I'm asking that Southern University in Baton Rouge is not in the same congressional district as Southern University of New Orleans…We really do need to have a **second African-American district that's sort of centered here in the Baton Rouge capital area**. And it can go north. It can go west to up through central Louisiana. It can go east across the Florida Parishes. But if you look at the

population and how it shifted, you can and should draw a map that represents the people of the State of Louisiana."

53. Gary Chambers (Baton Rouge Testimony Roadshow) – "Ten Parishes, I went to all ten of them. Assumption Parish has about this much of assumption carved into the district about 10,000 votes. The people of Assumption are not represented fairly. **St. James Parish is the only Parish that the entire Parish is in the district**."

54. Ashley Shelton Declaration – "The maps with two majority-Black districts also protects distinct communities of interest in the **Delta Parishes**, the petrochemical industry and pipelines in the southern part of the state, as well as the **Cajun and Creole** communities in the Acadian region."

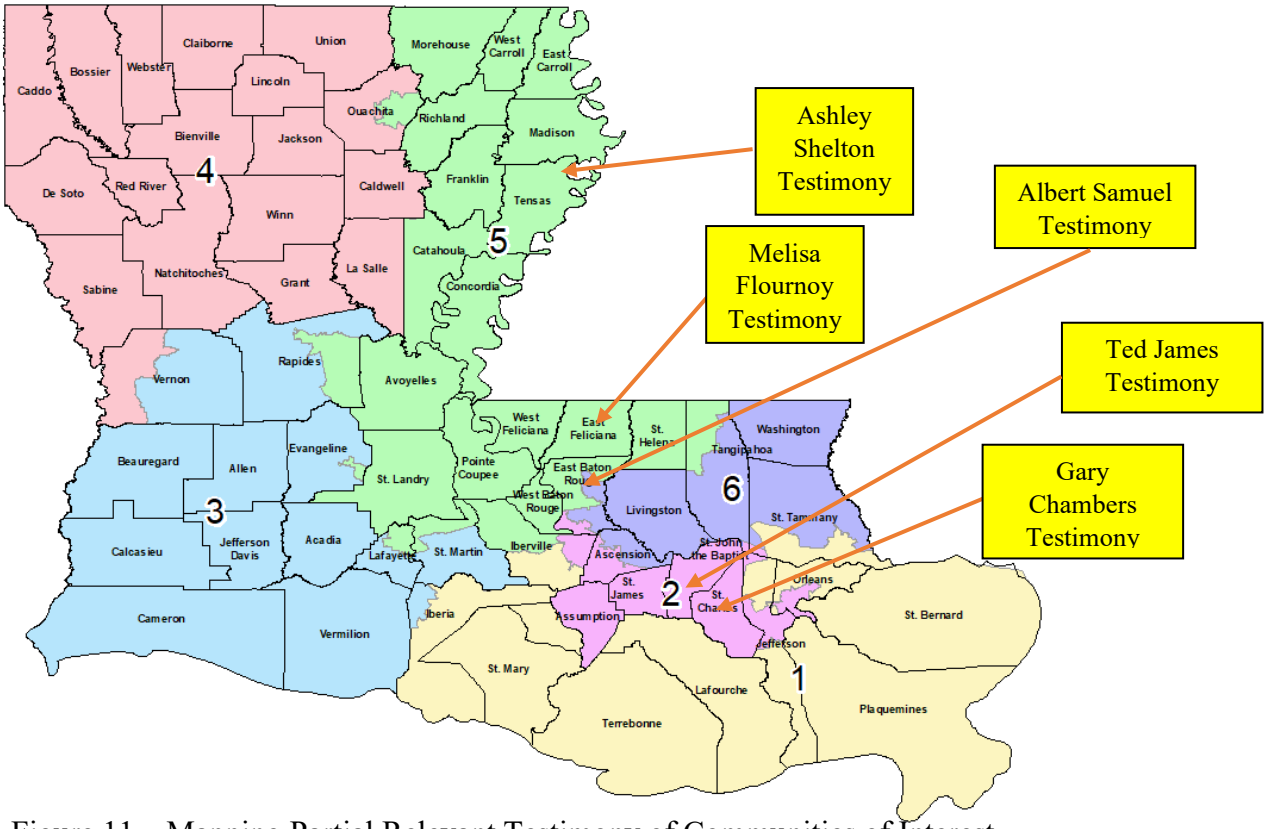



Figure 11 – Mapping Partial Relevant Testimony of Communities of Interest

**H. Response to Allan Murray's claim that the geographic distribution of White voting age population is fundamentally different from the geographic distribution of Black voting age population, and the Black voting age population clusters are often not close.**

*Claim: "The geographic distribution of white voting age populations is fundamentally different from the geographic distribution of Black voting age population, and the Black voting age population clusters are often not close together."*

55. Allan Murray analyzed census block level data and performed spatial cluster analysis on Black and White populations throughout the state of Louisiana. Murray ultimately concludes that the BVAP clusters are often not close and different from the WVAP. However, Murray's analysis does not include any socioeconomic commonalities, communities of interest, or testimony that define how districts should be formed.

56. Although Murray does not state this, the implication is that because BVAP does not cluster close together, it is at least more difficult or even unusual to create additional majority Black districts within the state without creating some unusual shapes for the districts. However, cluster analysis is not used when analyzing redistricting plans to determine whether irregular or dispersed district shapes are.

57. The analysis that is performed is mathematical compactness. In fact, there are multiple compactness measurements that have been developed to determine whether a plan or district has irregular shapes or the areas are too dispersed. In my analysis to measure plan's irregular shape or dispersion, I used three widely used compactness measures, Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Convex Hull. Using those measurements, the Illustrative Plan 1 and subsequent Illustrative Plan 2 performed better than the enacted HB1 Plan for three out of three measurements.

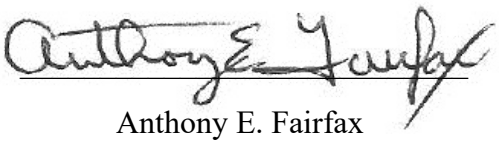
58. Consequently districts can be developed that are reasonably compact and sufficiently large for Black voters to constitute a majority within two congressional districts.

## I. Conclusion

59. The Illustrative Plans adhere to or perform better than the H.B.1 plan in adhering to traditional and state redistricting criteria, and overall perform better than the enacted HB1 Plan. Furthermore, as shown with the creation of Illustrative Plan 2, there are many examples of plans creating two majority-Black Congressional districts that can be developed.

60. Despite the reports submitted in this case, I continue to have the opinion that the Black voting age population in the State of Louisiana is sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute two majority-Black congressional districts that adhere to state and traditional redistricting criteria and satisfy the first precondition of *Gingles*.

Per 28 U.S. Code 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Anthony E. Fairfax

May 2, 2022

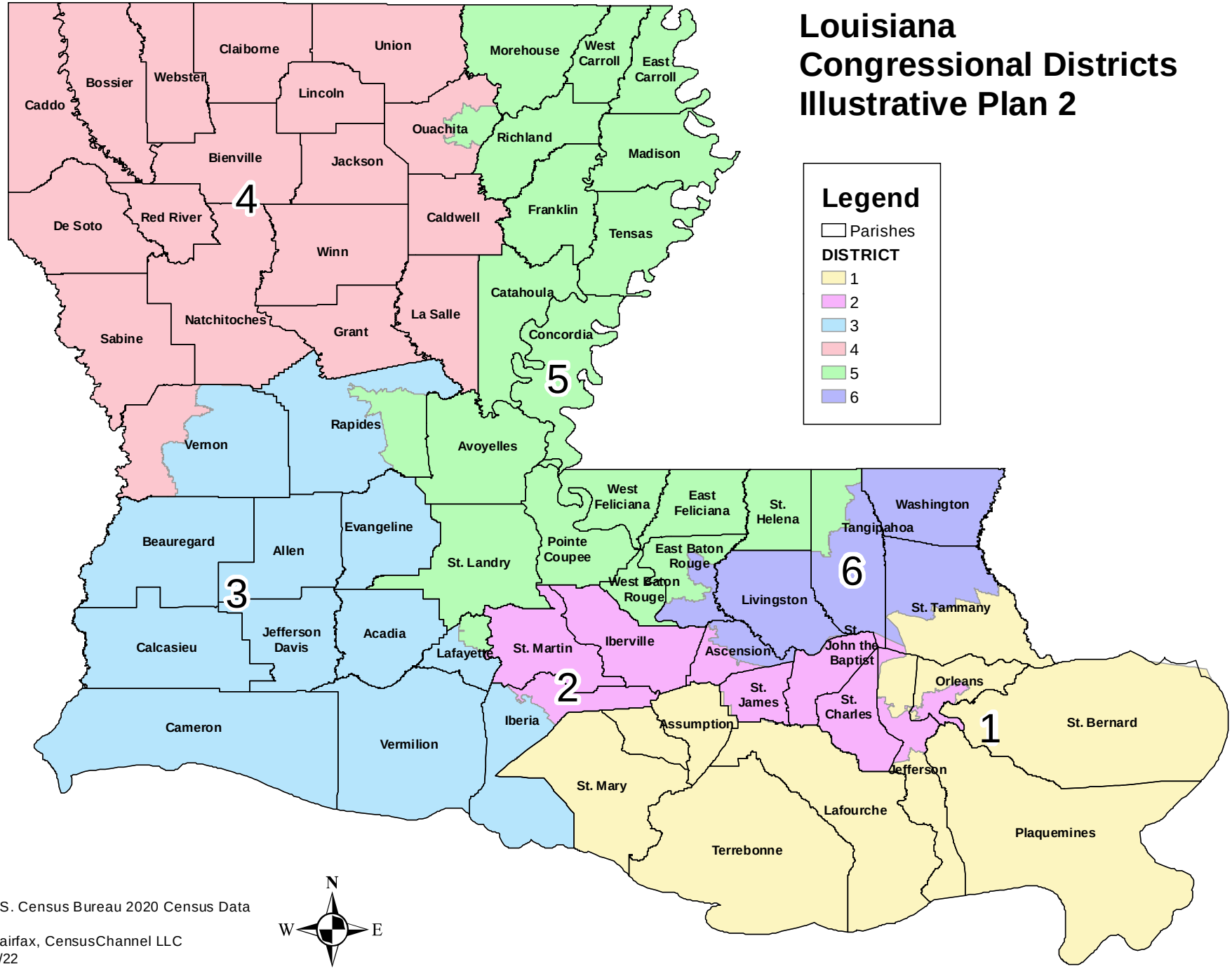
# Appendix A

# Statewide and District Maps

# (Illustrative Plan 2)

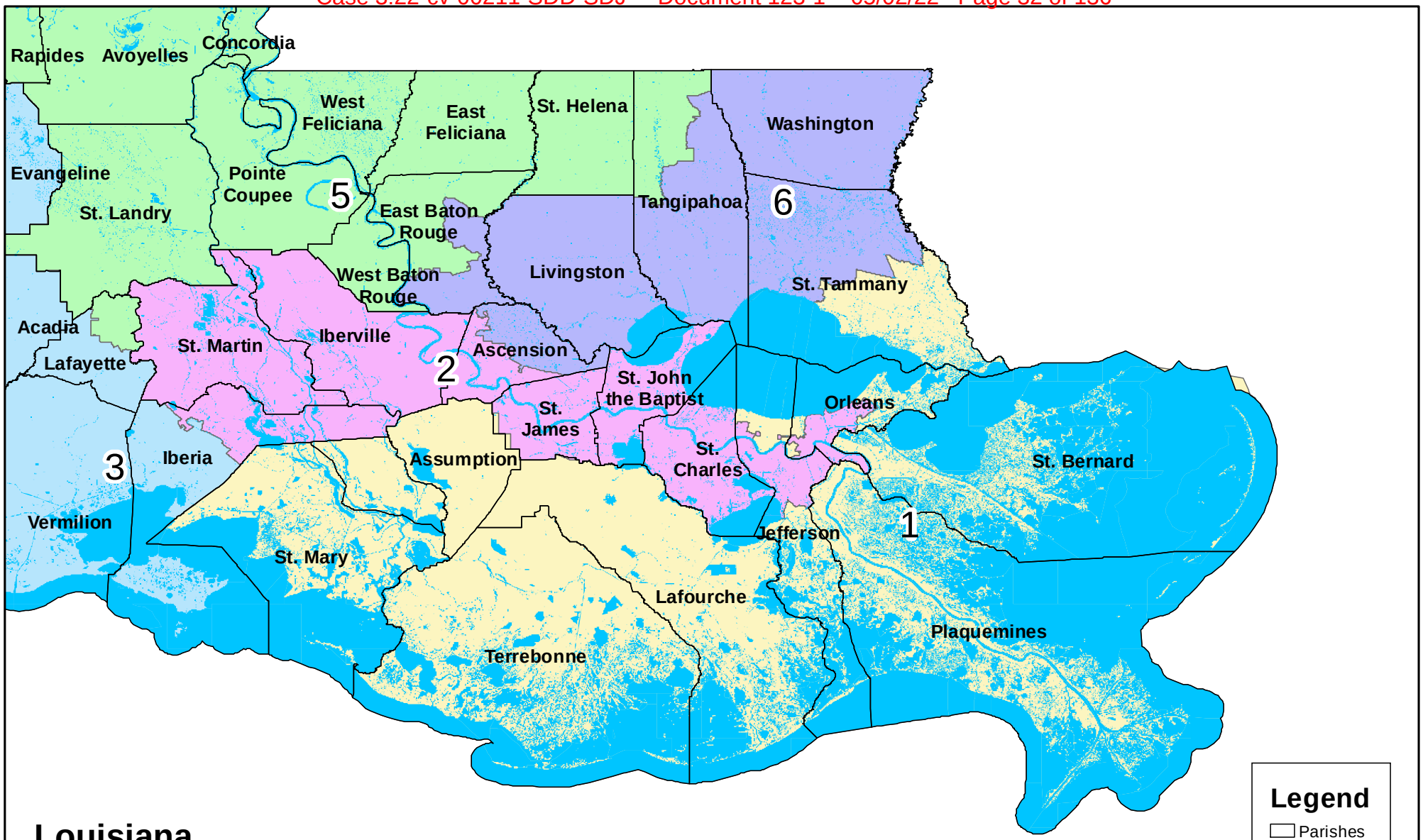
1. Statewide Maps
2. District Zoom Maps

# Louisiana Congressional Districts Illustrative Plan 2




Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data

By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 4/28/22
Version 1




# Louisiana Congressional District 1 Illustrative Plan 2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data

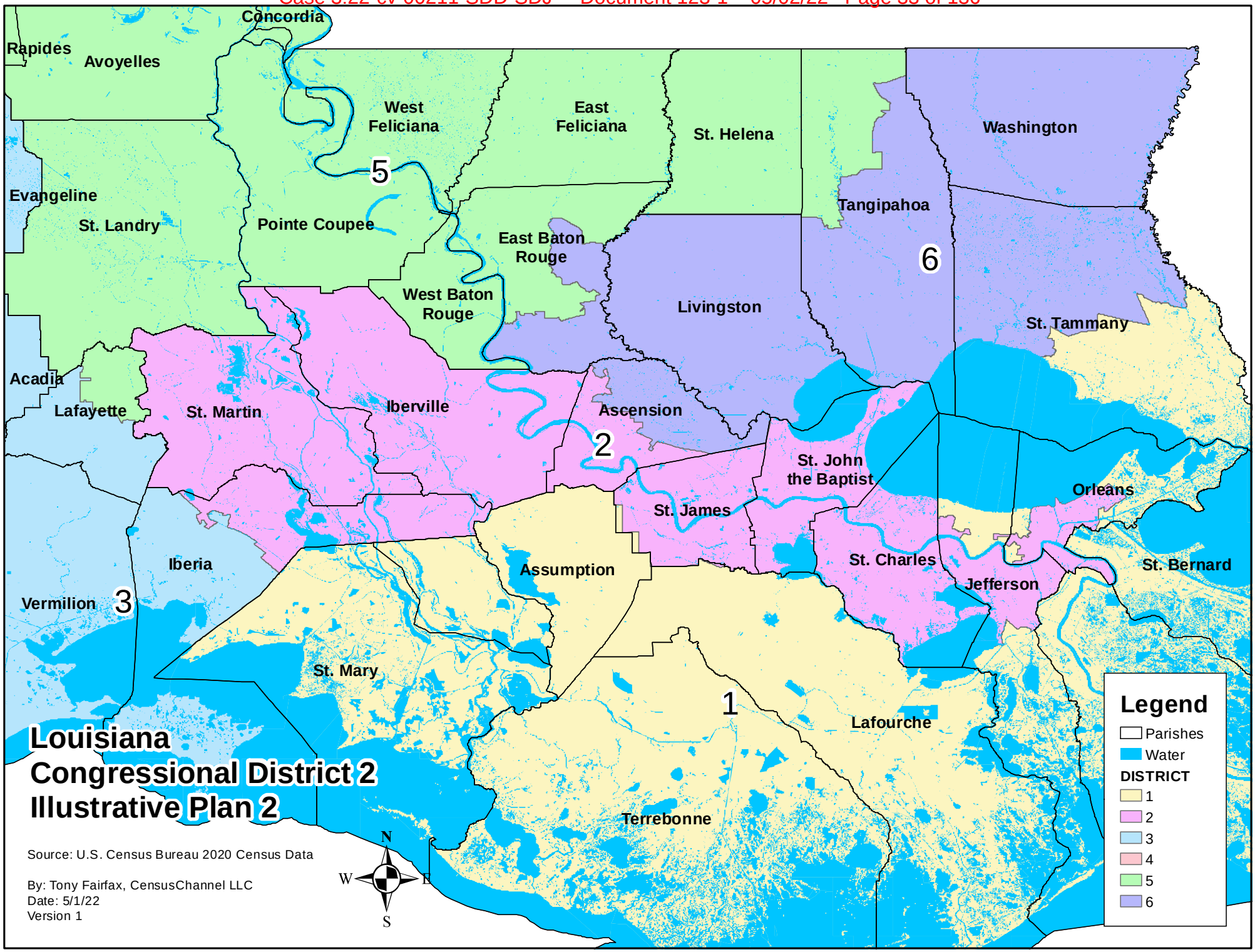
By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 5/1/22
Version 1

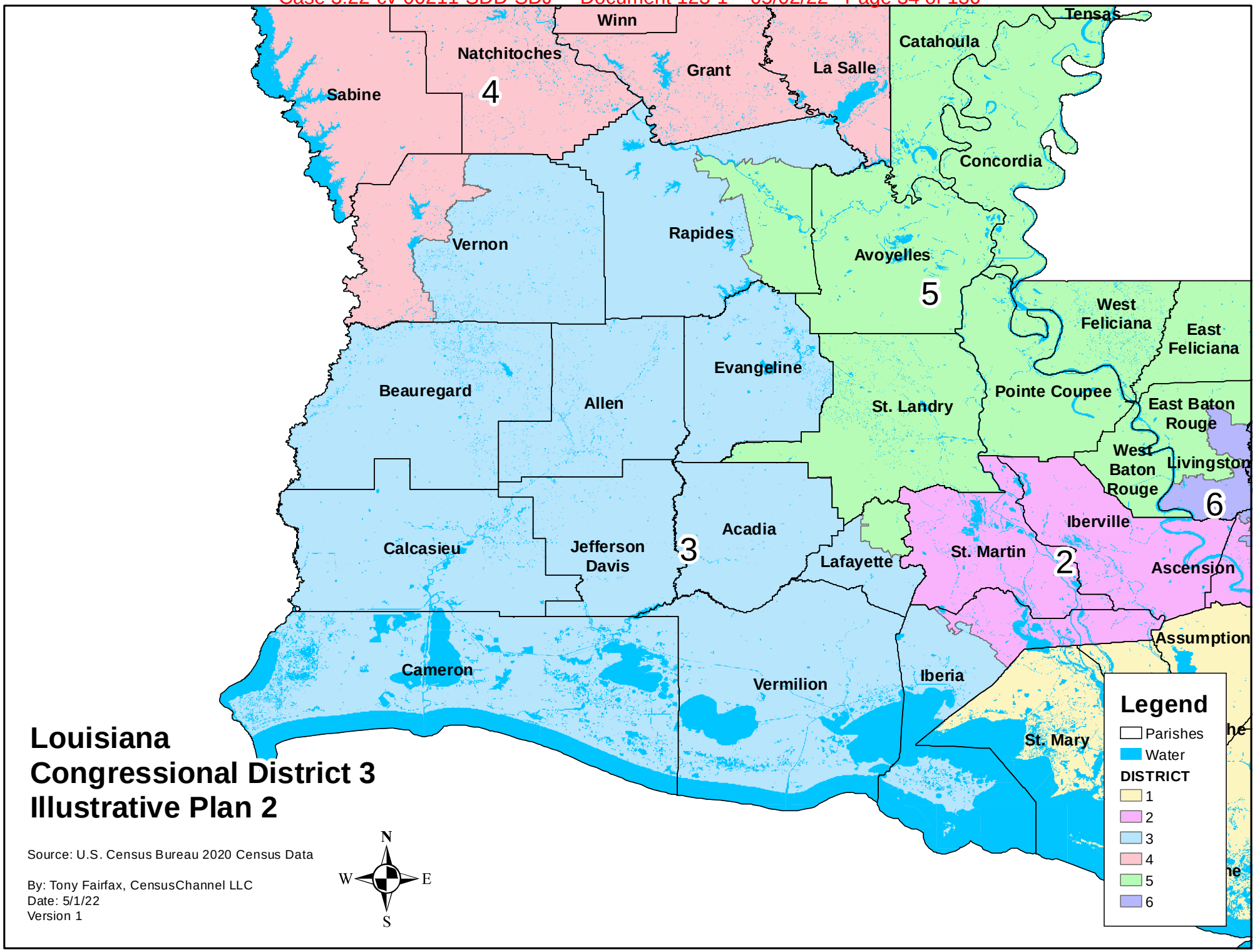
**Legend**

- Parishes
- Water

**DISTRICT**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

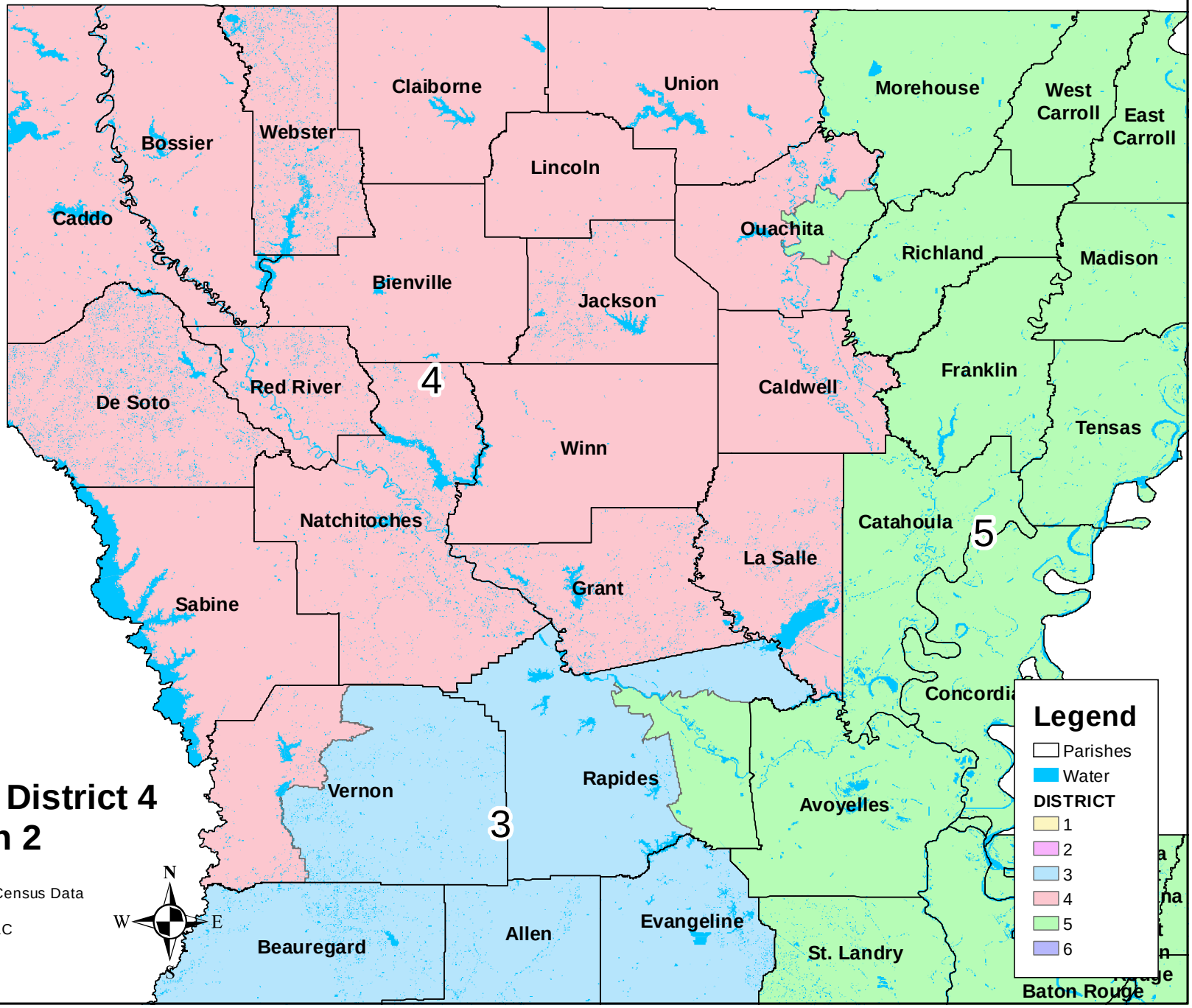

Concordia
Rapides
Avoyelles
West Feliciana
East Feliciana
St. Helena
Washington
5
Evangeline
St. Landry
Pointe Coupee
East Baton Rouge
Tangipahoa
6
West Baton Rouge
Livingston
St. Tammany
Acadia
Lafayette
St. Martin
Iberville
Ascension
2
St. John the Baptist
Orleans
St. James
Iberia
Assumption
St. Charles
St. Bernard
Jefferson
Vermilion
3
St. Mary
1
Lafourche
Terrebonne
Louisiana
Congressional District 2
Illustrative Plan 2
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data
By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 5/1/22
Version 1
N
W
E
S
Legend
Parishes
Water
DISTRICT
1
2
3
4
5
6




# Louisiana Congressional District 3 Illustrative Plan 2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data

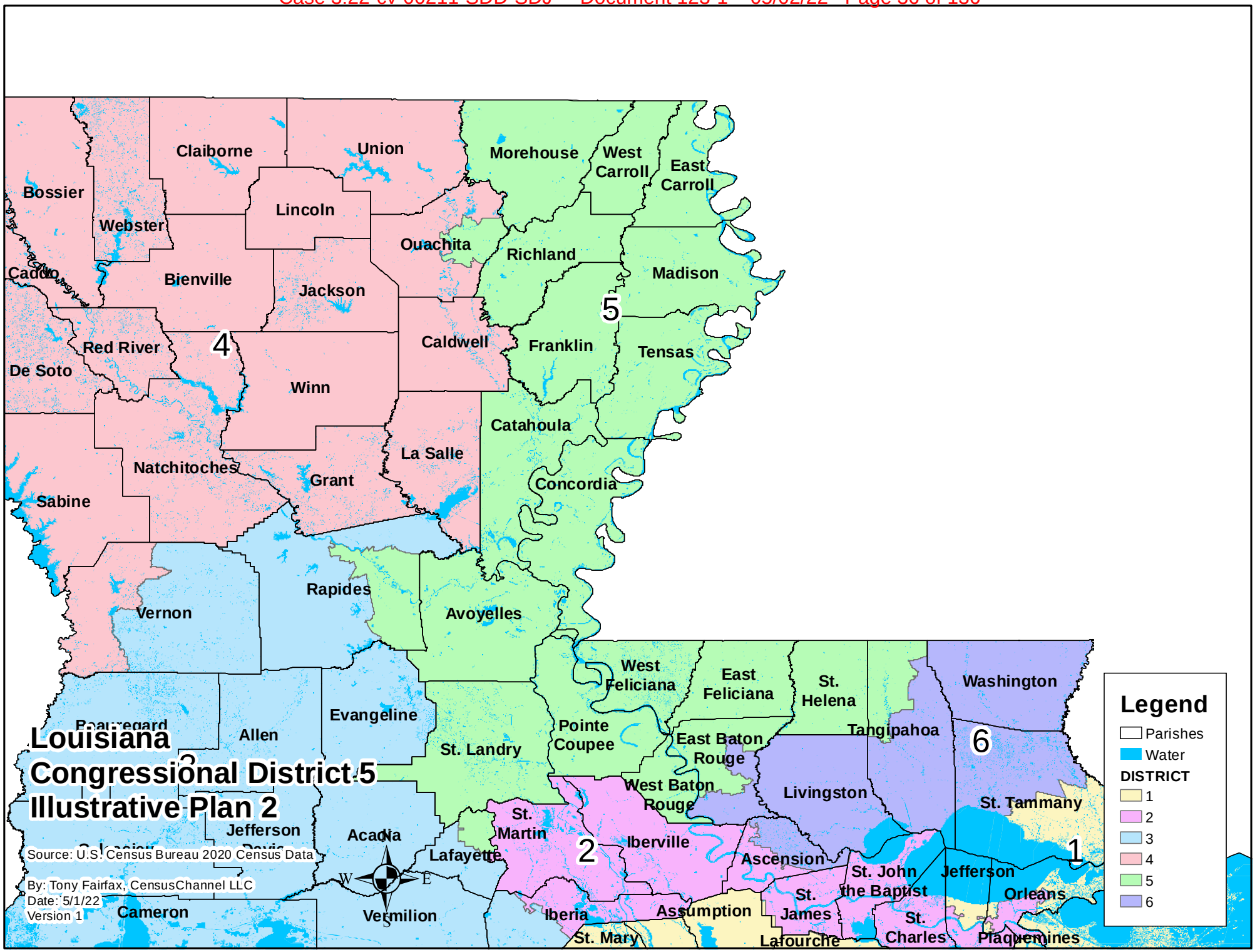
By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 5/1/22
Version 1




# Louisiana Congressional District 4 Illustrative Plan 2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data

By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 5/1/22
Version 1


Louisiana
Congressional District 5
Illustrative Plan 2
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data
By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 5/1/22
Version 1
Legend
Parishes
Water
DISTRICT
1
2
3
4
5
6
Claiborne
Union
Morehouse
West Carroll
East Carroll
Bossier
Webster
Lincoln
Ouachita
Richland
Madison
Caddo
Bienville
Jackson
Red River
De Soto
Caldwell
Franklin
Tensas
Winn
Catahoula
La Salle
Natchitoches
Grant
Concordia
Sabine
Rapides
Vernon
Avoyelles
West Feliciana
East Feliciana
St. Helena
Washington
Evangeline
Allen
Pointe Coupee
Tangipahoa
East Baton Rouge
St. Landry
West Baton Rouge
Livingston
St. Tammany
Jefferson
Acadia
St. Martin
Iberville
Lafayette
Ascension
St. John the Baptist
Jefferson
Orleans
Cameron
Vermilion
Iberia
Assumption
St. James
St. Charles
St. Mary
Lafourche
Plaquemines
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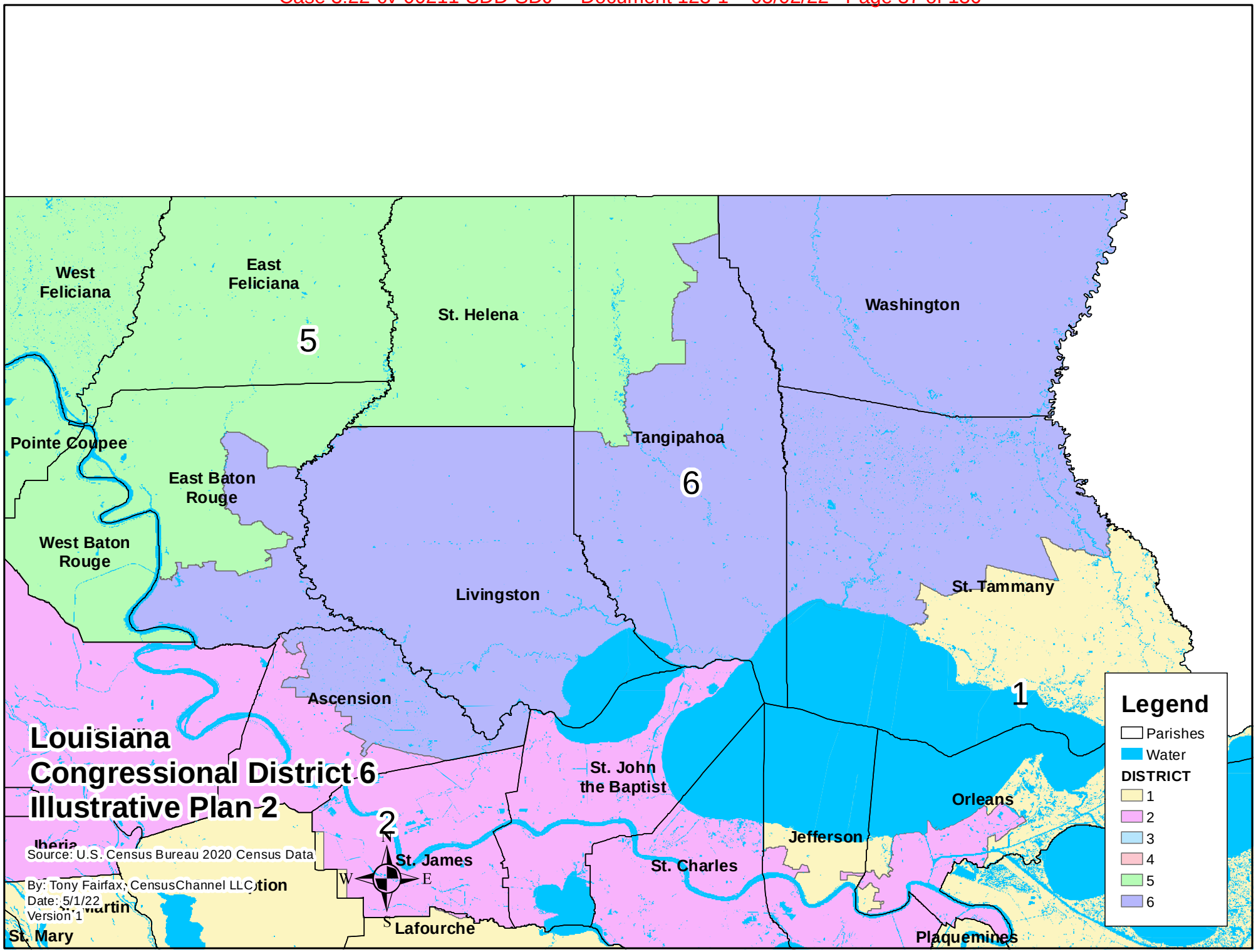
S


Louisiana
Congressional District 6
Illustrative Plan 2
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Census Data
By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 5/1/22
Version 1
West Feliciana
East Feliciana
St. Helena
Washington
Pointe Coupee
East Baton Rouge
West Baton Rouge
Tangipahoa
Livingston
St. Tammany
Ascension
St. John the Baptist
Orleans
Jefferson
St. James
St. Charles
Lafourche
Plaquemines
St. Mary
5
6
1
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W
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S
Legend
Parishes
Water
DISTRICT
1
2
3
4
5
6

# Appendix B

## Redistricting Criteria Comparison Reports

## (Maptitude Data Reports – Illustrative Plan 2)

1. Equal Population/Pop Deviation – TTL
2. Equal Population/Pop Deviation – VAP
3. Equal Population/Pop Deviation – CVAP/RegVot
4. Contiguity
5. Compactness
6. Political Sub Division Splits - Parish
7. Political Sub Division Splits - VTDs
8. Community of Interest - Cities
9. Community of Interest - Landmark Splits
10. Districts Cores
11. Fracking

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Population Summary

Monday, May 2, 2022 8:51 PM

| District | Population | Deviation | % Devn. | [% Hispanic Origin] | [% NH_Wht] | [% AP_Blk] | [18+_Pop] | CVAP_TOT20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 776,277 | -16 | 0.00% | 11.82% | 63.43% | 18.74% | 604,182 | 574,126 |
| 2 | 776,294 | 1 | 0.00% | 8.82% | 33.83% | 53.71% | 598,469 | 589,046 |
| 3 | 776,312 | 19 | 0.00% | 5.47% | 70.36% | 19.81% | 586,817 | 570,049 |
| 4 | 776,280 | -13 | 0.00% | 4.46% | 57.63% | 33.74% | 596,366 | 592,835 |
| 5 | 776,326 | 33 | 0.00% | 3.68% | 39.65% | 54.42% | 590,229 | 585,140 |
| 6 | 776,268 | -25 | 0.00% | 7.29% | 69.6% | 18.37% | 594,485 | 556,598 |

Total Population: 4,657,757
Ideal District Population: 776,293

**Summary Statistics:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Population Range: | 776,268 to 776,326 |
| Ratio Range: | 0.00 |
| Absolute Range: | -25 to 33 |
| Absolute Overall Range: | 58 |
| Relative Range: | 0.00% to 0.00% |
| Relative Overall Range: | 0.01% |
| Absolute Mean Deviation: | 17.83 |
| Relative Mean Deviation: | 0.00% |
| Standard Deviation: | 20.42 |

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Population Summary

Monday, May 2, 2022 8:53 PM

| District | Population | Deviation | % Devn. | [% H18+ _Pop] | [% NH18+ _Wht] | [NHBlkBW18 %] | [% 18+ _AP_Blk] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 776,277 | -16 | 0.00% | 10.7% | 66.5% | 16.07% | 17.12% |
| 2 | 776,294 | 1 | 0.00% | 7.93% | 36.58% | 50.02% | 51.55% |
| 3 | 776,312 | 19 | 0.00% | 4.97% | 72.53% | 17.6% | 18.23% |
| 4 | 776,280 | -13 | 0.00% | 4.02% | 59.9% | 31.25% | 31.9% |
| 5 | 776,326 | 33 | 0.00% | 3.43% | 42.46% | 50.96% | 51.79% |
| 6 | 776,268 | -25 | 0.00% | 6.42% | 71.98% | 16.46% | 16.98% |

Total Population: 4,657,757
Ideal District Population: 776,293

**Summary Statistics:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Population Range: | 776,268 to 776,326 |
| Ratio Range: | 0.00 |
| Absolute Range: | -25 to 33 |
| Absolute Overall Range: | 58 |
| Relative Range: | 0.00% to 0.00% |
| Relative Overall Range: | 0.01% |
| Absolute Mean Deviation: | 17.83 |
| Relative Mean Deviation: | 0.00% |
| Standard Deviation: | 20.42 |

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Population Summary

Monday, May 2, 2022 8:53 PM

| District | Population | Deviation | % Devn. | [% CVAP_HSP20] | [% CVAP_WHT20] | [% CVAP_BLK20] | [% REGWHT1221] | [% REGBLK1221] | [% REGOTH1221] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 776,277 | -16 | 0.00% | 5.54% | 73.92% | 16.3% | 75.64% | 15.49% | 8.87% |
| 2 | 776,294 | 1 | 0.00% | 4.01% | 38.82% | 54.28% | 38.6% | 53.62% | 7.78% |
| 3 | 776,312 | 19 | 0.00% | 2.79% | 76.71% | 18.05% | 78.72% | 16.81% | 4.48% |
| 4 | 776,280 | -13 | 0.00% | 2.34% | 62.64% | 32.91% | 64.66% | 31.2% | 4.13% |
| 5 | 776,326 | 33 | 0.00% | 1.41% | 45.12% | 52.04% | 43.62% | 53.2% | 3.18% |
| 6 | 776,268 | -25 | 0.00% | 2.82% | 77.84% | 16.95% | 79.72% | 14.86% | 5.43% |

Total Population: 4,657,757
Ideal District Population: 776,293

**Summary Statistics:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Population Range: | 776,268 to 776,326 |
| Ratio Range: | 0.00 |
| Absolute Range: | -25 to 33 |
| Absolute Overall Range: | 58 |
| Relative Range: | 0.00% to 0.00% |
| Relative Overall Range: | 0.01% |
| Absolute Mean Deviation: | 17.83 |
| Relative Mean Deviation: | 0.00% |
| Standard Deviation: | 20.42 |

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Contiguity Report

Monday, May 2, 2022 8:57 PM

| District | Number of Distinct Areas |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 |

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Measures of Compactness Report

Monday, May 2, 2022 8:55 PM

| | Reock | Polsby-Popper | Area/Convex Hull |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sum | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Min | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.56 |
| Max | 0.56 | 0.28 | 0.84 |
| Mean | 0.39 | 0.20 | 0.71 |
| Std. Dev. | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.10 |

| District | Reock | Polsby-Popper | Area/Convex Hull |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0.39 | 0.24 | 0.75 |
| 2 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.61 |
| 3 | 0.48 | 0.21 | 0.75 |
| 4 | 0.56 | 0.28 | 0.84 |
| 5 | 0.34 | 0.10 | 0.56 |
| 6 | 0.36 | 0.20 | 0.74 |

# Measures of Compactness Report



Measures of Compactness Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reock** | The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. |
| **Polsby-Popper** | The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. |
| **Area / Convex Hull** | The measure is always between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most compact. |

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Political Subdivision Splits Between Districts

Monday, May 2, 2022 8:55 PM

Number of subdivisions not split:
County 52

Number of subdivisions split into more than one district:
County 12

Number of splits involving no population:
County 0

**Split Counts**

*County*
Cases where an area is split among 2 Districts: 12

| County | District | Population |
|---|---|---|
| *Split Counties:* | | |
| Ascension LA | 2 | 32,266 |
| Ascension LA | 6 | 94,234 |
| East Baton Rouge LA | 5 | 217,721 |
| East Baton Rouge LA | 6 | 239,060 |
| Iberia LA | 2 | 32,640 |
| Iberia LA | 3 | 37,289 |
| Jefferson LA | 1 | 234,763 |
| Jefferson LA | 2 | 206,018 |
| Lafayette LA | 3 | 175,072 |
| Lafayette LA | 5 | 66,681 |
| Orleans LA | 1 | 74,485 |
| Orleans LA | 2 | 309,512 |
| Ouachita LA | 4 | 90,953 |
| Ouachita LA | 5 | 69,415 |
| Rapides LA | 3 | 69,584 |
| Rapides LA | 5 | 60,439 |
| St. Martin LA | 1 | 1,368 |
| St. Martin LA | 2 | 50,399 |
| St. Tammany LA | 1 | 120,800 |
| St. Tammany LA | 6 | 143,770 |
| Tangipahoa LA | 5 | 21,698 |
| Tangipahoa LA | 6 | 111,459 |
| Vernon LA | 3 | 33,131 |
| Vernon LA | 4 | 15,619 |

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Communities of Interest (Condensed)

Monday, May 2, 2022 9:32 PM

**Whole New VTDs : 3,530**
**New VTDs Splits: 0**
**Zero Population New VTDs Splits: 9**

| District | New VTDs | Population | % Pop | District | New VTDs | Population | % Pop |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Monday, May 2, 2022 9:03 PM

| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abbeville LA | 3 | 11,186 | 100.0 |
| Abita Springs LA | 6 | 2,631 | 100.0 |
| Addis LA | 5 | 6,731 | 100.0 |
| Albany LA | 6 | 1,235 | 100.0 |
| Alexandria LA | 3 | 13,740 | 30.4 |
| Alexandria LA | 5 | 31,535 | 69.7 |
| Ama LA | 2 | 1,290 | 100.0 |
| Amelia LA | 1 | 2,132 | 100.0 |
| Amite City LA | 5 | 4,005 | 100.0 |
| Anacoco LA | 4 | 851 | 100.0 |
| Angie LA | 6 | 258 | 100.0 |
| Arabi LA | 1 | 4,533 | 100.0 |
| Arcadia LA | 4 | 2,746 | 100.0 |
| Arnaudville LA | 2 | 39 | 3.9 |
| Arnaudville LA | 5 | 970 | 96.1 |
| Ashland LA | 4 | 194 | 100.0 |
| Athens LA | 4 | 237 | 100.0 |
| Atlanta LA | 4 | 149 | 100.0 |
| Avondale LA | 2 | 4,582 | 100.0 |
| Baker LA | 5 | 12,455 | 100.0 |
| Baldwin LA | 1 | 1,762 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ball LA | 3 | 3,961 | 100.0 |
| Banks Springs LA | 4 | 1,136 | 100.0 |
| Barataria LA | 1 | 1,057 | 100.0 |
| Basile LA | 3 | 1,214 | 100.0 |
| Baskin LA | 5 | 210 | 100.0 |
| Bastrop LA | 5 | 9,691 | 100.0 |
| Baton Rouge LA | 5 | 140,114 | 61.6 |
| Baton Rouge LA | 6 | 87,356 | 38.4 |
| Bawcomville LA | 4 | 3,472 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Blue LA | 1 | 13,352 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Cane LA | 1 | 19,770 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Corne LA | 1 | 32 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Country Club LA | 1 | 1,304 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Gauche LA | 2 | 2,161 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Goula LA | 2 | 514 | 100.0 |
| Bayou L'Ourse LA | 1 | 1,806 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Vista LA | 1 | 4,213 | 100.0 |
| Belcher LA | 4 | 248 | 100.0 |
| Belle Chasse LA | 1 | 10,579 | 100.0 |
| Belle Rose LA | 1 | 1,698 | 100.0 |
| Belmont LA | 4 | 305 | 100.0 |
| Benton LA | 4 | 2,048 | 100.0 |
| Bernice LA | 4 | 1,356 | 100.0 |
| Berwick LA | 1 | 4,771 | 100.0 |
| Bienville LA | 4 | 191 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blanchard LA | 4 | 3,538 | 100.0 |
| Bogalusa LA | 6 | 10,659 | 100.0 |
| Bonita LA | 5 | 170 | 100.0 |
| Boothville LA | 1 | 718 | 100.0 |
| Bordelonville LA | 5 | 458 | 100.0 |
| Bossier City LA | 4 | 62,701 | 100.0 |
| Bourg LA | 1 | 2,375 | 100.0 |
| Boutte LA | 2 | 3,054 | 100.0 |
| Boyce LA | 3 | 888 | 100.0 |
| Branch LA | 3 | 431 | 100.0 |
| Breaux Bridge LA | 2 | 7,513 | 100.0 |
| Bridge City LA | 2 | 7,219 | 100.0 |
| Broussard LA | 2 | 190 | 1.4 |
| Broussard LA | 3 | 13,227 | 98.6 |
| Brownfields LA | 5 | 5,145 | 100.0 |
| Brownsville LA | 4 | 4,014 | 92.2 |
| Brownsville LA | 5 | 339 | 7.8 |
| Brusly LA | 5 | 2,578 | 100.0 |
| Bryceland LA | 4 | 87 | 100.0 |
| Bunkie LA | 5 | 3,346 | 100.0 |
| Buras LA | 1 | 1,109 | 100.0 |
| Cade LA | 2 | 1,874 | 100.0 |
| Calhoun LA | 4 | 670 | 100.0 |
| Calvin LA | 4 | 242 | 100.0 |
| Cameron LA | 3 | 315 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Campti LA | 4 | 887 | 100.0 |
| Cankton LA | 5 | 583 | 100.0 |
| Carencro LA | 5 | 9,272 | 100.0 |
| Carlyss LA | 3 | 5,101 | 100.0 |
| Castor LA | 4 | 230 | 100.0 |
| Catahoula LA | 2 | 988 | 100.0 |
| Cecilia LA | 2 | 1,807 | 100.0 |
| Center Point LA | 5 | 520 | 100.0 |
| Centerville LA | 1 | 499 | 100.0 |
| Central LA | 5 | 2,135 | 7.2 |
| Central LA | 6 | 27,430 | 92.8 |
| Chackbay LA | 1 | 5,370 | 100.0 |
| Chalmette LA | 1 | 21,562 | 100.0 |
| Charenton LA | 1 | 1,699 | 100.0 |
| Chataignier LA | 3 | 259 | 100.0 |
| Chatham LA | 4 | 491 | 100.0 |
| Chauvin LA | 1 | 2,575 | 100.0 |
| Cheneyville LA | 5 | 468 | 100.0 |
| Choctaw LA | 1 | 775 | 100.0 |
| Choudrant LA | 4 | 989 | 100.0 |
| Church Point LA | 3 | 4,179 | 100.0 |
| Claiborne LA | 4 | 12,631 | 100.0 |
| Clarence LA | 4 | 326 | 100.0 |
| Clarks LA | 4 | 1,052 | 100.0 |
| Clayton LA | 5 | 584 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clinton LA | 5 | 1,340 | 100.0 |
| Colfax LA | 4 | 1,428 | 100.0 |
| Collinston LA | 5 | 274 | 100.0 |
| Columbia LA | 4 | 277 | 100.0 |
| Convent LA | 2 | 483 | 100.0 |
| Converse LA | 4 | 379 | 100.0 |
| Cotton Valley LA | 4 | 787 | 100.0 |
| Cottonport LA | 5 | 2,023 | 100.0 |
| Coushatta LA | 4 | 1,752 | 100.0 |
| Covington LA | 6 | 11,564 | 100.0 |
| Creola LA | 4 | 242 | 100.0 |
| Crescent LA | 2 | 811 | 100.0 |
| Crowley LA | 3 | 11,710 | 100.0 |
| Cullen LA | 4 | 716 | 100.0 |
| Cut Off LA | 1 | 5,533 | 100.0 |
| Darrow LA | 2 | 200 | 100.0 |
| Delacroix LA | 1 | 48 | 100.0 |
| Delcambre LA | 3 | 1,793 | 100.0 |
| Delhi LA | 5 | 2,622 | 100.0 |
| Delta LA | 5 | 232 | 100.0 |
| Denham Springs LA | 6 | 9,286 | 100.0 |
| DeQuincy LA | 3 | 3,144 | 100.0 |
| DeRidder LA | 3 | 9,852 | 100.0 |
| Des Allemands LA | 1 | 449 | 20.6 |
| Des Allemands LA | 2 | 1,730 | 79.4 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Destrehan LA | 2 | 11,340 | 100.0 |
| Deville LA | 3 | 1,761 | 100.0 |
| Dixie Inn LA | 4 | 293 | 100.0 |
| Dodson LA | 4 | 294 | 100.0 |
| Donaldsonville LA | 2 | 6,695 | 100.0 |
| Dorseyville LA | 2 | 159 | 100.0 |
| Downsville LA | 4 | 120 | 100.0 |
| Doyline LA | 4 | 674 | 100.0 |
| Dry Prong LA | 4 | 455 | 100.0 |
| Dubach LA | 4 | 908 | 100.0 |
| Dubberly LA | 4 | 250 | 100.0 |
| Dulac LA | 1 | 1,241 | 100.0 |
| Duson LA | 3 | 1,326 | 100.0 |
| East Hodge LA | 4 | 204 | 100.0 |
| Eastwood LA | 4 | 4,390 | 100.0 |
| Echo LA | 5 | 352 | 100.0 |
| Eden Isle LA | 1 | 7,782 | 100.0 |
| Edgard LA | 2 | 1,948 | 100.0 |
| Edgefield LA | 4 | 204 | 100.0 |
| Egan LA | 3 | 618 | 100.0 |
| Elizabeth LA | 3 | 417 | 100.0 |
| Elmwood LA | 1 | 5,649 | 100.0 |
| Elton LA | 3 | 992 | 100.0 |
| Empire LA | 1 | 905 | 100.0 |
| Epps LA | 5 | 358 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erath LA | 3 | 2,028 | 100.0 |
| Eros LA | 4 | 130 | 100.0 |
| Erwinville LA | 5 | 2,275 | 100.0 |
| Estelle LA | 2 | 17,952 | 100.0 |
| Estherwood LA | 3 | 694 | 100.0 |
| Eunice LA | 3 | 302 | 3.2 |
| Eunice LA | 5 | 9,120 | 96.8 |
| Evergreen LA | 5 | 215 | 100.0 |
| Farmerville LA | 4 | 3,366 | 100.0 |
| Fenton LA | 3 | 226 | 100.0 |
| Ferriday LA | 5 | 3,189 | 100.0 |
| Fifth Ward LA | 5 | 921 | 100.0 |
| Fisher LA | 4 | 197 | 100.0 |
| Florien LA | 4 | 553 | 100.0 |
| Folsom LA | 6 | 769 | 100.0 |
| Fordoche LA | 5 | 910 | 100.0 |
| Forest Hill LA | 3 | 605 | 100.0 |
| Forest LA | 5 | 304 | 100.0 |
| Fort Jesup LA | 4 | 494 | 100.0 |
| Fort Polk North LA | 3 | 2,179 | 100.0 |
| Fort Polk South LA | 3 | 7,950 | 100.0 |
| Franklin LA | 1 | 6,728 | 100.0 |
| Franklinton LA | 6 | 3,662 | 100.0 |
| French Settlement LA | 6 | 1,073 | 100.0 |
| Frierson LA | 4 | 132 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galliano LA | 1 | 7,100 | 100.0 |
| Gardere LA | 6 | 13,203 | 100.0 |
| Garyville LA | 2 | 2,123 | 100.0 |
| Georgetown LA | 4 | 277 | 100.0 |
| Gibsland LA | 4 | 773 | 100.0 |
| Gilbert LA | 5 | 449 | 100.0 |
| Gilliam LA | 4 | 123 | 100.0 |
| Gillis LA | 3 | 800 | 100.0 |
| Glencoe LA | 1 | 132 | 100.0 |
| Glenmora LA | 3 | 1,087 | 100.0 |
| Gloster LA | 4 | 53 | 100.0 |
| Golden Meadow LA | 1 | 1,761 | 100.0 |
| Goldonna LA | 4 | 428 | 100.0 |
| Gonzales LA | 2 | 5,038 | 41.2 |
| Gonzales LA | 6 | 7,193 | 58.8 |
| Good Pine LA | 4 | 259 | 100.0 |
| Grambling LA | 4 | 5,239 | 100.0 |
| Gramercy LA | 2 | 2,932 | 100.0 |
| Grand Cane LA | 4 | 217 | 100.0 |
| Grand Coteau LA | 5 | 776 | 100.0 |
| Grand Isle LA | 1 | 1,005 | 100.0 |
| Grand Point LA | 2 | 2,241 | 100.0 |
| Gray LA | 1 | 5,518 | 100.0 |
| Grayson LA | 4 | 449 | 100.0 |
| Greensburg LA | 5 | 629 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greenwood LA | 4 | 3,166 | 100.0 |
| Gretna LA | 2 | 17,814 | 100.0 |
| Grosse Tete LA | 2 | 548 | 100.0 |
| Gueydan LA | 3 | 1,165 | 100.0 |
| Hackberry LA | 3 | 926 | 100.0 |
| Hahnville LA | 2 | 2,959 | 100.0 |
| Hall Summit LA | 4 | 268 | 100.0 |
| Hammond LA | 6 | 19,584 | 100.0 |
| Harahan LA | 1 | 9,116 | 100.0 |
| Harrisonburg LA | 5 | 277 | 100.0 |
| Harvey LA | 2 | 22,236 | 100.0 |
| Haughton LA | 4 | 4,539 | 100.0 |
| Hayes LA | 3 | 676 | 100.0 |
| Haynesville LA | 4 | 2,039 | 100.0 |
| Heflin LA | 4 | 213 | 100.0 |
| Henderson LA | 2 | 1,617 | 100.0 |
| Hessmer LA | 5 | 772 | 100.0 |
| Hester LA | 2 | 483 | 100.0 |
| Hodge LA | 4 | 382 | 100.0 |
| Homer LA | 4 | 2,747 | 100.0 |
| Hornbeck LA | 4 | 430 | 100.0 |
| Hosston LA | 4 | 244 | 100.0 |
| Houma LA | 1 | 33,406 | 100.0 |
| Ida LA | 4 | 217 | 100.0 |
| Independence LA | 5 | 1,619 | 99.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Independence LA | 6 | 16 | 1.0 |
| Inniswold LA | 6 | 5,987 | 100.0 |
| Iota LA | 3 | 1,304 | 100.0 |
| Iowa LA | 3 | 3,436 | 100.0 |
| Jackson LA | 5 | 3,990 | 100.0 |
| Jamestown LA | 4 | 100 | 100.0 |
| Jean Lafitte LA | 1 | 1,809 | 100.0 |
| Jeanerette LA | 2 | 4,813 | 100.0 |
| Jefferson LA | 1 | 9,432 | 88.7 |
| Jefferson LA | 2 | 1,201 | 11.3 |
| Jena LA | 4 | 4,155 | 100.0 |
| Jennings LA | 3 | 9,837 | 100.0 |
| Jonesboro LA | 4 | 4,106 | 100.0 |
| Jonesville LA | 5 | 1,728 | 100.0 |
| Jordan Hill LA | 4 | 196 | 100.0 |
| Joyce LA | 4 | 328 | 100.0 |
| Junction City LA | 4 | 437 | 100.0 |
| Kaplan LA | 3 | 4,352 | 100.0 |
| Keachi LA | 4 | 243 | 100.0 |
| Kenner LA | 1 | 53,996 | 81.3 |
| Kenner LA | 2 | 12,452 | 18.7 |
| Kentwood LA | 5 | 2,145 | 100.0 |
| Kilbourne LA | 5 | 351 | 100.0 |
| Killian LA | 6 | 1,177 | 100.0 |
| Killona LA | 2 | 724 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kinder LA | 3 | 2,170 | 100.0 |
| Kraemer LA | 1 | 877 | 100.0 |
| Krotz Springs LA | 5 | 904 | 100.0 |
| Labadieville LA | 1 | 1,715 | 100.0 |
| Lacassine LA | 3 | 490 | 100.0 |
| Lacombe LA | 1 | 8,657 | 100.0 |
| Lafayette LA | 3 | 84,924 | 70.0 |
| Lafayette LA | 5 | 36,450 | 30.0 |
| Lafitte LA | 1 | 1,014 | 100.0 |
| Lafourche Crossing LA | 1 | 2,427 | 100.0 |
| Lake Arthur LA | 3 | 2,595 | 100.0 |
| Lake Charles LA | 3 | 84,872 | 100.0 |
| Lake Providence LA | 5 | 3,587 | 100.0 |
| Lakeshore LA | 5 | 1,988 | 100.0 |
| Lakeview LA | 4 | 818 | 100.0 |
| Laplace LA | 2 | 28,841 | 100.0 |
| Larose LA | 1 | 6,763 | 100.0 |
| Lawtell LA | 5 | 1,066 | 100.0 |
| Lecompte LA | 5 | 845 | 100.0 |
| Leesville LA | 3 | 1,979 | 35.0 |
| Leesville LA | 4 | 3,670 | 65.0 |
| Lemannville LA | 2 | 695 | 100.0 |
| Leonville LA | 5 | 868 | 100.0 |
| Lewisburg LA | 6 | 420 | 100.0 |
| Lillie LA | 4 | 111 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lisbon LA | 4 | 173 | 100.0 |
| Livingston LA | 6 | 1,877 | 100.0 |
| Livonia LA | 5 | 1,212 | 100.0 |
| Lockport Heights LA | 1 | 1,171 | 100.0 |
| Lockport LA | 1 | 2,490 | 100.0 |
| Logansport LA | 4 | 1,340 | 100.0 |
| Longstreet LA | 4 | 115 | 100.0 |
| Longville LA | 3 | 545 | 100.0 |
| Loreauville LA | 2 | 658 | 100.0 |
| Lucky LA | 4 | 251 | 100.0 |
| Luling LA | 2 | 13,716 | 100.0 |
| Lutcher LA | 2 | 3,133 | 100.0 |
| Lydia LA | 3 | 892 | 100.0 |
| Madisonville LA | 6 | 850 | 100.0 |
| Mamou LA | 3 | 2,936 | 100.0 |
| Mandeville LA | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mandeville LA | 6 | 13,192 | 100.0 |
| Mangham LA | 5 | 624 | 100.0 |
| Mansfield LA | 4 | 4,714 | 100.0 |
| Mansura LA | 5 | 1,320 | 100.0 |
| Many LA | 4 | 2,571 | 100.0 |
| Maringouin LA | 2 | 891 | 100.0 |
| Marion LA | 4 | 623 | 100.0 |
| Marksville LA | 5 | 5,065 | 100.0 |
| Marrero LA | 2 | 32,382 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marthaville LA | 4 | 90 | 100.0 |
| Martin LA | 4 | 524 | 100.0 |
| Mathews LA | 1 | 2,273 | 100.0 |
| Maurice LA | 3 | 2,118 | 100.0 |
| McNary LA | 3 | 201 | 100.0 |
| Melville LA | 5 | 759 | 100.0 |
| Mer Rouge LA | 5 | 491 | 100.0 |
| Meraux LA | 1 | 6,804 | 100.0 |
| Mermentau LA | 3 | 516 | 100.0 |
| Merrydale LA | 5 | 9,227 | 100.0 |
| Merryville LA | 3 | 967 | 100.0 |
| Metairie LA | 1 | 139,399 | 97.1 |
| Metairie LA | 2 | 4,108 | 2.9 |
| Midland LA | 3 | 249 | 100.0 |
| Midway LA | 4 | 1,157 | 100.0 |
| Milton LA | 3 | 2,590 | 100.0 |
| Minden LA | 4 | 11,928 | 100.0 |
| Minorca LA | 5 | 2,156 | 100.0 |
| Monroe LA | 4 | 10,565 | 22.2 |
| Monroe LA | 5 | 37,137 | 77.9 |
| Montegut LA | 1 | 1,465 | 100.0 |
| Monterey LA | 5 | 474 | 100.0 |
| Montgomery LA | 4 | 622 | 100.0 |
| Monticello LA | 5 | 5,431 | 100.0 |
| Montpelier LA | 5 | 196 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montz LA | 2 | 2,106 | 100.0 |
| Moonshine LA | 2 | 168 | 100.0 |
| Mooringsport LA | 4 | 748 | 100.0 |
| Moreauville LA | 5 | 984 | 100.0 |
| Morgan City LA | 1 | 11,472 | 100.0 |
| Morganza LA | 5 | 525 | 100.0 |
| Morrow LA | 5 | 149 | 100.0 |
| Morse LA | 3 | 599 | 100.0 |
| Moss Bluff LA | 3 | 12,522 | 100.0 |
| Mound LA | 5 | 12 | 100.0 |
| Mount Lebanon LA | 4 | 66 | 100.0 |
| Napoleonville LA | 1 | 540 | 100.0 |
| Natalbany LA | 6 | 2,510 | 100.0 |
| Natchez LA | 4 | 489 | 100.0 |
| Natchitoches LA | 4 | 18,039 | 100.0 |
| New Iberia LA | 2 | 15,011 | 52.6 |
| New Iberia LA | 3 | 13,544 | 47.4 |
| New Llano LA | 3 | 634 | 28.7 |
| New Llano LA | 4 | 1,579 | 71.4 |
| New Orleans LA | 1 | 74,485 | 19.4 |
| New Orleans LA | 2 | 309,512 | 80.6 |
| New Orleans Station LA | 1 | 2,508 | 100.0 |
| New Roads LA | 5 | 4,549 | 100.0 |
| New Sarpy LA | 2 | 1,169 | 100.0 |
| Newellton LA | 5 | 886 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Noble LA | 4 | 200 | 100.0 |
| Norco LA | 2 | 2,984 | 100.0 |
| North Hodge LA | 4 | 296 | 100.0 |
| North Vacherie LA | 2 | 2,093 | 100.0 |
| Norwood LA | 5 | 279 | 100.0 |
| Oak Grove LA | 5 | 1,441 | 100.0 |
| Oak Hills Place LA | 6 | 9,239 | 100.0 |
| Oak Ridge LA | 5 | 124 | 100.0 |
| Oakdale LA | 3 | 6,692 | 100.0 |
| Oberlin LA | 3 | 1,402 | 100.0 |
| Oil City LA | 4 | 901 | 100.0 |
| Old Jefferson LA | 6 | 7,339 | 100.0 |
| Olla LA | 4 | 1,295 | 100.0 |
| Opelousas LA | 5 | 15,786 | 100.0 |
| Oretta LA | 3 | 371 | 100.0 |
| Ossun LA | 3 | 2,145 | 100.0 |
| Paincourtville LA | 1 | 857 | 100.0 |
| Palmetto LA | 5 | 92 | 100.0 |
| Paradis LA | 2 | 1,242 | 100.0 |
| Parks LA | 2 | 640 | 100.0 |
| Patterson LA | 1 | 5,931 | 100.0 |
| Paulina LA | 2 | 1,778 | 100.0 |
| Pearl River LA | 1 | 2,565 | 100.0 |
| Perry LA | 3 | 1,171 | 100.0 |
| Pierre Part LA | 1 | 3,024 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pine Prairie LA | 3 | 1,490 | 100.0 |
| Pineville LA | 3 | 4,753 | 33.0 |
| Pineville LA | 5 | 9,631 | 67.0 |
| Pioneer LA | 5 | 149 | 100.0 |
| Pitkin LA | 3 | 455 | 100.0 |
| Plain Dealing LA | 4 | 893 | 100.0 |
| Plaquemine LA | 2 | 6,269 | 100.0 |
| Plaucheville LA | 5 | 221 | 100.0 |
| Pleasant Hill LA | 4 | 617 | 100.0 |
| Pleasure Bend LA | 2 | 212 | 100.0 |
| Point Place LA | 4 | 382 | 100.0 |
| Pointe a la Hache LA | 1 | 183 | 100.0 |
| Pollock LA | 4 | 394 | 100.0 |
| Ponchatoula LA | 6 | 7,822 | 100.0 |
| Port Allen LA | 5 | 4,939 | 100.0 |
| Port Barre LA | 5 | 1,751 | 100.0 |
| Port Sulphur LA | 1 | 1,677 | 100.0 |
| Port Vincent LA | 6 | 646 | 100.0 |
| Powhatan LA | 4 | 101 | 100.0 |
| Poydras LA | 1 | 2,536 | 100.0 |
| Prairieville LA | 2 | 3,886 | 11.7 |
| Prairieville LA | 6 | 29,311 | 88.3 |
| Presquille LA | 1 | 1,703 | 100.0 |
| Prien LA | 3 | 7,745 | 100.0 |
| Prospect LA | 4 | 380 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provencal LA | 4 | 528 | 100.0 |
| Quitman LA | 4 | 160 | 100.0 |
| Raceland LA | 1 | 9,768 | 100.0 |
| Rayne LA | 3 | 7,236 | 100.0 |
| Rayville LA | 5 | 3,347 | 100.0 |
| Red Chute LA | 4 | 7,065 | 100.0 |
| Reddell LA | 3 | 904 | 100.0 |
| Reeves LA | 3 | 221 | 100.0 |
| Reserve LA | 2 | 8,541 | 100.0 |
| Richmond LA | 5 | 511 | 100.0 |
| Richwood LA | 5 | 3,881 | 100.0 |
| Ridgecrest LA | 5 | 583 | 100.0 |
| Ringgold LA | 4 | 1,379 | 100.0 |
| Rio LA | 6 | 137 | 100.0 |
| River Ridge LA | 1 | 11,276 | 83.0 |
| River Ridge LA | 2 | 2,315 | 17.0 |
| Roanoke LA | 3 | 491 | 100.0 |
| Robeline LA | 4 | 117 | 100.0 |
| Rock Hill LA | 4 | 260 | 100.0 |
| Rodessa LA | 4 | 192 | 100.0 |
| Romeville LA | 2 | 99 | 100.0 |
| Rosedale LA | 2 | 664 | 100.0 |
| Roseland LA | 5 | 880 | 100.0 |
| Rosepine LA | 3 | 1,519 | 100.0 |
| Ruston LA | 4 | 22,166 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saline LA | 4 | 265 | 100.0 |
| Sarepta LA | 4 | 717 | 100.0 |
| Schriever LA | 1 | 6,711 | 100.0 |
| Scott LA | 3 | 7,413 | 91.3 |
| Scott LA | 5 | 706 | 8.7 |
| Shenandoah LA | 6 | 19,292 | 100.0 |
| Shongaloo LA | 4 | 151 | 100.0 |
| Shreveport LA | 4 | 187,593 | 100.0 |
| Sibley LA | 4 | 1,127 | 100.0 |
| Sicily Island LA | 5 | 366 | 100.0 |
| Sikes LA | 4 | 112 | 100.0 |
| Simmesport LA | 5 | 1,468 | 100.0 |
| Simpson LA | 3 | 585 | 100.0 |
| Simsboro LA | 4 | 803 | 100.0 |
| Singer LA | 3 | 303 | 100.0 |
| Siracusaville LA | 1 | 297 | 100.0 |
| Slaughter LA | 5 | 1,035 | 100.0 |
| Slidell LA | 1 | 28,781 | 100.0 |
| Sorrel LA | 1 | 711 | 100.0 |
| Sorrento LA | 6 | 1,514 | 100.0 |
| South Mansfield LA | 4 | 333 | 100.0 |
| South Vacherie LA | 2 | 3,388 | 100.0 |
| Spearsville LA | 4 | 126 | 100.0 |
| Spokane LA | 5 | 378 | 100.0 |
| Springfield LA | 6 | 427 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Springhill LA | 4 | 4,801 | 100.0 |
| St. Francisville LA | 5 | 1,557 | 100.0 |
| St. Gabriel LA | 2 | 6,433 | 100.0 |
| St. James LA | 2 | 592 | 100.0 |
| St. Joseph LA | 5 | 831 | 100.0 |
| St. Martinville LA | 2 | 5,379 | 100.0 |
| St. Maurice LA | 4 | 266 | 100.0 |
| St. Rose LA | 2 | 7,504 | 100.0 |
| Stanley LA | 4 | 132 | 100.0 |
| Starks LA | 3 | 659 | 100.0 |
| Start LA | 5 | 982 | 100.0 |
| Sterlington LA | 4 | 1,980 | 100.0 |
| Stonewall LA | 4 | 2,273 | 100.0 |
| Sugartown LA | 3 | 33 | 100.0 |
| Sulphur LA | 3 | 21,809 | 100.0 |
| Sun LA | 6 | 392 | 100.0 |
| Sunset LA | 5 | 2,909 | 100.0 |
| Supreme LA | 1 | 839 | 100.0 |
| Swartz LA | 4 | 2,165 | 49.7 |
| Swartz LA | 5 | 2,189 | 50.3 |
| Taft LA | 2 | 61 | 100.0 |
| Tallulah LA | 5 | 6,286 | 100.0 |
| Tangipahoa LA | 5 | 425 | 100.0 |
| Terrytown LA | 2 | 25,278 | 100.0 |
| Thibodaux LA | 1 | 15,948 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tickfaw LA | 6 | 635 | 100.0 |
| Timberlane LA | 2 | 10,364 | 100.0 |
| Triumph LA | 1 | 268 | 100.0 |
| Trout LA | 4 | 104 | 100.0 |
| Tullos LA | 4 | 304 | 100.0 |
| Turkey Creek LA | 3 | 394 | 100.0 |
| Union LA | 2 | 735 | 100.0 |
| Urania LA | 4 | 698 | 100.0 |
| Varnado LA | 6 | 330 | 100.0 |
| Venice LA | 1 | 162 | 100.0 |
| Ventress LA | 5 | 800 | 100.0 |
| Vidalia LA | 5 | 4,027 | 100.0 |
| Vienna Bend LA | 4 | 1,314 | 100.0 |
| Vienna LA | 4 | 483 | 100.0 |
| Village St. George LA | 6 | 7,677 | 100.0 |
| Ville Platte LA | 3 | 6,303 | 100.0 |
| Vinton LA | 3 | 3,400 | 100.0 |
| Violet LA | 1 | 5,758 | 100.0 |
| Vivian LA | 4 | 3,073 | 100.0 |
| Waggaman LA | 2 | 9,835 | 100.0 |
| Walker LA | 6 | 6,374 | 100.0 |
| Wallace LA | 2 | 755 | 100.0 |
| Wallace Ridge LA | 5 | 572 | 100.0 |
| Washington LA | 5 | 742 | 100.0 |
| Waterproof LA | 5 | 541 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| City/Town | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Watson LA | 6 | 956 | 100.0 |
| Welcome LA | 2 | 672 | 100.0 |
| Welsh LA | 3 | 3,333 | 100.0 |
| West Monroe LA | 4 | 7,824 | 59.7 |
| West Monroe LA | 5 | 5,279 | 40.3 |
| Westlake LA | 3 | 4,781 | 100.0 |
| Westminster LA | 6 | 2,791 | 100.0 |
| Westwego LA | 2 | 8,568 | 100.0 |
| White Castle LA | 2 | 1,722 | 100.0 |
| Wilson LA | 5 | 348 | 100.0 |
| Winnfield LA | 4 | 4,153 | 100.0 |
| Winnsboro LA | 5 | 4,862 | 100.0 |
| Wisner LA | 5 | 771 | 100.0 |
| Woodmere LA | 2 | 11,238 | 100.0 |
| Woodworth LA | 3 | 1,762 | 100.0 |
| Youngsville LA | 3 | 15,929 | 100.0 |
| Zachary LA | 5 | 19,316 | 100.0 |
| Zwolle LA | 4 | 1,638 | 100.0 |

# Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



**City/Town** **-- Listed by District**

***District 1***

| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Amelia LA | 2,132 | 100.0 |
| Arabi LA | 4,533 | 100.0 |
| Baldwin LA | 1,762 | 100.0 |
| Barataria LA | 1,057 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Blue LA | 13,352 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Cane LA | 19,770 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Corne LA | 32 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Country Club LA | 1,304 | 100.0 |
| Bayou L'Ourse LA | 1,806 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Vista LA | 4,213 | 100.0 |
| Belle Chasse LA | 10,579 | 100.0 |
| Belle Rose LA | 1,698 | 100.0 |
| Berwick LA | 4,771 | 100.0 |
| Boothville LA | 718 | 100.0 |
| Bourg LA | 2,375 | 100.0 |
| Buras LA | 1,109 | 100.0 |
| Centerville LA | 499 | 100.0 |
| Chackbay LA | 5,370 | 100.0 |
| Chalmette LA | 21,562 | 100.0 |
| Charenton LA | 1,699 | 100.0 |
| Chauvin LA | 2,575 | 100.0 |
| Choctaw LA | 775 | 100.0 |
| Cut Off LA | 5,533 | 100.0 |
| Delacroix LA | 48 | 100.0 |
| Des Allemands LA (part) | 449 | 20.6 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Dulac LA | 1,241 | 100.0 |
| Eden Isle LA | 7,782 | 100.0 |
| Elmwood LA | 5,649 | 100.0 |
| Empire LA | 905 | 100.0 |
| Franklin LA | 6,728 | 100.0 |
| Galliano LA | 7,100 | 100.0 |
| Glencoe LA | 132 | 100.0 |
| Golden Meadow LA | 1,761 | 100.0 |
| Grand Isle LA | 1,005 | 100.0 |
| Gray LA | 5,518 | 100.0 |
| Harahan LA | 9,116 | 100.0 |
| Houma LA | 33,406 | 100.0 |
| Jean Lafitte LA | 1,809 | 100.0 |
| Jefferson LA (part) | 9,432 | 88.7 |
| Kenner LA (part) | 53,996 | 81.3 |
| Kraemer LA | 877 | 100.0 |
| Labadieville LA | 1,715 | 100.0 |
| Lacombe LA | 8,657 | 100.0 |
| Lafitte LA | 1,014 | 100.0 |
| Lafourche Crossing LA | 2,427 | 100.0 |
| Larose LA | 6,763 | 100.0 |
| Lockport Heights LA | 1,171 | 100.0 |
| Lockport LA | 2,490 | 100.0 |
| Mandeville LA (part) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mathews LA | 2,273 | 100.0 |
| Meraux LA | 6,804 | 100.0 |
| Metairie LA (part) | 139,399 | 97.1 |
| Montegut LA | 1,465 | 100.0 |
| Morgan City LA | 11,472 | 100.0 |
| Napoleonville LA | 540 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| New Orleans LA (part) | 74,485 | 19.4 |
| New Orleans Station LA | 2,508 | 100.0 |
| Paincourtville LA | 857 | 100.0 |
| Patterson LA | 5,931 | 100.0 |
| Pearl River LA | 2,565 | 100.0 |
| Pierre Part LA | 3,024 | 100.0 |
| Pointe a la Hache LA | 183 | 100.0 |
| Port Sulphur LA | 1,677 | 100.0 |
| Poydras LA | 2,536 | 100.0 |
| Presquille LA | 1,703 | 100.0 |
| Raceland LA | 9,768 | 100.0 |
| River Ridge LA (part) | 11,276 | 83.0 |
| Schriever LA | 6,711 | 100.0 |
| Siracusaville LA | 297 | 100.0 |
| Slidell LA | 28,781 | 100.0 |
| Sorrel LA | 711 | 100.0 |
| Supreme LA | 839 | 100.0 |
| Thibodaux LA | 15,948 | 100.0 |
| Triumph LA | 268 | 100.0 |
| Venice LA | 162 | 100.0 |
| Violet LA | 5,758 | 100.0 |
| **District 1 Totals** | **618,356** | |
| ***District 2*** | | |
| Ama LA | 1,290 | 100.0 |
| Arnaudville LA (part) | 39 | 3.9 |
| Avondale LA | 4,582 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Gauche LA | 2,161 | 100.0 |
| Bayou Goula LA | 514 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Boutte LA | 3,054 | 100.0 |
| Breaux Bridge LA | 7,513 | 100.0 |
| Bridge City LA | 7,219 | 100.0 |
| Broussard LA (part) | 190 | 1.4 |
| Cade LA | 1,874 | 100.0 |
| Catahoula LA | 988 | 100.0 |
| Cecilia LA | 1,807 | 100.0 |
| Convent LA | 483 | 100.0 |
| Crescent LA | 811 | 100.0 |
| Darrow LA | 200 | 100.0 |
| Des Allemands LA (part) | 1,730 | 79.4 |
| Destrehan LA | 11,340 | 100.0 |
| Donaldsonville LA | 6,695 | 100.0 |
| Dorseyville LA | 159 | 100.0 |
| Edgard LA | 1,948 | 100.0 |
| Estelle LA | 17,952 | 100.0 |
| Garyville LA | 2,123 | 100.0 |
| Gonzales LA (part) | 5,038 | 41.2 |
| Gramercy LA | 2,932 | 100.0 |
| Grand Point LA | 2,241 | 100.0 |
| Gretna LA | 17,814 | 100.0 |
| Grosse Tete LA | 548 | 100.0 |
| Hahnville LA | 2,959 | 100.0 |
| Harvey LA | 22,236 | 100.0 |
| Henderson LA | 1,617 | 100.0 |
| Hester LA | 483 | 100.0 |
| Jeanerette LA | 4,813 | 100.0 |
| Jefferson LA (part) | 1,201 | 11.3 |
| Kenner LA (part) | 12,452 | 18.7 |
| Killona LA | 724 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Laplace LA | 28,841 | 100.0 |
| Lemannville LA | 695 | 100.0 |
| Loreauville LA | 658 | 100.0 |
| Luling LA | 13,716 | 100.0 |
| Lutcher LA | 3,133 | 100.0 |
| Maringouin LA | 891 | 100.0 |
| Marrero LA | 32,382 | 100.0 |
| Metairie LA (part) | 4,108 | 2.9 |
| Montz LA | 2,106 | 100.0 |
| Moonshine LA | 168 | 100.0 |
| New Iberia LA (part) | 15,011 | 52.6 |
| New Orleans LA (part) | 309,512 | 80.6 |
| New Sarpy LA | 1,169 | 100.0 |
| Norco LA | 2,984 | 100.0 |
| North Vacherie LA | 2,093 | 100.0 |
| Paradis LA | 1,242 | 100.0 |
| Parks LA | 640 | 100.0 |
| Paulina LA | 1,778 | 100.0 |
| Plaquemine LA | 6,269 | 100.0 |
| Pleasure Bend LA | 212 | 100.0 |
| Prairieville LA (part) | 3,886 | 11.7 |
| Reserve LA | 8,541 | 100.0 |
| River Ridge LA (part) | 2,315 | 17.0 |
| Romeville LA | 99 | 100.0 |
| Rosedale LA | 664 | 100.0 |
| South Vacherie LA | 3,388 | 100.0 |
| St. Gabriel LA | 6,433 | 100.0 |
| St. James LA | 592 | 100.0 |
| St. Martinville LA | 5,379 | 100.0 |
| St. Rose LA | 7,504 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Taft LA | 61 | 100.0 |
| Terrytown LA | 25,278 | 100.0 |
| Timberlane LA | 10,364 | 100.0 |
| Union LA | 735 | 100.0 |
| Waggaman LA | 9,835 | 100.0 |
| Wallace LA | 755 | 100.0 |
| Welcome LA | 672 | 100.0 |
| Westwego LA | 8,568 | 100.0 |
| White Castle LA | 1,722 | 100.0 |
| Woodmere LA | 11,238 | 100.0 |
| **District 2 Totals** | **685,367** | |
| ***District 3*** | | |
| Abbeville LA | 11,186 | 100.0 |
| Alexandria LA (part) | 13,740 | 30.4 |
| Ball LA | 3,961 | 100.0 |
| Basile LA | 1,214 | 100.0 |
| Boyce LA | 888 | 100.0 |
| Branch LA | 431 | 100.0 |
| Broussard LA (part) | 13,227 | 98.6 |
| Cameron LA | 315 | 100.0 |
| Carlyss LA | 5,101 | 100.0 |
| Chataignier LA | 259 | 100.0 |
| Church Point LA | 4,179 | 100.0 |
| Crowley LA | 11,710 | 100.0 |
| Delcambre LA | 1,793 | 100.0 |
| DeQuincy LA | 3,144 | 100.0 |
| DeRidder LA | 9,852 | 100.0 |
| Deville LA | 1,761 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Duson LA | 1,326 | 100.0 |
| Egan LA | 618 | 100.0 |
| Elizabeth LA | 417 | 100.0 |
| Elton LA | 992 | 100.0 |
| Erath LA | 2,028 | 100.0 |
| Estherwood LA | 694 | 100.0 |
| Eunice LA (part) | 302 | 3.2 |
| Fenton LA | 226 | 100.0 |
| Forest Hill LA | 605 | 100.0 |
| Fort Polk North LA | 2,179 | 100.0 |
| Fort Polk South LA | 7,950 | 100.0 |
| Gillis LA | 800 | 100.0 |
| Glenmora LA | 1,087 | 100.0 |
| Gueydan LA | 1,165 | 100.0 |
| Hackberry LA | 926 | 100.0 |
| Hayes LA | 676 | 100.0 |
| Iota LA | 1,304 | 100.0 |
| Iowa LA | 3,436 | 100.0 |
| Jennings LA | 9,837 | 100.0 |
| Kaplan LA | 4,352 | 100.0 |
| Kinder LA | 2,170 | 100.0 |
| Lacassine LA | 490 | 100.0 |
| Lafayette LA (part) | 84,924 | 70.0 |
| Lake Arthur LA | 2,595 | 100.0 |
| Lake Charles LA | 84,872 | 100.0 |
| Leesville LA (part) | 1,979 | 35.0 |
| Longville LA | 545 | 100.0 |
| Lydia LA | 892 | 100.0 |
| Mamou LA | 2,936 | 100.0 |
| Maurice LA | 2,118 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| McNary LA | 201 | 100.0 |
| Mermentau LA | 516 | 100.0 |
| Merryville LA | 967 | 100.0 |
| Midland LA | 249 | 100.0 |
| Milton LA | 2,590 | 100.0 |
| Morse LA | 599 | 100.0 |
| Moss Bluff LA | 12,522 | 100.0 |
| New Iberia LA (part) | 13,544 | 47.4 |
| New Llano LA (part) | 634 | 28.7 |
| Oakdale LA | 6,692 | 100.0 |
| Oberlin LA | 1,402 | 100.0 |
| Oretta LA | 371 | 100.0 |
| Ossun LA | 2,145 | 100.0 |
| Perry LA | 1,171 | 100.0 |
| Pine Prairie LA | 1,490 | 100.0 |
| Pineville LA (part) | 4,753 | 33.0 |
| Pitkin LA | 455 | 100.0 |
| Prien LA | 7,745 | 100.0 |
| Rayne LA | 7,236 | 100.0 |
| Reddell LA | 904 | 100.0 |
| Reeves LA | 221 | 100.0 |
| Roanoke LA | 491 | 100.0 |
| Rosepine LA | 1,519 | 100.0 |
| Scott LA (part) | 7,413 | 91.3 |
| Simpson LA | 585 | 100.0 |
| Singer LA | 303 | 100.0 |
| Starks LA | 659 | 100.0 |
| Sugartown LA | 33 | 100.0 |
| Sulphur LA | 21,809 | 100.0 |
| Turkey Creek LA | 394 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Ville Platte LA | 6,303 | 100.0 |
| Vinton LA | 3,400 | 100.0 |
| Welsh LA | 3,333 | 100.0 |
| Westlake LA | 4,781 | 100.0 |
| Woodworth LA | 1,762 | 100.0 |
| Youngsville LA | 15,929 | 100.0 |
| **District 3 Totals** | **442,323** | |
| ***District 4*** | | |
| Anacoco LA | 851 | 100.0 |
| Arcadia LA | 2,746 | 100.0 |
| Ashland LA | 194 | 100.0 |
| Athens LA | 237 | 100.0 |
| Atlanta LA | 149 | 100.0 |
| Banks Springs LA | 1,136 | 100.0 |
| Bawcomville LA | 3,472 | 100.0 |
| Belcher LA | 248 | 100.0 |
| Belmont LA | 305 | 100.0 |
| Benton LA | 2,048 | 100.0 |
| Bernice LA | 1,356 | 100.0 |
| Bienville LA | 191 | 100.0 |
| Blanchard LA | 3,538 | 100.0 |
| Bossier City LA | 62,701 | 100.0 |
| Brownsville LA (part) | 4,014 | 92.2 |
| Bryceland LA | 87 | 100.0 |
| Calhoun LA | 670 | 100.0 |
| Calvin LA | 242 | 100.0 |
| Campti LA | 887 | 100.0 |
| Castor LA | 230 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Chatham LA | 491 | 100.0 |
| Choudrant LA | 989 | 100.0 |
| Claiborne LA | 12,631 | 100.0 |
| Clarence LA | 326 | 100.0 |
| Clarks LA | 1,052 | 100.0 |
| Colfax LA | 1,428 | 100.0 |
| Columbia LA | 277 | 100.0 |
| Converse LA | 379 | 100.0 |
| Cotton Valley LA | 787 | 100.0 |
| Coushatta LA | 1,752 | 100.0 |
| Creola LA | 242 | 100.0 |
| Cullen LA | 716 | 100.0 |
| Dixie Inn LA | 293 | 100.0 |
| Dodson LA | 294 | 100.0 |
| Downsville LA | 120 | 100.0 |
| Doyline LA | 674 | 100.0 |
| Dry Prong LA | 455 | 100.0 |
| Dubach LA | 908 | 100.0 |
| Dubberly LA | 250 | 100.0 |
| East Hodge LA | 204 | 100.0 |
| Eastwood LA | 4,390 | 100.0 |
| Edgefield LA | 204 | 100.0 |
| Eros LA | 130 | 100.0 |
| Farmerville LA | 3,366 | 100.0 |
| Fisher LA | 197 | 100.0 |
| Florien LA | 553 | 100.0 |
| Fort Jesup LA | 494 | 100.0 |
| Frierson LA | 132 | 100.0 |
| Georgetown LA | 277 | 100.0 |
| Gibsland LA | 773 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Gilliam LA | 123 | 100.0 |
| Gloster LA | 53 | 100.0 |
| Goldonna LA | 428 | 100.0 |
| Good Pine LA | 259 | 100.0 |
| Grambling LA | 5,239 | 100.0 |
| Grand Cane LA | 217 | 100.0 |
| Grayson LA | 449 | 100.0 |
| Greenwood LA | 3,166 | 100.0 |
| Hall Summit LA | 268 | 100.0 |
| Haughton LA | 4,539 | 100.0 |
| Haynesville LA | 2,039 | 100.0 |
| Heflin LA | 213 | 100.0 |
| Hodge LA | 382 | 100.0 |
| Homer LA | 2,747 | 100.0 |
| Hornbeck LA | 430 | 100.0 |
| Hosston LA | 244 | 100.0 |
| Ida LA | 217 | 100.0 |
| Jamestown LA | 100 | 100.0 |
| Jena LA | 4,155 | 100.0 |
| Jonesboro LA | 4,106 | 100.0 |
| Jordan Hill LA | 196 | 100.0 |
| Joyce LA | 328 | 100.0 |
| Junction City LA | 437 | 100.0 |
| Keachi LA | 243 | 100.0 |
| Lakeview LA | 818 | 100.0 |
| Leesville LA (part) | 3,670 | 65.0 |
| Lillie LA | 111 | 100.0 |
| Lisbon LA | 173 | 100.0 |
| Logansport LA | 1,340 | 100.0 |
| Longstreet LA | 115 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Lucky LA | 251 | 100.0 |
| Mansfield LA | 4,714 | 100.0 |
| Many LA | 2,571 | 100.0 |
| Marion LA | 623 | 100.0 |
| Marthaville LA | 90 | 100.0 |
| Martin LA | 524 | 100.0 |
| Midway LA | 1,157 | 100.0 |
| Minden LA | 11,928 | 100.0 |
| Monroe LA (part) | 10,565 | 22.2 |
| Montgomery LA | 622 | 100.0 |
| Mooringsport LA | 748 | 100.0 |
| Mount Lebanon LA | 66 | 100.0 |
| Natchez LA | 489 | 100.0 |
| Natchitoches LA | 18,039 | 100.0 |
| New Llano LA (part) | 1,579 | 71.4 |
| Noble LA | 200 | 100.0 |
| North Hodge LA | 296 | 100.0 |
| Oil City LA | 901 | 100.0 |
| Olla LA | 1,295 | 100.0 |
| Plain Dealing LA | 893 | 100.0 |
| Pleasant Hill LA | 617 | 100.0 |
| Point Place LA | 382 | 100.0 |
| Pollock LA | 394 | 100.0 |
| Powhatan LA | 101 | 100.0 |
| Prospect LA | 380 | 100.0 |
| Provencal LA | 528 | 100.0 |
| Quitman LA | 160 | 100.0 |
| Red Chute LA | 7,065 | 100.0 |
| Ringgold LA | 1,379 | 100.0 |
| Robeline LA | 117 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Rock Hill LA | 260 | 100.0 |
| Rodessa LA | 192 | 100.0 |
| Ruston LA | 22,166 | 100.0 |
| Saline LA | 265 | 100.0 |
| Sarepta LA | 717 | 100.0 |
| Shongaloo LA | 151 | 100.0 |
| Shreveport LA | 187,593 | 100.0 |
| Sibley LA | 1,127 | 100.0 |
| Sikes LA | 112 | 100.0 |
| Simsboro LA | 803 | 100.0 |
| South Mansfield LA | 333 | 100.0 |
| Spearsville LA | 126 | 100.0 |
| Springhill LA | 4,801 | 100.0 |
| St. Maurice LA | 266 | 100.0 |
| Stanley LA | 132 | 100.0 |
| Sterlington LA | 1,980 | 100.0 |
| Stonewall LA | 2,273 | 100.0 |
| Swartz LA (part) | 2,165 | 49.7 |
| Trout LA | 104 | 100.0 |
| Tullos LA | 304 | 100.0 |
| Urania LA | 698 | 100.0 |
| Vienna Bend LA | 1,314 | 100.0 |
| Vienna LA | 483 | 100.0 |
| Vivian LA | 3,073 | 100.0 |
| West Monroe LA (part) | 7,824 | 59.7 |
| Winnfield LA | 4,153 | 100.0 |
| Zwolle LA | 1,638 | 100.0 |
| **District 4 Totals** | **470,618** | |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| ***District 5*** | | |
| Addis LA | 6,731 | 100.0 |
| Alexandria LA (part) | 31,535 | 69.7 |
| Amite City LA | 4,005 | 100.0 |
| Arnaudville LA (part) | 970 | 96.1 |
| Baker LA | 12,455 | 100.0 |
| Baskin LA | 210 | 100.0 |
| Bastrop LA | 9,691 | 100.0 |
| Baton Rouge LA (part) | 140,114 | 61.6 |
| Bonita LA | 170 | 100.0 |
| Bordelonville LA | 458 | 100.0 |
| Brownfields LA | 5,145 | 100.0 |
| Brownsville LA (part) | 339 | 7.8 |
| Brusly LA | 2,578 | 100.0 |
| Bunkie LA | 3,346 | 100.0 |
| Cankton LA | 583 | 100.0 |
| Carencro LA | 9,272 | 100.0 |
| Center Point LA | 520 | 100.0 |
| Central LA (part) | 2,135 | 7.2 |
| Cheneyville LA | 468 | 100.0 |
| Clayton LA | 584 | 100.0 |
| Clinton LA | 1,340 | 100.0 |
| Collinston LA | 274 | 100.0 |
| Cottonport LA | 2,023 | 100.0 |
| Delhi LA | 2,622 | 100.0 |
| Delta LA | 232 | 100.0 |
| Echo LA | 352 | 100.0 |
| Epps LA | 358 | 100.0 |
| Erwinville LA | 2,275 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Eunice LA (part) | 9,120 | 96.8 |
| Evergreen LA | 215 | 100.0 |
| Ferriday LA | 3,189 | 100.0 |
| Fifth Ward LA | 921 | 100.0 |
| Fordoche LA | 910 | 100.0 |
| Forest LA | 304 | 100.0 |
| Gilbert LA | 449 | 100.0 |
| Grand Coteau LA | 776 | 100.0 |
| Greensburg LA | 629 | 100.0 |
| Harrisonburg LA | 277 | 100.0 |
| Hessmer LA | 772 | 100.0 |
| Independence LA (part) | 1,619 | 99.0 |
| Jackson LA | 3,990 | 100.0 |
| Jonesville LA | 1,728 | 100.0 |
| Kentwood LA | 2,145 | 100.0 |
| Kilbourne LA | 351 | 100.0 |
| Krotz Springs LA | 904 | 100.0 |
| Lafayette LA (part) | 36,450 | 30.0 |
| Lake Providence LA | 3,587 | 100.0 |
| Lakeshore LA | 1,988 | 100.0 |
| Lawtell LA | 1,066 | 100.0 |
| Lecompte LA | 845 | 100.0 |
| Leonville LA | 868 | 100.0 |
| Livonia LA | 1,212 | 100.0 |
| Mangham LA | 624 | 100.0 |
| Mansura LA | 1,320 | 100.0 |
| Marksville LA | 5,065 | 100.0 |
| Melville LA | 759 | 100.0 |
| Mer Rouge LA | 491 | 100.0 |
| Merrydale LA | 9,227 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Minorca LA | 2,156 | 100.0 |
| Monroe LA (part) | 37,137 | 77.9 |
| Monterey LA | 474 | 100.0 |
| Monticello LA | 5,431 | 100.0 |
| Montpelier LA | 196 | 100.0 |
| Moreauville LA | 984 | 100.0 |
| Morganza LA | 525 | 100.0 |
| Morrow LA | 149 | 100.0 |
| Mound LA | 12 | 100.0 |
| New Roads LA | 4,549 | 100.0 |
| Newellton LA | 886 | 100.0 |
| Norwood LA | 279 | 100.0 |
| Oak Grove LA | 1,441 | 100.0 |
| Oak Ridge LA | 124 | 100.0 |
| Opelousas LA | 15,786 | 100.0 |
| Palmetto LA | 92 | 100.0 |
| Pineville LA (part) | 9,631 | 67.0 |
| Pioneer LA | 149 | 100.0 |
| Plaucheville LA | 221 | 100.0 |
| Port Allen LA | 4,939 | 100.0 |
| Port Barre LA | 1,751 | 100.0 |
| Rayville LA | 3,347 | 100.0 |
| Richmond LA | 511 | 100.0 |
| Richwood LA | 3,881 | 100.0 |
| Ridgecrest LA | 583 | 100.0 |
| Roseland LA | 880 | 100.0 |
| Scott LA (part) | 706 | 8.7 |
| Sicily Island LA | 366 | 100.0 |
| Simmesport LA | 1,468 | 100.0 |
| Slaughter LA | 1,035 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Spokane LA | 378 | 100.0 |
| St. Francisville LA | 1,557 | 100.0 |
| St. Joseph LA | 831 | 100.0 |
| Start LA | 982 | 100.0 |
| Sunset LA | 2,909 | 100.0 |
| Swartz LA (part) | 2,189 | 50.3 |
| Tallulah LA | 6,286 | 100.0 |
| Tangipahoa LA | 425 | 100.0 |
| Ventress LA | 800 | 100.0 |
| Vidalia LA | 4,027 | 100.0 |
| Wallace Ridge LA | 572 | 100.0 |
| Washington LA | 742 | 100.0 |
| Waterproof LA | 541 | 100.0 |
| West Monroe LA (part) | 5,279 | 40.3 |
| Wilson LA | 348 | 100.0 |
| Winnsboro LA | 4,862 | 100.0 |
| Wisner LA | 771 | 100.0 |
| Zachary LA | 19,316 | 100.0 |
| **District 5 Totals** | **485,090** | |
| ***District 6*** | | |
| Abita Springs LA | 2,631 | 100.0 |
| Albany LA | 1,235 | 100.0 |
| Angie LA | 258 | 100.0 |
| Baton Rouge LA (part) | 87,356 | 38.4 |
| Bogalusa LA | 10,659 | 100.0 |
| Central LA (part) | 27,430 | 92.8 |
| Covington LA | 11,564 | 100.0 |
| Denham Springs LA | 9,286 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Folsom LA | 769 | 100.0 |
| Franklinton LA | 3,662 | 100.0 |
| French Settlement LA | 1,073 | 100.0 |
| Gardere LA | 13,203 | 100.0 |
| Gonzales LA (part) | 7,193 | 58.8 |
| Hammond LA | 19,584 | 100.0 |
| Independence LA (part) | 16 | 1.0 |
| Inniswold LA | 5,987 | 100.0 |
| Killian LA | 1,177 | 100.0 |
| Lewisburg LA | 420 | 100.0 |
| Livingston LA | 1,877 | 100.0 |
| Madisonville LA | 850 | 100.0 |
| Mandeville LA (part) | 13,192 | 100.0 |
| Natalbany LA | 2,510 | 100.0 |
| Oak Hills Place LA | 9,239 | 100.0 |
| Old Jefferson LA | 7,339 | 100.0 |
| Ponchatoula LA | 7,822 | 100.0 |
| Port Vincent LA | 646 | 100.0 |
| Prairieville LA (part) | 29,311 | 88.3 |
| Rio LA | 137 | 100.0 |
| Shenandoah LA | 19,292 | 100.0 |
| Sorrento LA | 1,514 | 100.0 |
| Springfield LA | 427 | 100.0 |
| Sun LA | 392 | 100.0 |
| Tickfaw LA | 635 | 100.0 |
| Varnado LA | 330 | 100.0 |
| Village St. George LA | 7,677 | 100.0 |
| Walker LA | 6,374 | 100.0 |
| Watson LA | 956 | 100.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Westminster LA | 2,791 | 100.0 |
| **District 6 Totals** | **316,814** | |

## Summary Statistics

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of City/Town not split | 462 |
| Number of City/Town split | 26 |
| Number of City/Town split in 2 | 26 |
| Total number of splits | 52 |

User: **Tony Fairfax**
Plan Name: **LA CD Illustrative Plan 2**
Plan Type: **LA Congressional Districts**

# Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)

Monday, May 2, 2022 8:59 PM

| Landmark Area | District | Population | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fontainbleau St Park Preserve | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Fontainbleau St Park Preserve | 6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical Park an | 1 | 48 | 63.2 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical Park an | 2 | 28 | 36.8 |
| Louisiana State Univ | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana State Univ | 6 | 8,838 | 100.0 |

# Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



**Landmark Area** **-- Listed by District**

| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Audobon Park Golf Course | 0 | 0.0 |
| East Jefferson General Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fontainbleau St Park Preserve | 0 | 0.0 |
| Franklin Foundation Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Green St Cmtry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical Park an (part) | 48 | 63.2 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical Park an | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical Park an | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lawrence Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Leonard J Chabert Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| New Orleans Adolescent Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ochsner Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pearl River Wildlife Mngt Area | 0 | 0.0 |
| Plaquemines Parish Sheriff's Office-Bell | 0 | 0.0 |
| Slidell Memorial Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Southern Surgical Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| St Mary Cmtry | 0 | 0.0 |
| St Mary Parish Correctional Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Teche Regional Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Terrebonne General Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| US Army Corps of Engineers | 0 | 0.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| West End Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| **District 1 Totals** | **7,629** | |
| Algiers Technology Acdmy | 0 | 0.0 |
| Behrman Memorial Pk | 0 | 0.0 |
| Couba-Island | 0 | 0.0 |
| Folgers Coffee | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical Park an (part) | 28 | 36.8 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical Park an | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical Park an | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical Park an | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louis Armstrong New Orleans Internationa | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louis Armstrong New Orleans Internationa | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana Correctional Institute for Wom | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana Correctional Institute for Wom | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana State University Health Scienc | 0 | 0.0 |
| North Side City Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ochsner Baptist Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Orleans Parish Intake Processing Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Orleans Parish Prison | 0 | 0.0 |
| Orleans Parish Temporary Jails | 0 | 0.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| South White Street Female Division | 0 | 0.0 |
| St John Schl | 0 | 0.0 |
| St Martin Sheriff's Office Juvenile Trai | 0 | 0.0 |
| Touro Infirmary | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tulane Univ | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tulane Univ | 0 | 0.0 |
| University Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Xavier Univ of Louisiana | 0 | 0.0 |
| Xavier Univ of Louisiana | 0 | 0.0 |
| **District 2 Totals** | **6,488** | |
| A Kaplan Memorial Pk | 0 | 0.0 |
| Abrom Kaplan Memorial Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Acadia Parish Detention Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Acadia Parish Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Acadiana Rgnl Arprt | 0 | 0.0 |
| American Legion Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| C Paul Phelps Correctional Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cameron Parish Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chicot State Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chicot State Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chicot State Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Christus St Patrick Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| City Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Dequincy City Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Duson Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Evangeline Parish Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jean Lafitte National Historical | 0 | 0.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Park an | | |
| Jennings City Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kaplan Indl Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lafayette General Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lafayette General Surgical Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lafayette Regional | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lake Charles Regional | 0 | 0.0 |
| Levy Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana State University Eunice | 0 | 0.0 |
| M L King Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| McNeese State Univ | 0 | 0.0 |
| Riverside Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| South Louisiana Correctional Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Univ of Louisiana Lafayette | 0 | 0.0 |
| **District 3 Totals** | **5,781** | |
| Caldwell Detention Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Caldwell Memorial Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Caldwell Parish Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Cane River Creole Natl Hist Pk | 0 | 0.0 |
| Catholic Cmtry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Centenary College of Louisiana | 0 | 0.0 |
| Claiborne Parish Womens Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| David Wade Correctional Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Desoto Parish Detention Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Desoto Regional Health System | 0 | 0.0 |
| Forcht-Wade Correctional Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Grambling State Univ | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hardtner Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hart Arprt | 0 | 0.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hart Arprt | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jackson Parish Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| L S U Health Shreveport | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana Tech Univ | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana Tech Univ | 0 | 0.0 |
| Natchitoches Regional Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| New Llano City Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Louisiana Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Northwestern State Univ | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shreveport City Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Shreveport Regional | 0 | 0.0 |
| Specialists Hospital Shreveport | 0 | 0.0 |
| Springhill Police Dept | 0 | 0.0 |
| Squires Cmtry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Stonewall Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| United States Penitentiary Pollock | 0 | 0.0 |
| United States Penitentiary Pollock | 0 | 0.0 |
| Webster Parish Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| White Rock Cmtry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Willis Knighton Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Winn Parish Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Winn Parish Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Winnfield City Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| **District 4 Totals** | **12,529** | |
| Amite City Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Arsenal Park | 0 | 0.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Avoyelles Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Baton Rouge General Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Baton Rouge Metropolitan | 0 | 0.0 |
| Baton Rouge Metropolitan | 0 | 0.0 |
| Blakeman Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bunkie General Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Camelot Colg | 0 | 0.0 |
| Civitan Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Evans Correctional Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Evans Correctional Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Glenwood Regional Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Greater Baton Rouge Surgical Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lallie Kemp Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana State Capitol | 0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana State Univ (part) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Monroe Regional | 0 | 0.0 |
| Monroe Regional | 0 | 0.0 |
| Newman Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Old City Cmtry | 0 | 0.0 |
| Opelousas City Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| P&S Surgical Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Palmetto Is | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pecanland Mall | 0 | 0.0 |
| Poverty Point Natl Mnmt | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rapides Regional Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rapides Regional Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| State Capitol Park | 0 | 0.0 |

## Communities of Interest (Landscape, 11x8.5)



| | Population | % |
|---|---|---|
| Tensas Parish Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| West Carroll Parish Jail | 0 | 0.0 |
| Woman's Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| **District 5 Totals** | **16,911** | |
| Athletic Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Bogalusa Medical Ctr | 0 | 0.0 |
| Carver Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Fontainbleau St Park Preserve (part) | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jambalaya Park | 0 | 0.0 |
| Our Lady of the Lake Livingston | 0 | 0.0 |
| Our Lady of the Lake Regional Medical Ct | 0 | 0.0 |
| St Tammany Parish Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Summit Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Summit Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| Washington St Tammany Regional Medical C | 0 | 0.0 |
| Woman's Hosp | 0 | 0.0 |
| **District 6 Totals** | **13,173** | |

## Summary Statistics

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Landmark Area not split | 384 |
| Number of Landmark Area split | 58 |
| Number of Landmark Area split in 2 | 41 |
| Number of Landmark Area split in 3 | 8 |
| Number of Landmark Area split in 4 | 4 |
| Number of Landmark Area split in 5 | 4 |
| Number of Landmark Area split in 6 | 0 |
| Number of Landmark Area split in 7 | 0 |
| Number of Landmark Area split in 8 | 0 |
| Number of Landmark Area split in 9 | 1 |
| Total number of splits | 151 |

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Core Constituencies

Monday, May 2, 2022 8:57 PM

From Plan: **LA CD 2011 Plan**

## Plan: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2, District 1 -- 776,277 Total Population

| | Population | [Hispanic Origin] | NH_Wht | AP_Blk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dist. 1 | 576,728 (74.29%) | 77,145 (84.06%) | 367,873 (74.71%) | 94,233 (64.77%) |
| Dist. 2 | 36,610 (4.72%) | 4,200 (4.58%) | 21,815 (4.43%) | 9,055 (6.22%) |
| Dist. 3 | 50,774 (6.54%) | 4,568 (4.98%) | 27,604 (5.61%) | 16,004 (11.00%) |
| Dist. 6 | 112,165 (14.45%) | 5,866 (6.39%) | 75,129 (15.26%) | 26,203 (18.01%) |
| Total and % Population | | 91,779 (11.82%) | 492,421 (63.43%) | 145,495 (18.74%) |

## Plan: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2, District 2 -- 776,294 Total Population

| | Population | [Hispanic Origin] | NH_Wht | AP_Blk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dist. 1 | 8,622 (1.11%) | 932 (1.36%) | 5,164 (1.97%) | 1,874 (0.45%) |
| Dist. 2 | 631,961 (81.41%) | 60,179 (87.87%) | 177,635 (67.63%) | 370,476 (88.86%) |
| Dist. 3 | 83,039 (10.70%) | 2,858 (4.17%) | 46,739 (17.79%) | 31,239 (7.49%) |
| Dist. 6 | 52,672 (6.79%) | 4,515 (6.59%) | 33,119 (12.61%) | 13,344 (3.20%) |
| Total and % Population | | 68,484 (8.82%) | 262,657 (33.83%) | 416,933 (53.71%) |

## Plan: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2, District 3 -- 776,312 Total Population

| | Population | [Hispanic Origin] | NH_Wht | AP_Blk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dist. 3 | 581,948 (74.96%) | 31,279 (73.65%) | 404,909 (74.13%) | 121,800 (79.22%) |
| Dist. 4 | 124,780 (16.07%) | 7,861 (18.51%) | 87,833 (16.08%) | 23,360 (15.19%) |
| Dist. 5 | 69,584 (8.96%) | 3,332 (7.85%) | 53,437 (9.78%) | 8,596 (5.59%) |
| Total and % Population | | 42,472 (5.47%) | 546,179 (70.36%) | 153,756 (19.81%) |

## Plan: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2, District 4 -- 776,280 Total Population

| | Population | [Hispanic Origin] | NH_Wht | AP_Blk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dist. 4 | 561,540 (72.34%) | 25,095 (72.54%) | 295,650 (66.09%) | 217,008 (82.85%) |
| Dist. 5 | 214,740 (27.66%) | 9,498 (27.46%) | 151,718 (33.91%) | 44,918 (17.15%) |
| Total and % Population | | 34,593 (4.46%) | 447,368 (57.63%) | 261,926 (33.74%) |

## Plan: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2, District 5 -- 776,326 Total Population

| | Population | [Hispanic Origin] | NH_Wht | AP_Blk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dist. 2 | 105,320 (13.57%) | 3,004 (10.50%) | 9,463 (3.07%) | 92,305 (21.85%) |
| Dist. 3 | 70,063 (9.02%) | 3,820 (13.36%) | 27,031 (8.78%) | 38,005 (9.00%) |
| Dist. 4 | 42,026 (5.41%) | 1,349 (4.72%) | 23,204 (7.54%) | 16,770 (3.97%) |
| Dist. 5 | 381,463 (49.14%) | 10,753 (37.60%) | 174,907 (56.83%) | 187,420 (44.37%) |
| Dist. 6 | 177,454 (22.86%) | 9,670 (33.82%) | 73,176 (23.78%) | 87,940 (20.82%) |
| Total and % Population | | 28,596 (3.68%) | 307,781 (39.65%) | 422,440 (54.42%) |

## Plan: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2, District 6 -- 776,268 Total Population

# Core Constituencies



From Plan: **LA CD 2011 Plan**

| | Population | [Hispanic Origin] | NH_Wht | AP_Blk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dist. 1 | 227,235 (29.27%) | 16,147 (28.52%) | 166,164 (30.75%) | 35,306 (24.76%) |
| Dist. 2 | 1,401 (0.18%) | 240 (0.42%) | 499 (0.09%) | 631 (0.44%) |
| Dist. 5 | 73,457 (9.46%) | 3,242 (5.73%) | 49,353 (9.13%) | 18,879 (13.24%) |
| Dist. 6 | 474,175 (61.08%) | 36,996 (65.34%) | 324,280 (60.02%) | 87,753 (61.55%) |
| Total and % Population | | 56,625 (7.29%) | 540,296 (69.60%) | 142,569 (18.37%) |

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: LA CD Illustrative Plan 2
Plan Type: LA Congressional Districts

# Fracking

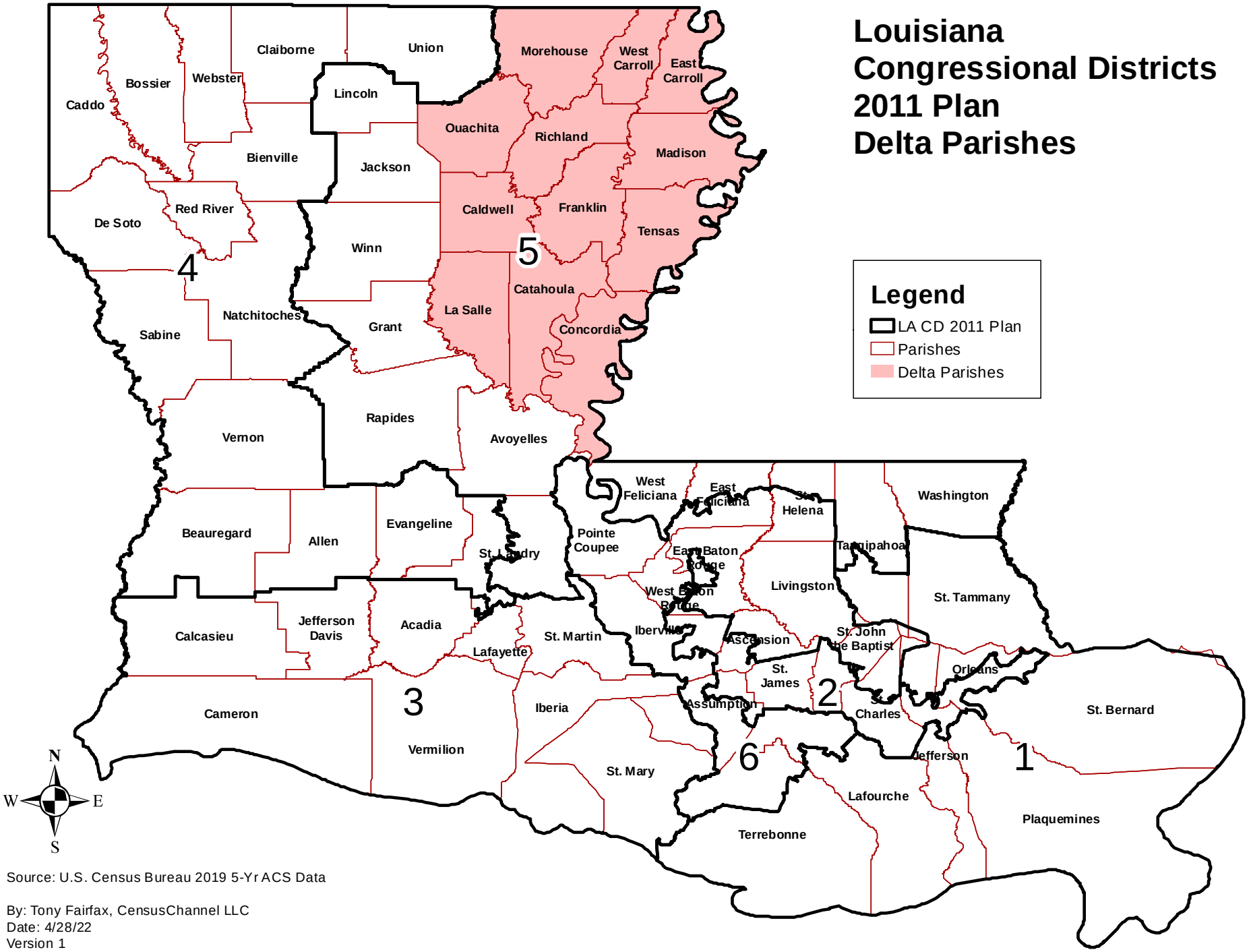
Monday, May 2, 2022 8:56 PM

| | Pieces |
|---|---|
| **District 1** | |
| County: Jefferson LA (22051) | 2 |
| County: Orleans LA (22071) | 2 |
| **District 2** | |
| County: Jefferson LA (22051) | 2 |
| **District 5** | |
| County: Madison LA (22065) | 2 |
| County: West Feliciana LA (22125) | 2 |

# Appendix C

## Delta Region, Socioeconomic, and CRE Maps

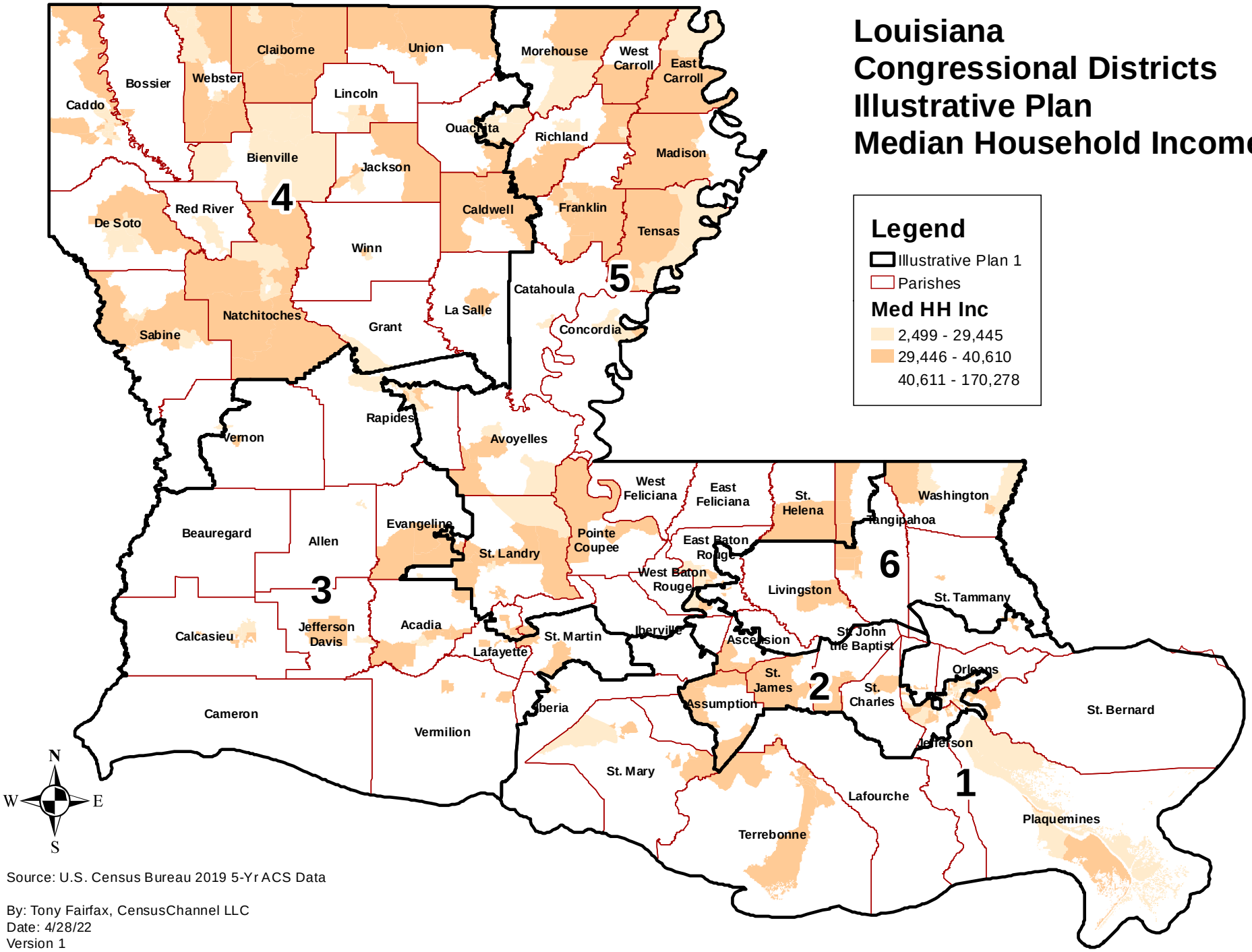
# Louisiana Congressional Districts 2011 Plan Delta Parishes




Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019 5-Yr ACS Data

By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 4/28/22
Version 1

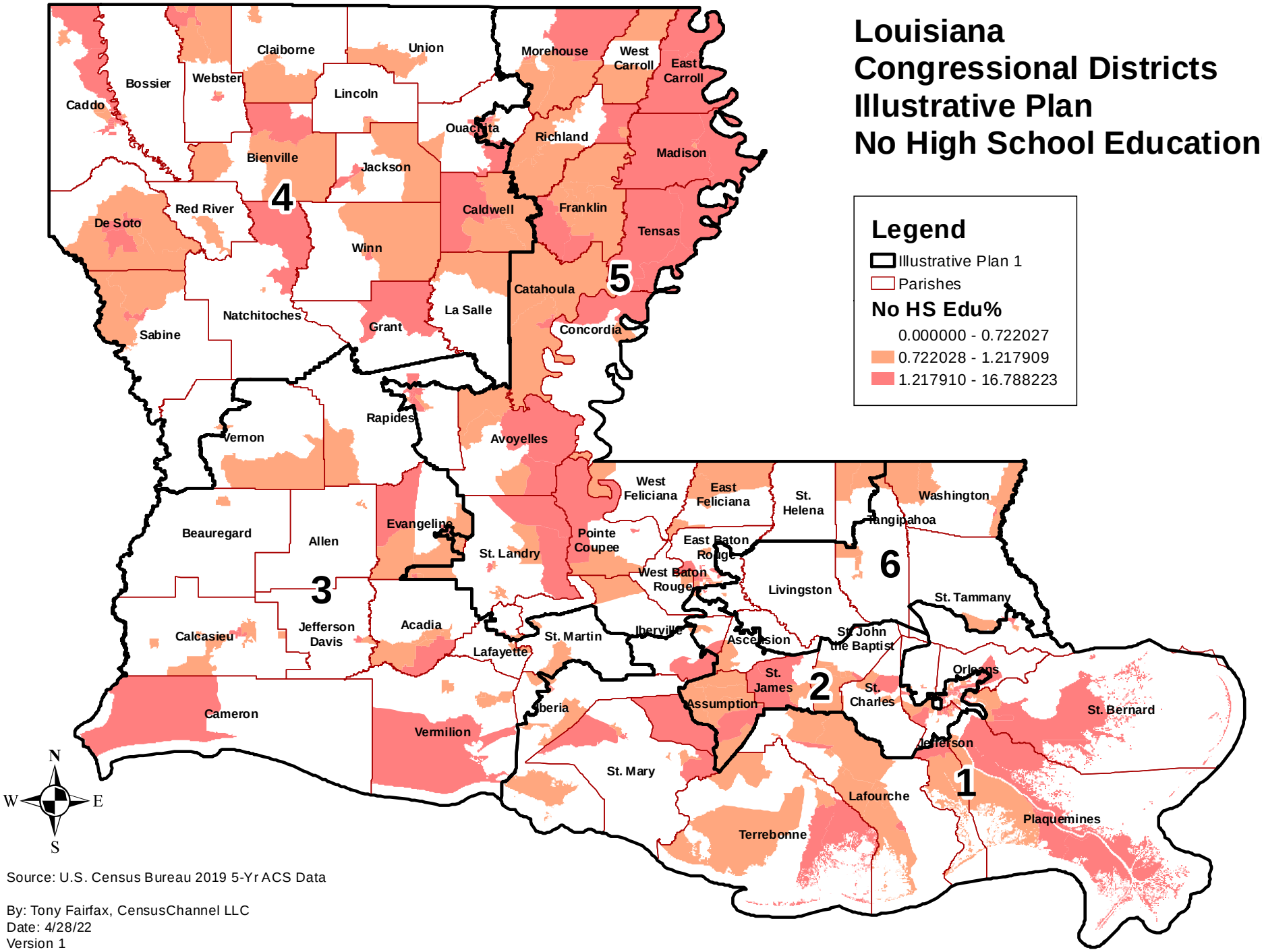
# Louisiana Congressional Districts Illustrative Plan Median Household Income




Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019 5-Yr ACS Data

By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 4/28/22
Version 1

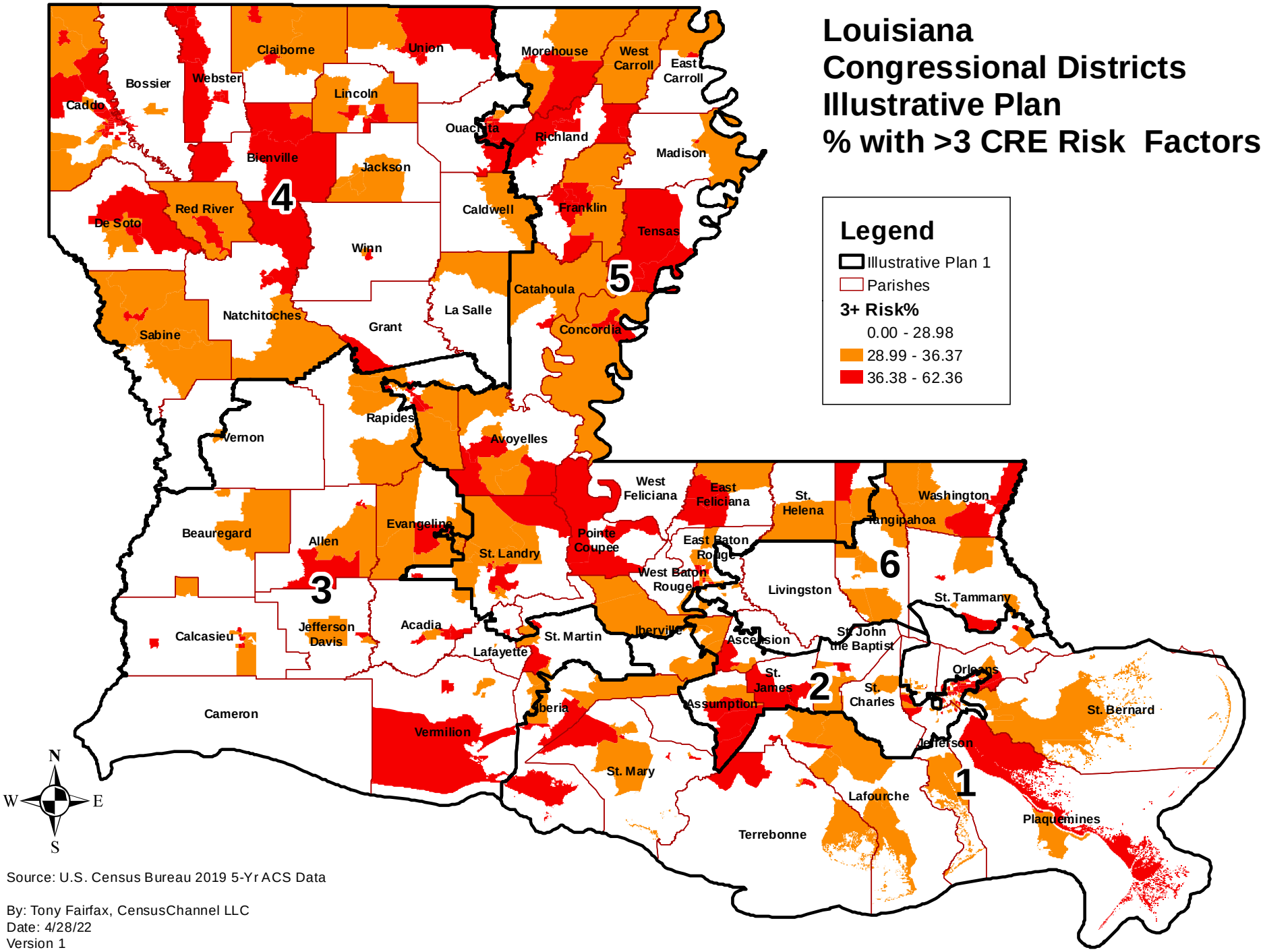
# Louisiana Congressional Districts Illustrative Plan No High School Education%




Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019 5-Yr ACS Data

By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 4/28/22
Version 1

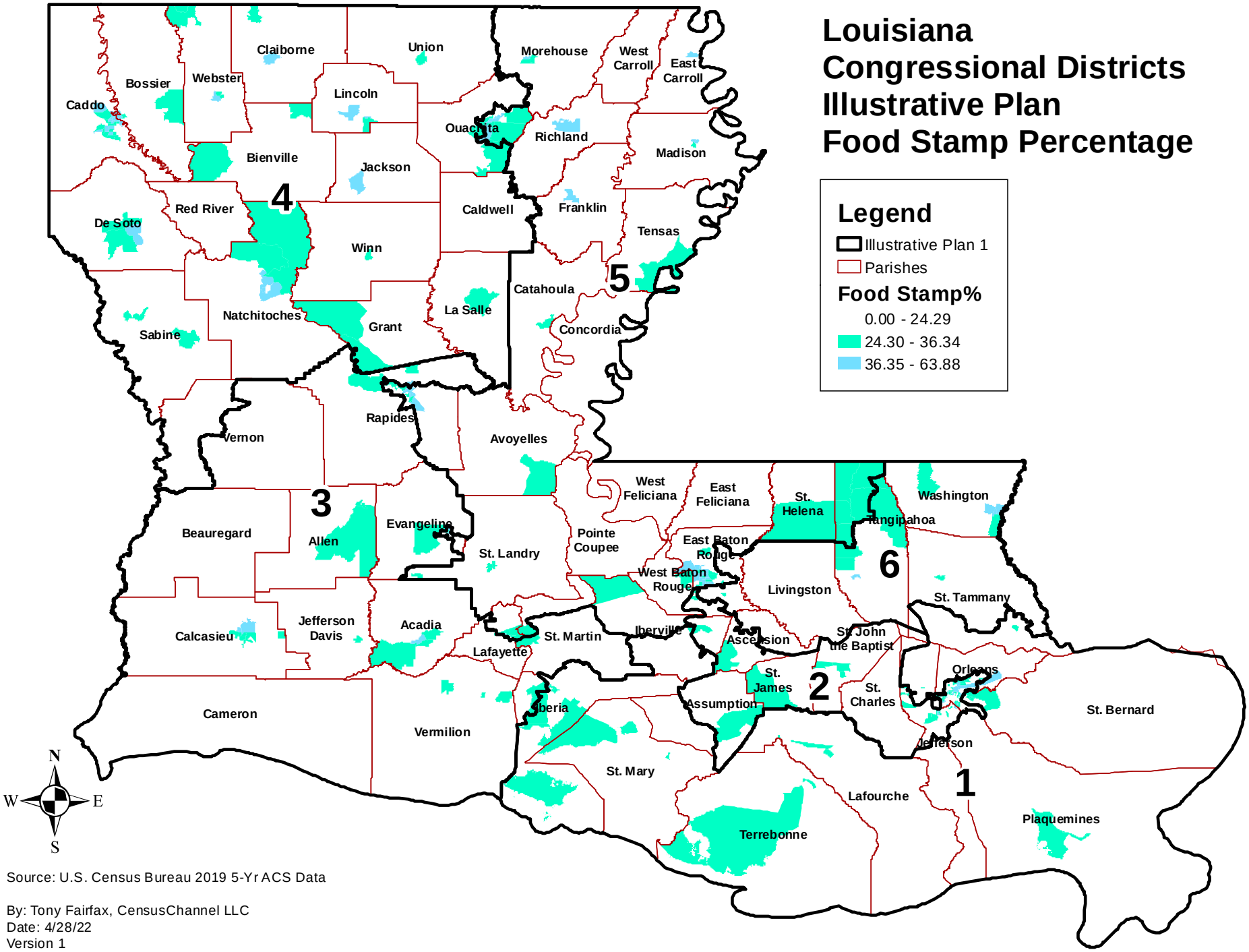
# Louisiana Congressional Districts Illustrative Plan % with >3 CRE Risk Factors




Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019 5-Yr ACS Data

By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 4/28/22
Version 1

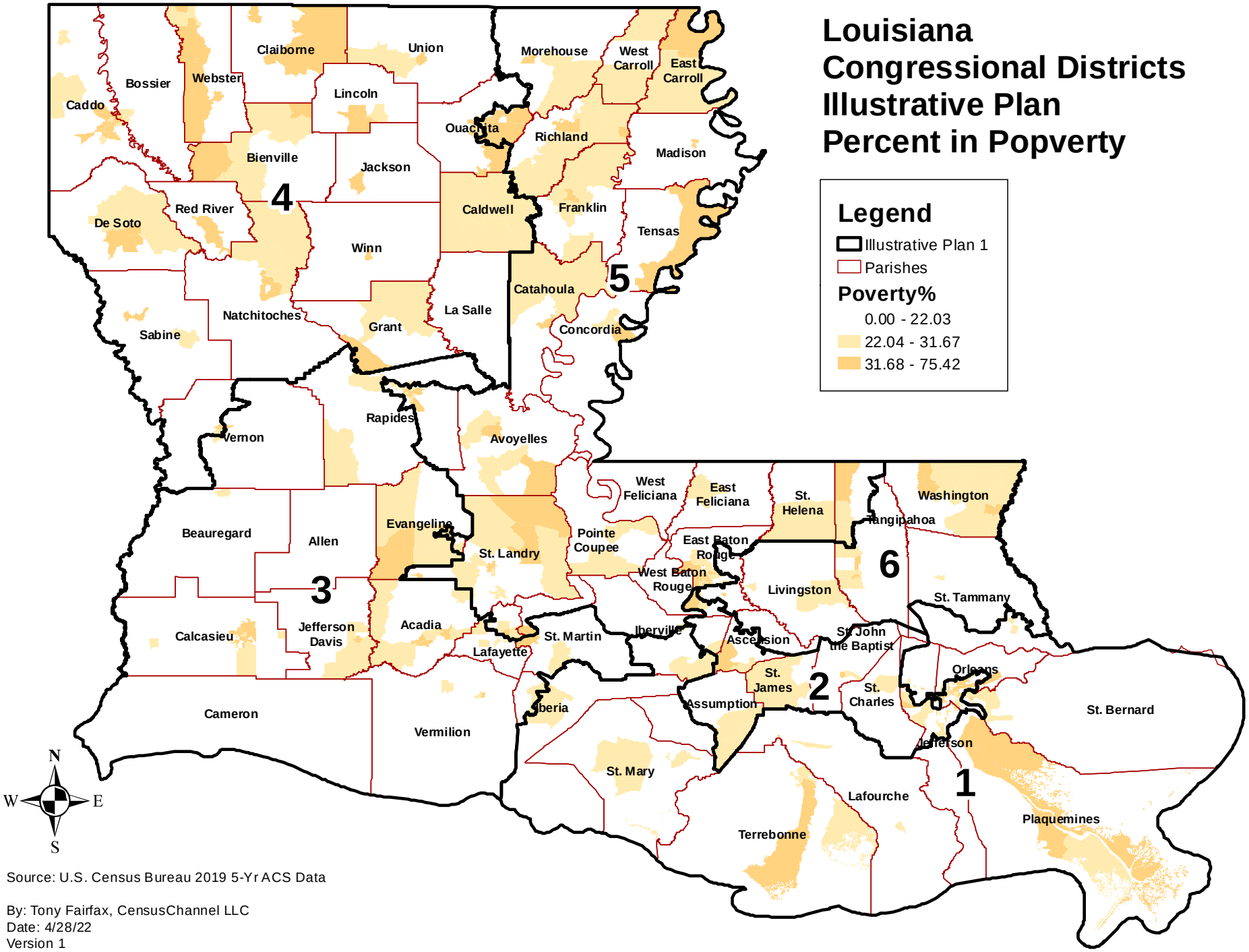
# Louisiana Congressional Districts Illustrative Plan Food Stamp Percentage




Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019 5-Yr ACS Data

By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 4/28/22
Version 1

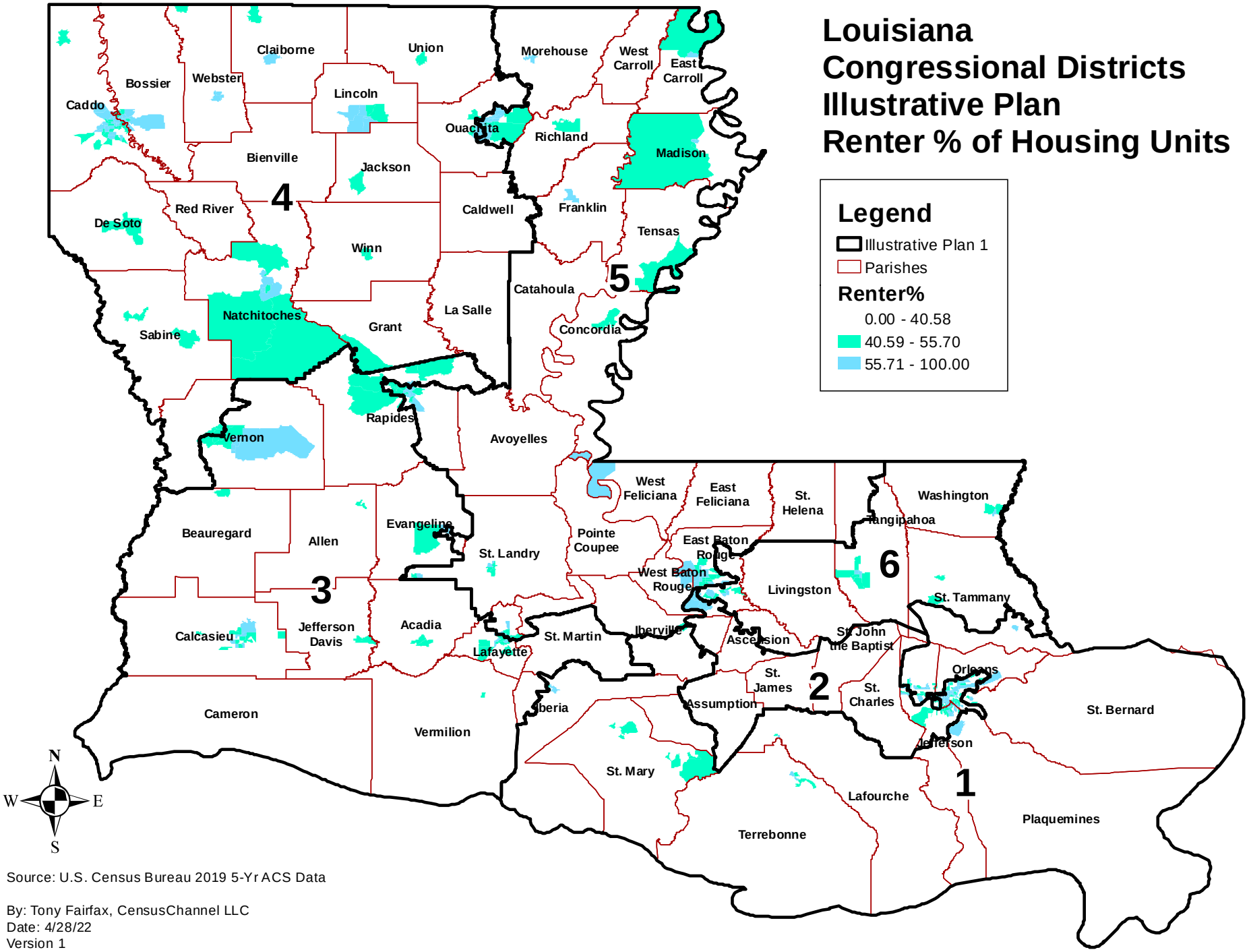
# Louisiana Congressional Districts Illustrative Plan Percent in Popverty




Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019 5-Yr ACS Data

By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 4/28/22
Version 1

# Louisiana Congressional Districts Illustrative Plan Renter % of Housing Units




Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019 5-Yr ACS Data

By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Date: 4/28/22
Version 1

# Supplemental Exhibit 2

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
**MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

| | |
|---|---|
| PRESS ROBINSON, et al.,<br>*Plaintiffs*,<br><br>v.<br><br>KYLE ARDOIN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for Louisiana.<br><br>*Defendant*. | Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00211-SDD-RLB |
| EDWARD GALMON, SR., et al.,<br>*Plaintiffs*,<br><br>v.<br><br>KYLE ARDOIN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for Louisiana. | Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00214-SDD-RLB |

**Rebuttal Report of Dr. Lisa Handley**

## I. Comments on Expert Report of Dr. Solanky

Dr. Solanky's discussion of East Baton Rouge Parish in his report (Solanky Report, pages 12-13) is both irrelevant and inaccurate. It is irrelevant because the population of East Baton Rouge Parish is too small for it to comprise a congressional district on its own.[1] This parish must be combined with neighboring parishes to produce a congressional district that meets one person, one vote standards. As Dr. Solanky points out, the voting patterns in the neighboring parishes are not the same as they are in East Baton Rouge Parish, at least with regard to the 2020 presidential election. Dr. Solanky determined that East Baton Rouge is an outlier in this election because the candidate of choice of Black voters (Joseph Biden) carried East Baton Rouge Parish with the assistance of white votes. But Biden failed to carry any of the other 14 non-majority Black parishes in the region he examined.

[1] The ideal congressional district population for districts in Louisiana is 776,293. The population of East Baton Rouge Parish is 456,781.

What is relevant is not the voting patterns found in East Baton Rouge Parish, but the voting patterns in the congressional district as a whole and whether Congressional District 5 in the Enacted and Illustrative Plans would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice. As my effectiveness analysis indicates, Enacted District 5 would not offer Black voters this opportunity and Illustrative District 5 would provide Black voters with an opportunity to elect their candidates of choice.

Dr. Solanky's discussion of East Baton Rouge Parish is inaccurate because, although the candidate of choice of Black voters carried the parish in the 2020 presidential election, voting in this election alone is insufficient to establish that "White voters are not voting as a bloc to defeat the black (minority) preferred candidate" (Solanky Report, page 12). A review of the 15 statewide elections I analyzed indicate that Dr. Solanky looked at one of the three election contests in which candidates supported by Black voters succeeded in carrying East Baton Rouge Parish with a majority of the vote. The other two instances in which white voters would not have prevented the Black-preferred candidates from carrying Baton Rouge parish were Gwen Collins-Greenup in her bid for Secretary of State in 2019 and Kip Holden in his 2015 run for Lieutenant Governor. However, Dr. Solanky ignores the Black-preferred candidates who would ultimately have lost in East Baton Rouge: Willie Jones (Lieutenant Governor 2019), Ike Jackson (Attorney General 2019), Gwen Collins-Greenup (Secretary of State 2018), Derrick Edwards (Treasurer 2017), and Chris Tyson (Secretary of State 2015).[2]

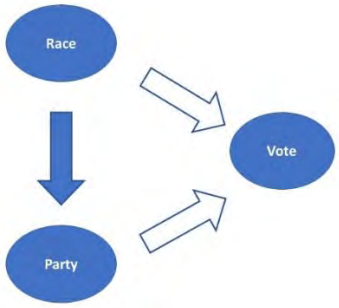
## II. Comments on Expert Report of Dr. Alford

Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act was amended in 1982 to focus the vote dilution inquiry on the electoral consequences of the voting patterns of minority and white voters, not on the reasons for the difference in the vote choices of these voters. By arguing that the divergent

[2] There are three candidates that would have made it to a runoff in East Baton Rouge Parish that did not make it into a runoff statewide so the final outcome is uncertain. However, given their vote totals in the primaries, two of these candidates were not likely to carry the parish in a runoff. These candidates were Adrian Perkins in his 2020 senate bid (he received 28.8% of the vote in East Baton Rouge; Bill Cassidy received 45.9%) and Geri Broussard Baloney in her 2015 race for Attorney General (she received 19.6% of the vote; Buddy Caldwell received 40.1%). In the three-way contest for Treasurer in 2019, Derrick Edwards received the most votes (47.6), John Schroder received 47.2% and a third candidate received the other 5% of the vote. It is quite possible Edwards would have won the runoff in East Baton Rouge if one had been held.

voting patterns of Black and white voters is explained by party and not race, Dr. Alford is bringing intent into the inquiry. Moreover, positing race or party as an either-or proposition to explain the voting patterns of Black and white voters suggests that the two variables – race and party – are competing options when, in fact, they are highly correlated explanations for the voting patterns found.[3]

Arguing that the roles of race and party in vote choice can be evaluated separately by simply showing that Black and white voters support candidates from different parties ignores the role that race plays in explaining a voter's support for one party's candidates over the other party's candidates.[4] The outlined arrows in the diagram below illustrate the argument being made; the solid arrow indicates the relationship being ignored in the contention that party, not race, explains vote choices.




Social science research reveals the significant role that race, racial attitudes and racial policy preferences play in dictating individuals' partisan preferences.[5] The relationship between

[3] Racially polarized voting patterns that rest on the alignment of race, party and ideology has been referred to *conjoined polarization*. Bruce Cain and Emily Zhang, "Blurred Lines: Conjoined Polarization and Voting Rights," *Ohio State Law Journal*, vol. 77(4): 2016.

[4] To make the argument that "the tendency of White voters to vote at low levels for Democratic candidates is not dependent on those Democratic candidates themselves being Black or White, only that they are Democrats" (Alford Report, page 8) Dr. Alford must ignore the much higher level of White support John Bel Edwards, a white Democrat, received in 2015 and 2019 than any Black Democrat running for statewide office in Louisiana in the elections included in Tables 3 and 4 of Dr. Alford's report.

[5] See, for example, Edward Carmines and James Stimson, *Issue Evolution: Race and the Transformation of American Politics.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1989; Maruice Mangum, "The Racial Underpinnings of Party Identification and Political Ideology." *Social Science Quarterly* 94 (5): 2013;

racial attitudes and partisan affiliation is especially strong in the South, where the partisan affiliations of white voters and Black voters have fluctuated directly with the racial policies embraced by the Democratic and Republican parties. Researchers have traced Southern realignment – the shift of white voters from overwhelming support for the Democratic party to nearly equally strong support for the Republican party – to the Democratic party's support for civil rights legislation beginning in the 1960s.[6] The differences in attitudes on racial issues between Republican and Democrats persist today.[7]

Dr. Alford does not conduct any analyses to attempt to assess the relative roles of race and party in explaining vote choice in Louisiana. By treating the variables as competing explanations for vote choice, he ignores the interrelationship between these factors: race has both a direct effect and an indirect effect on vote choice, with party playing a mediating role between

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Carlos Algara and Isaac Hale, "Racial Attitudes and Political Cross-Pressures in Nationalized Elections: The Case of the Republican Coalition in the Trump Era," *Electoral Studies*, 68: December 2020.

[6] See, for example, Edward Carmines and James Stimson, *Issue Evolution: Race and the Transformation of American Politics.* Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1989; Morgan Kousser, "The Immutability of Categories and the Reshaping of Southern Politics," *Annual Review of Political Science* vol. 13, 2010; Ilyana Kuziemko and Ebonya Washington, "Why did the Democrats Lose the South? Bringing New Data to an Old Debate," *American Economic Review*, vol.108(10): 2018. According to Kuziemko and Washington, "[D]efection among racially conservative whites just after Democrats introduced sweeping Civil Rights legislation explains virtually all of the party's losses in the region" (page 2865).

[7] The gap is actually increasing, but primarily due to the more liberal attitudes of Democrats related to race. Robert Griffin, Mayesha Quasem, John Sides, and Michael Tesler, "Racing Apart: Partisan Shifts on Racial Attitudes Over the Last Decade," A Research Report from the Democracy Fund Voter Study Group, October 2021. A recently published study of racial attitudes by the Pew Research Center reports several examples of differences in racial attitudes between Democrats and Republicans, including: (1) the need for increased attention to history of slavery and racism (Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to say increased attention to the issues is bad for the country); (2) the need to ensure equal rights for all Americans (Republicans overwhelmingly think only a little (47%) or nothing (30%) needs to be done to ensure equal rights for all Americans; Democrats (74%) agree that a lot more needs to be done to achieve racial equality; and (3) the progress made thus far towards racial equality (Republicans (71%) are much more likely than Democrats (29%) to say the nation has made a lot of progress toward racial equality over the past half-century). *See* "Deep Divisions in Americans' Views of Nation's Racial History – and How to Address It," Report of the Pew Research Center, August 12, 2021. Similarly, a Harvard political economist and his colleagues recently reported finding "a stark partisan gap among white respondents, particularly in the perceived causes of racial inequities and what should be done about them. White Democrats and Black respondents are much more likely to attribute racial inequities to adverse past and present circumstances and want to act on them with race-targeted and general redistribution policies. White Republicans are more likely to attribute racial gaps to individual actions." lberto Alesina, Matteo Ferroni, and Stephanie Stantcheva, "Perceptions of racial gaps, their causes, and ways to reduce them," National Bureau of Economic Research Working Papers Series, October 2021.

race and vote choice. Social scientist have long been aware that failing to account for the possibility of mediation can produce biased conclusions about causation, and they have begun to develop statistical techniques to reduce or eliminate this bias under certain conditions.[8] Dr. Alford does no statistical analysis at all to determine the relative roles of the two variables and their interaction, let alone attempt any of these corrective techniques.

## III. Illustrative Map 2

I have reviewed the new illustrative map, Illustrative Map 2, created by Plaintiffs' expert Tony Fairfax. Table 1 provides the BVAP percentages of the six districts in Illustrative Map 2. The Black voting age percentage in the first BVAP column (BVAP, AP) has been calculated by counting all persons who checked "Black or African American" on their census form, including Hispanics who indicated they were Black. The second BVAP column (BVAP, DOJ) includes all persons who marked two races on the census form, Black and white, and also indicated that they were not Hispanic. As the table makes clear, regardless of how BVAP is calculated, Illustrative Map 2 offers two majority BVAP districts.

**Table 1: Percent Black Voting Age Population in Illustrative Map 2 Districts**

| District | %BVAP, AP | %BVAP, DOJ |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17.12% | 16.07 |
| 2 | 51.55% | 50.02 |
| 3 | 18.23% | 17.60 |
| 4 | 31.90% | 31.25 |
| 5 | 51.79% | 50.96 |
| 6 | 16.98% | 16.46 |

A district-specific, functional analysis of Illustrative Map 2 indicates that it offers two congressional districts (Districts 2 and 5) that are likely to provide Black voters with an

[8] See, for example, Avidit Acharya, Matthew Blackwell, and Maya Sen, "Explaining causal findings without bias: Detecting and assessing direct effects," *American Political Science Review* 110 (3): 2016.

opportunity to elect their candidates of choice to Congress. Table 2 provides the effectiveness scores for the six districts in the new map.

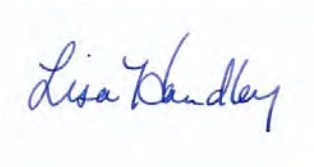
**Table 2: Effectiveness Scores for Illustrative Map 2**

| Illustrative Map 2 Districts | Effectiveness Score #1: Percent of Contests Black-Preferred Candidate Wins or Advances to Runoff From all 15 Elections | Effectiveness Score #2: Percent of Two-Candidate Contests Black-Preferred Candidate Wins |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13.3% | 0.0% |
| 2 | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| 3 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 4 | 26.7% | 0.0% |
| 5 | 86.7% | 77.8% |
| 6 | 0.0% | 0.0% |

## IV. Updated Appendix B

I am appending to this rebuttal a revised version of Appendix B from my expert report. The appendix has been updated to include the three 2021 special elections held for Congress in Districts 2 and 5. Revised Appendix B also corrects the month the congressional elections are held (from October to November) and a typographical error in the confidence interval for the estimate of white support for Cedric Richmond in the 2016 congressional race in Congressional District 2.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed May 2, 2022.



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Lisa Handley, Ph. D.

# Revised Appendix B

Congressional Elections

| | | | | Estimates for Black Voters | | | | | Estimates for White Voters | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Party | Race | Vote | EI RxC | 95% confidence interval | EI 2x2 | ER | HP | EI RxC | 95% confidence interval | EI 2x2 | ER | HP |
| Congressional District 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 March | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troy Carter | D | B | 36.4 | 46.8 | (46.0, 47.6) | 47.8 | 46.4 | 43.9 | 19.0 | (17.3, 20.6) | 17.3 | 16.8 | 18.0 |
| Karen Carter Peterson | D | B | 22.9 | 26.6 | (25.9, 27.4) | 27.5 | 27.6 | 28.0 | 14.3 | (13.0, 15.9) | 15.1 | 14.1 | 11.7 |
| Gary Chambers Jr. | D | B | 21.3 | 22.6 | (22.0, 23.2) | 23.2 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 19.9 | (18.7, 21.0) | 17.4 | 15.9 | 6.6 |
| Claston Bernard | R | B | 9.8 | 1.1 | (.9, 1.3) | 0.8 | -0.5 | 1.1 | 26.0 | (25.4, 26.6) | 23.9 | 30.4 | 38.5 |
| Others | | | 9.6 | 2.9 | (2.5, 3.3) | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 20.8 | (19.8, 21.9) | 21.7 | 22.8 | 25.2 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *17.3* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *18.2* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 April | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Troy Carter | D | B | 55.3 | 50.8 | (49.6, 52.0) | 50.2 | 48.9 | 49.6 | 67.2 | (64.5, 69.9) | 65.8 | 69.3 | 79.2 |
| Karen Carter Peterson | D | B | 44.8 | 49.2 | (48.0, 50.4) | 49.8 | 51.1 | 50.4 | 32.8 | (30.2, 35.6) | 34.4 | 30.8 | 20.8 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *16.9* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *15.4* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 November | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cedric Richmond | D | B | 63.3 | 79.9 | (79.4, 80.4) | 77.8 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 46.7 | (45.3, 48.0) | 33.3 | 33.7 | 26.5 |
| Glenn Harris | D | B | 10.6 | 12.4 | (12.0, 12.8) | 13.2 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 3.5 | (2.8, 7.4) | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| David Schilling | R | W | 15.0 | 1.9 | (1.6, 2.2) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 36.3 | (35.4, 37.2) | 43.4 | 41.8 | 52.0 |
| Others (3) | | | 11.1 | 5.8 | (5.4, 6.3) | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 13.5 | (12.3, 14.9) | 20.4 | 19.8 | 17.3 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *22.1* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *15.5* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 November | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cedric Richmond | D | B | 80.6 | 96.1 | (95.7, 96.4) | 96.9 | 97.3 | 94.7 | 54.3 | (53.4, 55.2) | 51.5 | 50.2 | 38.5 |
| Jesse Schmidt | NP | W | 8.7 | 0.6 | (.5, .7) | 0.3 | -1.0 | 0.9 | 24.5 | (24.1, 24.9) | 24.0 | 26.2 | 34.6 |
| Belden Batiste | I | B | 7.3 | 2.0 | (1.7, 2.3) | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 15.3 | (14.6, 16.0) | 16.7 | 16.8 | 18.1 |
| Shawndra Rodriguez | NP | B | 3.4 | 1.3 | (1.2, 1.5) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 5.9 | (5.4, 6.4) | 6.9 | 6.8 | 8.8 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *44.6* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *46.8* | | | | | | | | | | |

# Revised Appendix B

| Congressional Elections | Party | Race | Vote | Estimates for Black Voters: EI RxC | 95% confidence interval | EI 2x2 | ER | HP | Estimates for White Voters: EI RxC | 95% confidence interval | EI 2x2 | ER | HP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 November | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cedric Richmond | D | B | 69.8 | 81.4 | (80.8, 81.9) | 82.3 | 82.3 | 80.6 | 49.0 | (47.7, 50.4) | 45.4 | 45.4 | 41.9 |
| Kip Holden | D | B | 20.1 | 11.9 | (11.5, 12.4) | 10.4 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 38.6 | (37.6, 39.5) | 39.4 | 39.6 | 43.5 |
| Kenneth Cutno | D | B | 10.2 | 6.7 | (6.3, 7.1) | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 12.3 | (11.2, 13.4) | 15.5 | 14.9 | 14.6 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *59.9* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *61.4* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congressional District 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 November | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Braylon Harris | D | B | 17.9 | 65.8 | (64.4, 67.0) | 64.0 | 69.1 | 69.1 | 4.1 | (3.5, 4.7) | 3.2 | 1.7 | 6.1 |
| Rob Anderson | D | W | 11.6 | 22.8 | (21.8, 23.8) | 22.5 | 22.4 | 22.9 | 8.5 | (7.9, 9.0) | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.6 |
| Clay Higgins | R | W | 67.8 | 10.0 | (8.9, 11.2) | 12.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 85.2 | (84.6, 85.7) | 85.7 | 87.5 | 82.3 |
| Brandon LeLeux | L | W | 2.8 | 1.4 | (1.1, 1.8) | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.3 | (1.9, 2.6) | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *12.9* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *11.9* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 November | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jacob Hebert | D | W | 8.9 | 30.8 | (24.8, 32.3) | 33.5 | 33.0 | 32.1 | 2.2 | (1.6, 4.6) | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.4 |
| Larry Rader | D | B | 8.7 | 33.5 | (27.5, 35.1) | 35.4 | 37.2 | 36.0 | 1.6 | (1.2, 3.9) | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Clay Higgins | R | W | 26.5 | 6.4 | (4.4, 12.5) | 3.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 32.0 | (28.9, 32.9) | 33.7 | 34.7 | 30.0 |
| Scott Angelle | R | W | 28.6 | 20.1 | (19.0, 22.7) | 16.2 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 31.6 | (30.8, 32.0) | 32.3 | 32.9 | 30.4 |
| Other Reps (6) | R | | 25.6 | 7.0 | (5.8, 9.9) | 6.1 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 31.8 | (31.0, 32.1) | 31.6 | 29.4 | 32.1 |
| Others (2) | | | 1.7 | 2.3 | (1.9, 2.8) | 4.3 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 0.7 | (.6, .9) | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *53.8* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *65.8* | | | | | | | | | | |

# Revised Appendix B

Congressional Elections

| | | | | Estimates for Black Voters | | | | | Estimates for White Voters | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Party | Race | Vote | EI RxC | 95% confidence interval | EI 2x2 | ER | HP | EI RxC | 95% confidence interval | EI 2x2 | ER | HP |
| Congressional District 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 November | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenny Houston | D | B | 25.5 | 70.3 | (69.4, 71.1) | 66.8 | 70.8 | 72.8 | 3.9 | (3.5, 4.4) | 3.9 | 1.2 | 5.6 |
| Ryan Trundle | D | W | 7.8 | 14.9 | (14.2, 15.5) | 15.4 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 3.5 | (3.1, 3.9) | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Mike Johnson | R | W | 60.4 | 11.3 | (10.4, 12.2) | 12.2 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 85.7 | (85.1, 86.3) | 86.7 | 86.6 | 81.8 |
| Ben Gibson | R | W | 6.3 | 3.6 | (3.1, 4.1) | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 6.8 | (6.4, 7.3) | 7.7 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *15.9* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *13.4* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congressional District 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 March | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Julia Letlow | R | W | 64.9 | 2.8 | (1.6, 11.2) | 5.8 | -2.9 | 4.9 | 86.7 | (82.6, 87.5) | 85.3 | 88.3 | 85.9 |
| Sandra Christophe | D | B | 27.3 | 92.9 | (82.1, 94.4) | 90.4 | 98.1 | 90.4 | 4.8 | (4.0, 9.5) | 5.7 | 2.9 | 5.7 |
| Chad Conerly | R | W | 5.3 | 1.4 | (1.0, 3.0) | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 6.6 | (6.2, 6.8) | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.1 |
| Others | | | 2.5 | 3.0 | (2.6, 3.6) | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.0 | (1.7, 2.2) | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *14.6* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *22.4* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 November | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandra Christophe | D | B | 16.4 | 43.2 | (42.3, 44.1) | 42.9 | 43.1 | 41.6 | 4.5 | (4.1, 5.0) | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| Martin Lemelle | D | W | 10.4 | 30.5 | (29.8, 31.1) | 30.4 | 32.1 | 34.5 | 1.8 | (1.5, 2.1) | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Other Dems (2) | D | | 5.4 | 13.7 | (13.1, 14.3) | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 1.8 | (1.5, 2.2) | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Luke Letlow | R | W | 33.1 | 3.8 | (3.3, 4.4) | 5.2 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 47.7 | (47.1, 48.2) | 46.6 | 50.1 | 44.7 |
| Lance Harris | R | W | 16.6 | 3.2 | (2.7, 3.7) | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 20.1 | (19.6, 20.5) | 22.9 | 21.7 | 22.8 |
| Others (3) | | | 18.2 | 5.7 | (5.0, 6.3) | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 24.1 | (23.6, 24.6) | 24.7 | 22.6 | 24.1 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *17.5* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *14.7* | | | | | | | | | | |

# Revised Appendix B

Congressional Elections

| | | | | Estimates for Black Voters | | | | | Estimates for White Voters | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Party | Race | Vote | EI RxC | 95% confidence interval | EI 2x2 | ER | HP | EI RxC | 95% confidence interval | EI 2x2 | ER | HP |
| Congressional District 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 November | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dartanyon Williams | D | B | 25.6 | 74.9 | (69.6, 76.3) | 72.9 | 77.6 | 81.5 | 7.4 | (6.6, 11.0) | 6.2 | 3.3 | 8.1 |
| Garret Graves | R | W | 71.1 | 22.4 | (21.0, 27.7) | 22.5 | 17.8 | 14.7 | 91.1 | (87.6, 91.8) | 91.3 | 93.8 | 89.2 |
| Others (2) | | | 3.3 | 2.7 | (2.2, 3.2) | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 1.5 | (1.2, 1.8) | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *22.3* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *16.4* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 November | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richard Lieberman | D | W | 14.9 | 45.7 | (40.3, 47.2) | 48.8 | 48.4 | 44.0 | 5.6 | (5.0, 8.6) | 4.3 | 4.5 | 6.9 |
| Jermaine Sampson | D | B | 9.0 | 36.3 | (33.4, 37.2) | 38.6 | 36.8 | 36.2 | 1.1 | (.8, 2.4) | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 |
| Garret Graves | R | W | 62.7 | 10.1 | (8.4, 19.8) | 7.4 | 5.2 | 13.1 | 79.8 | (75.4, 80.5) | 80.4 | 79.4 | 77.1 |
| Bob Bell | R | W | 10.2 | 5.0 | (4.0, 5.8) | 5.3 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 11.9 | (11.6, 12.3) | 11.7 | 12.7 | 10.9 |
| Others (2) | | | 3.3 | 2.9 | (2.3, 3.4) | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 1.6 | (1.3, 1.8) | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| *Black turnout/BVAP* | | | *51.7* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *White turnout/WVAP* | | | *67.3* | | | | | | | | | | |

# Supplemental Exhibit 3

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
**MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

| | |
|---|---|
| PRESS ROBINSON, EDGAR CAGE, DOROTHY NAIRNE, EDWIN RENE SOULE, ALICE WASHINGTON, CLEE EARNEST LOWE, DAVANTE LEWIS, MARTHA DAVIS, AMBROSE SIMS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE ("NAACP") LOUISIANA STATE CONFERENCE, AND POWER COALITION FOR EQUITY AND JUSTICE,<br>*Plaintiffs*,<br><br>v.<br><br>KYLE ARDOIN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for Louisiana.<br><br>*Defendant*. | Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00211-SDD-RLB |
| EDWARD GALMON, SR., CIARA HART, NORRIS HENDERSON, TRAMELLE HOWARD,<br>*Plaintiffs*,<br><br>v.<br><br>KYLE ARDOIN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for Louisiana.<br><br>*Defendant*. | Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00214-SDD-RLB |

**Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. R. Blakeslee Gilpin**

I understand that certain experts for the state have contended that the Court should disregard the self-identification of Louisianans who identify as both Black and another race or ethnicity other than white in determining whether an illustrative congressional map has a Black majority. I have been asked to provide context for that argument from Louisiana's history of classifying its citizens by race.

More than any other state in the Union, Louisiana's complicated history with racial categorization reveals how fundamentally race is an entirely subjective invention used for the often nefarious purposes of the state and how Louisiana has consistently used racial categories to restrict the rights and freedoms of its Black citizens. Since antebellum times, perhaps the most consistently damaging, disenfranchising and undemocratic aspect of Louisiana's racial categorization has been to ignore the self-identification of its citizens.

As documented in the main report, Louisiana's antebellum history of racial categorization was one of exceptional fluidity in comparison to that of the rest of the United States. However, this early fluidity underscores how that history provides an especially clear record of hardening racial classifications to impose prejudicial control. Slavery's malign influence on Louisianan laws, social traditions, and cultural practices quickly established that Blackness posed myriad problems for the state. Furthermore, unlike other slave states, Louisiana's sizable population of free people of color created ever-more problematic issues for defining and restricting freedom for whites. Ownership of human beings required the "State erecting a hermetic seal of laws differentiating between racial or ethnic categories."[1]

"The black-white distinction in the United States has supplied a social hierarchy determined at birth, and arguably immutable, even by subsequent achievement," explains one account of color-line categorization in Louisiana, "In the United States, caste-like distinctions between black and white frequently have had their origins in distinctions mandated by law. Judicially and legislatively mandated racial distinctions have played major roles in the American caste system, at times following social trends, but more often helping to shape them. Crucial in forming the social underpinnings of the American caste system has been the very definitions of black and white in the American context."[2]

C. Vann Woodward, the most important Southern historian in American history, successfully established that the laws restricting Black voting beginning with Louisiana's Grandfather Clause helped shape patterns of social segregation that have guided Louisiana ever since.[3] As Woodward explained, these laws created a comprehensive etiquette of discrimination that relied most fundamentally on "a legally mandated caste system."[4]

That caste system began to be legally codified by the Louisiana Supreme Court in *State v. Treadway* (1910). In *Treadway*, the court defined a 'negro' "as a 'black man, especially one of the race who inhabit tropical Africa, and who are distinguished by crisped or curly hair, flat

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[1] Raymond T. Diamond and Robert J. Cottrol, "Codifying Caste: Louisiana's Racial Classification Scheme and the Fourteenth Amendment," Loyola Law Review, Vol. 29, Number 2 (Spring 1983), 259.
[2] Ibid., 256.
[3] C. Vann Woodward, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* (New York: Oxford, 1955).
[4] Diamond and Cottrol, 265.

noses and protruding lips,'…loosely applied to other dark and black-skinned races and to mixed breeds."[5] The court itself admitted that some "persons possessed of only an admixture of negro blood, notably those whose admixture is so slight" might even make it impossible for "an expert" to "be positive."[6]

Notwithstanding this foundational ambiguity, the existence of a single Black ancestor defined a Louisianan as Black for most of the twentieth century. A flurry of cases in the 1940s, including *Korematsu* and *Akins v. Texas*, revolved around the potential unconstitutionality and discriminatory intent of racial classifications being used by the state.[7] These cases raised the issue that any attempt to use racial classification must be examined for discriminatory purpose. Indeed, "the very act of classifying or labeling individuals according to race has been held to be violative of the equal protection clause."[8] In *Anderson v. Martin*, a Louisiana case involving designating race on ballots, the Supreme Court ruled that "in the abstract, Louisiana imposes no restriction upon anyone's candidacy nor upon an elector's choice in the casting of his ballot. But by placing a racial label on a candidate . . . the State furnishes a vehicle by which racial prejudice may be so aroused."[9] "The vice lies not in the resulting inquiry but in the placing of the power of the state behind a racial classification that induces racial prejudice."[10]

*Sunseri v. Cassagne* (1940), which involved an annulment request on the basis of undisclosed Black ancestry, affirmed the state's extensive and final authority in determining Louisianans' race, a determination recognized to have negative consequences.[11] *Sunseri*, along with *Green v. City of New Orleans* (1956), established a nearly unreachable standard for racial re-categorization. Once Louisiana had designated a citizen Black for whatever reason, that designation could not be changed "unless all evidence adduced leaves no room for doubt."[12]

The state's investment in the absolute truth of its own designations is perhaps the most concrete expression of the state maximizing the prejudicial possibilities of Jim Crow laws. Discrimination based on these laws covered marriage, schooling, public accommodations and, of course, voting. "Given the existence in Louisiana of a class of light-skinned blacks, sometimes hardly distinguishable from whites, the legal definition of race and the classification of individuals as nonwhite was crucial to the maintenance of statutorily mandated racial discrimination."[13] Indeed, "the 'traceable amount' standard was meant to ensure, therefore, that even blacks who did not look black were kept in their place."[14]

Act 46 of 1970 was the first major legal change to Louisiana's racial classification laws in the post-Jim Crow era. "In signifying race, a person having one-thirty-second or less of Negro blood," read the new law, "shall not be deemed, described, or designated by any public official in

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[5] *Treadway*, 126 La. 300, 52 So. 500 (La. 1910).
[6] Ibid.
[7] 323 US 214 (1944); 325 U.S. 398 (1945).
[8] Diamond and Cottrol, 277.
[9] 375 U.S. 399 (1964).
[10] Ibid.
[11] 196 So. 7 (La. 1940).
[12] 88 So. 2d 76 (La. Ct. App. 1956).
[13] Diamond and Cottrol, 281.
[14] Ibid.

the State of Louisiana as 'colored,' a 'mulatto,' a 'black,' a 'negro,' a 'griffe,' an 'Afro-American,' a 'quadroon,'' a 'mestizo,' a 'colored person,' or a 'person of color.'"[15] Despite the arbitrariness of such designations and the state's imprimatur of legitimacy on such language, *State ex rel Plaia v. Board of Health* (1974) failed to find that Louisiana's classifications involved "invidious racial discrimination," as the statute merely classified and did not require action based on the racial designation.[16]

And yet, if racial categories were simply the state counting people, there was quite a lot at stake with these classifications. Throughout the 1970s, so-called 'race clerks' could change white designations on birth records to black if surnames appeared in a state registry of families with black lineage. Compounding matters further was the hidden nature of the state's racial classifications. It remained common practice through the 1980s for the state of Louisiana not to issue new birth certificates with racial designations (in fact the legislature eventually prohibited the inclusion of such data) "unless requested."[17] Earlier certificates did include the designations of "Louisiana's racial classification scheme" and residents could only guess as to the "discriminatory intent."[18] Regardless, the state continued to keep such data privately, regardless of whether or not it corresponded with the citizens' own self-identification.

These issues became a matter of public debate when Susie Guillory Phipps, a self-identifying white woman from Sulphur, Louisiana, discovered that the state categorized her as "col.", the state abbreviation for colored. Phipps fought for over five years "to change the racial designation on her birth certificate from black to white" discovering along the way "that Louisiana [would] go to extraordinary lengths to keep someone with black ancestry from crossing the color line."[19] Spending over $50,000 to pursue the case, Phipps sued to get her classification changed, citing the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Phipps had been raised in "an era when race in rural Louisiana was confirmed by neighbors under a custom called 'common repute.'"[20] Beyond confirming the persistent social practice of racial classification and social caste exposed by C. Vann Woodward in the mid 1950s, Phipps' case questioned "whether Louisiana's scheme of racial definition, categorization, and classification has evinced racially discriminatory purpose and effect, i.e., the maintenance of social caste based on race."[21]

The attorney for the state of Louisiana in Phipps' case explained that the standard of evidence in a murder trial "would be nowhere near as strict" as that required to change one' race in the eyes of the state.[22] Spending $5,100 for genealogical research, the state established Phipps' ancestry stretching 223 years "to the black mistress of a Mobile plantation owner in 1760" and "calculated that Phipps was 3/32 black."[23] As *The Washington Post* reported in 1983,

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[15] Act 46 of 1970 (R.S. 42:267).
[16] 296 So. 2d 809 (1974).
[17] Diamond and Cottrol, 257.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Art Harris, "Louisiana Court Sees No Shades of Gray in Woman's Request," *The Washington Post*, May 21, 1983.
[20] Ibid.
[21] Diamond and Cottrol., 258.
[22] Harris.
[23] Ibid.

"no other state has such a racial classification law."[24] In its refusal to change Phipps' race, Louisiana's courts upheld the 1/32 law as constitutional and ruled further that it was "valid to classify people by race."[25]

However, the excessive negative national press attention surrounding Phipps' case prompted Louisianan politicians to act. While Phipps' case was on appeal, Governor David C. Treen repealed the 1970 statute. On July 6, 1983, Louisiana's new racial classification law allowed citizens "to change birth records by "presenting 'a preponderance of evidence' to prove" one's whiteness. In other words, the state remained as invested in racially classifying its citizens as ever but the stringency of the 'no room for doubt' standard would be abandoned.[26] Ronald Davis, then State Assistant Attorney General, explained that "the state is not in the business of officially determining race," adding that the new legislation "will make it easier for people to change their racial designation." The change was "meaningful from a symbolic point of view," Davis explained, "because Louisiana had appeared to be in the Dark Ages."[27]

In Louisiana, as elsewhere in the nation, racial classification is tied to the collection of statistics for census and health purposes with racial data collected at birth for "statistical purposes like monitoring population migration, disease and fertility."[28] However, given Louisiana's long history of racial classification used to prop up voter disenfranchisement schemes like literacy tests and Grandfather clauses, the state's actual use of racial classifications has consistently served as a vehicle to maintain social caste based on race.

Only in the past two decades have American citizens been permitted to identify as more than one race. The U.S. Census Bureau adheres to the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards on race and ethnicity which do "permit the reporting of more than one race" and responses are "based upon self-identification."[29] The 2000 Census was the first time that this self-identification standard was put into use and continued with the 2010 and 2020 census. As the Census literature explains, "the racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically."[30] Despite the ability to self-identify as more than one race, nowhere in these standards does it indicate the state's prerogative to make racial decisions for its citizens.

For most of the state's history, Louisiana has been eager to designate anyone who could possibly be counted as Black to prevent them from voting. There is little question that this very history has encouraged Louisianans to self-identity as multiracial to avoid the state's discriminatory classifications. The state's desire to decide for voters who identity as both Black and a race or ethnicity other than white whether or not they should count as Black is disturbingly reminiscent of this long history of imposing racial categories to disenfranchise its Black citizens.

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[24] Ibid.
[25] Regina J. Hills, "State's 1-32nd 'Negro blood' law valid" UPI, May 19, 1983.
[26] Frances Frank Marcus, "Louisiana Repeals Black Blood Law," *The New York Times*, July 6, 1983.
[27] Ibid.
[28] Bob Heuser, chief of natality statistics for the National Center for Health Statistics.
[29] Rachel Marks and Nicholas Jones, "Collecting and Tabulating Ethnicity and Race Responses in the 2020 Census" https://www2.census.gov/about/training-workshops/2020/2020-02-19-pop-presentation.pdf
[30] Ibid.

Per 28 U.S. Code 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 2, 2022.

R. Blakeslee Gilpin, Ph.D.

# Supplemental Exhibit 4

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
**MIDDLE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

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|---|---|
| PRESS ROBINSON, EDGAR CAGE, DOROTHY NAIRNE, EDWIN RENE SOULE, ALICE WASHINGTON, CLEE EARNEST LOWE, DAVANTE LEWIS, MARTHA DAVIS, AMBROSE SIMS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE ("NAACP") LOUISIANA STATE CONFERENCE, AND POWER COALITION FOR EQUITY AND JUSTICE,<br>*Plaintiffs*,<br><br>v.<br><br>KYLE ARDOIN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for Louisiana.<br><br>*Defendant*. | Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00211-SDD-RLB |
| EDWARD GALMON, SR., CIARA HART, NORRIS HENDERSON, TRAMELLE HOWARD,<br>*Plaintiffs*,<br><br>v.<br><br>KYLE ARDOIN, in his official capacity as Secretary of State for Louisiana.<br><br>*Defendant*. | Civil Action No. 3:22-cv-00214-SDD-RLB |

**Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Traci Burch**

In his report, Dr. Alford concludes that the clear correlations between race and voting in Louisiana are caused by party cohesion rather than race. I was asked to assess the role of race and racial attitudes in partisanship and vote choice. I do so by briefly reviewing the relevant literature in political science. The literature is clear: racial identity and racial attitudes shape partisanship and party cohesion, and have become increasingly linked since 2008.

Today, "political observers take for granted" the distinction of the Democratic Party as the party of civil rights and racial liberalism, while the Republican Party is associated with "greater resistance to government programs to redress problems of racial inequality" (Schickler 2016: 1). Carmines and Stimson locate the origins of this distinction in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, when party elites such as Barry Goldwater clearly aligned themselves as anti-civil rights and party activists and masses gradually followed suit (Carmines and Stimson 1989; Schickler 2016: 2). In fact, Lyndon Johnson, when signing the Civil Rights Act into law, said that by passing the law, "we have delivered the South to the Republican Party for your lifetime and mine" (Schickler 2016: 2). Schickler, however, offers an important corrective to this narrative, pointing out that partisan realignment occurred much earlier than the 1960s and was the result of movement of African American constituents toward the Democratic Party as a result of the New Deal (Schickler 2016). These new voters put pressure on Democrats at the local and state levels to liberalize on issues of civil rights (Schickler 2016).

Despite disagreement over the timing and mechanisms, the literature provides strong support for the notion that the contemporary partisan alignment stems from the positioning of the two parties on the issue of civil rights. Schickler characterizes this system as "the post-New Deal party system in which Democrats were identified with African Americans and racial liberalism, while Republicans were associated with racial conservatism" (Schickler 2016: 2). The roots of partisan ideological polarization at the elite level can be traced to the realignment of the parties in this period: in a task force report of the American Political Science Association on "Negotiating Agreement in Politics," Barber and McCarty argue that the realignment in the South accounts for some of the ideological shifts of the parties. In particular, they argue that for Democrats, left-ward ideological movement in the party as a whole is a function of the election of African American and Latino representatives in southern majority-minority districts (Barber et al. 2015: 27). With respect to partisan sorting of the masses, research shows that the exodus of southern white voters from the Democratic Party from 1958 to 1980 was a reflection of racial attitudes rather than income or other non-race related policy preferences (Kuziemko and Washington 2018). Some observers argue that the importance of race to mass partisanship had faded after this point (Abramowitz 1994; Kuklinski et al. 1997; Sniderman and Carmines 1997); however, Valentino and Sears find that in the South, racial attitudes, more than ideological shifts or other policy preferences, explained an increasingly large part of candidate choice and partisanship among white voters between 1972 and 2000.

This pattern also affected Louisiana voters. Writing in 1999, Arp et al. characterize the changes in Louisiana:

> The most important trend in voter registration in the South during the last 25 years has been the defection of White voters from the Democratic party. Louisiana seems to be no

exception. From 1975 to 1996, the number of Whites registering to vote increased by 26.2%, but the White Democratic party registrants decreased by 21.7%. These Whites have increasingly registered as Republicans or Independents (Arp III, Simmons, and Cottrell 1999: 762-763).

Arp et al. further note that "In 1975, 76.7% of Democrats were white, but by 1996, this number had decreased to 61.6%. The Republican party has not changed as drastically; the percentage of whites in the Republican party has stayed near 93%" (Arp III, Simmons, and Cottrell 1999: 763-764). Giles and Hertz attribute the racial shift in partisanship to racial threat, while Arp et al. attribute the change to the increasing presence of Black voters within the Louisiana Democratic Party (Arp III, Simmons, and Cottrell 1999; Giles and Hertz 1994). Still other studies note that racial attitudes, specifically symbolic racism, was an important predictor of vote choice in Louisiana's 1995 Gubernatorial election (Knuckey and Orey 2000).

Research that examines mass and elite partisanship from 2008 onward finds strong evidence of both partisan sorting and issue polarization along the lines of race in the electorate.[1] In particular, the election of President Obama was consequential: although Obama's candidacy and election did not seem to affect the level of racial prejudice or resentment among white Americans overall, that election did shape the importance of those attitudes to partisanship and vote choice (Tesler 2016). Race-related attitudes were an important predictor of support for President Obama, and the relationship between vote choice and racial attitudes was stronger in the 2008 presidential election than in those prior (Tesler 2013). Similarly, Abramowitz and McCoy find that the relationship between racial attitudes and candidate preferences changed beginning with the 2008 election, finding that "the presence of an African American presidential candidate on the ballot led to a sharp increase in the correlation between racial resentment and feeling thermometer ratings among white working-class voters" (Abramowitz and McCoy 2019:

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[1] In contrast, studies of the rise of partisan polarization in the period prior to 2008 document the fact that ideological differences between Republican and Democratic legislators increased dramatically in both the House and the Senate (Barber et al. 2015). However, studies of mass polarization focused on that time period generated much weaker evidence of polarization among the national electorate. Barber and McCarty point out that polarization in the electorate can manifest as partisan sorting and greater attachment to parties and as polarization in policy positions. Many observers found increasing partisan sorting in the electorate during the period prior to 2008 (Barber et al. 2015; Layman and Carsey 2002; Levendusky 2009), but disagreed as to whether there was greater polarization in policy positions (Abramowitz and Saunders 2008; Barber et al. 2015; Fiorina and Abrams 2008). McCarty, Poole and Rosenthal and others attribute this rise of partisan sorting to the rise of economic inequality (Barber et al. 2015; McCarty, Poole, and Rosenthal 2003; Voorheis, McCarty, and Shor 2015). Barber and McCarty also note that the literature rules out many structural factors such as changes in primary elections, gerrymandering, and changes to congressional rules and norms for explaining elite and mass polarization (Barber et al. 2015). Barber and McCarty also acknowledge the realignment of the South as important to partisan sorting in this period (Barber et al. 2015).

142). Several studies show this phenomenon specifically for Louisiana, finding that support for Obama would have been higher in the state were it not for racial prejudice, which caused Obama to underperform relative to other Democrats in Louisiana (Bullock III 2010; Highton 2011; Stephens-Davidowitz 2014).

Abramowitz and McCoy further argue that with respect to voting and racial resentment, "Donald Trump's heavy emphasis on racial issues led to a further increase in the strength of this relationship, especially among white voters without college degrees" (Abramowitz and McCoy 2019: 142). By 2016, racial resentment was strongly associated with how a voter evaluated candidates: the correlation between the gap in evaluations of the two major party presidential candidates and racial resentment was .636 among white voters (Abramowitz and McCoy 2019 :142).[2] Abramowitz and McCoy argue that partisan sorting based on racial attitudes increased dramatically among white voters since 2004; they find "the relationship between racial resentment and candidate feeling thermometer ratings was about 2.6 times stronger in 2016 than in 2004 among all white voters, but it was more than four times stronger among white working-class voters" (Abramowitz and McCoy 2019: 143).

Alternative explanations for polarization also became tied more strongly to racial attitudes. Negative partisan affect, economic anxiety, and antidemocratic sentiments, also are increasingly explained by racial attitudes and anxieties (Abramowitz and McCoy 2019; Bartels 2020; Sides, Tesler, and Vavreck 2019; Stewart, McCarty, and Bryson 2020). The relationship between economic inequality and partisan polarization has been shown to be a function of racial context (Hersh and Nall 2016). Voters' positions on non-racial policy issues more generally have become more correlated with racial resentment (Enders and Scott 2019).

Racial threat and racial anxiety also became more salient to partisanship and vote choice in the years since 2008. The strength of white identity politics--defined as "White Americans' feelings of marginalization in an increasingly diverse America" (Sides, Tesler, and Vavreck 2019: 87)--is becoming increasingly salient to vote choice (Sides, Tesler, and Vavreck 2017; 2019: 89-90) and is more important than economic anxiety in explaining vote choice (Sides, Tesler, and Vavreck 2019: 91-92). Bartels finds that Republicans and Democrats are sharply polarized with respect to holding attitudes of ethnic antagonism (Bartels 2020: 22757).[3] Bonikowski et al. argue that these 'outgroup antipathies' are part of broader nationalist ideologies on which partisans are increasingly sorting (Bonikowski, Feinstein, and Bock 2021).

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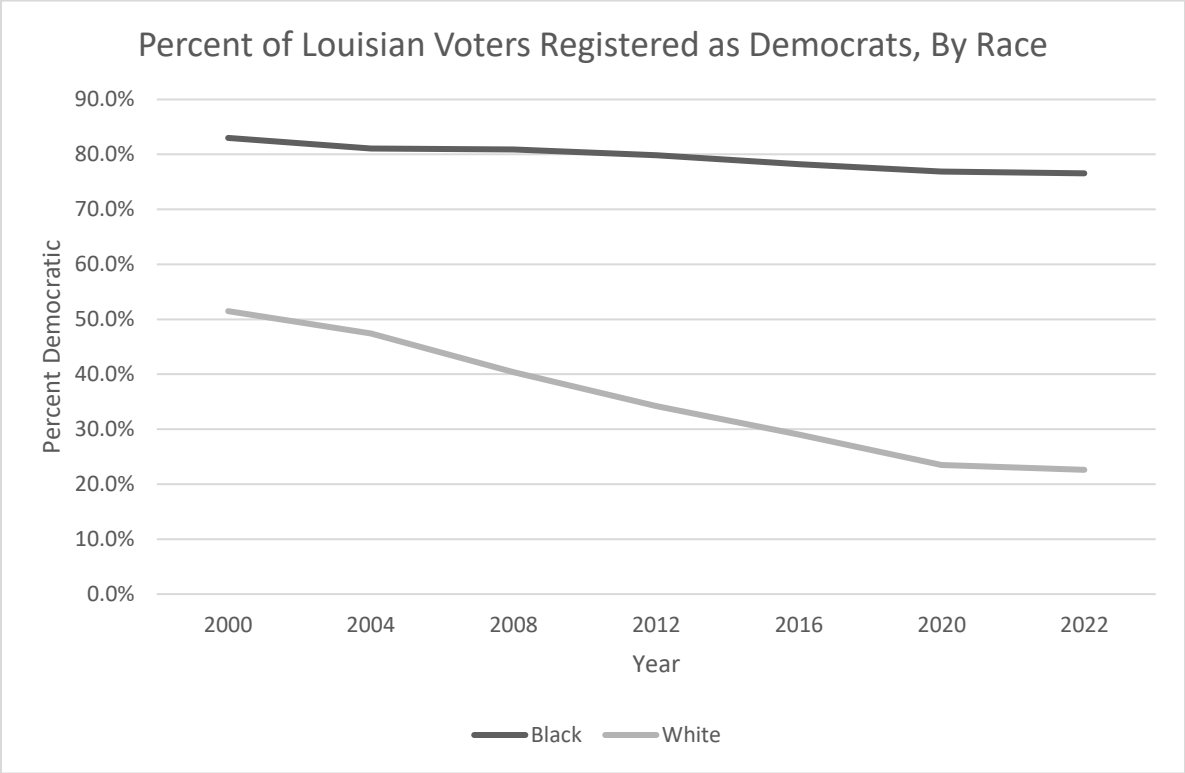
[2] Pearson's R, a measure of correlation, can range from -1 to 1, with 0 meaning no association, and +1 meaning perfectly positive association. A correlation over .6 is considered strong.

[3] Bartels defines ethnic antagonism using responses to survey items such as "discrimination against Whites is as big a problem today as discrimination against Blacks and other minorities." Not far behind are items positing that "things have changed so much that I often feel like a stranger in my own country," that immigrants get more than their fair share of government resources, that people on welfare often have it better than those who work for a living, that speaking English is "essential for being a true American" and that African-Americans "need to stop using racism as an excuse" (Bartels 2020: 22756).

Partisan sorting by racial group also increased more strongly beginning in 2008. Beginning with the 2008 presidential election, African American, Latino, and Asian support for Democratic presidential candidates increased (Sides, Tesler, and Vavreck 2019: 25). Meanwhile, support for Democratic candidates among white voters decreased (Sides, Tesler, and Vavreck 2019:26). Figure 1 shows that partisan sorting by race continued in Louisiana after 2000, and most of that movement involved white voters shifting out of the Democratic Party in the state.

Figure 1: Percent of Louisiana Voters Registered as Democrats, by Race. Source: Louisiana Secretary of State.[4]




Black voters consistently identify strongly with the Democratic Party; as shown in Figure 1, this pattern is true for Louisiana. White and Laird describe this fact, "That black Americans are remarkably unified in their support for the Democratic Party, and have been since the mid--twentieth century," as "a rather straightforward fact of American politics" (White and Laird 2020: 3). Neither socioeconomic status, policy preferences, nor ideology can explain this trend (White and Laird 2020). Instead, scholars locate this high rate of Democratic support in primarily in the sense of racial linked fate, or the degree to which a Black person believes that their fate is tied to the fate of the race, and in the social pressure to conform to group ideas of Black uplift (Dawson 1994., 2001; White and Laird 2020).

[4] https://www.sos.la.gov/ElectionsAndVoting/Pages/RegistrationStatisticsStatewide.aspx.

Recent studies have shown that party and race are linked in the American mind. Partisan sorting has caused parties to be explicitly identified with particular racial groups in the minds of some Americans; in particular, 97.2 percent of Americans think that the typical Republican is white (Zhirkov and Valentino 2022). Racial and partisan affect are increasingly linked, such that it is possible to activate one by activating the other (Westwood and Peterson 2020). Likewise, "White respondents who perceive the Democratic Party as African American are less favorable toward Democrats, more favorable toward Republicans, and take more conservative positions on political issues" (Zhirkov and Valentino 2022: 17).

In conclusion, the literature clearly supports the point that party and candidate choice is shaped by racial identity and racial attitudes in the electorate. This relationship has been strengthening in recent years. To say that party cohesion rather than racial considerations explain the voting patterns along racial dimensions in Louisiana ignores the rather strong evidence in the literature that race and racial attitudes increasingly drive partisanship and vote choice.

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Per the U.S. Code § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 2, 2022.

Traci Burch, Ph.D.