



May 16, 2023

*Sent via email*

Committee on House and Governmental Affairs  
 Box 94062  
 900 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street  
 Baton Rouge, LA 70804  
 h&ga@legis.la.gov

**RE: Support for HB538**

Dear Chairman Stefanski and Members of the Committee on House and Governmental Affairs:

On behalf of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. (“Legal Defense Fund” or “LDF”), American Civil Liberties Union of Louisiana (“ACLU of Louisiana”), Anti-Defamation League South Central (ADL South Central), BIKE N VOTE, Black Voters Matter - Louisiana, Campaign Legal Center (CLC), Crescent City Media Group Center for Civic Action, Disability Rights Louisiana (DRLA), Jeremiah Group, Louisiana Fair Housing Action Center, League of Women Voters of Louisiana, Power Coalition for Equity and Justice, Southern Poverty Law Center Action Fund (“SPLC Action Fund”), and Urban League of Louisiana, we write in support of House Bill 538 (“HB538”) and all efforts to encourage robust, equitable, and accessible participation in Louisiana’s elections—including during the early voting period. We applaud this Committee and the Louisiana Legislature for taking important steps in recent years to expand early voting opportunities, including passing HB286 (Act 365) in 2021 to extend the number of early

voting days offered in presidential election cycles.<sup>1</sup> Senate Resolution 151 last year demonstrated a continued commitment from legislative leaders to study and act upon ways to increase early voting in Louisiana, with an emphasis on rural communities.<sup>2</sup> The final recommendations of the SR151 Task Force endorsed increasing early voting sites, pending the appropriation of funds.<sup>3</sup> HB538 responds to that recommendation and provides a reasonable and sustainable method to provide standardized access to early voting locations across the state. We encourage you to support HB538 through all stages of this legislative process.

## **I. Voters in Louisiana and Beyond Rely on Early Voting as a Secure, Reliable, and Popular Voting Method**

HB538 addresses the increasing demand for early in-person voting opportunities, which present reliable, secure, and effective means for voters to participate in elections. In Louisiana, early in-person voting administered by the Registrars of Voters provides voters the confidence to know their ballot is received well in advance of the last possible day to participate—Election Day. It is a uniquely important option for Louisianians with rising rates of popularity.

### **a. Early Voting is Increasingly Popular in Louisiana**

Increasing rates of Louisianians have seized the opportunity to early vote in recent years. In the fall of 2020, roughly one-third of Louisiana voters cast their ballot early in person or by mail—including over 800,000 people who cast their ballots at early voting locations.<sup>4</sup> Early voting has also steadily increased in each of the recent federal midterm elections with 12% of Louisiana voters casting ballots early in 2022, compared to 11% in 2018, 8% in 2014, and 4% in 2010.<sup>5</sup> The steady increase in early voting participation signals support that has been echoed in public opinion polls—for example, a 2021 poll conducted by Louisiana State University (LSU) showed that 75% of state residents supported expanded early voting,<sup>6</sup> which outpaced a national poll the same year that also indicated resounding support for early voting access among 71% of respondents.<sup>7</sup> Making

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<sup>1</sup> La. Act 365 (2021), <https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/BillInfo.aspx?i=240163>.

<sup>2</sup> La. SR151 (2022), <https://www.legis.la.gov/legis/BillInfo.aspx?s=22RS&b=SR151&sbi=y>.

<sup>3</sup> SR 151 La. Task Force on Early Voting, Task Force Recommendations to the La. State Legislature (Mar. 1, 2023), [adobe.ly/3LTf7JR](https://adobe.ly/3LTf7JR).

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., Melinda DeSlatte, *Nearly 1 million vote early in Louisiana, breaking records*, ASSOC. PRESS (Oct. 28, 2020) <https://apnews.com/article/election-2020-virus-outbreak-elections-voting-2020-voting-1326cb66ca7a58a5e63c424b38c7e0a2>.

<sup>5</sup> See, e.g., Sara Cline, *Louisiana's Midterm Early Voting Turnout Keeps Growing*, ASSOC. PRESS (Nov. 2, 2022), <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/louisiana/articles/2022-11-02/louisianas-midterm-early-voting-turnout-keeps-growing>.

<sup>6</sup> La. State Univ. Manship Sch. on Mass Comm'n Reilly Ctr for Media and Pub. Affairs, *Experiences with the Covid-19 pandemic in Louisiana and opinions on policy response* (2021), <https://pprllsu.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Louisiana-Survey-2021-Report-2-Pandemic.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> Monmouth Univ., *Public Supports Both Early Voting And Requiring Photo ID to Vote* (Jun. 21, 2021), [https://www.monmouth.edu/polling-institute/documents/monmouthpoll\\_us\\_062121.pdf/](https://www.monmouth.edu/polling-institute/documents/monmouthpoll_us_062121.pdf/)

early voting sites more accessible and equitably distributed across Louisiana reflects a commitment to modernizing the state’s election processes in line with public demand and the distinctive needs of voters in the state.

**b. Early Voting Fosters Election Resilience in the Face of Weather Threats**

Early voting opportunities help mitigate vulnerabilities created when voting is confined to a single day that could be derailed by weather threats, power outages, or structural damage. This is most pertinent for Louisiana since voters have faced natural disasters like severe hurricanes and tornadoes during recent election seasons.<sup>8</sup> Early voting is a prophylactic measure to address unpredictable threats to the voting process and instill voter confidence that they can cast their ballot and know it is received and counted, no matter the season.

**c. Early Voting Ensures Voters with Competing Demands are not Excluded from Elections**

The opportunity to vote early in person is also critical for voters whose schedules and responsibilities make voting on Election Day challenging, if not impossible. A recent study from the U.S. Census Bureau found that the leading reason voters cited for not voting in the 2022 midterm elections was due to conflicting obligations like a “work or school schedule.”<sup>9</sup> Early in-person voting opportunities are uniquely important for voters with Election Day conflicts who do not qualify to vote absentee by mail or prefer the confidence and experience of casting an in-person ballot.

**d. Early Voting is an Accessibility Measure for Voters with Disabilities—and All Voters**

Early voting fosters election accessibility. In the same Census Bureau study, 9-13.3% of each demographic group surveyed cited “illness or disability” as a reason for not voting in 2022—a rate that may be mitigated, in part, if more voting opportunities are provided over an early voting period at accessible locations.<sup>10</sup> While some voters with disabilities qualify to vote absentee by mail, this method is not available to voters who do not possess the underlying paperwork to prove their disability or who otherwise prefer to vote in person.<sup>11</sup> Notably, the recent HCR 14 Disability Voting Task Force endorsed expanded early voting sites among its key recommendations to the Legislature to improve

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<sup>8</sup> See, e.g., Nicholas Reimann, *Zeta Was Strongest Hurricane To Ever Hit New Orleans—And Could Cause An Election Day Mess*, FORBES (Oct. 29, 2020)

(<https://www.forbes.com/sites/nicholasreimann/2020/10/29/zeta-was-strongest-hurricane-to-ever-hit-new-orleans-and-could-cause-an-election-day-mess/?sh=79cf5f208a6d>); KALD, *Gov. Edwards: La. suffers 21 tornadoes in 24 hours* (Dec. 14, 2022), <https://www.kalb.com/2022/12/15/gov-edwards-la-suffers-21-tornadoes-24-hours/>.

<sup>9</sup> Jacob Fabina, *High Registration and Early Voting in 2022 Midterm Elections*, U.S. Census Bureau (May 2, 2023), <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2023/05/high-registration-and-early-voting-in-2022-midterm-elections.html>.

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> See La. 18§1303(I).

voting accessibility.<sup>12</sup> Distributing early voting sites more evenly across populations and geography would make early voting more accessible to all voters and would reinforce fairness as a core value in Louisiana’s election administration.

## **II. HB538 Ensures Early Voting is Standardized in a Fair, Equitable, and Accessible Way for Voters Across the State**

Regardless of their size, parishes in Louisiana are generally only required to provide early voting at one site—the Registrar of Voters’ Office.<sup>13</sup> This means that despite broad support for early voting, the sites available are not distributed evenly across populations or geography statewide. While a parish may provide alternative or additional early voting sites, there is no requirement that the number of locations corresponds to the parish’s population or land mass.<sup>14</sup> Larger parishes, by population, may have uniquely crowded early voting sites and larger parishes, by land mass, may have exceptionally distant early voting sites for voters in the farther or more rural regions of a parish.

For example, there are less than 5,000 registered voters in Cameron Parish but each Cameron voter has access to three early voting sites, while Caddo Parish’s two early voting sites serve a parish voting population of over 150,000 voters.<sup>15</sup> Orleans Parish generally has four early voting sites available to service voters in an area of less than 200 square miles, while some parishes only have one early voting site in geographic areas of

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<sup>12</sup> HCR 14 La. Disability Voting Task Force, Adopted Recommendations of the HCR 14 Disability Voting Task Force (Feb. 10, 2023), [adobe.ly/3NEneLq](https://adobe.ly/3NEneLq).

<sup>13</sup> La. 18§1309(A)(2) (“During the early voting period, the registrar shall maintain regular office hours, remaining open from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday...If the office space of the registrar is insufficient or inconvenient to accommodate early voting, the registrar may provide for an alternate location to conduct early voting, which location shall be in the courthouse or in a public building in the immediate vicinity thereof, and in such case, adequate notice shall be posted at the registrar's office informing the public of the location where early voting is being conducted.”).

<sup>14</sup> La. 18§1309(B)(1) (“For the purpose of facilitating early voting, the registrar may designate, in addition to the location for early voting provided in Subsection A of this Section, one or more branch offices wherein early voting may be conducted. Any such branch office shall be located in a public building, and the days during which early voting may be conducted therein shall be fixed by the registrar, with the approval of the secretary of state, at least thirty days prior to a primary election and twenty-one days prior to a general election, as provided in Subsection A of this Section, and the registrar shall post at his office adequate notice of the days on which early voting will be held at each branch office. However, if a branch office of a registrar is destroyed, inaccessible, or unsafe during or following a gubernatorially declared state of emergency, the registrar may utilize a temporary building as a branch office to discharge his duties until an office that meets the requirements of this Section becomes available. Such temporary office shall be located within the parish, or if there is no appropriate location within the parish due to the emergency, then in an immediately adjacent parish, or if there is no appropriate location in any immediately adjacent parish due to the emergency, then in the nearest parish in which there is an appropriate location.”).

<sup>15</sup> See La. Sec. of State, Statewide Report of Registered Voters (May 1, 2023), [https://electionstatistics.sos.la.gov/Data/Registration\\_Statistics/statewide/2023\\_0501\\_sta\\_co\\_mb.pdf](https://electionstatistics.sos.la.gov/Data/Registration_Statistics/statewide/2023_0501_sta_co_mb.pdf); La. Sec. of State, Early Voting Locations, <https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/earlyvoting> (last visited May 4, 2023).

over 1,000 square miles.<sup>16</sup> These disparities could be brought into better balance for voters under HB538.

Recent election cycles have shown the consequences when early voting sites are not provided based on standardized metrics that account for demand and accessibility. In 2020, voters in urban hubs like Shreveport and Jefferson Parish faced long lines and congestion during the early voting period.<sup>17</sup> In more recent elections, early in-person voting turnout has been nearly negligible in some communities that are situated at a distance from the Registrars of Voters' offices in the parish seats.<sup>18</sup> By tying the number of early voting sites to parish population and land mass, HB538 adopts an equitable and standardized framework for early voting access in Louisiana.

Specifically, HB 538 calls for at least one additional early voting site in all parishes where the total population exceeds 30,000. Starting at populations of 100,000, the bill increases the minimum number of sites required for every additional 100,000 people—up to six total sites if the population is above 400,000. It also requires at least one additional site if the land mass of a parish exceeds 1,000 square miles. This model mimics how early voting sites are allocated in many other states across the nation by tying the number of sites to population and/or land.<sup>19</sup> HB538 creates more parity for voters, no matter what community they live in.

### **III. HB538 Provides a Logical Structure and Needed Funding to Support Early Voting Site Standardization and Expansion**

The population scale proposed in HB538 pulls directly from other sections of Louisiana's Election Code ("the Code") and funding schemes. Specifically, the 30,000-person population threshold for adding another early voting site is tied to R.S. 18§59.2(A)(2), which establishes that parishes with more than 30,000 residents shall have additional authorized state employees in their Registrar of Voters' offices, with more positions added as parish populations increase.<sup>20</sup> This means that parishes that need to

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<sup>16</sup> *Id.* See also U.S. Census Bureau, Orleans Parish, La, <https://data.census.gov/profile?g=050XX00US22071> (last visited May 4, 2023); U.S. Census Bureau, Terrebonne Parish, La., <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/terrebonneparishlouisiana> (last visited May 4, 2023).

<sup>17</sup> Deborah Bayliss, *Long lines as early voting gets underway in Shreveport*, SHREVEPORT TIMES (Oct. 16, 2016), <https://www.shreveporttimes.com/story/news/2020/10/16/election-2020-early-voting-shreveport-la-begins-turnout-high-caddo-parish/3668905001/>; Faimon A. Roberts III And Della Hasselle, *Fewer machines, long lines plague Jefferson Parish early voting: 'People are frustrated'*, NOLA.COM (Oct. 19, 2020), [https://www.nola.com/news/politics/article\\_c76ff7c2-123c-11eb-8360-a7684b6d5aa9.html](https://www.nola.com/news/politics/article_c76ff7c2-123c-11eb-8360-a7684b6d5aa9.html).

<sup>18</sup> See, e.g., La. Sec. of State, Statewide Early Voting Statistical Report (May 3, 2023), [https://electionstatistics.sos.la.gov/Data/Early\\_Voting\\_Statistics/statewide/2023\\_0429\\_StatewideStats.pdf](https://electionstatistics.sos.la.gov/Data/Early_Voting_Statistics/statewide/2023_0429_StatewideStats.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> See Nat. Conf. of State Legislatures, *Early In-Person Voting* (last updated Mar. 23, 2023) <https://www.ncsl.org/elections-and-campaigns/early-in-person-voting>.

<sup>20</sup> La. R.S. 18§59.2.

have additional early voting sites under HB538 already have more authorized state employees funded for the Registrar of Voters’ offices.<sup>21</sup>

<b>Parish Population</b>	<b>Number of Early Voting Sites Under HB538</b>	<b>Min. Number of Authorized and Funded State Employees in Registrars’ Offices Under R.S. 18§59.2</b>
0-30,000	At least 1	2
30,001-100,000	At least 2	3-4
100,001-200,000	At least 3	5
200,001-300,000	At least 4	7
300,001-400,000	At least 5	10
400,000+	At least 6	13+

Moreover, R.S. 18§59.2(B)(1) establishes that “in addition to the number of authorized positions established in the office of a registrar of voters as provided in Subsection A...two state employee positions are established for each permanent branch office in existence in each parish on the effective date of this Section or thereafter established, except that three state employee positions are established for the permanent branch office located in city hall of Orleans Parish.”<sup>22</sup> Considering these provisions, some parishes already have *even more* staff support where satellite offices are provided permanently, rather than only for additional early voting days.

HB538 provides funding for additional early voting staff on a temporary basis during the early voting period, in addition to state funding for the start-up and maintenance costs of additional locations.<sup>23</sup> The bill’s fiscal considerations are responsive to concerns raised by the SR151 Task Force that some parishes may not be able to fund, staff, or maintain additional early voting sites without support from the State.<sup>24</sup> The funding proposals in the bill are based on figures provided by the Secretary of State’s Office in a presentation to the SR151 Task Force earlier this year, which included figures like the \$22,000/year expense for a new, small early voting site.<sup>25</sup>

HB538’s funding scheme is just one of multiple ways the bill could be advanced or amended to ensure that the State provides parishes with the funding support they need to start and sustain additional early voting opportunities for, at a minimum, statewide elections. No matter the final funding structure, we strongly believe this Legislature should make necessary appropriations to support early voting standardization and expansion—including and in addition to the proposals in HB538.

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<sup>21</sup> See, e.g., *id.* (Section (A)(2), setting scale and Section (E) establishing that authorized positions must be funded from both parish and state expenditures.)

<sup>22</sup> *Id.* (Section (B)(1)).

<sup>23</sup> See HB539.

<sup>24</sup> See La. Task Force on Early Voting (Feb, 7, 2023),

[https://senate.la.gov/s\\_video/VideoArchivePlayer?v=senate/2023/02/020723TFEV](https://senate.la.gov/s_video/VideoArchivePlayer?v=senate/2023/02/020723TFEV).

<sup>25</sup> *Id.* at 13:27.

#### IV. HB538 Codifies Fairness in Early Voting Access Statewide Without Imposing Drastic Change for Most Parishes

HB538 promotes fairness for voters without imposing substantial burdens on parishes or expense on the State because many parishes have already proactively added additional early voting sites.<sup>26</sup> In fact, *most* parishes would not need to change the number of sites they currently provide.<sup>27</sup> Twenty-six parishes would need to add just one additional site, and only two parishes would need to add two additional sites.<sup>28</sup> These additions would be a worthy and proactive investment that responds to the needs of voters and reinforces the security of Louisiana’s elections. We encourage you to make this investment by advancing HB538.

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For any further information, please contact Victoria Wenger at [vwenger@naacpldf.org](mailto:vwenger@naacpldf.org). Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_  
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<sup>26</sup> La. Sec. of State, Early Voting Locations, <https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/earlyvoting> (last visited May 4, 2023).

<sup>27</sup> See Appendix I.

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*

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### **Legal Defense Fund (LDF)**

Since its founding in 1940, LDF has used litigation, policy advocacy, public education, and community organizing strategies to achieve racial justice and equity in education, economic justice, political participation, and criminal justice. Throughout its history, LDF has worked to enforce and promote laws and policies that increase access to the electoral process and prohibit voter discrimination, intimidation, and suppression.

### **American Civil Liberties Union of Louisiana (ACLU of Louisiana)**

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

### **Anti-Defamation League South Central (ADL South Central)**

ADL is the leading anti-hate organization in the world. Founded in 1913, its timeless mission is “to stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment to all.” Today, ADL continues to fight all forms of antisemitism and bias, using innovation and partnerships to drive impact. A global leader in combating antisemitism, countering extremism and battling bigotry wherever and whenever it happens, ADL works to protect democracy and ensure a just and inclusive society for all.

### **BIKE N VOTE**

BIKE N VOTE informs, registers and mobilizes Gen-Z and Millennial voters.

### **Black Voters Matter**

Black Voters Matter goal is to increase power in marginalized, predominantly Black communities. We believe that effective voting allows a community to determine its own destiny. We agree with the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. when he said, “Power at its best is love implementing the demands of justice, and justice at its best is power correcting everything that stands against love.”

### **Campaign Legal Center (CLC)**

Campaign Legal Center (CLC) is a nonpartisan organization that advocates for every eligible voter to meaningfully participate in the democratic process. We use tactics such as litigation, policy advocacy and communications to make systemic impact at all levels of government.

### **Crescent City Media Group Center for Civic Action**

Crescent City Media Group is a civil rights – media & advocacy agency serving at the nexus of public interest and policy advocacy in communities of color across the state of Louisiana and the US South.

### **Disability Rights Louisiana (DRLA)**

Disability Rights Louisiana (DRLA) is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization that protects and advocates for the human and legal rights of people with disabilities of all ages across our state. We work to empower the disability community to live an integrated life, free from abuse, neglect and exploitation.

### **The Jeremiah Group**

The Jeremiah Group is a broad-based community organization working with congregations, schools, unions, neighborhood associations and other community networks in Jefferson Parish. The organization gets its name from scripture. In the Book of Jeremiah, Chapter 29, verse 7, the prophet Jeremiah tells the people to “seek the welfare of the city... for in its welfare, you will find your own.” It is this principle of mutual self-interest that is the basis of our mission which is to transform the practice of politics in this region from local government to the federal level.

### **Louisiana Fair Housing Action Center (LaFHAC)**

The Louisiana Fair Housing Action Center (LaFHAC) is a nonprofit civil rights organization established in 1995 to eradicate housing discrimination. LaFHAC’s work throughout Louisiana includes educational offerings, free legal services for victims of housing discrimination, policy advocacy, and foreclosure prevention counseling. LaFHAC is dedicated to fighting discrimination because it is an illegal and divisive force that perpetuates poverty and segregation, and limits access to opportunity.

### **League of Women Voters of Louisiana**

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

### **Power Coalition for Equity and Justice**

The Power Coalition for Equity and Justice works to build voice and power in traditionally ignored communities. We are a coalition of groups from across Louisiana whose mission is to organize in impacted communities, educate and turn out voters, and fight for policies that create a more equitable and just system in Louisiana.

### **Southern Poverty Law Center Action Fund (SPLC Action Fund)**

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

### **Urban League of Louisiana**

The mission of the Urban League of Louisiana is to assist African Americans and other communities seeking equity to secure economic self-reliance, parity, power and civil rights.

## **APPENDIX I**

## Impact of HB538 on Number of Early Voting Sites in Each Parish

Parish	Current Number of Early Voting Sites (as of Jan. 2023)	HB538 Min. Number of Early Voting Sites	Difference Between Current Sites and HB538 Min. Sites	Total Population (2020 Census)	Parish Square Miles (2020 Census)
ACADIA	1	2	1	57,576	655.24
ALLEN	1	1	0	22,750	762.08
ASCENSION	3	3	0	126,500	289.97
ASSUMPTION	1	1	0	21,039	344.02
AVOUELLES	1	2	1	39,693	831.94
BEAUREGARD	1	2	1	36,549	1,157.48
BIENVILLE	1	1	0	12,981	811.34
BOSSIER	2	3	1	128,746	839.52
CADDO	2	4	2	237,848	879.47
CALCASIEU	3	4	1	216,785	1,064.08
CALDWELL	1	1	0	9,645	529.77
CAMERON	3	1	-2	5,617	1,284.64
CATAHOULA	1	1	0	8,906	708.03
CLAIBORNE	1	1	0	14,170	754.79
CONCORDIA	1	1	0	18,687	697.05
DE SOTO	2	1	-1	26,812	876.45
EAST BATON ROUGE	5	6	1	456,781	455.50
EAST CARROLL	1	1	0	7,459	420.89
EAST FELICIANA	1	1	0	19,539	453.29
EVANGELINE	1	2	1	32,350	662.43
FRANKLIN	1	1	0	19,774	624.30
GRANT	1	1	0	22,169	643.19
IBERIA	1	2	1	69,929	573.71
IBERVILLE	1	2	1	30,241	618.72
JACKSON	1	1	0	15,031	569.38
JEFFERSON	5	6	1	440,781	300.95
JEFFERSON DAVIS	1	2	1	32,250	651.52
LAFAYETTE	3	4	1	241,753	268.83
LAFOURCHE	3	2	-1	97,557	1,067.79
LASALLE	1	2	1	14,791	624.85
LINCOLN	1	2	1	48,396	471.64
LIVINGSTON	2	3	1	142,282	648.13
MADISON	1	1	0	10,017	624.18
MOREHOUSE	1	1	0	25,629	794.95

NATCHITOCHE	1	2	1	37,515	1,253.32
ORLEANS	4	5	1	383,997	169.49
OUACHITA	2	3	1	160,368	610.35
PLAQUEMINES	3	1	-2	23,515	780.17
POINTE COUPEE	1	2	1	20,758	556.88
RAPIDES	2	3	1	130,023	1,320.41
RED RIVER	1	1	0	7,620	388.98
RICHLAND	1	1	0	20,043	555.61
SABINE	1	2	1	22,155	866.63
ST. BERNARD	1	2	1	43,764	377.52
ST. CHARLES	2	2	0	52,549	277.74
ST. HELENA	1	1	0	10,920	408.53
ST. JAMES	3	1	-2	20,192	237.86
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST	2	2	0	42,477	214.47
ST. LANDRY	2	2	0	82,540	924.03
ST. MARTIN	3	2	-1	51,767	737.47
ST. MARY	2	2	0	49,406	555.84
ST. TAMMANY	3	4	1	264,570	845.26
TANGIPAHOA	2	3	1	133,157	791.17
TENSAS	1	1	0	4,147	603.01
TERREBONNE	1	3	2	109,580	1,229.85
UNION	1	1	0	21,107	876.90
VERMILION	1	2	1	57,359	1,173.61
VERNON	1	2	1	48,750	1,326.72
WASHINGTON	2	2	0	45,463	669.64
WEBSTER	2	2	0	36,967	593.29
WEST BATON ROUGE	2	1	-1	27,199	192.35
WEST CARROLL	1	1	0	9,751	359.69
WEST FELICIANA	1	2	1	15,310	403.32
WINN	1	1	0	13,755	950.00