



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

Walter G. Monsour, Jr., Esq.  
Parish Attorney  
Post Office Box 1471  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

7 FEB 1980

Dear Mr. Monsour:

This is in reference to Baton Rouge City Council Ordinance No. 3103 (1973), providing for the creation of an additional at-large elective judgeship, Division "C", for the City Court of Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, submitted to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. The submission by Baton Rouge City Court Clerk Milton Skyring, was received on December 11, 1979; on January 7, 1980, pursuant to your request, we designated you the submitting authority.

Under Section 5, the City of Baton Rouge has the burden of proving that the proposed creation of the additional Division "C" judgeship does not represent a retrogression in the position of the black residents of Baton Rouge and that it does not transgress constitutional limits with respect to black voters. See Beer v. United States, 425 U.S. 130 (1976). See also 28 C.F.R. 51.19. Under White v. Regester, 412 U.S. 755 (1973), and its progeny, including Zimmer v. McKeithen, 485 F. 2d 1297 (5th Cir. 1973), affirmed sub. nom. East Carroll Parish School Board v. Marshall, 424 U.S. 636 (1976), to prove the constitutionality of its system the City must prove that the electoral system is equally open to black and white voters, and that each group has a fair opportunity to elect candidates of its choice.

We have given careful consideration to the information you have provided as well as to comments and information provided by other interested parties. In addition to other evidence of a general pattern of racially polarized voting in the City of Baton Rouge, we have noted that no black person has ever won election to the Baton Rouge City Court. We have been presented with and have considered information evidencing a political climate that discourages black participation in city court elections, and the presence of majority-vote and designated post (division) requirements that exacerbate the effects of the at-large judicial election system.

On the basis of our review, it does not appear that the creation of the Division "C" judgeship would offer black voters a fair opportunity to elect the candidate of their choice. At the same time, the City has rejected alternative electoral systems that would offer such an opportunity. For example, our analysis shows that the adoption of a three-district single-member district plan or the elimination of the majority vote and designated post requirements could produce an electoral system which would not exclude blacks from fair access. The creation by the City of Baton Rouge of a judgeship under a system that would maintain black voting strength at a minimum level, where alternative options would provide a fair chance for black participation, is relevant to the question of an impermissible racial purpose in its adoption. See Wilkes County v. United States, 450 F. Supp. 1171 (D. D.C. 1978).

Under the circumstances we are unable to conclude, as we must under Section 5, that the submitted change does not have a racially discriminatory purpose or effect. Accordingly, I must, on behalf of the Attorney General, interpose an objection to the creation of the Division "C" judgeship.

In this regard, we wish to point out that we have also interposed this day an objection to Act 522 of the 1979 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session providing for the creation of a Division "D" at-large elective judgeship for the Baton Rouge City Court. For your information, a copy of our letter to the Louisiana Attorney General is enclosed.

Of course, as provided by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, you have the right to seek a declaratory judgment from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia that this change neither has the purpose nor will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race, color, or membership in a language minority group. In addition, the Procedures for the Administration of Section 5 (28 C.F.R. 51.21(b) and (c), 51.23, and 51.24) permit you to request the Attorney General to reconsider the objection. However, until the objection is withdrawn or the judgment from the District of Columbia Court obtained, the effect of the objection by the Attorney General is to make the creation of the Division "C" judgeship legally unenforceable.

To enable this Department to meet its responsibility to enforce the Voting Rights Act, please inform us within twenty days of your receipt of this letter what course of action the City of Baton Rouge plans to take with respect to this matter. If you have any questions concerning this letter, please feel free to call Mr. Andrew T. Karon (202--724-7403) of our staff, who has been assigned to handle this submission.

Sincerely,

Draw G. Days III  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division