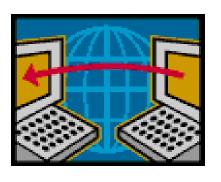


Redistricting in Louisiana Past & Present Regional Educational Presentation

Thibodaux January 19, 2010



To get more information regarding the Louisiana House of Representatives redistricting process go to:

http://house.louisiana.gov/H_Redistricting2011



Fan "Louisiana House of Representatives Redistricting" on Facebook

This PowerPoint presentation is available now at:

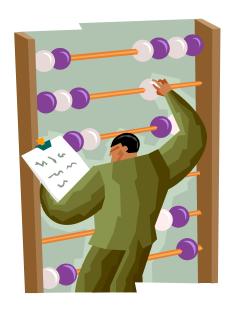
http://house.louisiana.gov/H_Redistricting2011/default_RedistMeetings2011.htm

2010 Census Presentation

Presentation by staff members of the U. S. Census Bureau

What is Redistricting?

Reapportionment means



Redistricting means



Districts

- House & Senate districts
- Congressional districts
- P.S.C. districts
- B.E.S.E. districts
- Supreme Court districts
- Election districts of lower courts



Legislature's Responsibility

- Redistricting is undertaken every 10 years following the federal decennial census
- New redistricting plans are based on the latest decennial population counts



Why?

- Apportionment of Congress
- Article III, Section 6 of the Constitution of La.
- 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution



- U. S. Constitution
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Louisiana Constitution
- Louisiana Statutes



U. S. Constitution



One Person, One Vote



Population Equality -- One Person, One Vote

- Congress
 - Article I, Section 2 and 14th Amendment
 - Representatives ... apportion among the ... states ... according to their respective numbers
 - Districts must be as nearly equal in population as practicable
 - Deviation and overall range: close to zero as "practicable"

Population Equality -- One Person, One Vote

State Legislative Jurisdictions

- 14TH Amendment--Equal Protection Clause
 - Districts substantially equal in population
 - A maximum overall deviation range of ± 5%

Louisiana Constitution

- LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE
 - Article III, Section 1: Single Member Districts
 - Article III, Section 3: no more than 39 Senators; 105
 Representatives
 - Article III, Section 6:
 - Legislature must be redistricted by Dec. 31, 2011 or any elector can petition the Supreme Court to do it
 - Must use Census Population Data



Proposed Timeline For Redistricting

- April 1, 2010: Census Day
- December 2010: President of the U.S. notified of the population of each state
- January 2011: State Informed About Number of Congressional Seats allocated to Louisiana
- February ___, 2011: Census Data is delivered to the Legislature
- February ___, 2011: Committee hearing on Census data
- February ___-March ___, 2011: Public Hearings around the state

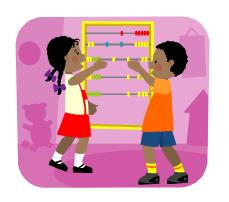
Timeline For Redistricting (Cont.)

- April __ __, 2011: Proposed Extraordinary Session to establish new Legislative, Congressional, Supreme Court, Public Service Commission, and BESE districts
- April 25 June 23, 2011: Regular Session
- End of April-May 2, 2011: Proposed deadline for Submission of Plans for preclearance
- August 29, 2011: Deadline for SOS to receive notice of preclearance of Legislative plans (R.S. 18:1942)
- September 6 8, 2011: Qualifying dates for Legislative & BESE elections
- October 22, 2011: Primary Election for members of the legislature and elected BESE members
- November 19, 2011: General Election



Timeline For Redistricting (Cont.)

- December 31, 2011: Article III, §6 deadline for the Legislature to redistrict itself
- **January 9, 2012:** Inauguration Day
- June 27, 2012: Deadline for Secretary of State to receive notice of preclearance of plans for Congress, Public Service Commission, Supreme Court, and other judgeships for inclusion on fall ballot (R.S. 18:1942)
- July 5, 6, & 9, 2012: Qualifying for regular elections
- August 25, 2012: First Party Primary for Congress
- October 6, 2012: Open Primary Election for Supreme Court and Public Service Commission (staggered terms) and Second Party Primary for Congress
- November 6, 2012: General Election



The 2010 Census

- Primary Purpose: A count of persons in each state as of April 1, 2010, for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress
- Secondary Purpose: Redistricting
 - Public Law 94-171 requires the Census Bureau to report population data by various geographic areas
- Other Purposes: Making public policy decisions and fund allocation



Census Population is reported by Geographic Area

- Parishes
- Legislative districts
- Municipalities & Census Designated Places
 - Census Tracts
 - Voting Districts (Precincts)
 - Census Block Groups
 - Census Blocks







Building Blocks For Legislatively Drawn Plans

 The Legislature uses precincts as the building blocks for redistricting plans

 Parish Governing Authorities are required to use census block boundaries as the boundaries for precincts

P.L. 94-171 Data Includes the Following Tabulations By Precinct

Total Population

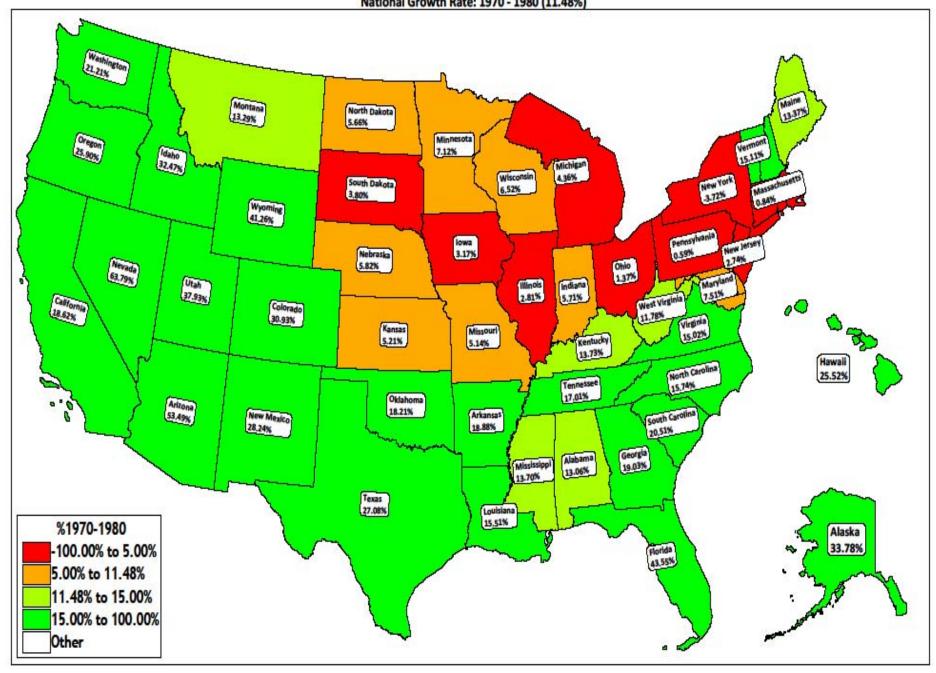
Voting Age Population (over 18)

Racial Data

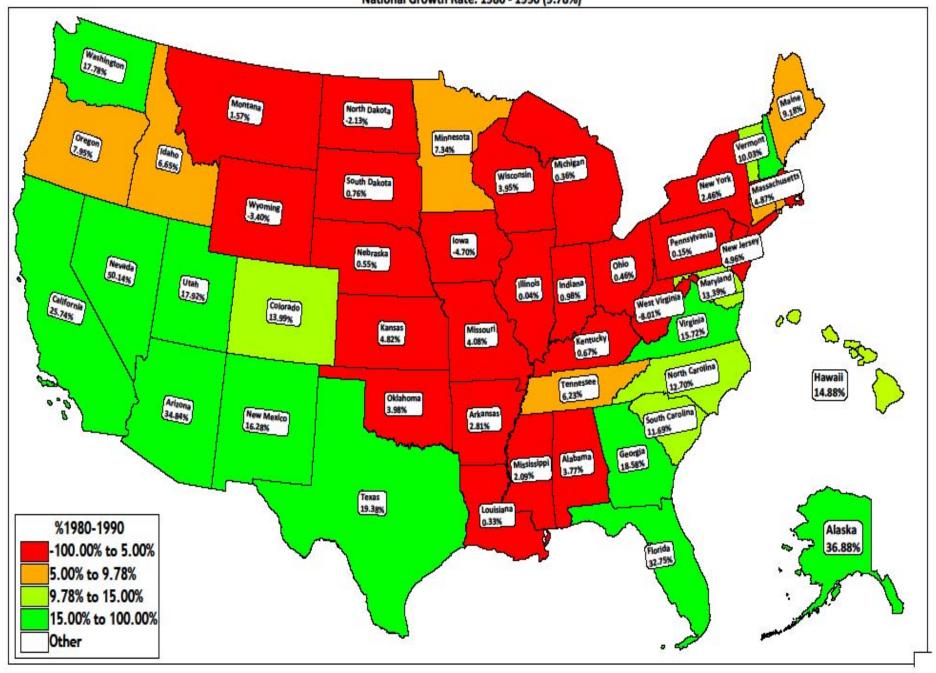
National Population Trends

Decade	U.S.	Louisiana	Difference
1970 to 1980	11.48%	15.51%	4.02%
1980 to 1990	9.78%	0.33%	-9.45%
1990 to 2000	13.15%	5.90%	-7.25%
2000 to 2008	8.04%	-1.30%	-9.35%
2000 to 2009	9.09%	0.52%	-8.57%

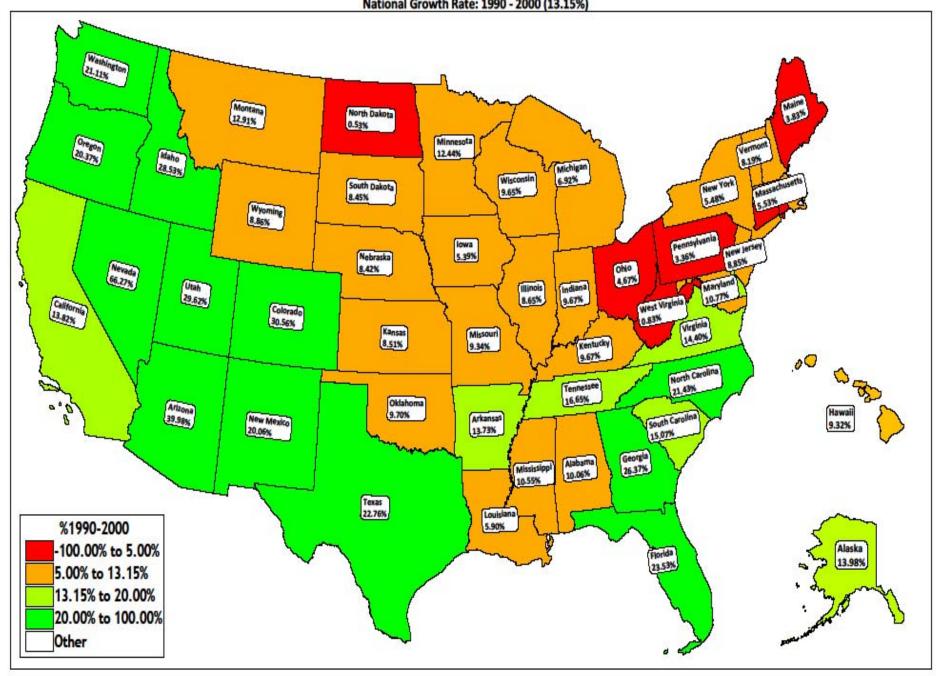
National Growth Rate: 1970 - 1980 (11.48%)



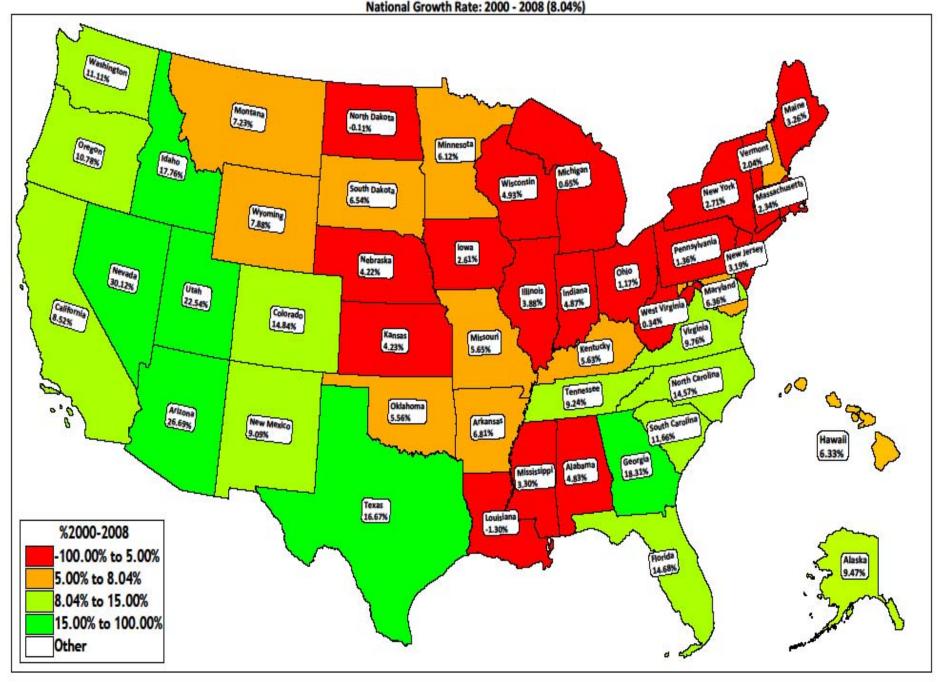
National Growth Rate: 1980 - 1990 (9.78%)



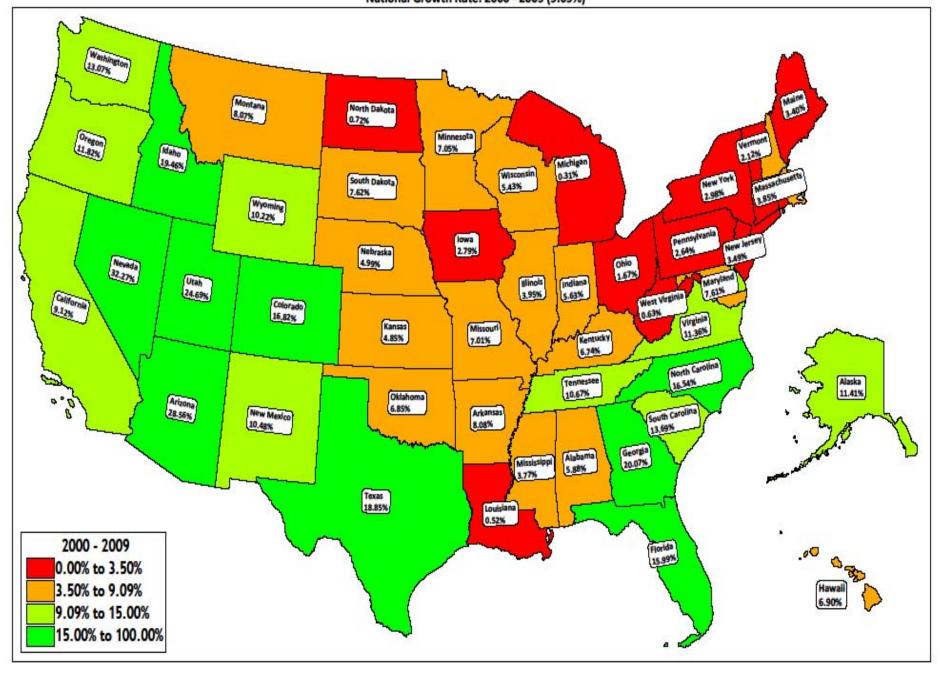
National Growth Rate: 1990 - 2000 (13.15%)



National Growth Rate: 2000 - 2008 (8.04%)



National Growth Rate: 2000 - 2009 (9.09%)



Congress

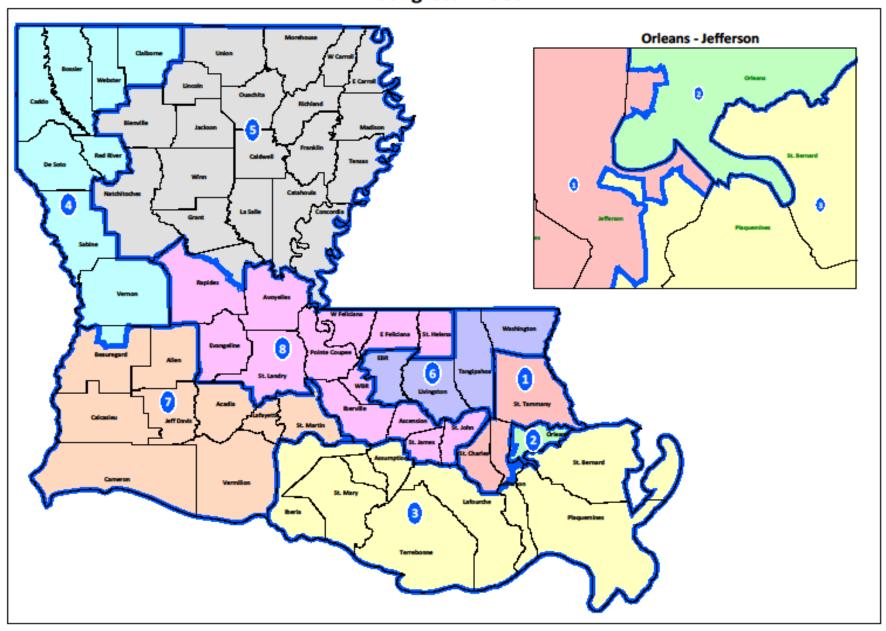
Ideal Population Thru the Decades*

*The 2009 figure is based upon the 2009 Census Estimate and the 2010 figure is based

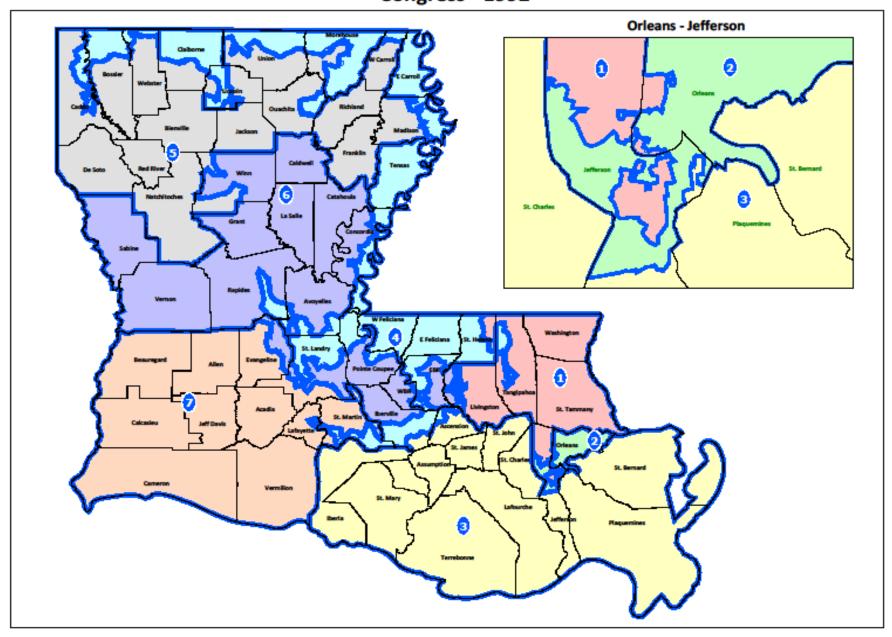
upon the Census Projection

Decade	Districts	Ideal Population
1980	8	525,738
1990	7	602,853
2000	7	638,425
2009*	7	641,725
2009*	6	748,679
2010*	7	667,526
2010*	6	778,780

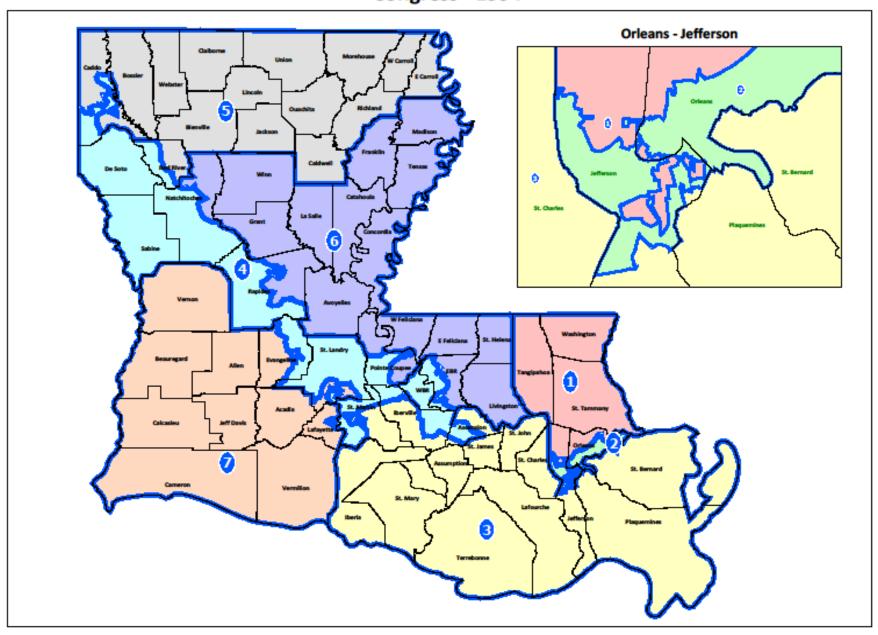
Congress - 1980



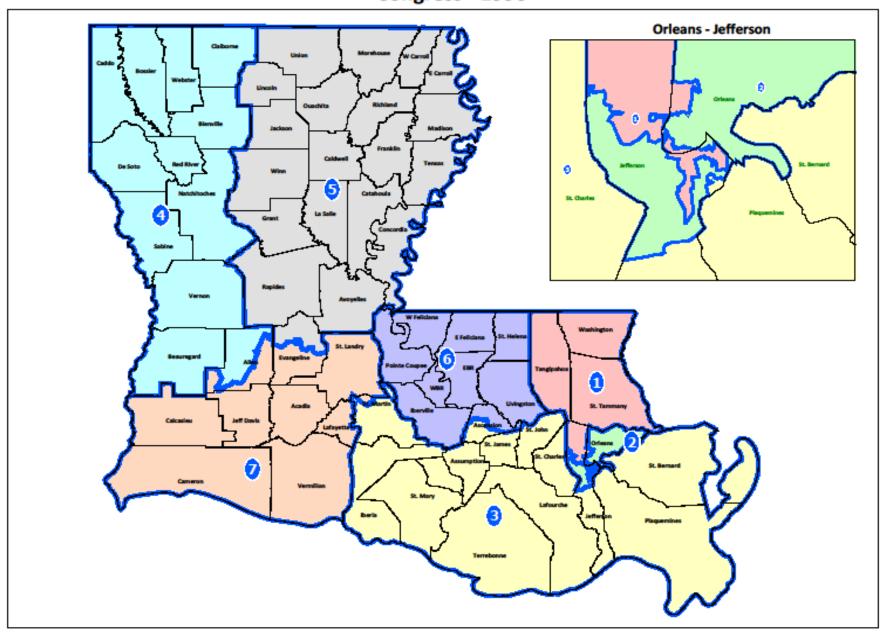
Congress - 1992



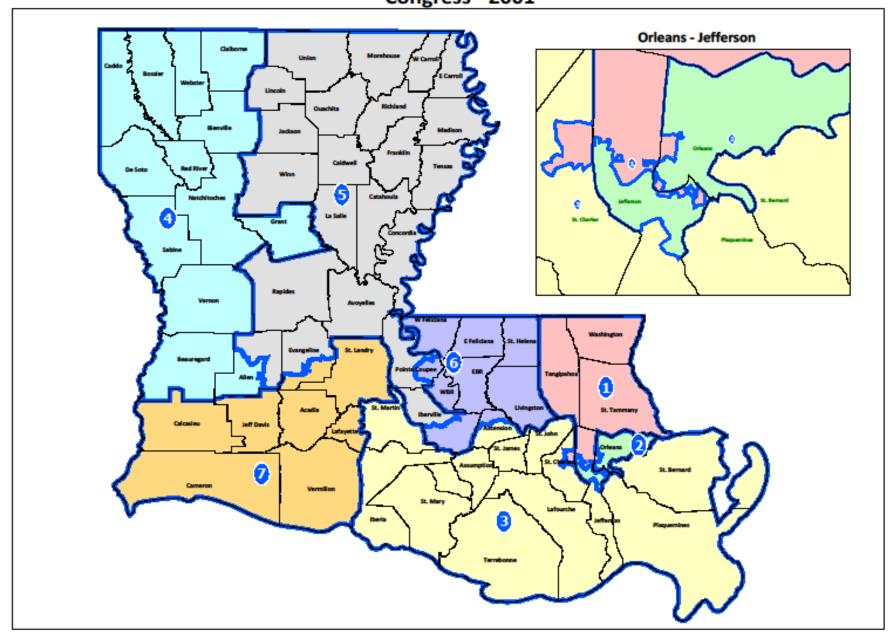
Congress - 1994



Congress - 1996

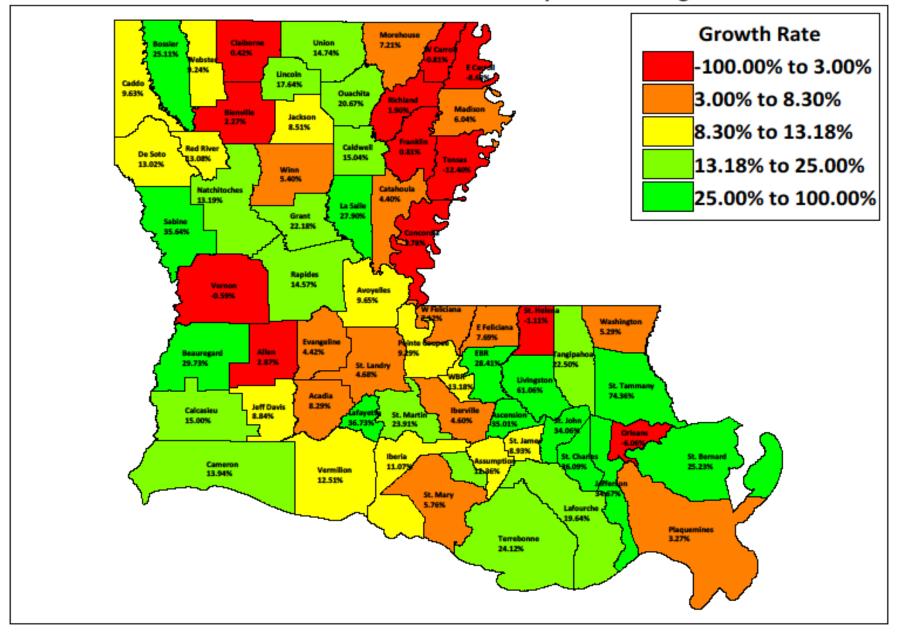


Congress - 2001

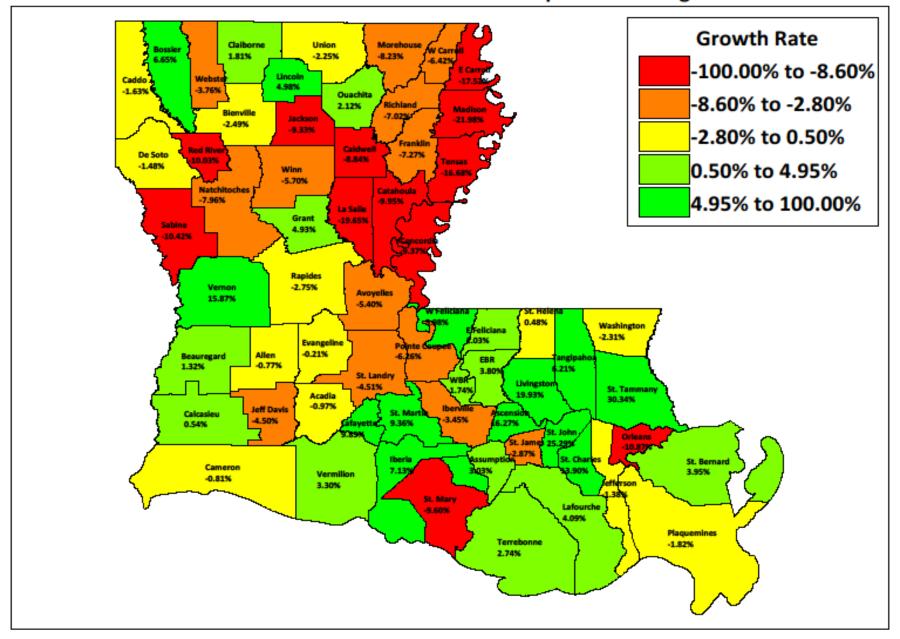


Parish Population Trends

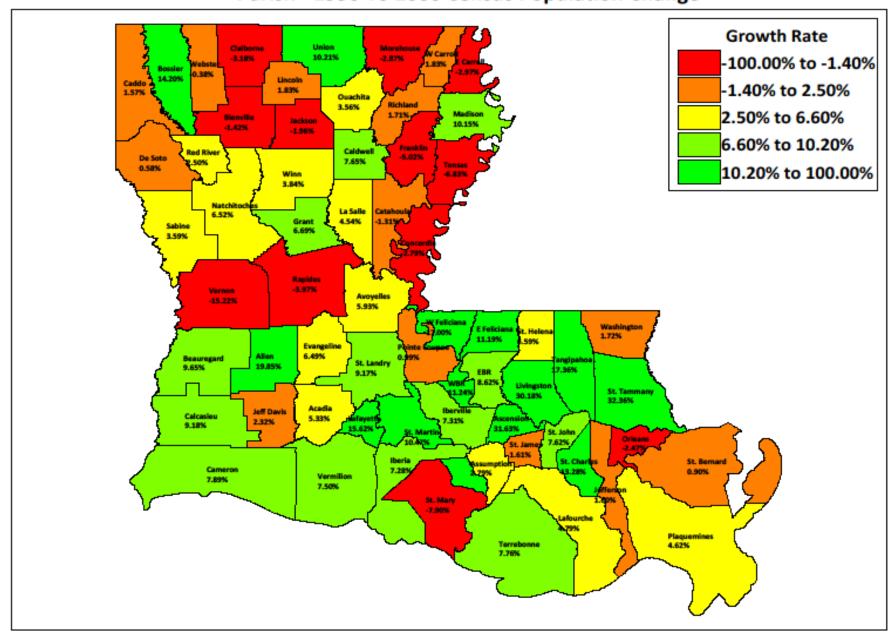
Parish - 1970 To 1980 Census Population Change



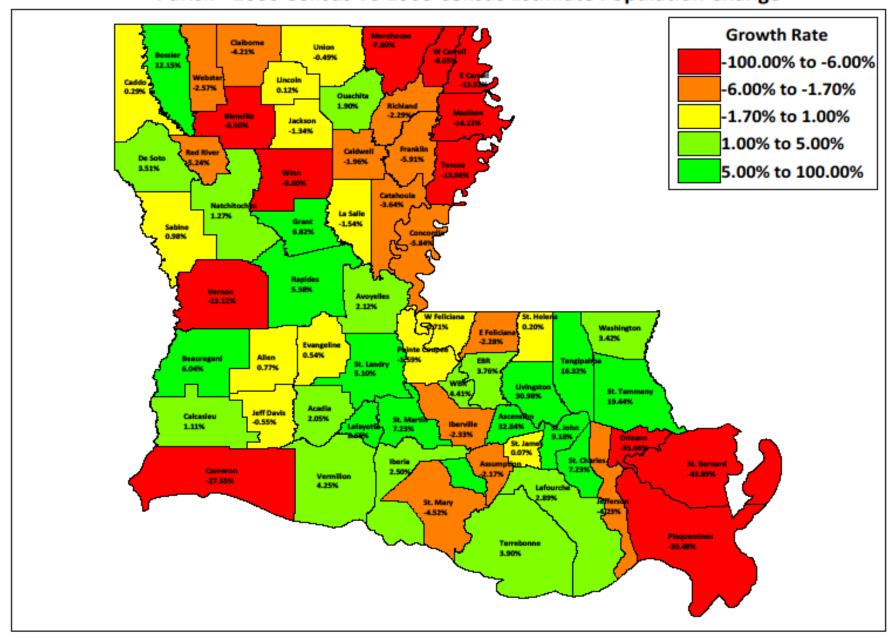
Parish - 1980 To 1990 Census Population Change



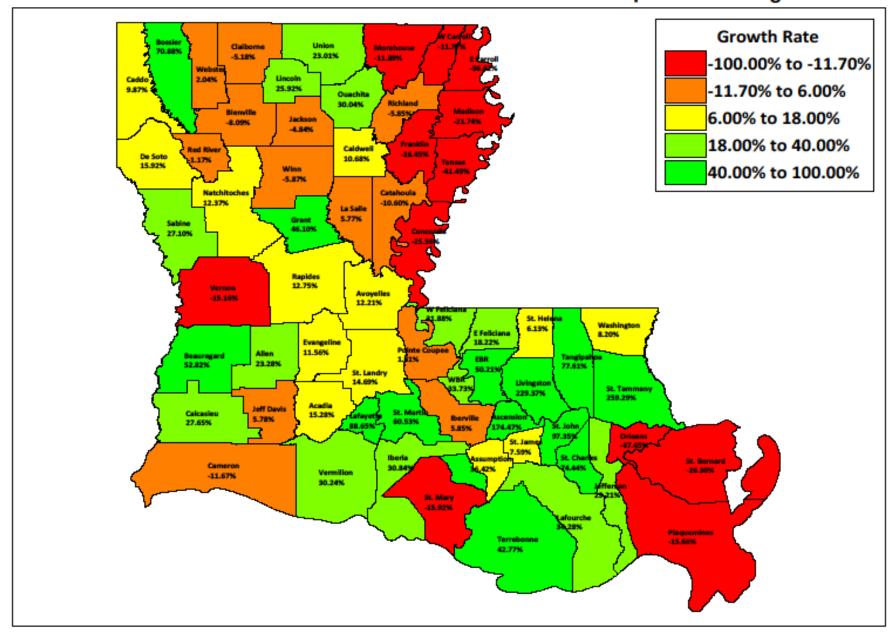
Parish - 1990 To 2000 Census Population Change



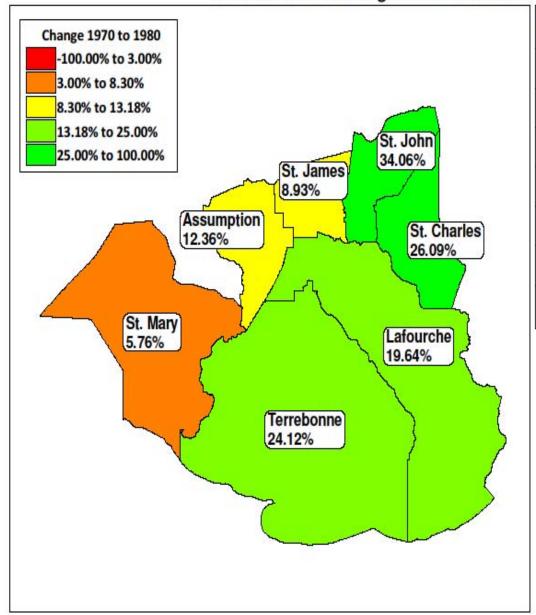
Parish - 2000 Census To 2008 Census Estimate Population Change



Parish - 1970 Census To 2008 Census Estimate Population Change

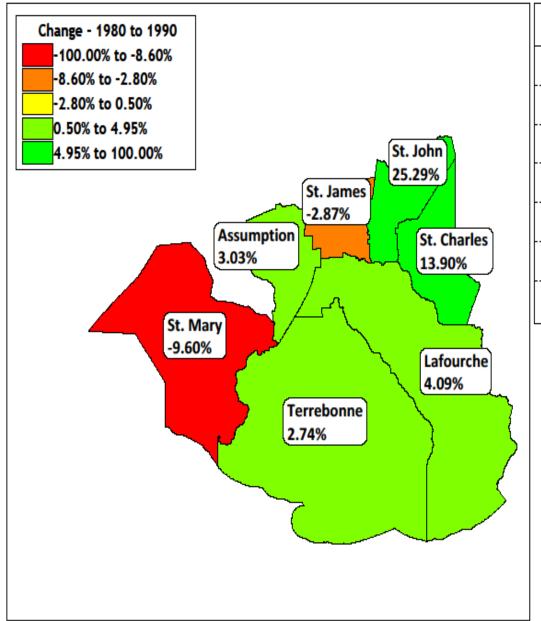


Houma-Thibodaux Region - 1970 To 1980 Census Population Change



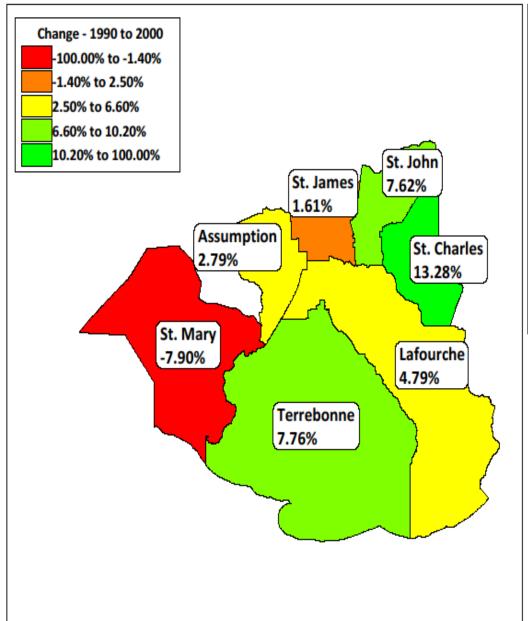
Parish	Population	Change 18,344	
Terrebonne	94,393		
Lafourche	82,483	13,542	
St. John	31,924	8,111	
St. Charles	37,259	7,709	
St. Mary	64,253	3,501	
Assumption	22,084	2,430	
St. James	21,495	1,762	

Houma-Thibodaux - 1980 To 1990 Census Population Change



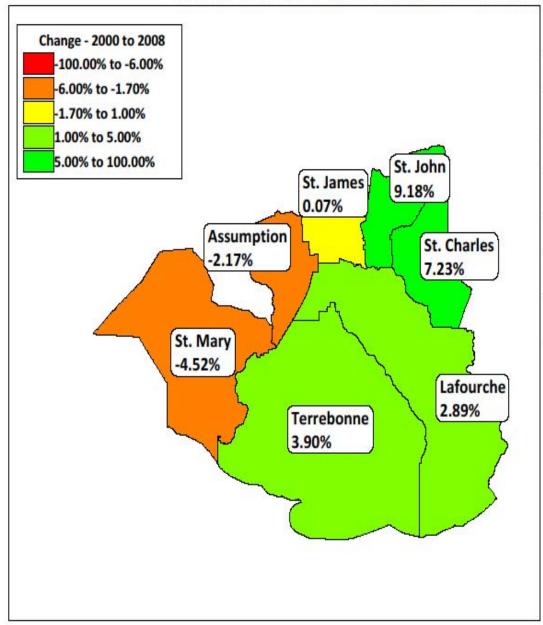
Parish	Population	Change	
St. John	39,996	8,072	
St. Charles	42,437	5,178	
Lafourche	85,860	3,377	
Terrebonne	96,982	2,589	
Assumption	22,753	669	
St. James	20,879	-616	
St. Mary	58,086	-6,167	

Houma-Thibodaux - 1990 To 2000 Census Population Change



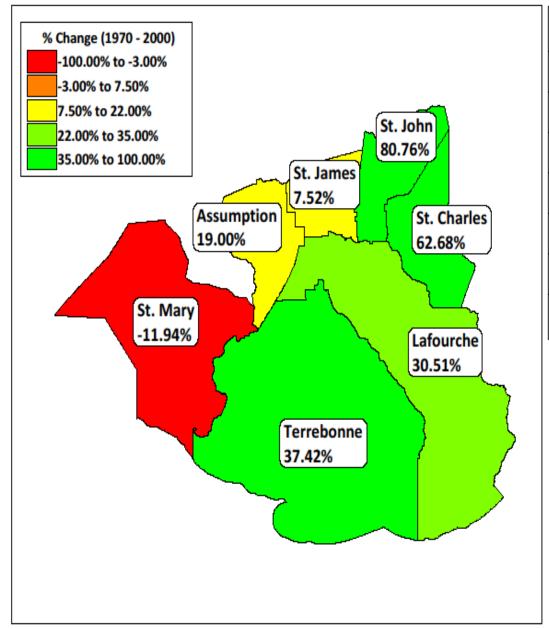
Parish	Population	Change
Terrebonne	104,503	7,521
St. Charles	48,072	5,635
Lafourche	89,974	4,114
St. John	43,044	3,048
Assumption	23,388	635
St. James	21,216	337
St. Mary	53,500	-4,586

Houma-Thibodaux - 2000 Census To 2008 Census Estimate Population Change



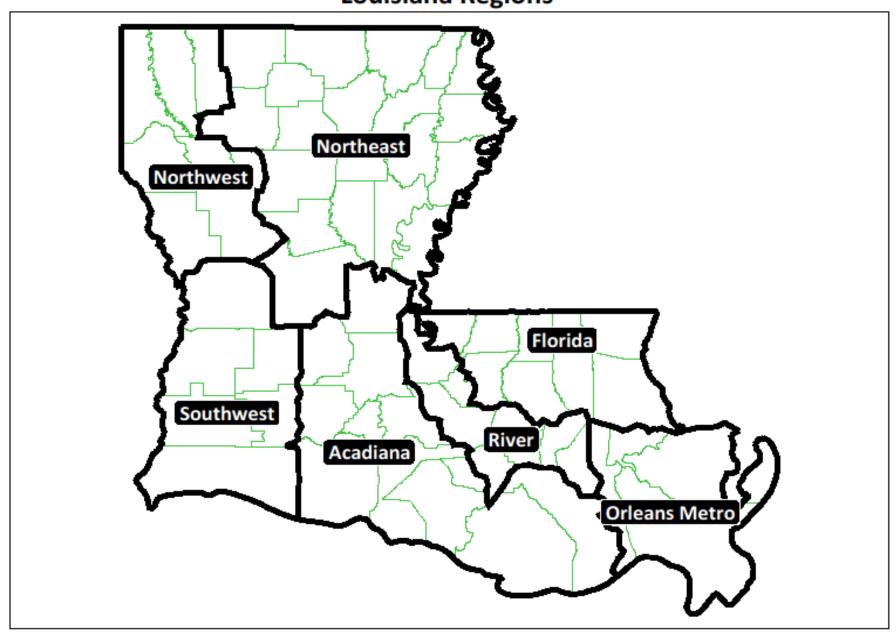
Parish	Estimate	4,073 3,950 3,475	
Terrebonne	108,576		
St. John	46,994		
St. Charles	51,547		
Lafourche	92,572	2,598	
St. James	21,231	15 -507	
Assumption	22,881		
St. Mary	51,083	-2,417	

Houma-Thibodaux - 1970 To 2000 Census Population Change



Parish	Change	% Change
St. John	19,231	80.76%
St. Charles	18,522	62.68%
Terrebonne	28,454	37.42%
Lafourche	21,033	30.51%
Assumption	3,734	19.00%
St. James	1,483	7.52%
St. Mary	-7,252	-11.94%

Louisiana Regions



House District Regional Change - 1970 to 2000							
Decade	Northeast	Northwest	Southwest	Acadiana	River	Florida	Orleans
1970	15.5	12	8	20	5	15.5	29
1980	15.25	12	7.75	18.5	6	17.5	28
1990	14.75	11.5	7.5	19.5	7	18.75	26
2000	14	11.5	7.75	19.5	6.75	20.75	24.75
	1970-2000 Change						
Change	-1.5	-0.5	-0.25	-0.5	1.75	5.25	-4.25

1/19/2010

House District Ideal Population Thru the Decades*

*The 2009 figure is based upon the 2009 Census Estimate and the 2010 figure is based upon the Census Projection



• 1970 Ideal: 34,697

• 1980 Ideal: 40,037

1990 Ideal: 40,190

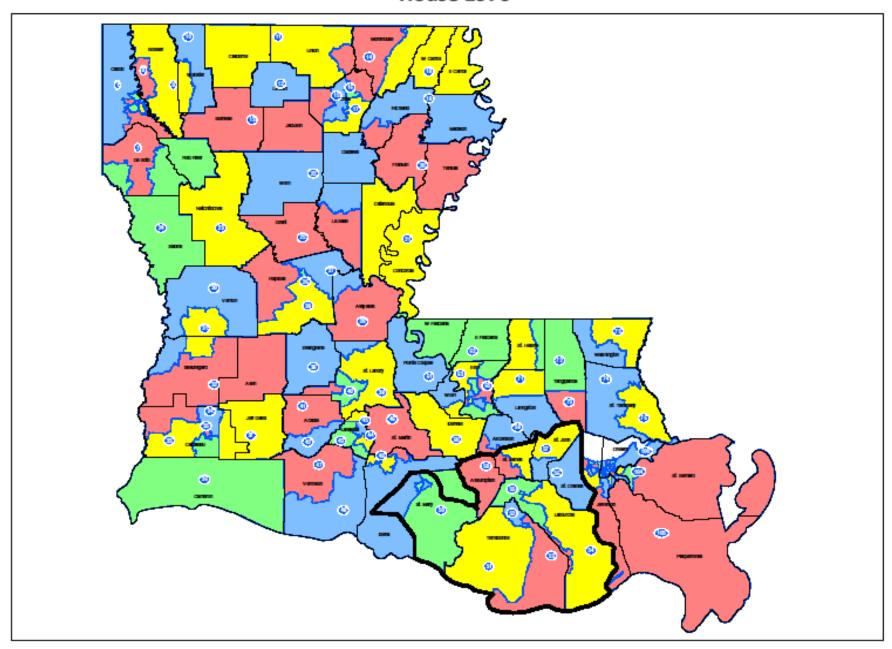
• 2000 Ideal: 42,561

2009 Ideal: 42,781*

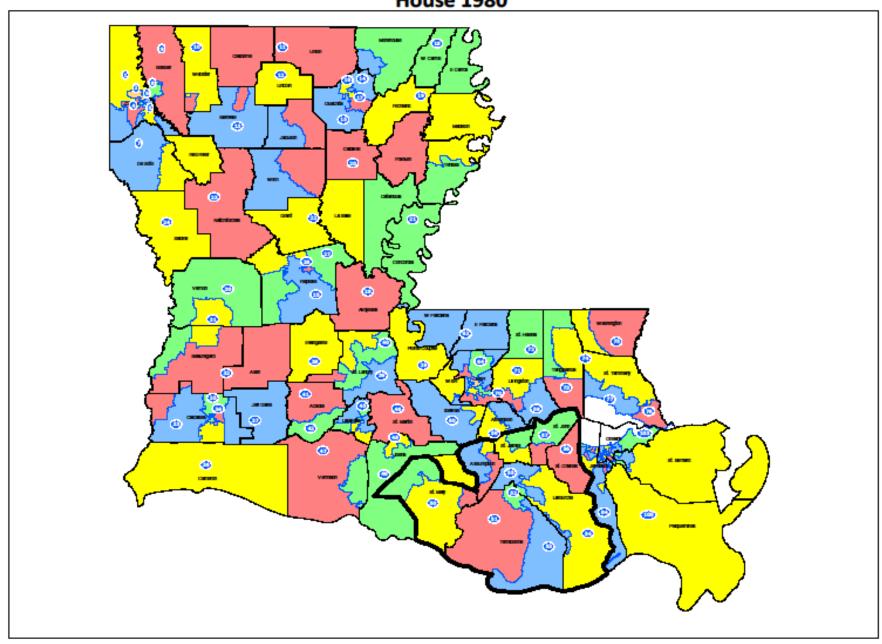
• 2010 Ideal: 43,930*

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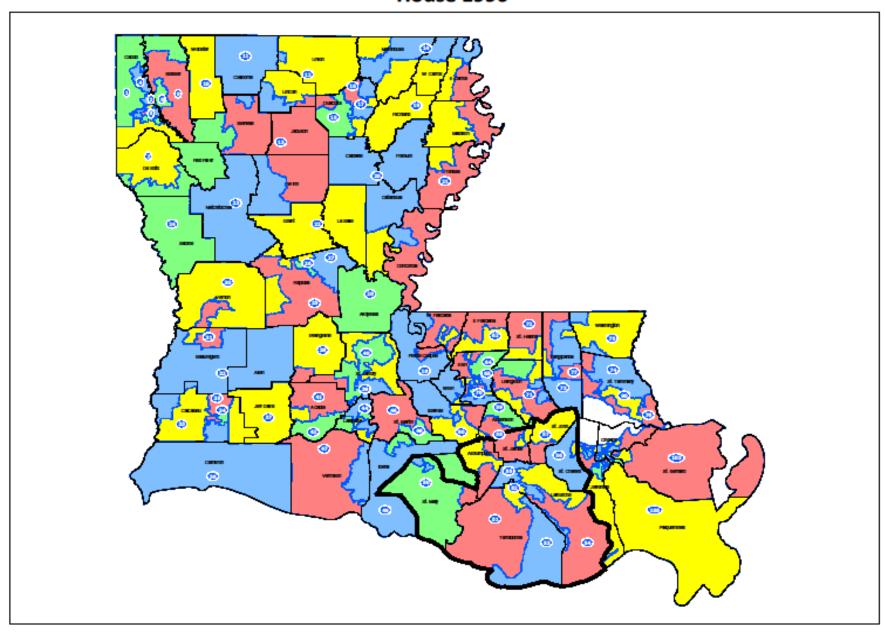
House 1970



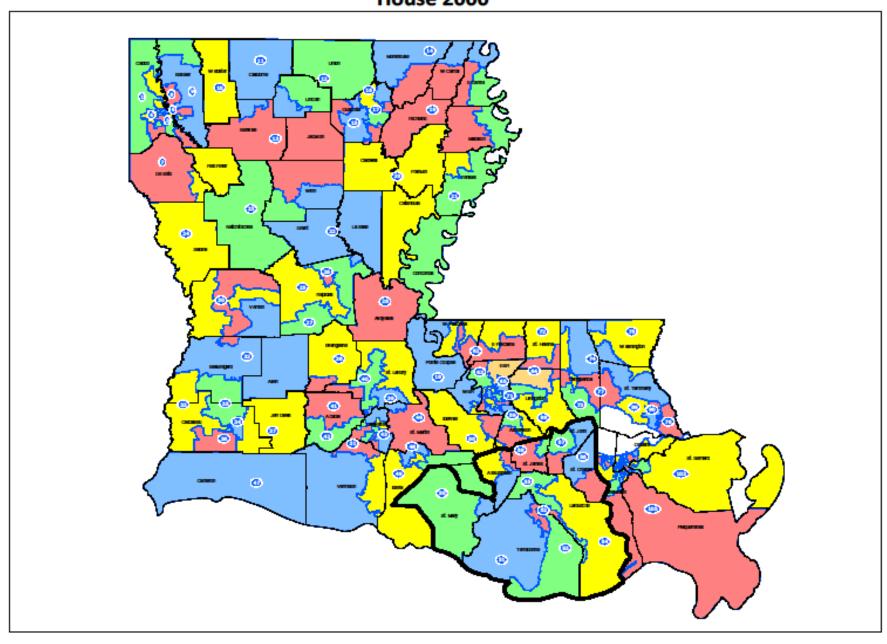
House 1980



House 1990



House 2000



BESE Ideal District Population

*The 2009 figure is based upon the 2009 Census Estimate and the 2010 figure is based upon the Census Projection

• 1990 Ideal: 527,496

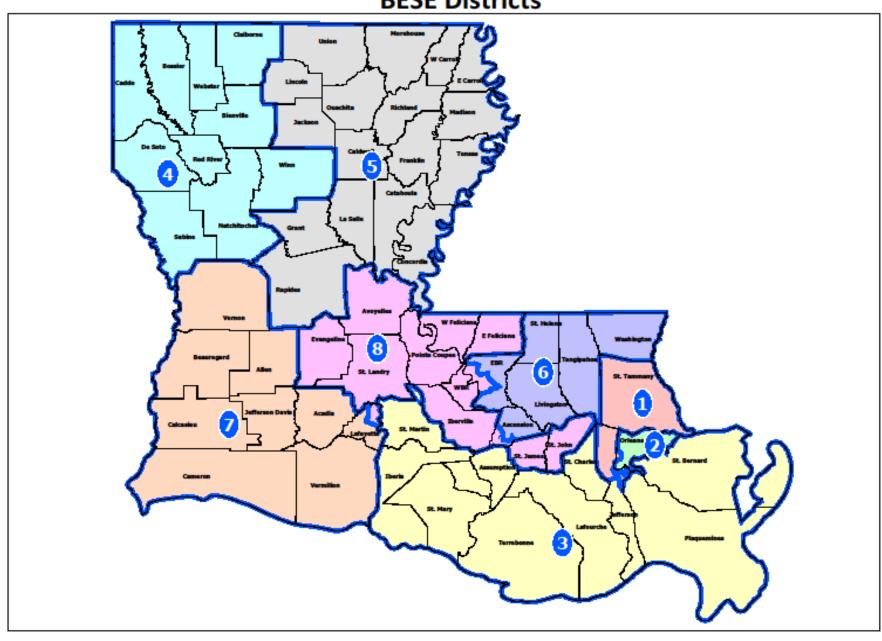
• 2000 Ideal: 558,622

2009 Ideal: 561,509*

2010 Ideal: 576,584*

1/19/2010 50

BESE Districts



Supreme Court Ideal District Population

*The 2009 figure is based upon the 2009 Census Estimate and the 2010 figure is based upon the Census Projection

1990 Ideal: 602,853

2000 Ideal: 638,425**

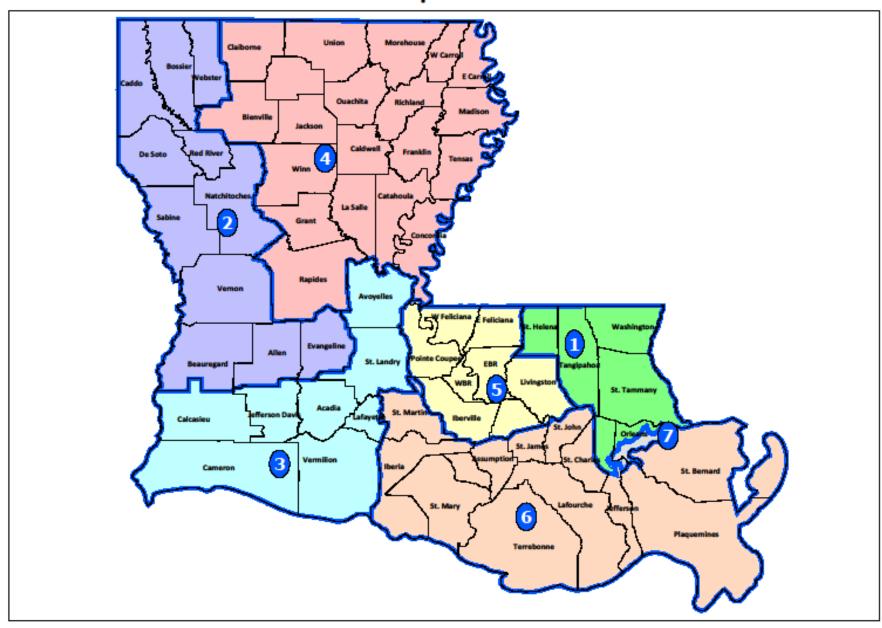
2009 Ideal: 641,725*

2010 Ideal: 658,954*

(**Note: Supreme Court Districts were not redrawn following the 2000 Census)

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LA Supreme Court





Public Service Commission Ideal District Population

*The 2009 figure is based upon the 2009 Census Estimate and the 2010 figure is based upon the Census Projection

1990 Ideal: 843,994

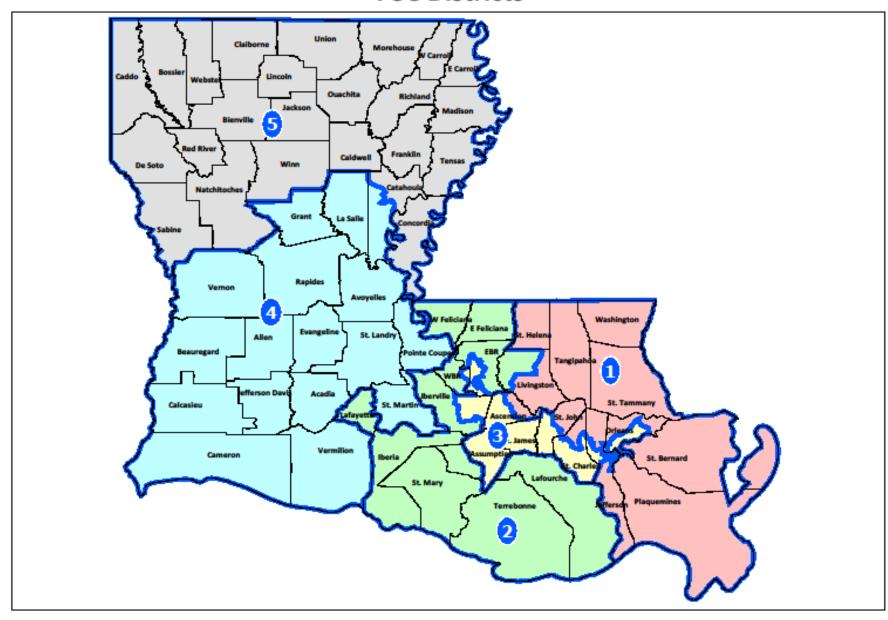
2000 Ideal: 893,795

2009 Ideal: 898,415*

2010 Ideal: 922,535*

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PSC Districts



Discrimination Against Minorities

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

In covered jurisdictions, plans must be precleared

- Louisiana IS a covered jurisdiction
- As are ALL of its subdivisions
- Do not allow Retrogression
- "Any discriminatory purpose"
- No discriminatory effect
- No requirement to maximize minority representation

Discrimination Against Minorities

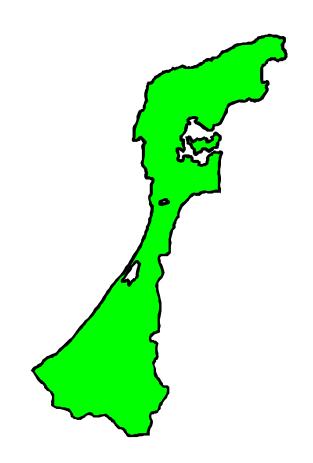
Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act

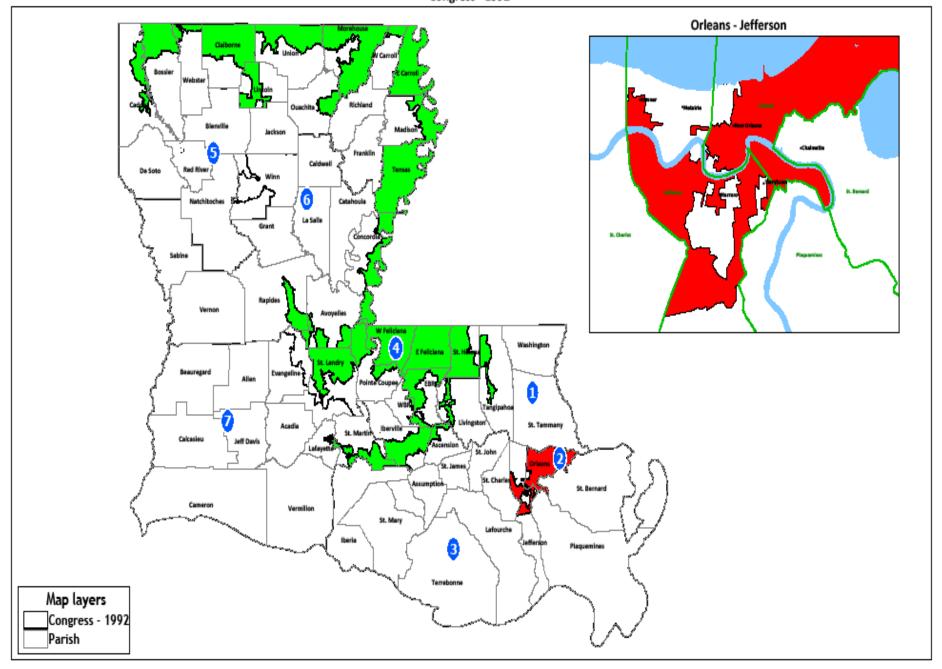
- National standard
- No discriminatory effect
- Gingles preconditions
- Totality of the circumstances
- Districts in which a minority has a fair chance to win



Racial Gerrymandering

- What is racial gerrymandering?
- Equal Protection
 Clause
- What was the rationale in drawing district lines?





Racial Gerrymandering (cont.)

 Race-conscious redistricting is not per se unconstitutional

- Consideration of race-neutral districting principles
 - Compactness, contiguity, communities of interest, respect for political subdivisions, protection of core districts

Racial Gerrymandering (cont.)

- If race is found to be the "predominant overriding factor," strict scrutiny will apply
- What must a state prove for the plan to survive strict scrutiny?
 - A law narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest

WEB Addresses of Interest

- House Redistricting Home Page
 - http://house.louisiana.gov/H_Redistricting2011/
- Page for this Educational Presentation
 - http://house.louisiana.gov/H_Redistricting2011/default
 RedistMeetings2011.htm

1/19/2010 62

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 225-342-2591