



Jefferson Parish

What's on the Ballot?

**U.S. Senate General
Open U.S. Representative Primary
& Open Primary**

**Tuesday,
November 3, 2026**

Polls are open from 6:00 AM - 8:00 PM

The Fall 2026 ballot will give you the opportunity to vote on a US Senator, US Representatives, PSC, Regional, and Local races. Check for your full sample ballot at pcej.org/SampleBallots closer to the election. The Power Coalition has put together this primer to help you prepare to go to vote this election season. Make your voice heard and your power felt at the polls.

**An Early Vote is a
Powerful Vote**

TUESDAY-TUESDAY

October 20-27

(excluding Sunday) 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM CST

**JEFFERSON PARISH
EARLY VOTING LOCATIONS**

- ➔ **Joseph Yenni Parish Building**
1221 Elmwood Park Blvd., Rm 502
Harahan, LA 70123 • 504-736-6191
- ➔ **Charles Odom Building**
5001 West Bank Expressway Suite C-2
Marrero, LA 70072 • 504-349-5690
- ➔ **408 Minor St**
Kenner, LA 70062 • 504-467-5168
- ➔ *** Grand Isle Multiplex**
3101 Hwy 1 • Grand Isle, LA 70358
504-349-5690
- ➔ *** Westbank Regional Library**
2751 Manhattan Blvd.
Harvey, LA 70058 • 504-349-5690
- ➔ *** Eastbank Regional Library**
4747 West Napoleon Ave.
Metairie, LA 70001 • 504-736-6191
- ➔ *** Marrero Community Center**
1861 Ames Blvd
Marrero, LA 70072 • 504-349-5690



Vote by Mail

If you are planning to Vote By Mail (VBM), we recommend you do so as early as possible to make sure your vote is counted.

Are you Eligible?
bit.ly/VoteByMailPower

**Request a Vote by Mail
Ballot by October 30**

Return Your Ballot



**To Get A
Postmark By**



**If You Need A Same Day Postmark:
Go to the USPS Counter & Request a
Manual Postmark**

Federal Government

U. S. Senator

- ☐ Jamie Davis – Democrat, Black, Male
- ☐ Julia Letlow – Republican, White, Female

The Senate is part of the legislative branch of the U.S. Government that makes laws. The Senate has 100 members, 2 from each state, who are elected to serve for a term of 6 years. Senators must be 30 years of age, U.S. citizens for at least nine years, and residents of the state they represent. The Senate votes on bills, resolutions, motions, amendments, nominations, and treaties in a variety of ways. The Vice President of the United States serves as President of the Senate and may cast the decisive vote in the event of a tie in the Senate. The Senate also tries impeachment cases for federal officials referred to it by the House.

U. S. Representatives

1st & 2nd Congressional Districts

The House of Representatives is part of the legislative branch of the U.S. Government that makes laws, also referred to as a congressman or congresswoman, each U.S. representative is elected to a two-year term serving the people of a specific congressional district.

Representatives introduce bills and resolutions, offer amendments and serve on committees. The House has several powers assigned exclusively to it, including the power to initiate revenue bills, impeach federal officials, and elect the President in the case of an electoral college tie. The House of Representatives is made up of 435 elected members, divided among the 50 states in proportion to their total population. In addition, there are 6 non-voting members, representing the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and four other territories of the United States. The presiding officer of the chamber is the Speaker of the House, elected by the Representatives. This person is third in the line of succession to the Presidency.

State Government

Public Service Commission, District 1

- ☐ Stephanie Hilferty – Republican, White, Female
- ☐ Christopher “Chris” Justin – No Party, Asian, Male
- ☐ Connie Norris – Democrat, Black, Female

The Louisiana Public Service Commission (LPSC) is an independent regulatory agency dedicated to serving the public interest by assuring safe, reliable, and reasonably priced service from public utilities and motor carriers. The LPSC consists of five elected Commissioners who serve overlapping terms of six years.

Responsibilities: The goals of the Commission are to ensure a regulatory balance that enables utilities to provide customers with safe, adequate and reliable service, at rates that are just and reasonable, equitable and economically efficient. The LPSC also takes an active and cautious role in the development of a competitive, market-based approach to utility regulation.

BESE District 1

- ☐ Joseph Cao – Republican, Asian, Male
- ☐ Angela Hershey – Democrat, Female

BESE is made up of 11 members, eight are elected from the BESE districts, and the other three are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate.

Responsibilities: BESE has the responsibility for governing all Louisiana elementary and secondary schools; special schools for the deaf, blind, and physically handicapped; and educational units within the state’s correctional institutions and mental facilities.

BESE has the authority to create policies that govern the statewide operations of public and non-public schools, to administer the budget for educational programs and services at those schools, and to conduct administrative hearings to resolve any conflict concerning its policies and actions. Some of the many specifically defined duties assigned to this board by law include approval of certification requirements, policies for assessment and evaluation of teachers, administrators and students, approval of textbooks, and administering the state’s charter school program.

State Representative, District 92

Your State Representative is elected by voters in your district to represent the district in the state legislature. There are 105 representatives in the Louisiana legislature, each of whom represents approximately 42,500 people. Members serve four-year terms with a term limit of three terms (total 12 years).

Responsibilities: Primary duties of a State Representative are creating, debating, and voting on legislation that either makes new laws or modifies existing ones. Legislation must be approved by the State House of Representatives, as well as the State Senate, before being signed into law by the Governor of the state.

The laws either created or modified by the state legislature are an important addition to the laws that must be followed at the local level as well as at the federal level.

Regional & Local Government

Member of School Board

Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Louisiana’s 64 parishes (plus a handful of city school systems) each elect a school board to govern their public schools. Members are elected by district to four-year terms at the congressional elections, and the board elects a president and vice president from among its own members.

Responsibilities: The school board sets policy for the parish or city school system, hires and oversees the superintendent, and adopts the district’s budget. Boards make decisions on school staffing formulas and salaries, facilities and construction, school boundaries and closures, and disciplinary policy, and they provide financial oversight for the entire district. Because school boards control local education budgets and policy, school board elections have a direct, immediate impact on the classroom experience of students in a parish.

Mayor City of Harahan

The mayor is the chief executive officer of a city, town, or village. In most Louisiana municipalities, the mayor is elected to a four-year term and works alongside a board of aldermen or city council.

Responsibilities: The mayor directs the day-to-day operations of municipal departments, prepares and administers the city's budget, and appoints (subject to council approval) officials like the clerk, tax collector, and other municipal officers. The mayor can veto ordinances passed by the council, presides over council meetings in some cities, and represents the municipality in dealings with other governments and agencies. In municipalities without an elected police chief, the mayor also oversees the police department.

City Council, Councilman, City of Harahan

City Council members represent districts within their parishes or municipalities.

Responsibilities: Councils hold regular public meetings and have the opportunity to reshape how their parish or municipality addresses crucial issues, like public safety, equitable economic opportunity, and infrastructure. They vote on policy decisions governing their jurisdictions--which are often introduced based on citizen input--and approve budgets, and can appoint members of commissions, civil service boards, and other governing bodies within a parish or city.

Legal System

District Attorney 24th Judicial District Court

As the chief prosecutor for a judicial district (sometimes a single parish, sometimes covering multiple parishes), DAs largely shape how your parish's criminal legal system is operated. Your vote for DA can reshape the criminal legal system in your parish and in Louisiana.

Responsibilities: DAs have the power to choose which charges are filed against an individual accused of a crime, divert the accused to a program, or dismiss the case altogether. The DA also has the power to identify and tackle racial disparities within the criminal legal system.

Chief of Police, City of Harahan

The chief of police leads a city or town's police department. In many Louisiana municipalities, the chief of police is an independently elected official, separate from the mayor and council, one of the few places in the country where this is the case. Some municipalities have instead voted to make the position appointed by the mayor.

Responsibilities: Where the chief is elected, they have full authority over hiring, promoting, disciplining, and firing police department personnel, and over how the department is run day to day though the mayor and council still control the department's budget. Where the chief is appointed, the mayor directly supervises the department instead. Either way, the chief of police is responsible for law enforcement within the municipality's limits, working alongside the parish sheriff and other local agencies.

Courts

District Judge 24th Judicial District Court

ES 1, Div. E, J, M, O • ES 2, Div. A, B, D, F, H, I, K, L, N
ES 3 Div. C, G, P

District court judges make important decisions in civil and criminal cases (mainly felonies and property-related matters) that impact not only the parties who appear in court for specific cases, but also the community at large. They also handle appeals of criminal cases tried by city, municipal, and traffic courts (with a few exceptions).

Judge, Parish Court

1st Parish Court, Divisions A & B

2nd Parish Court, Divisions A & B

City and Parish Courts typically have civil jurisdiction over cases involving small claims, evictions, and traffic violations. Different parishes and cities may have individual rules about the maximum claims to be made in their courts.

Judge, Juvenile Court

Sections A, B, & C

Juvenile Court hears juvenile delinquency cases, and cases when children are ungovernable, truant or runaways. They also handle what are known as Child in Need of Care cases, which result when a child has been abused, neglected, or abandoned.

Justice of the Peace

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Justice Courts

Justices of the peace have no criminal jurisdiction, except as committing magistrates and for the issuance of peace bonds. They have original civil jurisdiction in cases up to \$5,000, but are NOT allowed to decide lawsuits involving title to real estate, the right to public office, divorce proceedings, suits against public bodies, and executory proceedings.

Constable, Justice of the Peace

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Justice Courts

The role of the constable is to preserve the public peace, execute the process in City Courts and Justice of Peace Courts, and discharge other functions assigned by law. They serve warrants and summonses, collect garnishments, and process evictions and other matters pertaining to the court.

Constitutional Amendments on the Ballot

Removing Payment Order Requirement for State Retirement System Unfunded Liability Amendment

Let the state apply surplus funds toward paying down retirement-system debt.

Prohibit Post-Conviction Bail for Individuals Convicted of Assault Against Minors Amendment

Ban post-conviction bail for aggravated offenses against minor victims.

Prohibit Property Expropriation by Foreign Adversaries Amendment

Prohibit expropriation of property by foreign adversaries or their agents, as defined by law.

Tax Exemption for Rehabilitated Property Amendment

Authorize a property tax exemption for rehabilitated derelict or blighted property.

Gubernatorial Two-Term Lifetime Limit Amendment

Change the gubernatorial term limit from two consecutive terms to a lifetime maximum of two terms.

Property Tax Exemption for Seniors Amendment

Authorize a property tax exemption of up to \$30,000 in assessed value, increasing with age, for eligible homeowners 65 and older.

Property Tax Rate Limits Based on Existing Voter-Approved Maximums Amendment

Allow taxing authorities to levy property tax rates above the previous year's rate but below the constitutional maximum approved by voters.

One-Time Transfer of Disabled Veteran Homestead Tax Exemption for Surviving Spouses Amendment

Allow the surviving spouse of a disabled veteran to transfer the homestead property tax exemption one time to a new homestead.

Use Public Funds for Drinking Water Utility Service Lines Amendment

Allow public funds to be used to maintain drinking water service lines affected by hazardous materials on customer-owned property.

Raise Income Limit to \$150,000 for Special Property Tax Assessment Amendment

Increase the income limit for the special property tax assessment from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Note: SB 107 (Act 243) sets April 17, 2027 as a backup statewide election date for any amendment that needs it.



Are You Registered to Vote?
Check Your Registration Status Today

pcej.org/RegistertoVote

Local Propositions

City of Gretna Proposition (Ambulance Millage)

This measure asks Gretna voters to approve a 4-mill property tax (about \$683,939 a year) for 10 years, from 2028–2037, to fund ambulance service for the city.

City of Gretna Proposition (Fire Millage)

This measure asks Gretna voters (excluding the Timberlane annexed precincts) to approve an 8.5-mill property tax (about \$1,453,371 a year) for 10 years, from 2028–2037, to fund fire protection for the city.

City of Gretna Proposition (Police Millage)

This measure asks Gretna voters to approve an 8-mill property tax (about \$1,367,879 a year) for 10 years, from 2028–2037, to maintain current staffing levels in the City Police Department.

Check for Sample Ballots:
pcej.org/SampleBallots



POWER COALITION For Equity & Justice

PowerCoalition.org/Vote

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