



SNAPSHOT OF THE LEGISLATURE

COMBINED LEGISLATIVE SENIORITY CHART

TIMELINE - Senate and House

1972 to 1976

1972: Alario (Rep.: 1972 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date)
1975: F. Thompson (Rep.: 1975 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date)

1976 to 1980

None Still Serving

1980 to 1984

1980: Adley (Rep.: 1980 to 2002)(Sen.: 2002 to date)

1984 to 1988

1984: Tarver (Sen.: 1984 to 2004) (Sen.: 2012 to date)

1988 to 1992

1988: John Smith (Rep.: 1988 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date)

1992 to 1996

1992: Murray (Rep.: 1992 to 2005) (Sen.: 2005 to date), Weston-Broome (Rep.: 1992 to 2004) (Sen.: 2004 to date)
1993: Dorsey (Rep.: 1993 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date)
1994: Martiny (Rep.: 1994 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date)

1996 to 2000

1996: Johns (Rep.: 1996 to 2008)(Sen.: 2012 to date), Walsworth (Rep.: 1996 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date)
1997: Morrish (Rep.: 1997 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date)
1999: K. Carter Peterson (Rep.: 1999 to 2010)(Sen.: 2010 to date), Nevers (Rep.: 1999 to 2004)(Sen.: 2004 to date)

2000 to 2004

2000: Crowe (Rep.: 2000 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date), Hrdley (Rep.: 2000 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date),
Gallot (Rep.: 2000 to 2012)(Sen.: 2012 to date), Lafleur (Rep.: 2000 to 2004)(Sen.: 2008 to date),
G. Smith (Rep.: 2000 to 2012)(Sen.: 2012 to date)
2002: Arnold
2003: Fannin

2004 to 2008

2004: Amedee, A. Badon, T. Burns, Burrell, Cheek, Dove, Geymann, M. Guillory,
Kostelka, Lambert, Ritchie, Robideaux, St. Germain, White (Rep.: 2004 to 2012)(Sen.: 2012 to date)
2005: Barrow, Greene, Kleckley
2006: Anders, Morrell (Rep.: 2006 to 2008)(Sen.: 2008 to date)
2007: E. Guillory (Rep.: 2007 to 2009)(Sen.: 2009 to date), Lorusso, James Morris, P. Williams

2008 to 2012

2008: Abramson, Armes, Barras, Billiot, Burford, H. Burns, Carter, Champagne, Chaney, Connick, Cortez (Rep.:
2008 to 2012)(Sen.: 2012 to date), Cromer, Danahay Dixon, Donahue, Edwards, Foil, Franklin, Gisclair, Guinn,
Harrison, Hazel, Heitmeier, Henry, Hill, Hoffman, Howard, G. Jackson, Johnson, S. Jones, LeBas, Leger,
Ligi, Long, Lopinto, Mills (Rep.: 2008 to 2011)(Sen.: 2011 to date), Montoucet, Norton, Pearson,
Perry (Rep.: 2008 to 2011)(Sen.: 2011 to date), Ponti, Pope, Pugh, Richard, Richardson, Schroder,
Simon, P. Smith, Talbot, Willmott, Riser (Jan), Carmody (Feb.), N. Landry (Nov.), Thibaut (Nov.), Appel (Nov.)
2009: Brossett (May), Theiry (Aug.), Chabert (Aug.); Claitor (Apr.)
2010: Honore (May), Moreno (May), Seabaugh (Oct.)
2011: W. Bishop (Jan), Hensgens (Apr.), Huval (Apr.)

2012 to 2016

2012: Adams, Allain, Berthelot, S. Bishop, Broadwater, Terry Brown, Troy Brown, Cox, Gaines, Garafalo, Harris,
Havard, Hodges, Hollis, Hunter, K. Jackson, James, Jefferson, T. Landry, Leopold, Mack, Miller, Jay Morris, Ortego,
Peacock, Pierre, Price, Pylant, Reynolds, Schexnayder, Shadoin, J. Thompson, Ward, Whitney, A. Williams

SNAPSHOT OF THE LEGISLATURE

GENDER MAKEUP, 2012

Senate



House of Representatives



Total

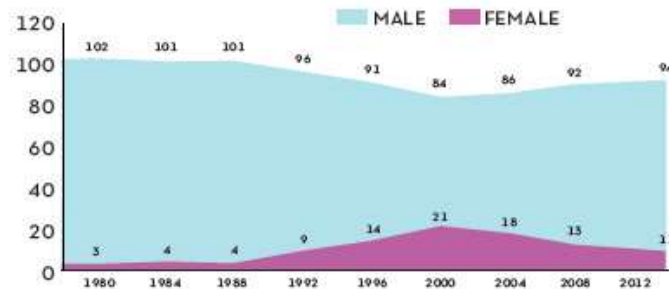
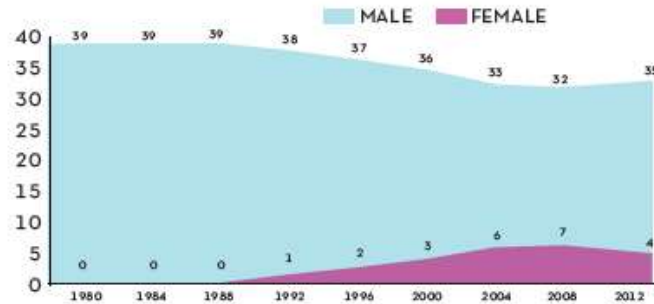


Demographic shifts in the legislature post-term limits

Legislative staff, lobbyists, advocates and others returning to the Capitol in 2012 will see many new faces in the House and Senate chambers. Term limits continue to bring change as six senators and eleven representatives were unable to seek re-election to the respective chambers. The new class is younger and better educated than any in recent history and will likely bring many new ideas to the Capitol with them. This legislature will tackle some tough issues from education reform to a complete revamp of the state retirement system. As technology improves, it is easy to see that this body of legislators is more educated on the issues addressing the state than ever before. They will need to focus this knowledge as they tackle the budget shortfalls of the state and the growing need for job creation.

GENDER COMPOSITION

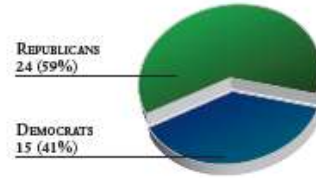
Turnover, due primarily to term limits but also to interim shifts, has had diverging effects in the upper and lower chambers of the legislature. Both the House and the Senate have the lowest population of female members since the 1990s. There are only fifteen female legislators, making up 10 percent of the Legislature. This makes it evident that the Louisiana Legislature will continue to be a male dominated body.



SNAPSHOT OF THE LEGISLATURE

PARTY AFFILIATION, 2012

Senate



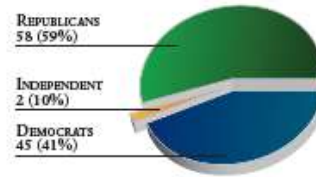
PARTY AFFILIATION

The Republican Party has gained the majority of the legislature for the first time in modern history. Republicans picked up a net of 13 seats in the legislature, 5 in the House and 8 in the Senate since 2008. Some of the Republican leanings has to do with the numerous party swithes which occurred over the previous few years. However, Louisiana continues to elect a more conservative legislature.

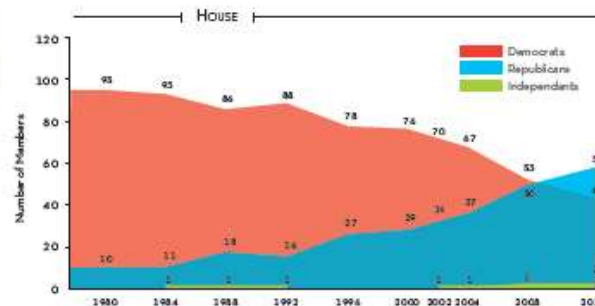
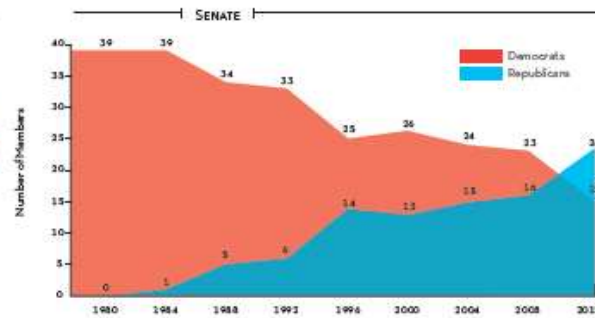
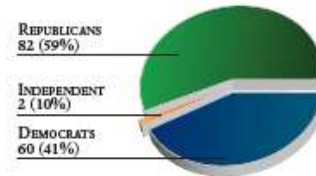
Independents have maintained two seats, in the House. They have yet to have an Independent elected to the Senate.

Republicans now control statewide elected positions. Whereas in 2004 all were Democrats except one, all seven statewide elected officials are currently registered Republicans.

House of Representatives



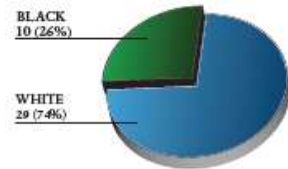
Total



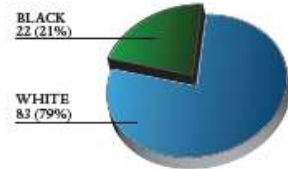
SNAPSHOT OF THE LEGISLATURE

RACIAL MAKEUP, 2012

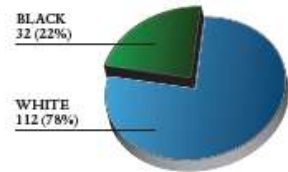
Senate



House of Representatives



Total

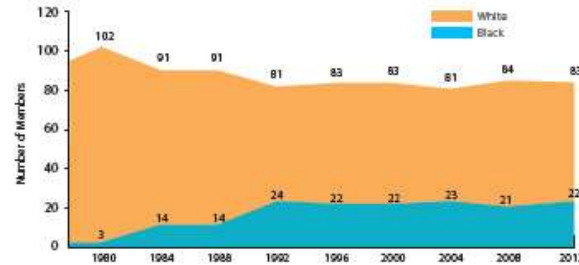
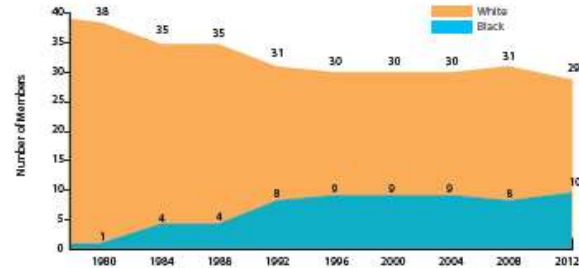


RACIAL COMPOSITION

The 2011 election cycle produced a more diverse legislature. Redistricting certainly played a part: there were six additional (from 23 to 29) black majority House districts that were drawn, while in the Senate, the number of black majority districts drawn increased from 10 to 11. This translated into additional minority representation: the nine black senators elected in 2011 is an increase of one, while the number of black representatives increased from 20 to 23.

In the short term, this means there are still opportunities for black candidates to be elected from black majority districts, as two Senate districts and six House districts as of January 2012 have white representatives and a black voting majorities of at least 53%. A combination of term limits and attrition will create open seats, and in those circumstances, black candidates have an excellent chance to pick up more seats.

In the longer term, however, black candidates have to be able to win in white majority districts if they wish to increase their membership. Once you get past the eight (six in the House and two in the Senate) districts that are pickup targets, at the present time, the next demographically favorable district (from a black voter registration standpoint) has a 39% black voter registration.

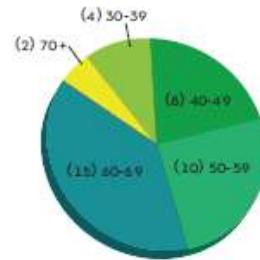


SNAPSHOT OF THE LEGISLATURE

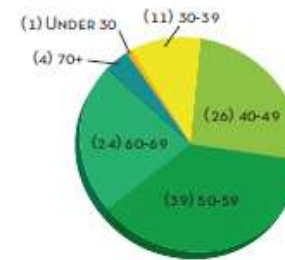
AGE COMPOSITION

It should come as no surprise that term limits have had a downward pressure on the average age of the legislature. However, there is only one member under the age of thirty. Most legislators are in their 50's or 60's.

Age of Senators, 2012



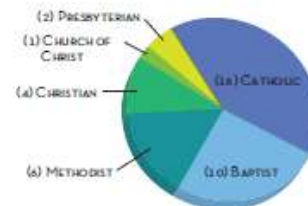
Age of Representatives, 2012



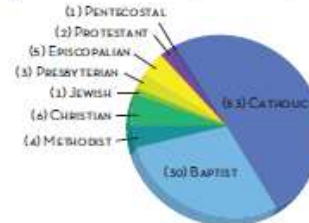
RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

The religious affiliation of legislators has stayed relatively constant for another four years. South Louisiana's heavy Roman Catholic population translates clearly over to the legislature where nearly half, 53 members of the House and 69 members of the entire legislature, are Catholic. The legislature also has maintained a large percentage of Baptist lawmakers—40 members of the 2012 Legislature are Baptist, mostly from north and central Louisiana.

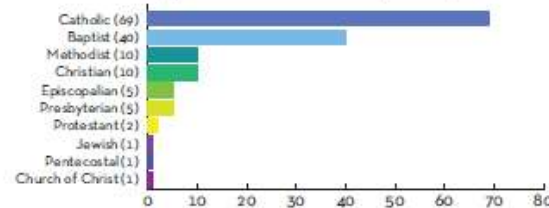
Religious Preference of Senators, 2012



Religious Preference of Representatives, 2012



Religious Preference of ALL Legislatures, 2012



SNAPSHOT OF THE LEGISLATURE

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

While business oriented legislators still hold the greatest numbers in the Legislature, 22 in the Senate and 43 in the House, lawyers are a close second. There are a total of 42 lawyers in the Legislature, the only other occupation which comes close. There remains a handful of legislators in the education, medical and agriculture industries though lawmakers in the legal and business industries remain dominant, an outcome of the increasingly technical nature of legislation. There was a significant rise in the number of full-time legislators in the House, spurred by the amount of time needed to be dedicated to what is still defined as a part-time profession.

Occupation of Senators, 2012

Agriculture/Livestock	2
Attorney	13
Business	22
Healthcare	2
Miscellaneous	0

Notes:

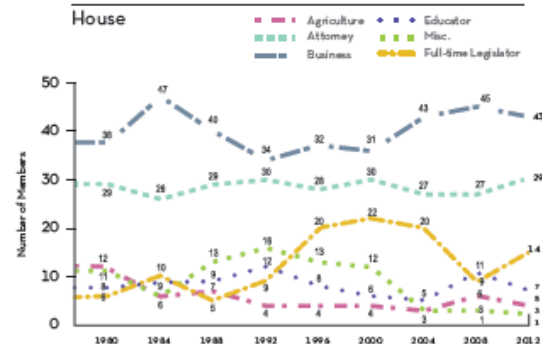
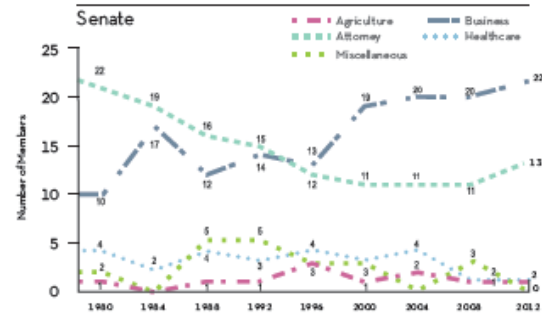
- (1) Business category includes insurance, real estate as well as general business.
 (2) Some categories may include members who could also be categorized as retired.

Occupation of Representatives, 2012

Agriculture/Livestock	3
Attorney	29
Business	43
Educator	7
Healthcare	3
Miscellaneous	1
Full-time Legislator/Retired	14
Law Enforcement	5

Notes:

- (1) Business category includes insurance, real estate as well as general business.
 (2) Some categories such as law enforcement and education may include members who could also be categorized as retired.
 (3) Law enforcement and Healthcare are not represented on the chart. In 2006, there was 1 member categorized as Healthcare and 3 as Law enforcement.



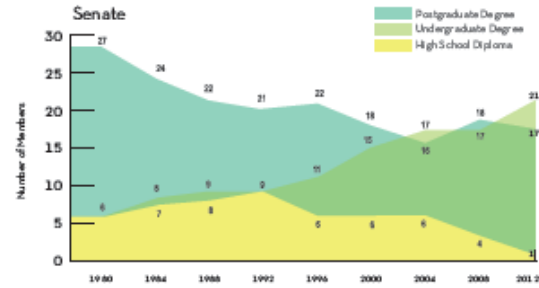
SNAPSHOT OF THE LEGISLATURE

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Louisiana continues to elect more and more well-educated legislators. The number of representatives and senators with only a high school diploma has trended downward over the years; there are five fewer in the House than four years ago and three fewer in the Senate. Also, there has been a significant increase in legislators with college degrees. Today there are 45 representatives and 17 senators with either a master's degree, Ph.D., M.D., J.D. or other post-graduate degree. The number of graduates from out-of-state institutions seems to be on a downward cycle.

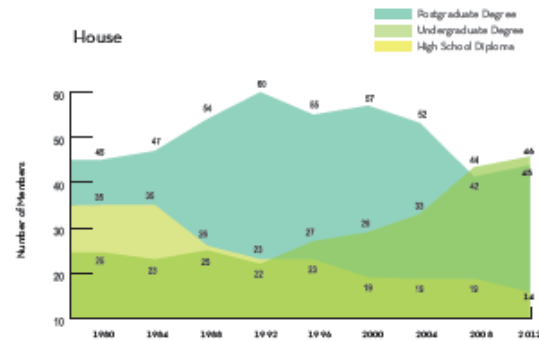
College Alma Mater of Senators

Louisiana State University	7
University of Louisiana at Monroe	5
Southern University	4
Loyola University	4
Tulane University	4
Southeastern Louisiana University	3
Louisiana Tech	2
University of Louisiana at Lafayette	1
Nicholls State University	1
McNeese State University	1
Northwestern State University	1
Grambling	1
Out of State	4



College Alma Mater of Representatives

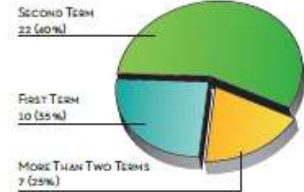
Louisiana State University	21
Southern University	9
Loyola University	7
Tulane University	5
McNeese State University	5
Northwestern State University	5
Nicholls State University	5
Southeastern Louisiana University	5
Louisiana Tech	4
University of Louisiana at Monroe	2
University of Louisiana at Lafayette	2
Grambling	2
Centenary	1
Devry	1
International Technical Institute	1
Out of State	11



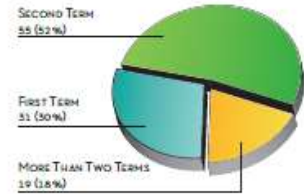
SNAPSHOT OF THE LEGISLATURE

TERMS SERVED BY LEGISLATORS, 2012

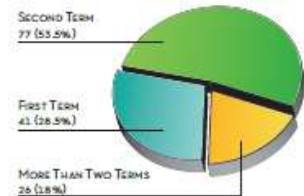
Senate



House



Total



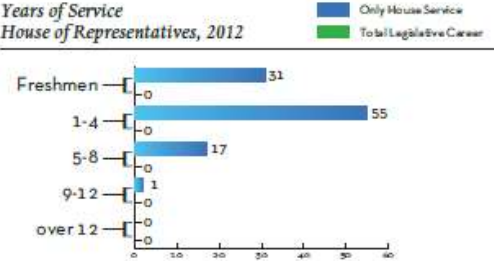
Notes:
 - For the purposes of the graphs on this page, seniority was intended to be shown, thus legislators were calculated whom were elected mid-term over the past eight years as member of the classification they joined.
 - Many of these members are eligible for an additional term.
 - By this calculation, only members elected during the 2011 regular election cycle are counted as freshmen.

INCUMBENCY COMPOSITION

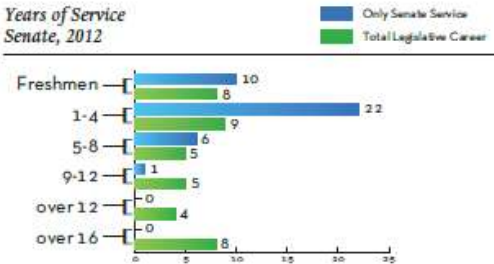
It should be obvious to even the casual observer of the Louisiana legislature: term limits have decimated seniority in the House but have had a less significant, though notable, impact on the Senate. After this term, there will only be a handful of legislators with the seniority longer than twelve years. Most senior legislators will have a maximum of eight years of experience in their current chamber, going into the new term. While the trend to move from the Lower to the Upper chamber will continue, the voters have shown a desire to have new faces around the Capitol.

Term limits have taken their greatest effect on the regional seniority. No longer are there great disparities throughout the regions. The numbers have almost leveled off. While the New Orleans legislators still have a monopoly on the seniority in the House, Baton Rouge seems to be gaining seniority in the Senate. Although some shifting will likely occur in the coming years, the trend away from certain regional seniority seems to be over.

Years of Service House of Representatives, 2012

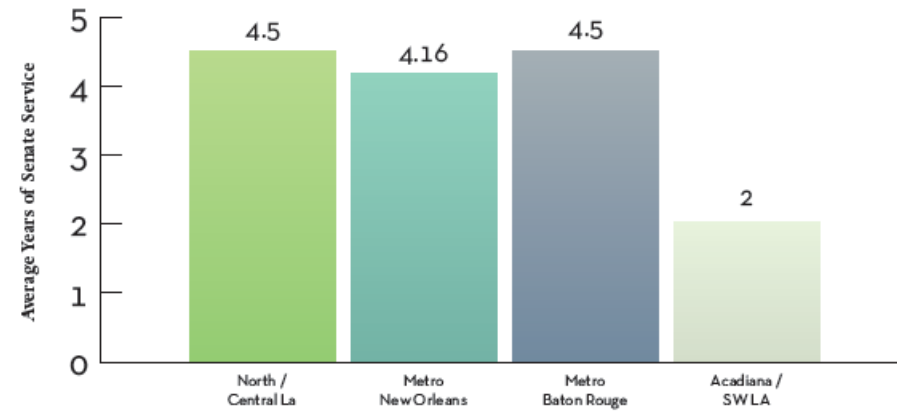


Years of Service Senate, 2012

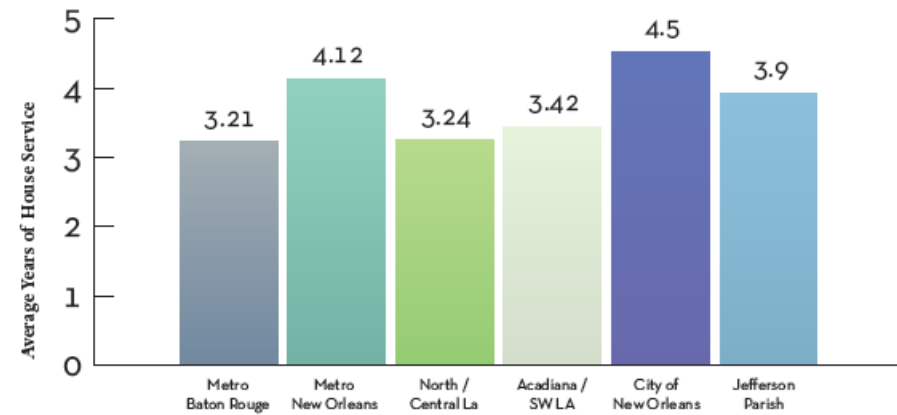


SNAPSHOT OF THE LEGISLATURE

Senate Regional Seniority



House Regional Seniority



In years past, the state has relied on non-recurring revenues which didn't materialize this year, resulting in a \$1B budget shortfall.

Rising costs and expenses resulted in a \$300M increase in the "Continuation Budget" of the state.

**Started with a \$1.6B
Budgetary Shortfall**

There was also a \$300M revenue decline in the amount of money the state takes in due to a reduction in oil and gas prices.

Absent raising revenue, higher education and healthcare would have been hit the hardest.

**The legislature identified
\$327M in needs not funded
by the governor including:**

\$54M for Hospitals

\$53M for Hospital Legacy Costs

\$31M for LSU Health Sciences Center
Shreveport Operational Shortfall

\$50M for MFP which Funds K-12 Public
Education

\$75M for General Government
(museums, parks, agriculture & forestry,
Pennington, etc.)

\$63M for Debt Service Shortfall

FOCUS ON THE FISC

Table 1

Summary of Major Revenue Bills
(in millions)

		<u>FY 16</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Recoupment</u>
Act 125 / HB 629	Income & Franchise Tax Credits Cut 28%	\$31.5	3 years	All Returns From July 1	3 years
Act 123 / HB 624	Corporate Income Tax Exclusions and Deductions Cut 28%	\$122.0	3 years	All Returns From July 1	3 years
Act 133 / HB 805	Five-Year Carryforward of 25% of Inventory Credit	\$129.0	Permanent	All Returns From July 1	None
HCR 8	Suspend Business Utilities Exemption to 1% of Sales Tax	\$107.2	8/27/2016	Transactions From July 1	None
Act 94 / HB 119	Increase Cigarette Tax by 50c/pack plus vapor products	\$106.4	Permanent	Transactions From July 1	None
Act 109 / HB 402	Equalize Credit for Taxes Paid to Other States	\$34.0	3 years	All Returns From July 1	3 years
Act 103 / HB 218	Eliminate Net Operating Loss Carry-Backs	\$29.0	Permanent	All Returns From July 1	None
Act 131 / HB 779	Cap Solar Tax Credit Program	\$19.0	Permanent	All Claims From Jan 1	None
Act 126 / HB 635	Enterprise Zone Restrictions	\$5.0	Permanent	All Claims From July 1	None
Act 134 / HB 829	Modify / Cap Film Tax Credit Program	\$77.0	3 years	All Claims From July 1	None
Act 110 / HB 445	Certificates Of Title Tax Increase	\$59.5	Permanent	Transactions From July 1	None
Act 147 / SB 271	Reduce Motor Fuels Tax Remittance Discounts	\$6.0	Permanent	Transactions From July 1	None
Act 109 / SB 93	Prohibits Education Credit If Tuition Deduction Taken	\$2.3	Permanent	From Tax Year 2015	None
	Interaction Between Act 123 and Act 103	(\$8.0)			
	Total Additional Revenue Generated	\$719.9			
HCR 8	Business Utilities Sales Tax Dedicated To Tourism District	(\$4.2)			
Act 147 / SB 271	Motor Fuels Discounts Dedicated To TTF	(\$6.0)			
Act 94 / HB 119	Tobacco Tax Dedicated To Medicaid Fund	(\$106.4)			
	Tobacco Tax Reduces Existing Dedications	\$2.2			
Act 109 / SB 93	Higher Education Initiatives Fund Dedication	(\$350.0)			
	Net Additional General Fund Revenue	\$255.5			

2015 RACE FOR GOVERNOR - MOST EXPENSIVE EVER?

The candidates running for governor haven't raised enough cash on their own to compete with previous fundraising records yet. But when their efforts are coupled with all of the money raised by their allied super PACs, it's clear that the spending in this year's race may very well be unprecedented.

This compares what past governors have raised in the year previous to their primary elections up to 90 days prior to the primary elections with what the 2015 candidates and their allied super PACs raised over the same periods. The exception is the Fund For Louisiana's Future, which was raising money in 2013. In some cases candidates were raising money prior to this timeframe as well, which is why cash on hand figures may be higher than the sums of those parts.

	CANDIDATE/PAC	SPENT	RAISED	CASH ON HAND
VITTER	 \$12.2 M RAISED PAC + CAMPAIGN	\$1.5 MILLION	\$6.6 MILLION	\$5 MILLION
	<i>FUND FOR LA'S FUTURE (PRO-VITTER)</i>	\$1.2 MILLION	\$5.6 MILLION	\$4.4 MILLION
ANGELLE	 \$3.5 M RAISED PAC + CAMPAIGN	\$2 MILLION	\$2.9 MILLION	\$1 MILLION
	<i>LOUISIANA RISING (PRO-ANGELLE)</i>	\$385,415	\$555,150	\$169,733
DARDENNE	 \$1.7 M RAISED PAC + CAMPAIGN	\$904,391	\$1.6 MILLION	\$1.9 MILLION
	<i>NOW OR NEVER (PRO-DARDENNE)</i>	\$12,898	\$170,200	\$157,326
EDWARDS	 NO ALLIED SUPER PAC	\$282,435	\$900,212	\$1.1 MILLION
	<i>GUMBO PAC (ANTI-VITTER)</i>	\$69,886	\$209,659	\$126,600
JINDAL	 2011	\$3.8 MILLION	\$5.5 MILLION	\$8.8 MILLION
	 2007	\$1.7 MILLION	\$7.9 MILLION	\$6.4 MILLION
BLANCO	 2003	\$171,140	\$1.2 MILLION	\$454,788
FOSTER	 1999	\$404,854	\$1 MILLION	\$2.5 MILLION