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Executive Orders

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 89

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 88

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Legislature provided that the provisions of the General Appropriations Bill (Act 16 of 1975) would not apply to the Department of Corrections if an emergency situation were to arise within that department; and

WHEREAS, Elayn Hunt, Director of the Department of Corrections has certified to me as a result of the court order rendered in Hayes Williams, et al, v. John McKeithen, et al, No. 71-98, U.S.D.C. (M.D., LA.) that an emergency situation exists within the Department of Corrections; and

WHEREAS, as a direct result of this emergency, it will be necessary to expend funds in excess of those appropriated to the Department for personnel, services, renovations, and capital improvements, and to hire staff in excess of the number provided by the Legislature;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDWIN EDWARDS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, by virtue of the authority vested in me, pursuant to the Constitution and applicable statutes of the State of Louisiana, do hereby declare that a state of emergency exists within the Department of Corrections. I, therefore, order that, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Administration, the Department of Corrections shall be permitted to expend funds in excess of those appropriated and hire personnel in excess of the number specified by the Legislature. I further order that all State agencies cooperate fully with the Division of Administration and the Department of Corrections so that the problems existing at Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola can be rectified as expeditiously as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the City of Baton Rouge, on this the 24th day of July, A.D., 1975.

EDWIN EDWARDS
Governor of Louisiana

SUBJECT: Uniform Pay Plan for Employees in the Classified State Service

AUTHORITY: This executive order is issued under the authority of Article X, Section 10, paragraph (A)(1) of the new Constitution.

WHEREAS, the classified employees of the State of Louisiana continue to render competent and loyal service; and

WHEREAS, the State of Louisiana must maintain itself in a position to recruit competent and qualified personnel and to retain competent, qualified and trained employees; and

WHEREAS, the cost of living and the cost of services have increased and continue to increase; and

WHEREAS, it is the confirmed desire and policy of the State of Louisiana to offer equitable salaries and wages to its employees to the maintenance of their health, happiness, welfare and dignity; and

WHEREAS, the fisc of the State is presently such as to preclude full implementation of the pay plan to the extent desirable and otherwise justified;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDWIN EDWARDS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby approve, effective August 2, 1975, the new pay plan adopted by the State Civil Service Commission subject to the following:

1. If minimum implementation would grant an employee less than one-half of a step increase, the employee shall receive the adjustment plus one additional step.
2. If minimum implementation would grant an employee one-half or more of a step increase, the employee shall only receive the adjustment.

These instructions shall apply to all State departments, regardless of the source of their revenue.

The Commissioner of Administration is directed to enforce the instructions contained in this executive order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the City

of Baton Rouge, on this the 6th day of August, A. D., 1975.

EDWIN EDWARDS
Governor of Louisiana

Policy and Procedure Memoranda

POLICY AND PROCEDURE MEMORANDUM NO. 49 (ADDENDUM)

Subject: State General Travel Regulations

Authorization: Act 609 of the 1975 Regular Session of the Legislature

Effective Date: August 11, 1975

According to the intent of Act 609 of the 1975 Regular Session of the Legislature, Section 231C of Title 39 is hereby amended to read as follows:

“The Commissioner of Administration shall not establish meal allowances for State employees at a price below \$2.75 for breakfast; \$3.25 for lunch; and \$5.00 for dinner.”

Therefore, the meal allowances set forth on Page 7 and 8 of the existing State Travel Regulations, for both in-state and out-of-state travel, shall be revised to read as follows:

Breakfast	\$ 2.75
Lunch	3.25
Dinner	5.00
	\$11.00

Charles E. Roemer, II
Commissioner

Emergency Rules

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Louisiana Health and
Human Resources Administration

Division of Family Services

Public Law 93-647, “Social Services Amendments of

1974,” enacted on January 4, 1975, amends several provisions of Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. These amendments require that effective August 1, 1975, the Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration, Division of Family Services, include in the Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) program the following eligibility requirements:

1. Each applicant for or recipient of AFDC is required to furnish a Social Security account number or to apply for a Social Security number if such a number has not been issued or is not known.
2. Each applicant for or recipient of AFDC is required to assign to the Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration, Division of Family Services, any accrued rights to support from any other person that such applicant or recipient may have; including such rights in his own behalf or in behalf of any other family member for whom the applicant or recipient is applying for or receiving.
3. Each applicant for or recipient of AFDC is required to cooperate in identifying and locating the parent of a child with respect to whom aid is claimed, establishing the paternity of a child born out of wedlock with respect to whom aid is claimed, obtaining support payments for such applicant or recipient and for a child with respect to whom aid is claimed, and obtaining any other payments or property due such applicant or recipient of such child. (If the relative with whom a child is living fails to cooperate in the above, any aid for which the child is eligible will be made in the form of protection and vendor payments.)

A further requirement of the Title IV-A Amendments is that Louisiana must have in effect a plan approved under Title IV-D of the act and operate a child support program in conformity with such plan. This plan has been approved by the Governor and has been submitted to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for approval.

The final Federal Rules and Regulations and the Preprinted State Plan were not published by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare until June 26, 1975. The enabling State legislation was not signed into law until July 7, 1975.

Therefore, in consideration of the general welfare of the citizens of this State, the Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration has adopted, and will

place into effect on August 1, 1975, an emergency rule which implements amendments to Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. This action was taken pursuant to R.S. 49:953B and R.S. 49:966C. Copies of the emergency rule are available for public examination at the offices of the Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration, Division of Family Services, Room 201, 755 Riverside North, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

William H. Stewart, M.D.
Commissioner

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Emergency Rule Effective July 22, 1975

(Editor's Note: The following emergency rule was adopted by the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission on July 22, 1975, pursuant to R.S. 49:953B.)

Alligator Season

Whereas, Louisiana's efforts to manage the resident population of alligators for the past 15 years has substantially increased the total population, and

Whereas, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has, during 1972 and 1973, successfully demonstrated that a periodic commercial harvest, based upon comprehensive population inventories, can be closely controlled, and

Whereas, data collected during the 1972 and 1973 seasons and from aerial inventory during July, 1975, reflects that the seasons were beneficial in all respects, and

Whereas, population levels in the marshes of Cameron, Vermilion, and Calcasieu Parishes now warrant the establishment and continuation of an experimental season in this region of the State, and

Whereas, it has been determined from the past two experimental seasons that the system developed for conducting the harvest of animals through a rigidly controlled set of regulations worked extremely well, and

Whereas, no evidence was found that the opening of an experimental season encouraged illegal killing of these reptiles, and

Whereas, alligators are a renewable resource and should be managed on a sustained-yield basis thereby providing economic incentive for preserving marshlands, and

Whereas, the Alligator Committee of the South-eastern Association of Game and Fish Commissions has promulgated an alligator recovery plan for Louisiana and the southeastern United States, and

Whereas, the Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, issued a notice of proposed rule-making to remove the American alligator from endangered or threatened status entirely in Cameron, Vermilion, and Calcasieu Parishes,

Now, therefore, be it resolved that another experimental alligator season is hereby established in accordance with the following regulations: (No exceptions of these procedures will be permitted, and anyone taking alligators contrary to these regulations will be charged in accordance with the Louisiana Revised Statutes and/or Endangered Species Act of 1973.)

1. Open area (coastal marshes including converted marshland)—Alligators may be taken in Cameron Parish; in Vermilion Parish south of State Highway 14; in Calcasieu Parish south of Interstate Highway 10 and State Highway 108 to the junction with State Highway 27, then south and west of a line between Highway 27 and Calcasieu Locks, then south of Intercoastal Canal to the Cameron Parish line. An estimated 95,000 alligators are present in this area outside the refuges. No more than eight percent of this population may be taken during the season.

2. Harvest season—The open season shall run for a 30-day period beginning on Saturday, September 20, 1975, and continue through Sunday, October 19, 1975. Size—No alligators under four feet in length may be taken.

3. Harvest methods—Alligators may be taken only during the daylight hours, between one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. Special instructions will be issued to the holders of alligator hunter licenses shortly before the opening of the season describing detailed methods regarding the skinning of alligators. Skins processed contrary to the specific requirements of the Commission will be considered illegal. Pole hunting is prohibited to protect nesting female populations.

4. Licenses—An alligator hunter must have a valid commercial alligator hunter license to take, transport, or

sell alligators or their skins. The fee for the license is \$25.00 per year and is nontransferable. In order to obtain the license, he must have resided in Louisiana for one year preceeding the season. He must complete application forms provided by the Commission and furnish proof that he owns the land or has an agreement with the landowner to hunt alligators on the specified property. Information as to the location and acreage of the property must be provided. Applications must be submitted between the dates August 25 and September 19, 1975. The alligator hunter license will be issued only after the hunter has satisfactorily complied with the above requirements. An exact copy of the approved application form must be carried while in the act of hunting alligators. A fur buyer license or fur dealer license is required for purchasing and handling raw alligator skins in Louisiana. Persons or firms entering alligators and/or parts in interstate commerce in the course of a commercial activity must be licensed in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

5. Tagging—In addition to a valid commercial alligator hunting license, the hunter must also obtain from the Commission, and have in his possession while hunting, official tags which must be firmly attached to each alligator skin immediately upon taking. Numbered tags and tagging pliers will be issued to license holders for a sum of \$5.00. The tags must be attached approximately six inches from the tip of the tail end of the skin. The tag must remain attached to the skin until finally processed by the fabricator. It shall be illegal to possess alligator skins in Louisiana without valid, official tags attached. Official alligator tags will be issued only to alligator hunters and only to those who have authorized applications. The number of tags will be issued on the basis of the area and quality of the habitat, and the rate per acre will be fixed based on extensive population estimates. Tags will be issued for alligator habitat only, based on the final decision of the technician. No more than this fixed number of tags will be issued. Each official tag will bear a characteristic number and a duplicate tab, and the tag numbers issued to each hunter will be recorded. Unused tags must be returned to the Commission. Lost or stolen tags will not be replaced, but must be reported. Tags can be used only on the lands applied for and approved on the application.

6. Alligator farmers and breeders—Licensed alligator farmers or breeders will be issued permits to kill and skin their alligators but must follow the same rules and regulations which apply to wild alligators. No alligators on breeding farms may be killed without such a permit. Tagging validation is required on skins taken. Alligator farmers and breeders must comply with Federal regulations governing captive raised alligators.

7. Harvest rates—Only eight percent of the overall population in an open season area may be taken. Tags will be issued on the following basis: Cameron and Calcasieu Parishes—brackish marsh, one per 400 acres; intermediate marsh, one per 100 acres; fresh, one per 150 acres; pump-off district (regardless of marsh type), one per 500 acres; Vermilion Parish—intermediate marsh, one per 100 acres; fresh, one per 500 acres; brackish marsh, one per 150 acres; pump-off district, one per 500 acres.

8. Validation of alligator skins—All alligator skins taken during the experimental alligator season shall be checked and a second tag fixed by personnel of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at the headquarters of the Rockefeller Refuge on October 20, 21, and 22, 1975. Any skin not processed by this validation system on one of these dates shall be considered to be illegal. The holders of alligator hunting licenses must bring their skins to Rockefeller for validation on one of these three dates between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Special dressing instructions will also be verified, and any skins not prepared according to instructions issued in advance of the season will be considered illegal. Unused tags will be returned at this time. Validation tags must remain attached to the skin until finally processed by the fabricator.

9. Shipment—All raw alligator skins shipped out-of-state must bear official shipping tags provided by the Commission. Forms provided must be filled out completely and returned to the Commission within 15 days following the close of each season. No raw alligator skins may be shipped from the State after 60 days following the close of the season without first obtaining a permit from the Commission. Raw alligator skins and parts transported in the course of a commercial activity, shipped or transported within the State, must be labeled with tags issued by the Commission describing the number of skins/parts, the consignor, shipping point, consignee, and destination. All parts of alligators, other than the raw skins, shipped or transported within or out of the State must be clearly labeled with the license number of the alligator hunter and the number of the official tag which was attached to the alligator skin.

Therefore, be it further resolved that the administrative responsibility for conducting this season shall rest with J. Burton Angelle, Director of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

J. Burton Angelle, Sr.
Director

Rules

RULE

Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration

(Editor's Note: The following rule was adopted permanently by the Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration on August 11, 1975, to be effective September 9, 1975. It has been in effect on an emergency basis since June 1, 1975.)

Listed below are the prescribed medications and/or supplies for which payment will be made under the Louisiana Medical Assistance Program. Either the National Drug Code or Louisiana Drug Code must be shown on each pharmaceutical billing form.

- (1) Legend Drugs. (Those drugs which bear the Federal Legend: "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription.")
- (2) Nonlegend drugs as follows: Calcium Gluconate, Calcium Lactate, Calcium Phosphate, Contraceptive Supplies, Ferrous Gluconate, Ferrous Sulfate, Nicotinic Acid, and Insulin.
- (3) Benedict's Solution, Clinistix, Clintest, Tes Tape, and Insulin Syringes (not disposable).
- (4) Indwelling Catheters and Catheterization Trays.

William H. Stewart, M.D.
Commissioner

RULES

Livestock Sanitary Board

(Editor's Note: The following rules were adopted by the Livestock Sanitary Board on July 25, 1975, to be effective on September 9, 1975.)

Regulation 1—Health Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock and Poultry

Section 2—Cattle

2. Brucellosis

- (1) No cattle from brucellosis quarantined herds may move into Louisiana except those cattle moving to an approved slaughter establishment or approved livestock market and accompanied by the required Federal document, such as VS 1-27.

- (2) (C) Cattle consigned on and accompanied by a waybill to a recognized slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter only or to an approved livestock auction market.

- (4) Exposed cattle moving into the State will be accompanied with VS 1-27 and move directly to an approved auction market for sale for slaughter or to an approved slaughtering establishment for slaughter.

Section 6—Horses, Mules and Asses

All horses, mules and asses imported into the State must meet the general requirements of Section 1.

1. Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE)

(A) Repealed

Exceptions:

1. Repealed
2. Repealed

(B) Repealed

Regulation 2—Governing the Admittance of Livestock to Fairs, Livestock Shows, Breeders' Association Sales, Rodeos and Racetracks

Section 1—General Requirements

1. All interstate movements of livestock consigned to Louisiana fairs, livestock shows, breeders' association sales, rodeos and racetracks must meet Federal interstate requirements and the requirements of Louisiana Regulation 1 governing the admission of livestock.
2. All livestock to be admitted to fairs, livestock shows, breeders' association sales, rodeos and racetracks must be accompanied by an official health certificate issued by an accredited veterinarian, asserting that the animals are showing no evidence of infectious, contagious or parasitic disease and are apparently healthy and have met all the specific requirements of this regulation.

Section 5—Equine Requirements

1. Repealed
2. It is recommended that all owners have their animals vaccinated against equine encephalomyelitis with bivalent (Eastern and Western type) vaccine within 12 months prior to entry. It is also recommended that owners have their animals vaccinated against Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE) before entry.
4. Horses moving into the State of Louisiana to fairs, livestock shows, breeders' association sales, rodeos and racetracks must be accompanied by record of negative test for equine infectious anemia (Coggins test) conducted within the past 6 months. The test must be conducted at an approved laboratory and the name of the laboratory and the case number must appear on the health certificate.
5. Horses moving within the State to fairs, livestock shows, breeders' association sales, rodeos and racetracks must be accompanied by record of negative test for equine infectious anemia (Coggins test) conducted within the past six months. The test must be conducted at an approved laboratory and the name of the laboratory and the case number must appear on the health certificate.

Horses reacting to the Coggins test within the State will be rebled, identified and resubmitted, by regulatory personnel, to the laboratory for reconfirmation.

Regulation 3—Governing the Operation of Livestock Auction Markets

Section 10—Cattle Requirements

A. Brucellosis

3. All cattle 20 months of age and over for dairy breeds and 24 months of age and over for beef breeds as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth, and including animals under these ages which are parturient or post-parturient that are offered for sale must be further identified by an official metal ear tag and must be tested for brucellosis.

Section 14—Equine Requirements (Added)

A. All horses moving to Louisiana auction markets

must be accompanied by record of negative test for equine infectious anemia (Coggins test) conducted at an approved laboratory and the name of the laboratory and the case number must appear on the health certificate.

Section 15—Penalty (Section number amended)

Section 16—Repeal of Conflicting Regulations (Section number amended)

Regulation 4—Governing the Sale of Livestock in Louisiana by Livestock Dealers

Definition of Terms

2. Breeding-type Cattle—All cattle 20 months of age and over for dairy breeds and 24 months of age and over for beef breeds as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth, including animals under these ages which are parturient or post-parturient, other than steers and spayed heifers, offered for sale for any purpose other than immediate slaughter. This includes dairy, stocker, and purebred animals.

Section 2—Cattle Requirements

1. Brucellosis

(B) All cattle 20 months of age and over for dairy breeds and 24 months of age and over for beef breeds as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth, including animals under these ages which are parturient or post-parturient, originating in and moving directly from a modified certified area must be negative to the brucellosis card test within 30 days prior to sale. The date and results of the test and individual identification of each animal must be recorded on the official health certificate.

(D) All untested cattle 20 months of age and over for dairy breeds and 24 months of age and over for beef breeds as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth, purchased from herds known not to be infected with brucellosis must be tested within 24 hours of purchase by an accredited veterinarian. Failure to test within 24 hours of assembly will result in all cattle assembled to be considered exposed if brucellosis reactors are found in any of

the cattle. In instances where brucellosis reactors are found and the animals have not been assembled for more than 24 hours, only the cattle originating from the same herd must be identified as exposed cattle by a three inch hot brand on the right jaw with the letter "S". The reactor and exposed cattle shall be separated from all other cattle and placed in quarantine pens identified as such by conspicuously placed signs.

Regulation 5—Governing the Sale and Purchase, within Louisiana, of all Livestock not Governed by Other Regulations of the Livestock Sanitary Board

Definition of Terms

1. **Breeding-type Cattle**—All cattle 20 months of age and over for dairy breeds and 24 months of age and over for beef breeds as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth, including animals under these ages which are parturient or post-parturient, other than steers and spayed heifers, offered for sale for any purpose other than immediate slaughter. This includes dairy, stocker, and purebred animals.

Regulation 8—Governing the Sale and Use of Brucella Abortus Vaccine

5. Only dairy type calves from two to six months (60 to 179 days) of age and beef type calves from two to ten months (60 to 299 days) of age are eligible to be vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Vaccine.
6. Calves vaccinated with Brucella Abortus Vaccine must be permanently identified as vaccinates by tattoo and individually identified by ear tag in right ear which is applied at time of vaccination. Tattoos must be applied in right ear. The tattoo will include the U.S. Registered Shield and "V" which will be preceded by a number indicating the quarter of the year (1, 2, 3 or 4) and will be followed by a number corresponding to the last digit of the year in which the vaccination was done. Registered animals may be identified in lieu of ear tag by individual tattoo of Registered brand number.

Regulation 16—Governing the Movement of Cattle from Brucellosis Quarantined Herds

Section 2—Brucellosis Quarantined Herds

- A. All movements from brucellosis quarantined herds must be accompanied with VS 1—27 issued prior to such movement and accompanying this shipment to an approved slaughter establishment, approved auction market or quarantined feed lot. These permits will be issued by an agent of the Livestock Sanitary Board.

Regulation 20—Governing the Movement of Cattle from Non-modified Certified Brucellosis Areas into Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas or into Brucellosis Free Areas

Section 3—Movement of Cattle from Non-qualified Herds into Modified Certified Brucellosis Areas

- A. Cattle from non-qualified herds shall move:
 - b. To a livestock auction where such animals will be identified with a three inch hot brand on the right jaw with the letter "S", separated from other cattle, placed in separate quarantine pens or stalls identified by quarantine sign and shall be sold to an approved slaughter establishment for immediate slaughter only, or to an approved State-Federal quarantined feed lot.

Regulation 25—To Control Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis

Repeal entire regulation

Forrest E. Henderson, D.V.M.
State Veterinarian

RULES

Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Commission

(Editor's Note: The following rules were adopted by the Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Commission on July 11, 1975, to be effective on September 9, 1975.)

These rules and regulations were enacted by the State Parks and Recreation Commission to govern all State Parks, State Commemorative Areas, State Preservation Areas, State Preservation Sites, State Experimental Sites, and all other holdings under its jurisdiction, pursuant to the authority given in Title 56, Chapter 6 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

Section 1. Park Property and Environment

- 1.1 It is strictly forbidden to destroy, deface, remove, or in any other manner damage any natural feature or plant within a park. (The word "park" is defined for these rules and regulations to mean any holding of the Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Commission.)
- 1.2 It is strictly forbidden to deface, destroy, remove, alter, damage or disturb any building, sign, marker, structure, or other park property.
- 1.3 No timber shall be cut, destroyed, or damaged except as necessary to meet established park management criteria including insect control, public safety, and approved park construction. No timber cutting or removal shall occur without the written permission of the State Parks Director or his authorized agent.
- 1.4 No building, structure, or other park feature shall be altered, erected, or constructed without written consent of the State Parks Director or his authorized agent.
- 1.5 A park superintendent or his agent may close the park to incoming visitors when the maximum use capacity of the park has been reached or when it is determined that additional users may cause damage to the park.

Section 2. Vehicle Use

- 2.1 Automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, recreation vehicles, or any other wheeled vehicles shall be operated only on those roads, lanes, or byways designated for vehicular park traffic unless otherwise authorized by the park superintendent.
- 2.2 Vehicles, including recreational vehicles, shall be parked only in designated parking areas unless otherwise authorized by the park superintendent.
- 2.3 The vehicular speed limit in parks is 15 miles per hour unless otherwise posted.
- 2.4 The operation of motorcycles, trailbikes, minibikes, motorscooters, or other two-

wheel motor vehicles is prohibited from 6:30 p.m. to 6:30 a.m., except to ingress into or egress out of the park. The operation of any vehicle on public roads in State parks must meet all licensing requirements and be properly licensed for operation on public roads as specified by the Louisiana Department of Public Safety or other regulatory agencies.

- 2.5 The driving of any vehicle, carelessly or heedlessly, disregarding the rights or safety of others, or without due caution and at a speed or manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property, is prohibited.
- 2.6 All motor vehicles must be operated with a muffler in good working order and are not to be operated in such a manner as to create excessive or unusual noise or annoying smoke.
- 2.7 No motorist may excessively accelerate the engine of a motor vehicle or motorcycle when such vehicle is not moving or is approaching or leaving a stopping point.

Section 3. Boating Use

- 3.1 The operation of all water craft in and on all waters or streams, on or adjacent to park property, shall be done in a careful and reasonable manner, subject to the rules of safety imposed by the laws of Louisiana and by the United States Coast Guard.
- 3.2 It is strictly forbidden to operate or be a passenger in or on any boat, vessel, conveyance, or other water craft on any waters owned by or subject to the supervision of Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Commission without a life jacket, ring, belt, or other device approved by the United States Coast Guard.
- 3.3 Boats shall be launched only from designated boat ramps or launching areas within a park.
- 3.4 Any power boat under way at night must display a white stern light higher than the forward red and green port and starboard running lights. Canoes, pirogues, and other similar craft must carry a white light that

can be flashed at intervals to prevent collisions.

- 3.5 When at anchor, all power boats must display a white light that can be seen by any boat approaching from any direction.

Section 4. Day Use

- 4.1 Day use facilities such as shelters, barbecue pits, tables, etc. which do not require prior reservations shall not be reserved by placing personal articles at these facilities prior to their immediate use. This includes firewood, ice chests, or any other personal property. The use of all such facilities is on a first come, first served basis.
- 4.2 The use of any facility in a park area is subject to certain conditions or policies set down on an individual facility basis by the park superintendent. These conditions or policies must be approved in writing by the Director.

Section 5. Overnight Use

- 5.1 Any overnight use of a park will require a written permit or cash receipt from the park superintendent.
- 5.2 Any permit may be terminated by the Director of the State Parks and Recreation Commission and may be immediately terminated by the park superintendent upon the violation of any established park rule, regulation, or any condition of the permit.
- 5.3 Overnight camping and cabin use is limited to a continuous 14 day period. No campsite may be vacated for longer than a 24 hour continuous period under any permit agreement.
- 5.4 In no case will public residency be allowed in a State park campground.
- 5.5 State parks campgrounds are intended for tents and recreational vehicles only, and in no case will mobile homes be allowed.
- 5.6 Campsite occupancy is limited to one family unit per night or a nonfamily unit not to exceed six persons. Not applicable to areas set aside for special group camping activities, i.e. Scouts, etc. (A family unit is composed

of members of an immediate family group [husband, wife, and/or children].)

- 5.7 Only one camping rig will be allowed in each campsite.
- 5.8 A camper rig is defined as the maximum combination of camping equipment that will be allowed to occupy one campsite. These allowable combinations are:
- A. One passenger vehicle and one tent.
 - B. One passenger vehicle and one camping trailer.
 - C. One van-type camping vehicle and one tent.
 - D. One van-type camping vehicle and one camping trailer.
 - E. One pickup truck camper and one tent.
 - F. One pickup truck camper and one camping trailer.
 - G. One motorized camper (or bus).
- 5.9 In no case shall a campsite be reserved by payment or other means prior to actual physical occupancy by the permittee.
- 5.10 Permittee shall not transfer or assign any use permit nor sublet any facility or part thereof.
- 5.11 Upon termination of any use permit, the facility shall be delivered up in good repair and in the same condition in which it was found. Where applicable, all doors and windows will be closed, all water taps shut, and all fires extinguished. Permittee will be responsible for any and all damages resulting from his use of the facility.
- 5.12 Established time schedules (check-in and check-out) will be strictly enforced. Failure to comply without advanced approval of the park superintendent may result in additional charges and denial of any future use of the facility.
- 5.13 No permittee shall repair or install any park equipment or furnishings unless authorized and supervised by the park superintendent.
- 5.14 Permittee waives and releases all claims against the State of Louisiana for any damage to person or property arising from

the exercise of the privileges granted by any use permit.

- 5.15 No camper shall erect or display unsightly or inappropriate structures or features which, in the opinion of the park superintendent, may create a disturbing or otherwise unpleasant condition detrimental to the general park use.
- 5.16 Tents and/or camping vehicles shall be erected or parked only on designated campsites provided for such purposes.
- 5.17 Campers must maintain a reasonably quiet camp between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
- 5.18 Beds are arranged under Health Service recommendations and cannot be changed without the permission of the park superintendent.
- 5.19 Keys are issued for the personal use of the permittee and the permittee is prohibited from allowing others to use the key or opening the facilities so that others not covered by the permit may enter or leave any facility or park.

Section 6. Hunting, Trapping, and the Use of Firearms or Fireworks

- 6.1 The wildlife in State parks areas is under strict protection and shall not be hunted, molested, disturbed, destroyed, or removed, except for scientific purposes when approved by the Director.
- 6.2 Bringing or keeping of any hunting dogs on park property for the purpose of hunting inside or adjacent to a park area is prohibited.
- 6.3 The display or discharge of any weapon, including but not limited to shotguns, rifles, pistols, and bow and arrows within a park area is prohibited.
- 6.4 The taking and hunting of frogs with a light after dark on any park property is prohibited.
- 6.5 No fireworks of any type are allowed in a park area.

Section 7. Horses, Cattle, and Pets

- 7.1 Horseback riding is allowed on only those parks with specifically developed areas and/or trails for their use. Under no circumstance may horses be ridden in parks unless authorized by the park superintendent.
- 7.2 Dogs or pets are not allowed to run at liberty in the parks. Any dog or pet brought within the park area must be leashed, caged or crated, and under no circumstances be permitted within buildings or other enclosed structures of the park (the leash is not to exceed five feet in length). Only seeing eye dogs will be permitted near developed swimming areas. Owners of pets causing any damage shall be fully responsible.
- 7.3 Under no circumstances will livestock be allowed to run or graze on park property.

Section 8. Sanitation

- 8.1 Visitors using parks must dispose of all paper, garbage, litter, and other refuse by placing such materials in receptacles provided for that purpose.
- 8.2 Draining or dumping refuse waste from any trailer or other vehicle except in places or receptacles provided for such uses is prohibited.
- 8.3 Cleaning fish or food, or washing clothing or articles of household use at hydrants or at water faucets located in restrooms is prohibited.
- 8.4 Polluting or contaminating water supplies or water used for human consumption or swimming is prohibited.
- 8.5 Depositing, except into receptacles provided for that purpose, any body waste in or on any portion of any comfort station or any public structure, or depositing any bottles, cans, cloth, rags, metal, wood, stone, or other damaging substance in any of the fixtures in such stations or structures is prohibited.
- 8.6 Using refuse containers or other refuse facilities for dumping household or commercial garbage or trash brought to a park as such from private property is prohibited.

Section 9. Fires

- 9.1 Fires shall be built only in places specifically designated for that purpose.

Section 10. Swimming

- 10.1 Swimming is permitted only at designated places, and persons are not permitted to swim unaccompanied.
- 10.2 All children under 12 years of age must be accompanied by an adult at any swimming area not under the supervision of a certified lifeguard.

Section 11. Amplified Sound Equipment

- 11.1 There shall be no playing of amplified musical instruments within or adjacent to designated park camping areas. The use of amplified musical equipment may be allowed within the park day use areas except when, in the judgment of the superintendent, this use adversely affects the use and enjoyment of the park by a majority of other park visitors.
- 11.2 The operation or use of any public address systems, whether fixed, portable, or vehicle mounted, without prior approval of the park superintendent is prohibited.

Section 12. Conduct of Visitors

- 12.1 Disorderly or boisterous conduct is forbidden.
- 12.2 The superintendent and/or his agent is authorized to control the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages in a park. The consumption of alcoholic beverages may be allowed to the extent that such activity does not adversely affect the use and enjoyment of the park by a majority of the park users.

Section 13. Business Activities

- 13.1 No one may sell or offer for sale any merchandise or service in the park area without the written consent of the Director.
- 13.2 No one may distribute, post, place, or erect any advertising device in the park area without the written consent of the Director.

Section 14. Fees, Fines, and Enforcement of the Rules and Regulations

- 14.1 The use of certain parks and/or facilities is subject to charges which will be imposed by the superintendent according to the schedule of fees approved by the State Parks and Recreation Commission. The superintendent or his agents will be responsible for the collection and enforcement of these fees.
- 14.2 Persons violating the rules and regulations of the respective parks will be subject to fines for each violation of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.00, or imprisoned for each violation for not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days, or both, which penalties will be fully executed according to the gravity and severity of the offense and imposed by local judicial authority (L.R.S. 56:1695).
- 14.3 Park superintendents and other park agents, including rangers, watchmen, and guards are fully authorized to administer and enforce the rules and regulations applicable to the park areas and are empowered to issue citations and make arrests for violation of these rules and regulations. The superintendent and his agents are permitted to carry concealed weapons (L.R.S. 56:1689).
- 14.4 The Director or his authorized agent may direct the closing of a park to public use when or if any natural or man-made occurrence has affected or is expected to affect the operation and management of the park to a degree that normal public use and enjoyment are altered, or when such use may impair the health, safety, and well-being of the public or employees of the agency.
- 14.5 Entering a park when closed or entering a park without proper registration or any effort to avoid payment of user fees is prohibited. Anyone entering a park through the use of a pass key without proper registration shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25.00.

Gilbert C. Lagasse
Director

RULES

Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

(Editor's Note: The following regulations are exempted by R.S. 49:966(C) from the notice and promulgation requirements of R.S. 49:953-954. They became effective upon adoption, July 22, 1975.)

Migratory Bird Seasons

(Other Than Waterfowl)

DOVES: North Zone—September 6 through September 21 (16 days); October 11 through November 16 (37 days); December 20 through January 5 (17 days).

South Zone—October 11 through November 30 (51 days); December 20 through January 7 (19 days).

WOODCOCK: December 6 through February 8 (65 days).

SNIPE: December 6 through February 8 (65 days).

RAILS: November 1 through January 9 (70 days).

GALLINULES: September 20 through November 28 (70 days).

TEAL: September 20 through September 28 (9 days).

Notices of Intent

NOTICE OF INTENT

Louisiana Department of Agriculture

Milk Division

In accordance with the applicable provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act R.S. 49:951, et seq. of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, as amended, notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held at 10:00 a.m., September 11, 1975, in the Audubon Room of the Bellemont Motor Hotel, 7370 Airline Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The purpose of this hearing is to consider amend-

ments to Production Marketing Area No. 1 and Production Marketing Area No. 2. These amendments were proposed by the Baton Rouge Area Milk Producers Association, Inc.; Central, West and Southwest Dairy Farmers Association, Inc.; North Louisiana Pure Milk Producers Association, Inc.; Dairymen, Inc.—Southwest Louisiana Division; and Dairymen, Inc.—Gulf Division.

They propose to amend Production Marketing Area No. 1 by reducing the size of the marketing areas and by changing the pooling arrangements from an individual handler pool to a market wide pool. There is also a proposal to eliminate the base plan from Production Marketing Area No. 1. It is also proposed to add the parishes of St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington to Production Marketing Area No. 2.

All interested persons will be afforded a reasonable opportunity to submit data, views, or arguments in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, R.S. 49:951, et seq. of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, as amended.

Dave L. Pearce, Commissioner
Louisiana Department of Agriculture

NOTICE OF INTENT

Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission

Notice is hereby given that the Louisiana Archeological Survey and Antiquities Commission intends to adopt rules and regulations concerning the conservation, salvage, and study of State historic and prehistoric resources. Promulgation of such rules and regulations is in accordance with the provisions of Title 41, Section 1607(1) of Louisiana Revised Statutes, amended by State Act 378 (1974). The Commission will accept written comments and requests for a draft of the rules and regulations until 10:00 a.m., September 10, 1975, at the following address:

Louisiana Archaeological Survey & Antiquities Commission
P. O. Box 18880A, University Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

A public hearing for the presentation of verbal comments will be held at 10:00 a.m. on September 10, 1975 at:

The State Archaeologist's Office
4010 Highland Road
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

The opportunity for public input is being held as a part of the rule-making procedures and provisions of R.S. 49:953.

The substance of the intended rule-making action and a description of the subjects and issues involved are as follows:

- A. **Regulations.** The regulations provide guidelines for the study, identification, evaluation, excavation, salvage, recovery, and preservation of historic and prehistoric resources. They identify the requirement for a contract for survey and salvage to investigate archaeological sites on any land, public or private, which has been properly designated a State archaeological landmark. The regulations define the purposes of contracts, a minimum standard of investigation, types of contracts, qualifications of contractors, applications for contracts, a due process procedure pertaining to applications, and the execution of contracts.
- B. **Bylaws.** The bylaws establish a set of provisions which govern the conduct of business by the Commission.
- C. **Registry.** Supplementary regulations define and create a Registry of State Archaeological Landmarks. These regulations explain the purpose of landmarks and the several procedures by which archaeological sites on State owned lands, public lands, and private lands can be designated and established as landmarks.
- D. **Files and Custodianship.** Additional regulations establish the Central State Archaeological Survey Files and define the contents of such files, custodianship, access to the files, and the use of State antiquities.
- E. **Program.** An essential inventory of objectives and actions are proposed to promulgate a coordinated program of archaeology for the State of Louisiana.
- F. **Underwater Investigations.** Special supplements to the regulations pertain to the location and recovery of sunken treasure in Louisiana waters. Additional contract requirements and title to recovered remains are defined and established.

All interested persons will be afforded a reasonable opportunity to submit data, views, and arguments.

William G. Haag
Chairman

NOTICE OF INTENT

Governor's Consumer Protection Division

The Director of the Governor's Consumer Protection Division hereby gives notice of his intention to amend Consumer Protection Rule 3:5006 (prior notification of passengers boarding commercial passenger carrying aircraft), Sections A and B, (subject to the approval of the Consumer Protection Advisory Board and the Attorney General) on September 10, 1975, at 5:00 p.m. at the Division's office, Suite 1218, Wooddale Tower, 1885 Wooddale Boulevard, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806. CPR 3:5006 will be amended to remove the requirement that passengers boarding an aircraft carrying hazardous materials will be issued a written notice by the agent for the airline who is charged with the final validation of the passengers' tickets and will provide for other means of notification.

Any interested person may submit, orally or in writing, his views, arguments, data, or reasons in support of or in opposition to this intended amending of CPR 3:5006 by personally visiting the above office during its normal office hours from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on any day not a legal holiday or day of the weekend, from now until the above time and date of taking the intended action, and submitting same.

Charles W. Tapp
Director

NOTICE OF INTENT

Governor's Consumer Protection Division

The Director of the Governor's Consumer Protection Division hereby gives notice of his intention to adopt the following rule and regulation (subject to the approval of the Consumer Protection Advisory Board and the Attorney General) on September 10, 1975, at 5:00 p.m., at the Division's office, Suite 1218, Wooddale Tower, 1885 Wooddale Boulevard, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806:

A rule/regulation to amend Chapter II of Title 3 of the Consumer Protection Rules and Regulations to add thereto a new Section 5011 concerning disclosure requirements and prohibitions concerning franchising and prohibiting certain practices as unfair and deceptive practices under R.S. 51:1405 (A), and providing further in respect thereto.

Any interested person may submit, orally or in writing, his views, arguments, data, or reasons in support of or in opposition to this intended adoption of this rule by personally visiting the above office during its normal office hours from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on any day not a legal holiday or day of the weekend, from now until the above time and date of taking the intended action, and submitting same.

Charles W. Tapp
Director

NOTICE OF INTENT

Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration

The Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration proposes to adopt amendments to the rules and regulations for the Medical Transportation Services Program in the State of Louisiana. Said rule will amend the rules adopted December 19, 1974, and will be confined solely to an exemption for industry owned and operated ambulances and emergency medical vehicles serving the employees of the given industry, but which vehicles do not serve the general public.

The hearing is scheduled for 10:00 a.m., September 9, 1975, at the Conference Room, 8th Floor, Louisiana State Office Building 150, Riverside Mall, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.

Written comments may be mailed to Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration, Commissioner's Office, 150 Riverside Mall, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804, prior to the meeting.

William H. Stewart, M.D.
Commissioner

NOTICE OF INTENT

Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration

Division of Family Services

(Editor's Note: The following rules have been in effect on an emergency basis since July 1, 1975.)

The Louisiana Health and Human Resources Administration proposes to adopt in the Louisiana Medical

Assistance Program a limitation of 12 payable physician visits per calendar year with provisions for extensions. This reduction in the medical assistance program is necessary in order to remain within the budget appropriation for fiscal year 1975-76.

For the remainder of this calendar year beginning July 1, 1975, payment will be made for up to 12 visits for the full calendar year. For those who have used from 6 to 12 visits and over, payment will be made for 6 visits between July 1, 1975 through December 31, 1975. Those who have used less than 6 visits will be allowed payment for the appropriate number of visits remaining. For example, those who have used one visit, payment will be made for up to 11 more; 2 visits, 10 more, etc. This will be accomplished by the Data Processing Section counting the number of physician visits already paid for each eligible person and computing the number remaining. The medical eligibility card issued monthly will show on an ongoing basis the number of physician visits for which each client remains eligible.

Form 158-A shall be used by the physicians to request approval of the Division of Family Services for payment of additional physician visits during the calendar year when the 12 payable visits have been exhausted. Request by the physician for additional visits shall be based on his certification of the medical necessity of such visits. The physicians may request a supply of Form 158-A from the Division of Family Services.

Effective January, 1976, the number of payable physician visits will be limited to 12 medically necessary physician visits per calendar year with provisions for extensions as outlined above.

Payment over and above that for a physician's office visit will no longer be made for injections given in his office.

Notice of this change has been mailed to all medical assistance recipients as well as physicians, pharmacists, hospital and nursing home administrators.

Interested persons may submit written comments until 4:30 p.m. on September 9, 1975, to the following address:

Mr. Roy E. Westerfield, Director
Division of Family Services
La. Health and Human Resources Administration
P. O. Box 44065
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

William H. Stewart, M.D.
Commissioner

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Highways

Be it known that the Louisiana Department of Highways shall adopt proposed rules and regulations for control of junkyards along Interstate and Federal Aid Primary Highways in Louisiana pursuant to R.S. 48:461, 461.9, and 461.11 (Supp. 1966). Pursuant to R.S. 49:953 (Supp. 1974) notice of this action is hereby given. The public may present its views in writing at the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Highways at the Highway Department Building on Capitol Access Road, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at 10:00 a.m. September 17, 1975. Copies of the proposed rules and regulations may be obtained from Mr. Francis Becnel, Highway Beautification & Permits Engineer, telephone (504) 389-5911 or P. O. Box 44245, Capitol Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.

W. T. Taylor, Jr.
Director of Highways

NOTICE OF INTENT

Offshore Terminal Authority

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with R.S. 49:953, that the Offshore Terminal Authority (hereinafter called "the Authority") will consider at a meeting of its Board of Commissioners on Tuesday, September 23, 1975, at 2:00 p.m., in the Executive Suite, Room 2900, International Trade Mart, New Orleans, Louisiana, the following matters:

1. Amendment of the Authority's General Rules and Regulations to make them consistent with Louisiana Act 444 of 1972, as amended by Act 358 of 1974, and the Louisiana Administrative Procedure Act, as amended by Act 284 of 1974, and to eliminate the provisions pertaining to licensing.

2. Adoption of rules and regulations pertaining to licensing by the Authority of the construction and operation of offshore terminal facilities within the Authority's jurisdiction.

3. Amendment of the Authority's Environmental Protection Plan to make its provisions with respect to such matters as definitions, environmental stresses, site selection, design, environmental approval of projects, construction, operation, and coordination consistent with the provisions of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, P.L. 93-627, Louisiana Act 358 of 1974 (both of which

were enacted subsequent to the initial promulgation of the Authority's Environmental Protection Plan), and other rules and regulations of the Authority, and to make other appropriate changes with respect to the Authority's environmental jurisdiction.

4. Adoption of rules and regulations pertaining to recovery by the Authority of the cost of processing applications with respect to licenses under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 and Louisiana Act 444 of 1972, as amended by Act 358 of 1974, and imposition of filing fees for applications to the Authority with respect to licenses.

Copies of the proposed rules and regulations may be obtained from, and written comments by interested persons on the proposed rules and regulations may be submitted to, the Offshore Terminal Authority, 1130 International Trade Mart, New Orleans 70130. Oral comments may be presented at the meeting in accordance with the Authority's rules and regulations.

Joseph G. Cocchiara, Jr.
Acting Executive Director

NOTICE OF INTENT

Louisiana State Board of Optometry Examiners

The Louisiana State Board of Optometry Examiners proposes to adopt a rule or regulation, implementing the use of diagnostic drugs by optometrists licensed to practice in the State of Louisiana, in conformity with the provisions of Act 123 of the 1975 Session of the Louisiana State Legislature. This rule will include minimum education requirements from approved schools for certification.

Interested persons may submit written comments until September 5, 1975, at the following address:

Dr. Irby P. Dupont, O.D.
3487 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

The meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Optometry Examiners, at which the rule will be considered and adopted, will be held on Friday, September 12, 1975, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The time is 3:00 p.m. at the Oak Manor Motor Motel, Airline Highway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The room will be posted in the lobby of the motel.

All interested parties are invited to attend and be heard.

Dr. Gerald A. Lemoine
President

NOTICE OF INTENT

Louisiana School Employees Retirement System

The Board of Trustees of the Louisiana School Employees Retirement System at its regular October meeting proposes to adopt the following rules and regulations covering transfers between this system and other public retirement systems and for the purchase of retirement credit.

1. Transfer must first be approved by the system the member is leaving.
2. Transfer of service will not be approved for any service on which Social Security contributions were paid.
3. Transfer of service will not be approved to or from any system except State, municipal, or parochial public retirement systems located within Louisiana.
4. If the employee or employer contributions being transferred are less than the contributions that would have been payable had the same earnings occurred as a member of our system, the member must pay the difference plus five percent interest per annum.
5. No credit for transferred service or for in service, military service, or any other service purchased, will be credited to the member's account until all employee and employer contributions plus all applicable monies payable under Rule 4 (above) have been received by the School Employees Retirement System.
6. Transferred service will be accepted as certified by the transferring system, but will be credited only upon receipt of such certified statement. This certification must also contain earnings data in sufficient detail to permit calculation of employee and employer contributions which would have been payable had such earnings occurred as a member of the School Employees Retirement System and whether such service was full-time or part-time. Only pro rata credit will be given if less than full-time service and such pro rata credit will be

allowed only upon service transferred under Act 548 of 1975.

7. When transferred service is stated in fractions or other than percent (hundredths) of a year, the credit shall be rounded off to the hundredths of a year.

Interested persons may submit written comments until 10:00 a.m., October 27, 1975, to:

Louisiana School Employees
Retirement System
150 Riverside Mall, Suite 201
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801

E. A. McCormick
Secretary-Treasurer

NOTICE OF INTENT

State Employees Retirement System

Pursuant to R.S. 49:953 notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the State Employees' Retirement System intends to consider for adoption at its regular September meeting such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of Act 548 of the 1975 Legislature (relating to transfers between public retirement systems).

Interested persons may submit written comments until September 8, 1975, at the following address: Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System, P. O. Box 44213, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.

Roy B. Schaefer, Jr.
Director

Legislation

LOUISIANA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

R.S. 49:951-966

(Editor's Note: Act 730 of the 1975 Legislature, amends the Administrative Procedures Act in three main areas. It shortens the notification period from 20 to 15 days; it makes adopted rules effective upon publication in the Register, rather

than 20 days thereafter; and it requires citation of the Federal Register when a State rule change is mandated by Federal administrative action.)

Sec. 951. Definitions

As used in this Chapter:

(1) "Adjudication" means agency process for the formulation of a decision or order.

(2) "Agency" means each state board, commission, or department which makes rules, regulations, or policy, or formulates, or issues decisions or orders pursuant to, or as directed by, or in implementation of the Constitution or laws of the United States or the Constitution and statutes of Louisiana, except the legislature or any branch, committee, or officer thereof and the courts.

(3) "Decision" or "order" means the whole or any part of the final disposition (whether affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory in form) of any agency, in any matter other than rule-making, required by constitution or statute to be determined on the record after notice and opportunity for an agency hearing, and including non-revenue licensing, when the grant, denial, or renewal of a license is required by constitution or statute to be preceded by notice and opportunity for hearing.

(4) "Party" means each person or agency named or admitted as a party, or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party.

(5) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision, or public or private organization of any character other than an agency.

(6) "Rule" means each agency statement of general applicability and future effect that implements, interprets, or prescribes substantive law or policy, or prescribes the procedure or practice requirements of the agency. A rule may be of general applicability even though it may not apply to the entire state, provided the form is general and others who may qualify in the future will fall within its provisions. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule but does not include (a) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public; (b) declaratory rulings or orders; or (c) intra-agency memoranda.

(7) "Rule-making" means the process employed by an agency for the formulation of a rule. The fact that a

statement of policy or an interpretation of a statute is made in the decision of a case or in an agency decision upon or disposition of a particular matter as applied to a specific set of facts involved does not render the same a rule within this definition or constitute specific adoption thereof by the agency so as to be required to be issued and filed as provided in this Subsection.

Sec. 952. Public information; adoption of rules; availability of rules and orders

In addition to other rule-making requirements imposed by law, each agency shall:

(1) Publish a description of its organization, stating the general course and method of its operations and the methods whereby the public may obtain information or make submissions or requests;

(2) Adopt rules of practice setting forth the nature and requirements of all formal and informal procedures available, including a description of all forms and instructions used by the agency;

(3) Make available for public inspection all rules and all other written statements of policy or interpretations formulated, adopted, or used by the agency in the discharge of its functions;

(4) Make available for public inspection all final orders, decisions, and opinions.

Sec. 953. Procedure for adoption of rules

A. Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, the agency shall:

(1) Give at least fifteen days notice of its intended action. The notice shall include a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues involved, and the time when, the place where, and the manner in which interested persons may present their views thereon. The notice shall be mailed to all persons who have made timely request of the agency for advance notice of its rule-making proceedings and shall be published at least once in both the official Louisiana journal and Louisiana Register. For the purpose of timely notice as required by this paragraph, the date of notice shall be deemed to be the date of publication of the issue of the Louisiana Register in which the notice appears, such publication date to be the publication date as stated on the first page of said issue.

(2) Afford all interested persons reasonable opportunity to submit data, views, or arguments, orally or in

writing. In case of substantive rules, opportunity for oral presentation or argument must be granted if requested by twenty-five persons, by a governmental subdivision or agency, or by an association having not less than twenty-five members. The agency shall consider fully all written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Upon adoption of a rule, the agency, if requested to do so by an interested person either prior to adoption or within thirty days thereafter, shall issue a concise statement of the principal reasons for and against its adoption.

B. If an agency finds that an imminent peril to the public health, safety, or welfare requires adoption of a rule upon fewer than fifteen days notice and states in writing, to the governor of the state of Louisiana, the attorney general of Louisiana, and the division of administration, its reasons for that finding, it may proceed without prior notice or hearing or upon any abbreviated notice and hearing that it finds practicable, to adopt an emergency rule.

C. No rule adopted on or after January 1, 1975, is valid unless adopted in substantial compliance with this chapter, provided, however, that the inadvertent failure to mail notice to any person or agency as provided in this section shall not invalidate any rule adopted hereunder. A proceeding under R.S. 49:963 to contest any rule on the ground of noncompliance with the procedural requirements of this chapter must be commenced within two years from the effective date of the rule.

D. An interested person may petition an agency requesting the promulgation, amendment, or repeal of a rule. Each agency shall prescribe by rule the form for petitions and the procedure for their submission, consideration, and disposition. Within ninety days after submission of a petition, the agency shall either deny the petition in writing, stating reasons for the denial, or shall initiate rule-making proceedings in accordance with this chapter.

E. When a rule is adopted, amended, or repealed in compliance with Federal regulations, the adopting agency's notice of intent, if such is necessary, and the actual text of the rule as published in the Louisiana Register, must be accompanied by a citation of the Federal Register issue in which the determining Federal regulation is published, such citation to be by volume, number, date and page number.

Sec. 954. Filing; taking effect of rules

A. Each agency shall file in the office of the division of administration a certified copy of each rule

adopted by it, including all rules existing on January 1, 1975.

B. Each rule hereafter adopted shall be effective upon its publication in the Louisiana Register, said publication to be subsequent to the act of adoption, except that:

(1) If a later date is required by statute or specified in the rule, the later day is the effective date;

(2) Subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions, an emergency rule shall become effective on the date of its adoption, or on a date specified by the agency to be not more than 60 days future from the date of its adoption, provided written notice is given within three days of the date of adoption to the governor of Louisiana, the attorney general of Louisiana and the division of administration as provided in R.S. 49:953B. Such emergency rule shall not remain in effect beyond the publication date of the Louisiana Register published in the month following the month in which the emergency rule is adopted, unless such rule and the reasons for adoption thereof are published in said issue; provided, however, that any emergency rule so published shall not be effective for a period longer than 120 days, but the adoption of an identical rule under Subsections A (1) and A (2) of R.S. 49:953 is not precluded. The agency shall take appropriate measures to make emergency rules known to the persons who may be affected by them.

Sec. 954.1. Louisiana Administrative Code and Louisiana Register; publication; distribution; copies; index; interagency rules

A. The division of administration shall compile, index, and publish a publication to be known as the Louisiana Administrative Code, containing all effective rules adopted by each agency subject to the provisions of this chapter, and all boards, commissions, agencies and departments of the executive branch, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary. The Louisiana Administrative Code shall also contain all executive orders issued by the governor on or after May 9, 1972, which are in effect at the time the Administrative Code is published. The Louisiana Administrative Code shall be supplemented or revised as often as necessary and at least once every two years.

B. The division of administration shall publish at least once each month a bulletin to be known as the Louisiana Register which shall set forth the text of all rules filed during the preceding month, such notices as shall have been submitted pursuant to this chapter and all executive orders of the governor issued during the

preceding month. In addition, the division of administration may include in the Louisiana Register digests or summaries of new or proposed rules; however, if any conflict should arise between the written digest of a rule and the rule, the rule shall take precedence over the written digest.

C. The Division of Administration may omit from the Louisiana Register or Louisiana Administrative Code any rule the publication of which would be unduly cumbersome, expensive, or otherwise inexpedient, if the rule in printed or processed form is made available on application to the adopting agency, and if the Louisiana Register or Louisiana Administrative Code, as the case may be, contains a notice stating the general subject matter of the omitted rule and stating how a copy thereof may be obtained.

D. One copy, or multiple copies if practical, of the Louisiana Register and Louisiana Administrative Code shall be made available upon request to each agency of the state free of charge and to other persons at prices fixed by the division of administration to recover all or a portion of the mailing and publication costs.

E. The division of administration shall prescribe a uniform system of indexing, numbering, arrangement of text and citation of authority and history notes for the Louisiana Administrative Code.

F. The division of administration may publish advertisements for bids and other legal notices in the Louisiana Register in addition to other publications thereof required by law.

G. The division of administration is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate and enforce inter-agency rules for the implementation and administration of this section.

H. The governor shall be the publisher of the Louisiana Administrative Code and Louisiana Register provided for through the division of administration.

Chapter 13 of Title 49 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 shall not be applicable to the Department of Revenue, the Department of Employment Security, the Department of Highways and the Board of Tax Appeals, except that the provisions of R.S. 49:951 (2), (4), (5), (6) and (7), 952, 953, 954 and 954.1 shall be applicable to such departments and said Board.

Sec. 955. Adjudication; notice; hearing; records

A. In an adjudication, all parties who do not waive

their rights shall be afforded an opportunity for hearing after reasonable notice.

B. The notice shall include:

- (1) A statement of the time, place, and nature of the hearing;
- (2) A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;
- (3) A reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved;
- (4) A short and plain statement of the matters asserted.

If the agency or other party is unable to state the matters in detail at the time the notice is served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved. Thereafter, upon application, a more definite and detailed statement shall be furnished.

C. Opportunity shall be afforded all parties to respond and present evidence on all issues of fact involved and argument on all issues of law and policy involved and to conduct such cross-examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts.

D. Unless precluded by law, informal disposition may be made of any case of adjudication by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order, or default.

E. The record in a case of adjudication shall include:

- (1) All pleadings, motions, intermediate rulings;
- (2) Evidence received or considered or a resume thereof if not transcribed;
- (3) A statement of matters officially noticed except matters so obvious that statement of them would serve no useful purpose;
- (4) Offers of proof, objections, and rulings thereon;
- (5) Proposed findings and exceptions;
- (6) Any decision, opinion, or report by the officer presiding at the hearing.

F. The agency shall make a full transcript of all proceedings before it when the statute governing it requires it, and, in the absence of such requirement, shall, at the request of any party or person, have

prepared and furnish him with a copy of the transcript or any part thereof upon payment of the cost thereof unless the governing statute or constitution provides that it shall be furnished without cost.

G. Findings of fact shall be based exclusively on the evidence and on matters officially noticed.

Sec. 956. Rules of evidence; official notice; oaths and affirmations; subpoenas; depositions and discovery.

In adjudication proceedings:

(1) Agencies may admit and give probative effect to evidence which possesses probative value commonly accepted by reasonably prudent men in the conduct of their affairs. They shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law. Agencies may exclude incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial, and unduly repetitious evidence. Objections to evidentiary offers may be made and shall be noted in the record. Subject to these requirements, when a hearing will be expedited and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced substantially, any part of the evidence may be received in written form.

(2) All evidence, including records and documents in the possession of the agency of which it desires to avail itself, shall be offered and made a part of the record, and all such documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts, or by incorporation by reference. In case of incorporation by reference, the materials so incorporated shall be available for examination by the parties before being received in evidence.

(3) Notice may be taken of judicially cognizable facts. In addition, notice may be taken of generally recognized technical or scientific facts within the agency's specialized knowledge. Parties shall be notified either before or during the hearing, or by reference in preliminary reports or otherwise, of the material notice, including any staff memoranda or data, and they shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the material so noticed. The agency's experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge may be utilized in the evaluation of the evidence.

(4) Any agency or its subordinate presiding officer conducting a proceeding subject to this Chapter shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations, regulate the course of the hearings, set the time and place for continued hearings, fix the time for filing of briefs and other documents, and direct the parties to

appear and confer to consider the simplification of the issues.

(5) Any agency or its subordinate presiding officer shall have power to sign and issue subpoenas in the name of the agency requiring attendance and giving of testimony by witnesses and the production of books, papers, and other documentary evidence. No subpoena shall be issued until the party who wishes to subpoena the witness first deposits with the agency a sum of money sufficient to pay all fees and expenses to which a witness in a civil case is entitled pursuant to R.S. 13:3661 and R.S. 13:3671. Witnesses subpoenaed to testify before an agency only to an opinion founded on special study or experience in any branch of science, or to make scientific or professional examinations, and to state the results thereof, shall receive such additional compensation from the party who wishes to subpoena such witness as may be fixed by the agency with reference to the value of the time employed and the degree of learning or skill required. Whenever any person summoned under this Section neglects or refuses to obey such summons, or to produce books, papers, records, or other data, or to give testimony, as required, the agency may apply to the judge of the district court for the is found, for an attachment against him as for a contempt. It shall be the duty of the judge to hear the application, and, if satisfactory proof is made, to issue an attachment, directed to some proper officer, for the arrest of such person, and upon his being brought before him, to proceed to a hearing of the case; and upon such hearing, the judge shall have power to make such order as he shall deem proper, not inconsistent with the law for the punishment of contempts, to enforce obedience to the requirements of the summons and to punish such persons for his default or disobedience.

(6) The agency or a subordinate presiding officer or any party to a proceeding before it may take the depositions of witnesses, within or without the state, in the same manner as provided by law for the taking of depositions in civil actions in courts of record. Depositions so taken shall be admissible in any proceeding affected by this Chapter. The admission of such depositions may be objected to at the time of hearing and may be received in evidence or excluded from the evidence by the agency or presiding officer in accordance with the rules of evidence provided in this Chapter.

(7) An agency having power to conduct adjudication proceedings in accordance with this Chapter may adopt rules providing for discovery to the extent and in the manner appropriate to its proceedings.

Sec. 957. Examination of evidence by agency

When in an adjudication proceeding a majority of the officials of the agency who are to render the final decision have not heard the case or read the record, or the proposed order is not prepared by a member of the agency, the decision, if adverse to a party to the proceeding other than the agency itself, shall not be made final until a proposed order is served upon the parties, and an opportunity is afforded to each party adversely affected to file exceptions and present briefs and oral argument to the officials who are to render the decision. The proposed order shall be accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor and of the disposition of each issue of fact on law necessary to the proposed order, prepared by the person who conducted the hearing or by one who has read the record. No sanction shall be imposed or order be issued except upon consideration of the whole record and as supported by and in accordance with the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence. The parties by written stipulation may waive, and the agency in the event there is no contest may eliminate, compliance with this Section.

Sec. 958. Decisions and orders

A final decision or order adverse to a party in an adjudication proceeding shall be in writing or stated in the record. A final decision shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law. Findings of fact, if set forth in statutory language, shall be accompanied by a concise and explicit statement of the underlying facts supporting the findings. If, in accordance with agency rules, a party submitted proposed findings of fact, the decision shall include a ruling upon each proposed finding. Parties shall be notified either personally or by mail of any decision or order. Upon request, a copy of the decision or order shall be delivered or mailed forthwith to each party and to his attorney of record. The parties by written stipulation may waive, and the agency in the event there is no contest may eliminate, compliance with this Section.

Sec. 959. Rehearings

A. A decision or order in a case of adjudication shall be subject to rehearing, reopening, or reconsideration by the agency, within ten days from the date of its entry. The grounds for such action shall be either that:

(1) The decision or order is clearly contrary to the law and the evidence;

(2) The party has discovered since the hearing evidence important to the issues which he could not

have with due diligence obtained before or during the hearing;

(3) There is a showing that issues not previously considered ought to be examined in order properly to dispose of the matter; or

(4) There is other good ground for further consideration of the issues and the evidence in the public interest.

B. The petition of a party for rehearing, reconsideration, or review, and the order of the agency granting it, shall set forth the grounds which justify such action. Nothing in this Section shall prevent rehearing, reopening or reconsideration of a matter by any agency in accordance with other statutory provisions applicable to such agency, or, at any time, on the ground of fraud practiced by the prevailing party or of procurement of the order by perjured testimony or fictitious evidence. On reconsideration, reopening, or rehearing, the matter may be heard by the agency, or it may be referred to a subordinate deciding officer. The hearing shall be confined to those grounds upon which the reconsideration, reopening, or rehearing was ordered. If an application for rehearing shall be timely filed, the period within which judicial review, under the applicable statute, must be sought, shall run from the final disposition of such application.

Sec. 960. Ex parte consultations and recusations

A. Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters authorized by law, members or employees of an agency assigned to render a decision or to make findings of fact and conclusions of law in a case of adjudication noticed and docketed for hearing shall not communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue of fact or law, with any party or his representative, or with any officer, employee, or agent engaged in the performance of investigative, prosecuting, or advocating functions, except upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

B. A subordinate deciding officer or agency member shall withdraw from any adjudicative proceeding in which he cannot accord a fair and impartial hearing or consideration. Any party may request the disqualification of a subordinate deciding officer or agency member, on the ground of his inability to give a fair and impartial hearing, by filing an affidavit, promptly upon discovery of the alleged disqualification, stating with particularity the grounds upon which it is claimed that a fair and impartial hearing cannot be accorded. The issue shall be determined promptly by the agency, or, if it affects a member or members of the agency, by the remaining

members thereof, if a quorum. Upon the entry of an order of disqualification affecting a subordinate deciding officer, the agency shall assign another in his stead or shall conduct the hearing itself. Upon the disqualification of a member of an agency, the governor immediately shall appoint a member pro tem to sit in place of the disqualified member in that proceeding. In further action, after the disqualification of a member of an agency, the provisions of R.S. 49:957 shall apply.

Sec. 961. Licenses

A. When the grant, denial, or renewal of a license is required to be preceded by notice and opportunity for hearing, the provisions of this Chapter concerning adjudication shall apply.

B. When a licensee has made timely and sufficient application for the renewal of a license or a new license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature, the existing license shall not expire until the application has been finally determined by the agency, and, in case the application is denied or the terms of the new license limited, until the last day for seeking review of the agency order or a later date fixed by order of the reviewing court.

C. No revocation, suspension, annulment, or withdrawal of any license is lawful unless, prior to the institution of agency proceedings, the agency gives notice by mail to the licensee of facts or conduct which warrant the intended action, and the licensee is given an opportunity to show compliance with all lawful requirements for the retention of the license. If the agency finds that public health, safety, or welfare imperatively requires emergency action, and incorporates a finding to that effect in its order, summary suspension of a license may be ordered pending proceedings for revocation or other action. These proceedings shall be promptly instituted and determined.

Sec. 962. Judicial review of declaratory orders and rulings

Each agency shall provide by rule for the filing and prompt disposition of petitions for declaratory orders and rulings as to the applicability of any statutory provision or of any rule or order of the agency. Declaratory orders and rulings shall have the same status as agency decisions or orders in adjudicated cases.

Sec. 963. Judicial review of validity or applicability of rules

The validity or applicability of a rule may be determined in an action for declaratory judgment in the

district court of the parish in which the agency is located. The court shall declare the rule invalid or inapplicable if it finds that it violates constitutional provisions or exceeds the statutory authority of the agency or was adopted without substantial compliance with required rule-making procedures. The agency shall be made a party to the action. An action for a declaratory judgment under this Section may be brought only after the plaintiff has requested the agency to pass upon the validity or applicability of the rule in question and only upon a showing that review of the validity and applicability of the rule in conjunction with review of a final agency decision in a contested adjudicated case would not provide an adequate remedy and would inflict irreparable injury.

Sec. 964. Judicial review of adjudication

A. A person who is aggrieved by a final decision or order in an adjudication proceeding is entitled to judicial review under this Chapter whether or not he has applied to the agency for rehearing, without limiting, however, utilization of or the scope of judicial review available under other means of review, redress, relief, or trial de novo provided by law. A preliminary, procedural, or intermediate agency action or ruling is immediately reviewable if review of the final agency decision would not provide an adequate remedy and would inflict irreparable injury.

B. Proceedings for review may be instituted by filing a petition in the district court of the parish in which the agency is located within thirty days after mailing of notice of the final decision by the agency or, if a rehearing is requested, within thirty days after the decision thereon. Copies of the petition shall be served upon the agency and all parties of record.

C. The filing of the petition does not itself stay enforcement of the agency decision. The agency may grant, or the reviewing court may order, a stay upon appropriate terms.

D. Within thirty days after the service of the petition, or within further time allowed by the court, the agency shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding under review. By stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings, the record may be shortened. A party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be taxed by the court for the additional costs. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record.

E. If, before the date set for hearing, application is made to the court for leave to present additional

evidence, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the additional evidence is material and that there were good reasons for failure to present it in the proceeding before the agency, the court may order that the additional evidence be taken before the agency upon conditions determined by the court. The agency may modify its findings and decision by reason of the additional evidence and shall file that evidence and any modifications, new findings, or decisions with the reviewing court.

F. The review shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to the record. In cases of alleged irregularities in procedure before the agency, not shown in the record, proof thereon may be taken in the court. The court, upon request, shall hear oral argument and receive written briefs.

G. The court may affirm the decision of the agency or remand the case for further proceedings. The court may reverse or modify the decision if substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced because the administrative findings, inferences, conclusions, or decisions are:

- (1) In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;
- (2) In excess of the statutory authority of the agency;
- (3) Made upon unlawful procedure;
- (4) Affected by other error of law;
- (5) Arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion; or
- (6) Manifestly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record. In the application of the rule, where the agency has the opportunity to judge of the credibility of witnesses by firsthand observation of demeanor on the witness stand and the reviewing court does not, due regard shall be given to the agency's determination of credibility issues.

Sec. 965. Appeals

An aggrieved party may obtain a review of any final judgment of the district court by appeal to the appropriate circuit court of appeal. The appeal shall be taken as in other civil cases.

Sec. 966. Construction and effect

A. Nothing in this Chapter shall be held to diminish the constitutional rights of any person or to limit or repeal additional requirements imposed by statute or otherwise recognized by law. Except as otherwise required by law, all requirements or privileges relating to evidence or procedure shall apply equally to agencies and persons. Every agency is granted all authority necessary to comply with the requirements of this Chapter through the issuance of rules or otherwise.

B. If any provision of this Chapter or the application thereof is held invalid, the remainder of this Chapter or other applications of such provision shall not be affected. No subsequent legislation shall be held to supersede or modify the provisions of this Chapter except to the extent that such legislation shall do so expressly.

C. If any part of this Chapter shall be found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a condition precedent to the allocation of federal funds to the state, such conflicting part of this Chapter is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of such conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and such findings or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this Chapter in its application to the agencies concerned.

D. This Chapter shall take effect July 1, 1967, after its approval, and no procedural requirement shall be mandatory as to any agency proceeding initiated prior to the effective date of such requirement.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN FINANCE DISCLOSURE ACT

(Explanation and Instructions)

(Editor's Note: Publication of this material is not required by the Administrative Procedures Act. It is presented here solely for informational purposes. The explanations and instructions concerning the Election Campaign Finance Disclosure Act, Act 718 of the 1975 Regular Session, were prepared by the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Auditor, and the Executive Director of the Louisiana Legislative Council in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:1483(D). The explanations and instructions contained herein are not intended to change, alter or amplify the provisions of the

Election Campaign Finance Disclosure Act in any way, or to make any requirement not contained therein. Should any conflict arise between this material and the provisions of the Act, the provisions of the Act take precedence.)

Introduction

The Election Campaign Finance Disclosure Act requires the reporting of contributions and expenditures for campaigns for public office at certain specified times before and after elections. The Act also prohibits certain campaign practices and provides a method for enforcing its provisions. This booklet will explain in more detail these requirements and prohibitions.

Who Must File

Campaign treasurers of candidates (defined below) and political committees (defined below) are required to file the reports required by the Act. A "candidate" is any person who seeks nomination or election to any state, district, parish, or other local office or position which is filled by election by the voters. Excluded are the office of President or Vice President of the United States, presidential electors, delegates to a national party convention, United States senator, United States congressman, or political party office (for example, a candidate for the Democratic or Republican central committee).

An individual becomes a "candidate" when he has:

(1) qualified for nomination or election to office as provided by law, or (2) received and deposited or otherwise accepted in writing a contribution or made an expenditure, or has appointed a campaign treasurer, or has given his consent for anyone else to receive a contribution or make an expenditure to influence his nomination or election to office, whether the particular office is known or not.

A "political committee" is a combination of two or more persons, other than a husband and wife, whose primary or incidental purpose is to support or oppose a candidate or political party and which accepts contributions or makes expenditures totalling in excess of \$250. Political parties are political committees.

The Act provides that each candidate shall be his own campaign treasurer and that the chairman of each political committee shall be the campaign treasurer for the committee unless the candidate or the committee appoints a campaign treasurer.

In addition to candidates and political committees

or their treasurers, any person who makes an expenditure or accepts a contribution, except to or from a candidate or political committee, is required to file the reports required by the Act if the total of said expenditures or said contributions exceed \$500. The reports are to be filed as in the case of reports of political committees.

The Act provides that any candidate, political committee, or other person required to file reports, who did not receive a contribution in excess of the applicable reporting amount, as discussed below under "What Must be Reported", and who did not make expenditures in excess of \$5,000 for both the primary and general election, may file an affidavit (Form D-Pink) setting out these facts in lieu of the reports required. This affidavit must be filed no later than the due date of the final report.

When Reports or Affidavits Must Be Filed

The following reports are required to be filed under the provisions of the Act:

- (1) A report must be filed not later than the 10th day before the primary election, complete through the 15th day prior to the election.
- (2) An updated report for the primary election must be filed not later than 30 days after the date of the election, complete through the 26th day after the election as to expenditures, and midnight of election day as to contributions.
- (3) If the candidate is a candidate in the general election, or if the committee supports or opposes a candidate in the general election, a report must be filed not later than the 10th day before the election complete through the 15th day before the election.
- (4) The candidates and committees required to make the report in No. 3 above must also file an updated report for the general election not later than 30 days after that election, complete as of no earlier than the 26th day after the date of the election as to expenditures, and midnight of election day as to contributions.
- (5) A final report must be filed 30 days after the last election in which the candidate or

committee participates complete through the 26th day after said election.

- (6) If the final report after the final election described in No. 5 above shows a deficit, a report must be filed at the time when 50 percent of the deficit has been paid and another report must be filed when the full deficit has been paid.
- (7) If qualified to file an affidavit in lieu of reports (see "Who Must File" above), the affidavit is due on the date on which the final report would otherwise be due.

The following chart sets forth the dates of the required reports and the reporting periods for these reports, that is, the time for which contributions and expenditures are reported: (See page 362)

With Whom Reports or Affidavits Must Be Filed

The reports for candidates for the House of Representatives and committees supporting only candidates for the House of Representatives shall be filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives. Reports for candidates for the Louisiana Senate and of committees supporting only candidates for the Senate shall be filed with the secretary of the Senate. The reports for candidates for all other offices and all other political committees shall be filed with the legislative auditor.

All reports shall be sent to the following address:

Reporting Officials, Election Campaign
Finance Disclosure Act
P. O. Box 44366, Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (AC 504) 389-6775

Reports may also be delivered to the Office of the Reporting Officials, Room 211, 2nd Floor, State Capitol Building.

What Must Be Reported

Report of Treasurers

Each candidate or political committee appointing a campaign treasurer must report the name and address of the treasurer appointed. If a campaign treasurer is not appointed the candidate is automatically his own campaign treasurer or the chairman of a political committee is automatically the campaign treasurer for the com-

mittee. Deputy campaign treasurers may also be appointed and, if appointed, their names and addresses must be filed also. The report (Form C-Blue) is filed at the time the first report of contributions and expenditures is filed.

The Act provides that no contribution shall be received and no expenditure be made by a candidate or political committee except through the candidate and/or the duly appointed campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer or chairman of the political committee. Any contribution received by a candidate or by a political committee who has appointed a campaign treasurer must be transferred to the campaign treasurer. All contributions received or expenditures made by duly appointed campaign treasurers or deputy treasurers are considered contributions or expenditures of the candidate or political committee. However, individuals who are not campaign treasurers or deputy treasurers may: (1) solicit funds; and (2) sell tickets to fund raising events sponsored by a candidate or political committee or sell campaign items and materials for a candidate or political committee if they transfer all receipts to a duly appointed campaign treasurer or deputy treasurer. Deputy treasurers may exercise the powers and duties of treasurers when authorized to do so by the candidate and the treasurer or the chairman of the committee and the treasurer.

Reports of Contributions and Expenditures

Contributions

"Contribution" is defined as a gift, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or a promissory note or written contract to make a gift, loan, advance, or deposit of money made for the purpose of supporting, opposing or otherwise influencing the nomination or election of a person to public office. "Contribution" includes the following, but only the following, "in kind" contributions:

- (1) The donation by any person, other than a candidate or a political committee, of the services of paid employees, but only when the amount paid for such services exceeds the reporting amount. ("Reporting amount" is discussed below.) (Personal services provided voluntarily by any person without compensation or by any person who is employed for purposes other than solely campaign purposes by the reporting candidate, by a partnership of which he is a member, or by a corporation of which he owns a majority of the stock are not a "contribution".)

Timetable of Reports

Covers Time

Report	Form	From	To
* Report prior to primary (Due 10 days prior to primary)	A-White	Time when first contribution is received (after effective date—July 24, 1975)	No earlier than 15th day prior to primary
Updated report for primary (Due 30 days after primary)	B-Green	Same as above	Midnight of primary day (However expenditures made through 26th day after primary made in connection with primary must be included in this report)
** Report prior to general election (Due 10 days prior to general election)	A-White	Midnight of primary day	No earlier than 15th day prior to general election
** Updated report for general election (Due 30 days after general election)	B-Green	Same as above	Midnight of general election day (except all expenditures made in connection with general election through 26th day thereafter shall be included in this report)
Final report (Due 30 days after primary election if not a participant in general election)	A-White	Midnight of primary day	26th day after primary
** Final report (Due 30 days after general election if a participant in the general election)	A-White	Midnight of general election	26th day after general election
*** First supplemental report (Due when 50% of deficit is paid)	A-White	Closing date of final report	Time when 50% of deficit is paid
*** Second supplemental report (Due when 100% of deficit is paid)	A-White	Closing date of first supplemental report	Time when 100% of deficit is paid
Affidavit in lieu of reports (Due on date that final report otherwise would be due)	D-Pink	Time when first contribution is received (after effective date—July 24, 1975)	26th day after last election in which a participant

* Also due at this time is report of campaign treasurers, Form C (Blue).

** Required only of candidates running in general (second) election.

*** Required only if final report indicates a deficit.

- (2) The donation of or the right to use any item of tangible property when the accepting candidate, political committee, or person required to file reports under this Part determines that its value or the use value, when only the right to use is given, exceeds the reporting amount. The determination by such candidate, political committee, or person of such value is prima facie evidence of the correctness of the valuation of the item or of the use value when applicable.

In reporting "in kind" contributions a description is given rather than the amount or value. (This is more fully discussed below.)

"Reporting amount" means the following in the case of contributions in support of or in opposition to candidates for the following offices respectively: (a) \$1,000 for any statewide office; (b) \$500 for any district office, and (c) \$250 for all other offices. In the case of contributions to political committees which are supporting or opposing candidates for offices with different reporting amounts, the "reporting amount" for such committees is the lowest reporting amount for any candidate which the committee is supporting or opposing.

"Statewide office" means the following offices: governor; lieutenant governor; secretary of state; attorney general; state treasurer; commissioner of agriculture; commissioner of insurance; commissioner of elections; the superintendent of education; public service commissioner, and justice of the Supreme Court.

"District office" means members of the Louisiana Legislature, all public offices elected parishwide, all public offices elected in more than one parish or portions of more than one parish, and all public offices elected in any jurisdiction containing a population in excess of 35,000 as determined by the most recently published Federal census, except statewide offices.

Expenditures

"Expenditure" is defined as a purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money, or a promissory note or written contract to make a purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit or gift of money made for the purpose of supporting, opposing or otherwise influencing the nomination or election of a person to public office. "Expenditure" also includes the following, but only the following, "in kind" expenditures:

- (1) The donation by any person, candidate, or

political committee of the services of paid employees when the amount paid for such services exceeds the reporting amount. "Expenditure" does not include the personal services provided voluntarily by any person without compensation or by any person who is employed for purposes other than solely campaign purposes by the reporting candidate, by a partnership of which he is a member, or by a corporation of which he owns a majority of the stock.

- (2) The donation of or the right to use any item of tangible property when the donor, with the concurrence of the accepting candidate or political committee, when applicable, determines that its value or the use value, when only the right to use is given, exceeds the reporting amount and such determination by the donor, with the concurrence of the candidate or political committee, when applicable, is prima facie evidence of the correctness of the valuation of the item or the use value when applicable.

"Reporting amount" means the following in the case of expenditures in support of or in opposition to candidates for the following offices, respectively: (a) \$500 for any statewide office; (b) \$250 for any district office, and (c) \$125 for all other offices.

"Expenditure" does not include any communication by any membership organization or corporation to its members or stockholders, if the membership organization or corporation is not organized primarily for the purpose of influencing an election; however, all other expenditures made by such membership organization or corporation which are otherwise reportable under the Act are reportable.

Expenditures made by a public relations firm, an advertising agency, or agent for a candidate, political committee, or other person required to file reports are considered expenditures of the candidate, political committee, or such other person.

Expenditures are reportable basically in three ways: (1) "In kind" expenditures must be reported only when of a value above the reporting amount, and then reported only by description and not by appraised value; (2) Other expenditures are reported separately listed only if they exceed the reporting amount; however, (3) the total of all expenditures (other than "in kind" expenditures) including expenditures both above and below the reporting amount, must also be reported as a total.

Reports Prior to Election

The reports filed prior to each election (Form A-White) must contain the following (the numbers below indicate the numbered item on the form):

- (1) The name and address of the candidate or committee filing.
- (2) The treasurer's name and address.
- (3) (If candidate) office sought.
- (4) (If committee) officers' names, addresses and titles.
- (5) (If committee) name, address, and office sought of each candidate the committee is supporting or opposing.
- (6) (If committee) whether it is supporting an entire party ticket and, if so, the name of the party.
- (7) The dates of the reporting period.
- (8) The total of all contributions received during the reporting period (that is, all contributions, whether above or below the reporting amount, except "in kind" contributions).
- (9) A. The name and address of the source of each contribution, or of contributions from the same source in the aggregate, in excess of the reporting amount during the reporting period, and the date(s) and amount of such contribution or contributions.

B. The name and address of the source of and a description of each "in kind" contribution. The date or dates of such contribution(s) must also be reported.
- (10) The net proceeds received and deposited from the sale of campaign items (buttons, badges, emblems, etc.) during the reporting period. Any sales of such items to the same person which singly or in the aggregate exceed the reporting amount should also be reported under 9(A) as to source of contributions; however, any single transaction of \$25 or less must be reported only as net proceeds and need not be included in any aggregate total for purposes of reporting the source of a contribution. The total receipts

from all sales of such items should be included in total contributions in (8) above.

- (11) The net proceeds received and deposited from the sale of tickets to testimonials or similar fund raising events during the reporting period. Single transactions by the same person to purchase such tickets which are in excess of the reporting amount shall also be reported under 9(A) as to source of contributions; those not in excess of such amount need be reported only here as to net proceeds and in total contributions in (8).
- (12) The name and address of each political committee from which the reporting political committee or the candidate received, or otherwise accepted in writing or to which the committee or candidate made, any transfer of funds during the reporting period, together with the amounts of all transfers.
- (13) Each loan for campaign purposes made by the reporting candidate or political committee or other person required to report, to or from any person or political committee within the reporting period, together with the full name and address of the lender and endorsers, if any, and the date and amount of such loans.
- (14) The total of all expenditures made by the committee or candidate during the reporting period. Note: Includes all expenditures, whether above or below the reporting amount, except "in kind" expenditures, but including those required to be reported in item (16) below.
- (15) A. Except as noted in (16) below, the name and address of each person to whom expenditures have been made in excess of the reporting amount, singly or in the aggregate, within the reporting period and the amount and purpose of each such expenditure, and the name and address of, and office sought by, candidates on whose behalf such expenditures were made.

B. Except as noted in (16) below, the name and address of each person to whom "in kind" expenditures have been made during the reporting period, a brief description of each and the purpose of each and also the name, address and office sought by candi-

dates on whose behalf such expenditures were made.

- (16) The total amount of all single expenditures of \$50 or less for food, beverages, or both, except any such expenditure made on election day. These expenditures are not to be reported in 15(A) or (B) above. Such expenditure on election day shall be reported as in the case of all other expenditures.
- (17) The amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the political committee or candidate, which relate to the conduct of any political campaign.
- (18) (In any report by a candidate) the total amount of monetary expenditures made by the candidate from his own funds.
- (19) The amount of each anonymous contribution received and deposited and the organization or institution to which it is paid as required by R.S. 18:1488(F).

Updated Reports

Updated reports (Form B-Green) must be filed not later than 30 days after each election. They include all information in the report prior to the election, but also must include all contributions received from the closing date of the report prior to the election through midnight of the day of the election and all expenditures from the closing date of the previous report through the 26th day after the election which relate to that election. Candidates and political committees participating in the general election must separate, for reporting purposes, expenditures made between the two elections as to whether made for purposes of the first (primary) election or for the (second) general election. For example, an expenditure of \$1,500 for newspaper advertisements would be reported on the update report for the first election if made to pay for ads appearing prior to the first election; but if the expenditure was made for ads appearing between the two elections, it would be reported on the first report for the second election (as well as the update for the second election).

The reports are designed to indicate the information which was contained in the report prior to the election and contributions and expenditures subsequent to the closing date for that report. Hence, all information required in Items 1 through 7 of the form is the same as that in the previous report.

Item 8 of the form requires total contributions

received to be reported as follows: (a) the total amount of contributions from the report prior to the election, (b) the total amount of contributions received from the closing date for that report to midnight of election day, and (c) the grand total of (a) and (b).

Sources of contributions above the reporting amount (Item 9(A)) are to include the name and address of all persons making contributions singly or in the aggregate in excess of the reporting amount from the beginning of the reporting period for the prior report through midnight of election day. The form requires the following information: (a) the amount previously reported from such source, (b) any amount received during the reporting period for the prior report which was not reported, but which has now become reportable by reason of additional contributions received from the same source since that previous reporting period, and (c) reportable amounts, singly or in the aggregate, received since the previous reporting period. Dates of such contributions and the totals from each source must be reported.

Reports of "in kind" contributions (Item 9(B)) are to be made in the same manner as in the report prior to the election, except that those contained in the previous report and those since the closing date for that report are entered on separate schedules. Net proceeds of the sale of campaign items (Item 10) and the sale of tickets to testimonials and fund raising events (Item 11) are reported giving the amount from the report prior to the election, the amount since the closing date for that report, and the total.

Transfers of funds (Item 12) are reported as in the previous report. Transfers to the reporting committee and those from the reporting committee are in separate schedules, each of which includes the amount of such transfers reported in the report prior to the election and those since the closing date for that report.

Reports of loans (Item 13) are made in the same manner as the report prior to the election; the first schedule in the form should restate the information in the report prior to the election; the second schedule should contain the same information for the time since the closing date for that report.

Total expenditures (Item 14) are reported giving the amount from the report prior to the election, the amount since the closing date for that report and the total. This includes the aggregate of all expenditures both above and below reporting level.

Persons to whom expenditures have been made in excess of the reporting amount (Item 15(A)) or to

whom "in kind" expenditures have been made (Item 15(B)) are reported in the same manner as the report prior to the election. The first schedule repeats the information in the prior report and the second lists information since that report's closing date. The report of expenditures in (15(A)) must include, in the second schedule, any expenditures to any one entity which, singly or in the aggregate, total more than the reporting amount; included are expenditures from the beginning of the reporting period prior to the election through midnight of election day, and, additionally, expenditures made between midnight of election day through the 26th day after the election which relate to that election.

Expenditures for food and/or beverages (Item 16) other than on election day are reported, giving the amount from the report prior to the election, the amount since the closing date for that report, and the total.

Debts (Item 17) are reported as in the report prior to the election; the first schedule repeats the information in the prior report and the second schedule includes information since the closing date for that report.

Candidates' expenditures from their own funds (Item 18) are reported, giving the amount from the report prior to the election, the amount since the closing date for that report, and the total.

Anonymous contributions (Item 19) are reported as in the report prior to the election, the first schedule repeating the information in that report and the second containing information since the closing date for that report.

Final Report

The final report must be filed no later than 30 days after the date of the last election in which the candidate or committee participates. It is on the same form, as the report prior to the election (Form A-White). It covers the period from midnight of election day through the 26th day after the election.

Supplemental Reports

If the final report described above shows a deficit, a supplemental report of contributions and expenditures must be filed when 50% of the deficit has been paid and another when 100% of it has been paid. The reports are on the same forms as the reports prior to elections (Form A-White). The first supplemental report covers the period from the closing date of the final report through the time when 50% of the deficit has been paid; the second supplemental report covers the period from

the closing date of the first supplemental report through the period when 100% of the deficit has been paid.

What Records Must Be Kept

Essentially the Act requires that such records be kept as are necessary to comply with the reporting requirements and other requirements of the Act. The Act requires that such records be kept of campaign contributions received and deposited or otherwise accepted in writing by the treasurer for the candidate or political committee, by the candidate, or by a deputy treasurer as shall be necessary to comply with the Act, including the name and address of the contributor, the amount or value of the contribution, and a description of all "in kind" contributions. The Act also requires such record of campaign expenditures made or contracted as shall be necessary to comply with the Act, including the name and address of the person or firm from whom goods or services were purchased or contracted, the amount or value and the purpose of the expenditure, a description of the goods or services purchased or contracted, and a description of all "in kind" expenditures.

Practically speaking, this means that a candidate or political committee should keep a record of all transactions (i.e., contributions, expenditures, etc.) even though the nature of same may be below the reporting level. This is necessary since the reports require the reporting of the aggregate of all contributions and expenditures. Also, records should indicate the name, address and office sought by candidate(s) on whose behalf expenditures are made, since this information must be reported.

A record is required of the amounts of all expenditures made by a candidate from his own funds, such record to be kept by the campaign treasurer.

Expenditures for food, beverages, or both must be recorded as follows: (a) single expenditures of \$50 or less, except on election day, need be recorded only by amount and statement that same was spent for food and beverages (for example, \$37.47—Food and beverages); (b) single expenditures of \$50 or more, must be recorded including the name and address of the person or firm from whom purchased or contracted, the amount or value thereof, the purpose of the expenditure, the candidate(s) on whose behalf such expenditures were made, and a description of the goods purchased or contracted; (c) on election day, all expenditures of whatever value, must be recorded including the name and address of the person or firm from whom purchased or contracted, the amount or value thereof, the purpose of the expenditure, and a description of the goods purchased or contracted.

When campaign items or materials are sold for \$25 or less per single transaction, only the date, total amount received and deposited, and the fact that such amount was received from such sale must be recorded.

When tickets to a testimonial or other similar fund-raising event are sold for the reporting amount or less per single transaction, only the date, total amount received and deposited, and the fact that such amount was received from such sale must be recorded.

A record of expenditures made in connection with sales of campaign items and materials and of tickets for testimonials and similar events must be maintained in order that the net proceeds of such sales may be reported.

Accounts must be preserved by the campaign treasurer for one year after the required date of filing for the last report.

The accounts and records kept by a campaign treasurer under the Act must be available for inspection or use by any supervisory committee in connection with any complaint filed under the Act, by any district attorney or by the attorney general in connection with any investigation conducted under the Act, or by any court in connection with any proceeding instituted under the Act. The records must, however, be kept strictly confidential by such authorities, except to the extent any contents thereof may become a public record in any criminal proceeding under the Act. Prior to the use of such accounts or records in any such criminal proceeding, the attorney general or district attorney, as the case may be, must file a motion in a court of proper jurisdiction requesting a determination by such court of the relevancy or materiality of such accounts or records to a prosecution under the Act. The court is required to render such determination at an "in camera" proceeding which shall be confidential and not open to the public. If the court determines that the accounts or records are relevant and material, then they will cease to be confidential in nature and may be introduced as evidence.

Prohibited Campaign Practices

(1) Contributions in the name of another. The Act provides that no person shall give, furnish, or contribute monies, material, supplies, or make loans to or in support of a candidate or to any political committee, through or in the name of another. (See R.S. 18:1488(A) for certain provisions concerning dues or membership fees of membership organizations or corporations.)

(2) Solicitation or payment for endorsement. The Act provides that no person shall solicit or receive funds or anything of value from a candidate or political committee. Also, no candidate or political committee or other person shall pay any funds or anything of value to any person for the purpose of having them endorse, support, or oppose any candidate. This does not prohibit payment to a person in return for the conducting of a social function to influence an election.

(3) Corporate contributions; authorization; by check. The Act provides that no corporation shall make any contribution or expenditure unless it has been authorized by a vote of the board of directors at a meeting thereof. The Act also provides that no corporation shall make any contribution or expenditure other than an "in kind" contribution or expenditure except by check. Corporations may wish to consult Federal law concerning certain Federal regulations affecting corporate contributions concerning State elections.

(4) Payment for appearance at meeting or fair. The Act prohibits payment by a person, candidate, or political committee for the privilege of the appearance of a candidate or his representative at a political, charitable, or civic meeting or at any festival or fair in furtherance of his candidacy unless such meeting or fair is sponsored by a religious group or organization.

(5) Anonymous contributions. The Act requires that contributions from anonymous sources be paid to a charitable, civic, educational, religious or eleemosynary organization or institution which is not a political committee. The receipt and payment of such contribution must be reported. "Anonymous contributions" does not include single transactions of \$25 or less for sale of campaign items or materials, or single transactions of less than the reporting amount for the sale of tickets to testimonials or similar fund raising events.

(6) Promise of public employment. The Act provides that no candidate, political committee, or other person shall give or accept a contribution in return for a promise that he or they will provide any person a position of public employment or any appointive governmental office.

(7) Soliciting contributions. The Act does not prohibit soliciting contributions for or on behalf of a candidate or political committee if the contribution is made to and received by the candidate or committee chairman or the treasurer or deputy treasurer of a candidate or political committee. (Relative to receipt of contributions and making of expenditures, see generally, "Report of Treasurers.")

How Is The Act Enforced

The Act establishes three supervisory committees as follows:

- (1) For candidates for senator: the Secretary of the Senate, the Legislative Auditor, and the Executive Director of the Legislative Council.
- (2) For candidates for the House of Representatives: the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Auditor, and the Executive Director of the Legislative Council.
- (3) For other candidates and for other persons required to file reports under the provisions of this Part: the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Auditor, and the Executive Director of the Legislative Council.

The reports filed under the Act are referred to the respective supervisory committees who may review them for compliance with the Act.

Complaints

Any person who believes a violation of this Part has occurred may file a sworn complaint with the appropriate supervisory committee. If the supervisory committee determines that there is substantial reason to believe that a violation has occurred, it is required to make an investigation of the matter. When the results of the committee's review indicate that a knowing and willful violation has occurred, the committee must forward all information concerning the alleged violation to the Attorney General who must then review the information and make such investigation as he deems necessary. When the Attorney General determines that there is substantial reason to believe that a violation has occurred, he must forward all information concerning such violation to the district attorney for the parish wherein such alleged violation occurred, who shall immediately proceed with such criminal actions as are justified.

Criminal actions may be initiated only by the District Attorney and only on the basis of information forwarded to him by a supervisory committee through the Attorney General, except in the case of campaigns for district attorney, in which case criminal actions may be initiated only by the Attorney General as provided in the Act and only on the basis of information forwarded to him by a supervisory committee as provided in the Act.

Complaints filed under the Act, all information in connection therewith and all proceedings of the supervisory committees must be kept confidential.

No person may be granted immunity from prosecution for testimony or for providing information in connection with any investigation or proceeding conducted under the Act.

Any person who knowingly and willfully files a false complaint with a supervisory committee or who knowingly and willfully discloses the contents of any complaint, knowingly and willfully discloses any information forwarded to the appropriate officials, or knowingly and willfully discloses any proceedings of a supervisory committee before criminal proceedings become a public record, will be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not in excess of \$500, or imprisoned for not in excess of six months or both.

A supervisory committee, district attorney or the Attorney General may concurrently investigate any complaint filed under the Act with a view to determining if there has been any violation of the Act.

The penalty for a violation of the Act is a fine of \$500, and any person found guilty of knowing and willful failure to report funds received or expended may further be fined an amount not in excess of one and one-half times the amount not properly reported.

Potpourri

Private Passenger Car Registration By Parish, July 1975

(Editor's Note: The following data from the Department of Public Safety, Motor Vehicle Division, is published solely for informational purposes. The figures represent private passenger automobile plates only. Trucks, trailers, and motorcycles are not included. In the future, this material will be published in the Louisiana Register regularly, each quarter.)

Acadia, 19,627; Allen, 7,665; Ascension, 15,846; Assumption, 5,981; Avoyelles, 13,666; Beauregard,

9,501; Bienville, 6,790; Bossier, 31,680; Caddo, 113,634; Calcasieu, 65,813; Caldwell, 3,312; Cameron, 2,470; Catahoula, 3,938; Claiborne, 6,075; Concordia, 8,276; DeSoto, 8,448; East Baton Rouge, 143,794; East Carroll, 3,823; East Feliciana, 5,744; Evangeline, 11,666; Franklin, 7,385.

Grant, 5,375; Iberia, 24,354; Iberville, 10,844; Jackson, 7,314; Jefferson, 182,746; Jefferson Davis, 11,589; Lafayette, 53,996; LaFourche, 26,323; LaSalle, 6,107; Lincoln, 13,335; Livingston, 16,612; Madison, 4,354; Morehouse, 12,277; Natchitoches, 12,089; Orleans, 187,498; Ouachita, 55,144; Plaquemines, 11,476; Pointe Coupee, 7,039; Rapides, 50,873; Red River, 3,487; Richland, 8,328.

Sabine, 6,855; St. Bernard, 29,069; St. Charles, 12,747; St. Helena, 1,894; St. James, 6,991; St. John the Baptist, 8,951; St. Landry, 29,033; St. Martin, 10,978; St. Mary, 22,765; St. Tammany, 34,694; Tangipohoa, 29,093; Tensas, 2,843; Terrebonne, 34,538; Union, 7,553; Vermilion, 17,393; Vernon, 12,800; Washington, 17,152; Webster, 18,385; West Baton Rouge, 6,464; West Carroll, 5,088; West Feliciana, 2,293; Winn, 5,432; Total, 1,529,163.

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