Introduced August 25, 1987 by Councilwoman Williams, seconded by Councilman Van Sandt

Item No. 87-08-1204

# ORDINANCE NO. 2134

An ordinance rescinding and reenacting Chapter 9. Crimes - Miscellaneous\* of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Slidell in adopting and enacting a Criminal Code for the City of Slidell, Louisiana; regulating the effect of repeal of certain ordinances; providing penalties for the violation of said code and for the violation of amendments of said code; establishing the effective date of the said code; and providing a saving clause.

SECTION 1. BE IT ORDAINED by the Slidell City Council, in legal session convened, that this ordinance shall be known, shall constitute and may be referred to as the Criminal Code of the City of Slidell, Louisiana, and that any and all additions to and amendments of said Code, when adopted in such form as to indicate the intention of the Slidell City Council to make the same a part hereof, shall be deemed to be incorporated in such Code so that a reference to the "Criminal Code of the City of Slidell, Louisiana", shall be understood and intended to include such additions and amendments.

SECTION 2. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that all provisions of this Code shall be in full force and effect on and after its date of adoption.

SECTION 3. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that the repeal hereinafter provided for in Section 5 hereof shall not affect any offense or act committed or done, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred, before the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 4. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that this Code defines criminal conduct and it shall be unlawful for any person to violate, or fail to comply with, any provision of this Code or any amendment of such Code, and, the violation of, or failure to comply with, any provision of this Code, or any amendment thereof, shall be a fine not exceeding TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$200.00), or imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days, or both such fine and imprisonment, within the discretion of the Court, together with court costs. Each day that any violation of, or failure to comply with, any provision of this Code continues shall constitute a separate offense.

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SECTION 5. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that the repeal of any provision of this Code shall not affect any offense committed or act done prior to the effective date of such repeal, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred for an offense committed under the provision repealed or any prosecution or suit pending at the time of such repeal for an offense committed under the provision repealed.

SECTION 6. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that the Slidell City Council declares that this Code is being adopted pursuant to the provisions of L.R.S. Title 33, Sections 1368 through 1369, as amended, provided that this body further declares that it is its desire and intention to adopt and enact said Code under any authority which it may have.

SECTION 7. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that the following provisions are hereby adopted as the Criminal Code of the City of Slidell, Louisiana, and may be cited and referred to as provisions of such Code.

# CHAPTER 9

### ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Section 9-1. Citation.

This Code may be cited as the "Criminal Code of the City of Slidell, Louisiana".

# Section 9-2. Definitions.

In this Code the terms enumerated shall have the designated meanings:

- (A) "Another" refers to any person or legal entity, including the State of Louisiana or any subdivision thereof.
- (B) "Anything of value" must be given the broadest possible construction, including any conceivable thing of the slightest value, movable or immovable, corporeal or incorporeal, public or private. It must be construed in the broad popular sense of the phrase, and not necessarily as synonymous with the traditional legal term "property".
- (C) "City" means the City of Slidell, Louisiana or any agency, board, commission, department or institution of same.
- (D) "Dangerous weapon" includes any gas, liquid or other substance or instrumentality, which, in the manner used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- (E) "Foreseeable" refers to that which ordinarily would be anticipated by a human being of average reasonable intelligence and perception.
- $\mbox{(F)}$  "Person" includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

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- (G) "Property" refers to both public and private property movable and immovable, and corporeal and incorporeal property.
- (H) "Public officer", "public office", "public employee" or "position of public authority" means and applies to any executive, ministerial, administrative, judicial, or legislative officer, office, employee or position of authority respectively, of the State of Louisiana or any parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision. Unless otherwise specified, local references are to those who function in the City of Slidell, Louisiana.
- (I) "State" means the State of Louisiana, or any parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision thereof, or any agency, board, commission, department or institution of said state, parish, municipality, district or other political subdivision.
- (J) "Whoever" in a penalty clause refers only to natural persons insofar as imprisonment is provided, but insofar as a fine may be imposed "whoever" in a penalty clause refers to any person.

# Section 9-3. Interpretation.

The articles of this Code cannot be extended by analogy so as to create crimes not herein; however, in order to promote justice and to effect the objects of the law, all of its provisions shall be given a genuine construction, according to the fair import of their words, taken in their usual sense, in connection with the context, and with reference to the purpose of the provision.

# Section 9-4. Civil remedies not affected.

Nothing in this Code shall affect any civil remedy provided by the law pertaining to civil matters, or any legal power to inflict penalties for contempt.

#### ARTICLE II. ELEMENTS OF CRIME

# Section 9-5. Crime defined.

A crime is that conduct which is defined as criminal in this Code.

# Section 9-6. Criminal conduct.

Criminal conduct consists of:

- (A) An act or a failure to act that produces criminal consequences, and which is combined with criminal intent; or
- (B) A mere act or failure to act that produces criminal consequences, where there is no requirement of criminal intent; or
  - (C) Criminal negligence that produces criminal consequences.

# Section 9-7. Criminal consequences.

Criminal consequences are any set of consequences prescribed in the various articles of this Code as necessary to constitute any of the various crimes defined therein.

# Section 9-8. Criminal intent.

Criminal intent may be specific or general:

(A) Specific criminal intent is that state of mind which exists when the circumstances indicate that the offender actively desired the prescribed criminal consequences to follow his act or failure to act.

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 (B) General criminal intent is present whenever there is specific intent, and also when the circumstances indicate that the offender, in the ordinary course of human experience, must have adverted to the prescribed criminal consequences as reasonably certain to result from his act or failure to act.

# Section 9-9. Criminal intent; how expressed.

The definitions of some crimes require a specific criminal intent, while in others no intent is required. Some crimes consist merely of criminal negligence that produces criminal consequences. However, in the absence of qualifying provisions, the terms, "intent" and "intentional" have reference to "general criminal intent".

### Section 9-10. Criminal negligence.

Criminal negligence exists when, although neither specific nor general criminal intent is present, there is such disregard of the interest of others that the offender's conduct amounts to a gross deviation below the standard of care expected to be maintained by a reasonably careful man under like circumstances.

#### ARTICLE III. CULPABILITY

# Section 9-11. Insanity.

If the circumstances indicate that because of a mental disease or mental defect the offender was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong with reference to the conduct in question, the offender shall be exempt from criminal responsibility.

# Section 9-12. Intoxication.

The fact of an intoxicated or drugged condition of the offender at the time of the commission of the crime is immaterial except as follows:

- (A) Where the production of the intoxication or drugged condition has been involuntary, and the circumstances indicate this condition is the direct cause of the commission of the crime, the offender is exempt from criminal responsibility.
- (B) Where the circumstances indicate that an intoxicated or drugged condition has precluded the presence of a specific criminal intent or of special knowledge required in a particular crime, this fact constitutes a defense to a prosecution for that crime.

# Section 9-13. Mistake of fact.

Unless there is a provision to the contrary in the definition of a crime, reasonable ignorance of fact or mistake of fact which precludes the presence of any mental element required in that crime is a defense to any prosecution for that crime.

#### Section 9-14. Mistake of law.

Ignorance of the provision of this Code is not a defense to any criminal prosecution. However, mistake of law which results in the lack of an intention that consequences which are criminal shall follow, is a defense to a criminal prosecution under the following circumstances:

- (A) Where the offender reasonably relied on an act of this municipality in repealing an existing criminal provision, or in otherwise purporting to make the offender's conduct lawful; or
- (B) Where the offender reasonably relied on a final judgement of a competent court of last resort that a provision making the conduct in question criminal was unconstitutional.

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Section 9-15. Justification; general provisions.

The fact that an offender's conduct is justifiable, although otherwise criminal, shall constitute a defense to prosecution for any crime based on that conduct. This defense of justification can be claimed under the following circumstances:

- (A) When the offender's conduct is an apparently authorized and reasonable fulfillment of any duties of public office; or
- (B) When the offender's conduct is a reasonable accomplishment of an arrest which is lawful under the laws of the State of Louisiana or of this Code; or
- (C) When for any reason the offender's conduct is authorized by law; or
- (D) When the offender's conduct is reasonable discipline of minors by their parents, tutors or teachers; or
- (E) When the crime consists of a failure to perform an affirmative duty and the failure to perform is caused by physical impossibility; or
- (F) When any crime is committed through the compulsion of threats by another of death or great bodily harm, and the offender reasonably believes the person making the threats is present and would immediately carry out the threats if the crime were not committed; or
- (G) When the offender's conduct is in defense of persons or of property under any of the circumstances described in Articles 19 through 22 of the Louisiana Criminal Code.

# Section 9-16. Use of force or violence in defense.

The use of force or violence upon the person of another is justifiable, when committed for the purpose of preventing a forcible offense against the person or as forcible offense or trespasses against property in a person's lawful possession; provided that the force or violence used must be reasonable and apparently necessary to prevent such offense, and that this section shall not apply where the force or violence results in a homicide.

# Section 9-17. Aggressor cannot claim self defense.

A person who is the aggressor or who brings on a difficulty cannot claim the right of self-defense unless he withdraws from the conflict in good faith in such a manner that his adversary knows or should know that he desires to withdraw and discontinue the conflict.

# Section 9-18. Defense of others.

It is justifiable to use force or violence in the defense of another person when it is reasonable apparent that the person attacked could have justifiably used such means himself, and when it is reasonably believed that such intervention is necessary to protect the other person.

# Section 9-19. Principals.

All persons concerned in the commission of a crime whether present or absent, and whether they directly commit the act constituting the offense, aid and abet in its commission, or directly or indirectly counsel or procure another to commit the crime, are principals.

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### Section 9-20. Attempt.

Any person, who, having a specific intent to commit a crime, does or omits an act for the purpose of and tending directly toward the accomplishing of this object, is guilty of an attempt to commit the offense intended; and it shall be immaterial whether, under the circumstances, he would have actually accomplished his purpose.

Mere preparation to commit a crime shall not be sufficient to constitute an attempt; but lying in wait with a dangerous weapon with the intent to commit a crime, or searching for the intended victim with a dangerous weapon with the intent to commit a crime, shall be sufficient to constitute an attempt to commit the offense intended.

An attempt is a separate but lesser grade of the intended crime; and any person may be convicted of an attempt to commit a crime, although it appears on the trial that the crime intended or attempted was actually perpetrated by such person in pursuance of such attempt.

Whosoever attempts to commit any crime shall be fined or confined or both in the same manner as for the offense attempted; but such fine or confinement shall not exceed one-half of the largest fine or one-half of the longest confinement prescribed for the offense so attempted or both.

#### ARTICLE IV. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

### Section 9-21. Battery defined.

Battery is the intentional use of force or violence upon the person of another; or the intentional administration of a poison or other noxious liquid or substance to another.

# Section 9-22. Simple battery.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of simple battery. Simple battery is a battery, without the consent of the victim, committed without a dangerous weapon.

# Section 9-23. Assault defined.

Assault is an attempt to commit a battery, or the intentional placing of another in reasonable apprehension of receiving a battery.

# Section 9-24. Simple assault.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of simple assault. Simple assault is an assault committed without a dangerous weapon.

# Section 9-25. Aggravated assault.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of aggravated assault. Aggravated assault is an assault committed with a dangerous weapon.

# Section 9-26. Negligent injuring.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of negligent injuring. Negligent injuring is the inflicting of any injury upon the person of another by criminal negligence.

The violation of an ordinance shall be considered only as presumptive evidence of such negligence.

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#### Section 9-27. False imprisonment.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of false imprisonment. False imprisonment is the intentional confinement or detention of another, without his consent and without proper legal authority.

#### ARTICLE V. OFFENSES AFFECTING PROPERTY RIGHTS

# Section 9-28. Criminal damage to property.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of criminal damage to property. Criminal damage to property is the intentional damaging of any property of another, without the consent of the owner.

### Section 9-29. Criminal mischief.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of criminal mischief. Criminal damage to property is the intentional performance of any of the following acts:

- (A) Tampering with any property of another, without the consent of the owner, with the intent to interfere with the free enjoyment of any rights of anyone thereto, or with the intent to deprive anyone entitled thereto of the full use of the property; or
  - (B) Giving of any false alarm of fire; or
- (C) Driving of any tack, nail, spike or metal over one and one-half inch in length into any tree located on lands belonging to another, without the consent of the owner, or without the later removal of the object from the tree; or
- (D) The felling, topping or pruning of trees or shrubs within the right of way of a state highway, without prior written approval of the Director of the Department of Highways or his representative, provided prior written approval is not required for agents or employees of public utility companies in situations of emergency where the person or property of others in endangered; or
- (E) Giving of any false report or complaint to a sheriff, or his deputies, or to any officer of the law relative to the commission of, or any attempt to commit, a crime; or
- (F) Taking temporary possession of any part or parts of a place of business, or remaining in a place of business after the person in charge of such business or portion of such business has ordered such person to leave the premises and to desist from the temporary possession of any part or parts of such business; or
- (G) Acting in such a manner as to annoy, disturb, interfere with, obstruct, or be offensive to others; or
- (H) Congregating with others on a public street and refusing to move on when ordered by the police; or
- (I) Interfering with any person in any place by jostling against such person, or unnecessarily crowding him by placing a hand in the proximity of such person's pocketbook or handbag; or
- (J) Throwing any stone or any other missile in any street, avenue, alley, road, highway, open space or public square or enclosure, or throwing any stone or other missile from any place into any street, avenue, road, highway, alley, open space, public square or enclosure.

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#### Section 9-30. Criminal trespass.

- (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of criminal trespass. Criminal trespass is:
  - (1) The unauthorized and intentional taking possession of tract of land or structure thereon without the consent of the owner thereof; or
  - (2) The unauthorized and intentional entry upon any:
    - (a) Plot of immovable property in excess of one acre which is posted but not enclosed, unless said property is situated in an open range area; or
    - (b) Plot of immovable property which is posted and enclosed, including property situated in open range areas; or
    - (c) Posted lands belonging to public institutions; or
    - (d) Structure, water craft or movable.

Where an entry is made from a waterway for emergency purposes the party in distress may use the banks of said waterway without violating the provisions of Paragraph  $2\,$ .

(B) Definitions

For purposes of criminal trespass, the following definitions are adopted:

- (1) "Posted" property means any immovable property which is designated as such by the owner, lessee or other person lawfully authorized to take such action, provided the following requirements are satisfied:
  - (a) The owner or person seeking to post the property shall place and maintain signs along the boundaries of the property or area to be posted, which signs shall be written in the English language, and said signs shall contain the words, "Posted", or "Private Property", or words to that effect.
  - (b) The signs shall have letters at least five inches in height and shall be of sufficient size and clarity to give notice to the public of the locations and boundary of the posted property. The signs shall be placed and maintained at intervals of not more than one-eighth of a mile and shall be at least three but not more than nine feet above the ground or water level.
  - (c) At the main entrance to the property and at no less than four extremities along the boundary of said property the party seeking to post same shall include his name and address on the posted signs in addition to the words "Posted", or, "Private Property", or words to that effect.
  - (d) In woodland, or areas where land is heavily overgrown, the party seeking to post the property, in addition to placing and maintaining signs as prescribed in this section, must be fenced with not less than three strand wire, or its equivalent.

(e) In marsh lands, posted signs shall also be placed at all major points of ingress or egress.

(2) "Enclosed" property means any immovable property which is surrounded or encompassed by natural and/ or artificial barriers.

#### Natural barriers include:

- (a) The Gulf of Mexico,
- (b) Lakes or ponds or other bodies of water which hold water during twelve months of the year,
- (c) Any river, stream, bayou or canal in which water is held or runs during twelve months of the year,
- (d) Other similar natural barriers,
- (e) Any wall or wire, stone, metal or wooden fence,
- (f) Any cattle-guard being used as part of a fence, or
- (g) Other similar barriers.
- (3) "Open Range" area means any area in which livestock are not prohibited by law to freely rove, provided that any road or highway which is required by law to be fenced, and which passes through any area in which livestock are not otherwise prohibited by law to freely rove, shall not prevent such area from being classified as "open range".

# Section 9-31. Illegal posting.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of illegal posting. Illegal posting is the posting or the placing and/or maintaining of posted signs on property by anyone other than:

- (1) The owner or his duly authorized agent or representative.
- (2) The lessee or his duly authorized agent or representative.

# Section 9-32. Destruction, defacing or removing of posted signs.

It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally and without authority destroy, deface or remove posted signs, or signs designating or purporting to designate the boundary lines of immovable property.

# Section 9-32.1 W-14 Diversion Canal-Damage to improvements prohibited.

Any person damaging any permanent or interim improvements made to the W-14 Diversion Canal and its levees shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or imprisonment for a term of thirty (30) days.

The requisite public signs pertaining to this section shall be erected along the W-14 Canal.

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Section 9-33. Entry on or remaining in places after being forbidden.

It shall be unlawful for any person without authority of laws to go into or remain in or upon any structure, water craft or any other movable which belongs to another, including public buildings and structures, ferries and bridges, or any part, portion or area hereof, after having been forbidden to do so, either orally or in writing, including by means of any sign hereinafter described, by any owner, lessee, or custodian or the property or by any other authorized person. Providing however nothing herein contained shall apply to a bona fide legitimate labor organization or to any of its legal activities such as picketing, lawful assembly or concerted activity in the interest of its members for the purpose of accomplishing or securing more favorable wage standards, hours of employment and working conditions. For the purposes of this Section, the above mentioned sign means a sign or signs posted on or in the structure, water craft or any other movable, including public buildings and structures, ferries and bridges, or part, portion or area thereof at a place or places where such sign or signs may be reasonably expected to be seen.

# Section 9-34. Aiding and abetting others to enter or remain on premises where forbidden.

It shall be unlawful for any person to incite, solicit, urge, encourage, exhort, instigate or procure any other person to go into or upon or to remain in or upon any structure, water craft or any other movable or immovable, which belongs to another, including public buildings and structures, ferries and bridges, or any part, portion or area thereof, knowing that such other person has been forbidden to go or remain there, either orally or in writing, including by means of any sign hereinafter described, by the owner, lessee or custodian of the property or by any other authorized person.

Providing however nothing herein contained shall apply to a bona fide legitimate labor organization or to any of its legal activities such as picketing, lawful assembly or concerted activity in the interest of its members for the purpose of accomplishing or securing more favorable wage standards, hours of employment and working conditions.

For the purposes of this Section, the above mentioned sign means a sign or signs posted on or in the structure, water craft or any other movable or immovable, including public buildings and structures, ferries and bridges, or part, portion or area thereof, at a place or places where such sign or signs may be reasonably expected to be seen.

Any law enforcement officer investigating a complaint that the provisions of this Section are being or have been violated or any such officer making any arrest for violation of the provisions of this Section, is hereby vested with authority to require any person involved in such investigation or arrest to identify himself to such officer. Upon demand of such officer, the person involved shall inform the officer of his true name and address.

### Section 9-35. Theft.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of theft. Theft is the misappropriation or taking of anything of value of less than \$100.00 which belongs to another, either without the consent of the owner to the misappropriation or taking, or by means of fraudulent conduct, practices or representatives. An intent to deprive the owner permanently of whatever may be the subject of the misappropriation or taking is essential. Whoever commits the crime of theft shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or confined for not more than sixty (60) days in jail or both.

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Section 9-36. Unauthorized use of movables.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of unauthorized use of movables. Unauthorized use of movables is the intentional taking or use of any movable which belongs to another, either without the other's consent, or by means of fraudulent conduct, practices or representatives, but without any intention to deprive the other of the movable permanently. The fact that the movable so taken or used may be classified as an immovable, according to the law pertaining to civil matters, is immaterial.

### Section 9-37. Receiving stolen things.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of receiving stolen things. Receiving stolen things is the intentional procuring, receiving, or concealing of anything of value which has been the subject of any robbery or theft, under circumstances which indicate that the offender knew or had good reason to believe that the thing was the subject of one of these offenses.

# Section 9-38. Issuing worthless checks.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of issuing worthless checks. Issuing worthless checks is the issuing, in exchange for anything of value, whether the exchange is contemporaneous or not, with intent to defraud, of any check, draft or order for the payment of money upon any bank or other depository knowing at the time of the issuing that the offender has not sufficient credit with the bank, or other depository for the payment of such check, draft or order in full upon its presentation.

The offender's failure to pay a check, draft, or order issued for value, within ten (10) days after notice of its nonpayment upon presentation has been deposited by certified mail in the United States mail system addressed to the issuer thereof either at the address shown on the instrument or the last known address for such person shown on the records of the bank upon which such instrument is drawn, shall be presumptive evidence of his intent to defraud.

In addition to any other fine or penalty imposed under this section, the court may, at its discretion, order as part of the sentence, restitution in the amount of the check or checks.

# Section 9-39. Littering.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of littering. Littering is the placing, throwing or depositing of trash, debris or deleterious material or substance by any person on public or private property without proper consent of the occupant of the private property, or the owner if there is no occupant present. It is not necessary that the deposited substance be trash, debris or deleterious by its nature if its presence is offensive to a person of ordinary sensibility or tends to constitute a hazard. This provision shall include, without limiting the application hereof, the throwing of paper containers, bottles and beer cans on public property or the property of another, except in containers provided for the deposit of such materials.

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Section 9-39.1. Restriction on sale and possession of opened metal or glass containers and consumption of beverages therefrom.

- (A) The removal of any opened or unsealed metal or glass beverage container from the premises of any bar or lounge located in the City of Slidell is prohibited, except for the removal of empty containers in the connection with trash and garbage disposal, glass and metal recycling programs, or the exchange of returnable bottles.
- (B) The sale of any beverage in an opened or unsealed metal or glass container from a bar or lounge for consumption outside the premises of the bar or lounge is prohibited.
- (C) The consumption of any beverage packaged in a metal or glass container is prohibited within five hundred (500) feet from the entrance or exit of a bar or lounge.
- (D) The consumption of any beverage packaged in a metal or glass container is prohibited on public parking lots within the City of Slidell.
- (E) Any person found violating subsections (A) through (D) of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

### ARTICLE VI. OFFENSES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC MORALS

#### Section 9-40. Prostitution.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of prostitution. Prostitution is the practice by a female of indiscriminate sexual intercourse with males for compensation.

# Section 9-41. Soliciting for prostitutes.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of soliciting for prostitutes. Soliciting for prostitutes is the soliciting, inviting, inducing, directing, or transporting a person to any place with the intention of promoting prostitution.

# Section 9-42. Letting premises for prostitutes.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of letting premises for prostitutes. Letting premises for prostitution is the granting of the right of use or the leasing of premises, knowing that they are to be used for the practice of prostitution, or allowing the continued use of the premises with such knowledge.

# Section 9-43. Letting premises for obscenity.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of letting premises for obscenity. Letting premises for obscenity is the granting of the right of use or the leasing of any premises, knowing that they are to be used for the practice of obscenity or allowing the continued use of the premises with such knowledge.

### Section 9-44. Gambling.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of gambling. Gambling is the intentional conducting, or directly assisting in conducting, as a business, of any game, contest, lottery, or contrivance whereby a person risks the loss of anything of value in order to realize a profit.

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Section 9-45. Obscenity.

- (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of obscenity. The crime of obscenity is the intentional:
  - (1) Exposure of the genitals, pubic hair, anus, vulva or female breast nipples in any location or place open to the view of the public or the people at large such as a street, highway, neutral ground, sidewalk, park, beach, river bank or other place or location viewable therefrom with the intent of arousing sexual desire.
  - (2) Participation or engagement in, or management, production, presentation, performance, promotion, exhibition, advertisement, sponsorship or display of, hard core sexual conduct when the trier of fact determines that the average person applying contemporary community standards would find that the conduct, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest; and the hard core sexual conduct, as specifically defined herein, is presented in a patently offensive way; and the conduct taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

Hard core sexual conduct is the public portrayal, for its own sake, and for ensuing commercial gain of:

- (a) Ultimate sexual acts, normal or perverted, actual, simulated or animated, whether between human beings, animals or an animal and human being; or
- (b) Masturbation, excretory functions or lewd exhibition, actual, simulated or animated, of the genitals, pubic hair, anus, vulva or female breast nipples; or
- (c) Sadomasochistic abuse, meaning actual, simulated or animated, flagellation or torture by or upon a person who is nude or clad in undergarments or in a costume which reveals the pubic hair, anus, vulva, genitals or female breast nipples, or the condition of being fettered, bound or otherwise physically restrained, on the part of one so clothed; or
- (d) Actual, simulated or animated, touching, caressing or fondling of, or other similar physical contact with, a pubic area, anus, female breast nipple, covered or exposed, whether alone or between humans, animals or a human and an animal, of the same or opposite sex, in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification; or
- (e) Actual, simulated or animated stimulation of a human genital organ by any device whether or not the device is designed, manufactured and marketed for such purpose.
- (3) Sale, allocation, consignment, distribution, dissemination, advertisement, exhibition or display of obscene material, or the preparation, manufacture, publication or printing of obscene material for sale, allocation, consignment, distribution, advertisement, exhibition or display.

Obscene material is any tangible work or thing which the trier of fact determines (a) that the average person applying contemporary community standards would find,

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taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest; and (b) depicts or describes in a patently offensive way, hard core sexual conduct specifically defined in Paragraph (2) above; and (c) the work or thing taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

- (4) Requiring as a condition to a sale, allocation, consignment or delivery for resale of any paper, magazine, book, periodical or publication to a purchaser or consignee that such purchaser or consignee also receive or accept any obscene material, as defined in Paragraph (3) above, for resale, distribution, display, advertisement or exhibition purposes; or, denying or threatening to deny a franchise to, or imposing a penalty on or against, a person by reason of his refusal to accept, or his return of, such obscene material.
- (5) Solicitation or enticement of an unmarried person under the age of seventeen years to commit any act prohibited by Paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) above.
- (6) Advertisement, exhibition or display of violent material. "Violent material" is any tangible work or thing which the trier of facts determines depicts actual or simulated patently offensive acts of violence, including but not limited to, acts depicting sadistic conduct, whippings, beatings, torture and mutilation of the human body.
- (B) Lack of knowledge of age or marital status shall not constitute a defense.
- (C) No theatre employee or bookstore employee acting within the course and scope of a bona fide contract of employment wherein such employee is employed by any person, firm or corporation exhibiting motion pictures or selling books, periodicals or other published materials pursuant to a license or permit to exhibit or sell the same issued by the State of Louisiana or any municipality, parish or consolidated city-parish government therein, shall be guilty of a violation of this section as a result of his possession, exhibition or sale within the course and scope of such employment provided such employee has no managerial duties and has no financial interest in the possession, exhibition or sale of any materials other than wages from his said employment, unless there is no person having managerial duties or a financial interest in the possession, exhibition or sale of obscene materials subject to immediate arrest and prosecution.
- (D) The provisions of this section do not apply to recognized and established schools, churches, museums, medical clinics, hospitals, physicians, public libraries, governmental agencies, quasi-governmental sponsored organizations and persons acting in their capacity as employees or agents of such organization.

For the purpose of this paragraph, the following words and terms shall have the respective meanings defined as follows:

- (1) Recognized and established schools means schools having a full time faculty and pupils, gathered together for instructions in a diversified curriculum.
- (2) Churches means any church, affiliated with a national or regional denomination.

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- (3) Physicians means any licensed physician or psychiatrist.
- (4) Medical clinics and hospitals mean any clinic or hospital of licensed physicians or psychiatrists used for the reception and care of the sick, wounded or infirm.
- (E) (1) Except for those motion pictures, printed materials showing actual ultimate sex acts or simulated or animated ultimate sexual acts when there is an explicit, closeup depiction of human genital organs so as to give the appearance of the consummation of ultimate sexual acts, no person, firm or corporation shall be arrested, charged or indicted for any violation of a provision of this section until such time as the material involved has first been the subject if an adversary hearing under the provisions of this section, wherein such person, firm or corporation is made a defendant and, after such material is declared by the court to be obscene, such person, firm or corporation continues to engage in the conduct prohibited by this section. The sole issue at the hearing shall be whether the material is obscene.
  - (2) The hearing shall be held before the court having jurisdiction over the proceedings within seventy—two hours after receipt of notice by the person, firm or corporation. The person, firm or corporation shall be given notice of the hearing by registered mail or by personal service on the owner, manager or other person having a financial interest in the material; provided, if there is no such person on the premises, then notice may be given by personal service on any employee of the person, firm or corporation on such premises. The notice shall state the nature of the violation, the date, place and time of the hearing, and the right to present and cross examine witnesses.
  - (3) The municipality or any defendant may appeal from a judgement. Such appeal shall not stay the judgement. Any defendant engaging in conduct prohibited by this section subsequent to notice of the judgement, finding the material to be obscene, shall be subject to criminal prosecution notwithstanding the appeal from the judgement.
  - (4) No determination by the court pursuant to this section shall be of any force and effect outside the municipality in which made; and no such determination shall be res judicata in any proceeding in any other judicial district. In addition, evidence of any hearing held pursuant to this section shall not be competent or admissible in any criminal action for the violation of any other section of this title; provided, however, that in any criminal action, charging the violation of any other section of this title, against any person, firm or corporation that was a defendant in such hearing, involving the same material declared to be obscene under the provisions of this section, then evidence of such hearing shall be competent and admissible as bearing on the issue of scienter only.

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#### Section 9-46. Peeping Tom.

It shall be unlawful for any person to perform such acts as will make him a "Peeping Tom" on or about the premises of another, or go upon the premises of another for the purpose of becoming a "Peeping Tom".

"Peeping Tom" as used in the Section means one who peeps through windows or doors, or other like places, situated on or about the premises of another for the purpose of spying upon or invading the privacy of persons spied upon without the consent of the persons spied upon. It is not a necessary element of this offense that the "Peeping Tom" be upon the premises of the person being spied upon.

# Section 9-47. Keeping a disorderly place.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of keeping a disorderly place. Keeping a disorderly place is the intentional maintaining of a place to be used habitually for any illegal purpose or for any immoral sexual purpose.

### Section 9-48. Letting a disorderly place.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of letting a disorderly place. Letting a disorderly place is granting of the right to use any premises knowing that they are to be used as a disorderly place, or allowing the continued use of the premises with such knowledge.

# Section 9-49. Unlawful sales to minors and unlawful purchases and possession by minors.

- (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to make unlawful sales to minors. Unlawful sales to minors is the selling, or otherwise delivering for value by anyone over the age of seventeen of any intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or any firearm or other instrumentality customarily used as a dangerous weapon, including ninja stars, chinese stars or similar devices to any person under the age of twenty-one. Lack of the knowledge of the minor's age shall not be a defense.
  - (1) Whoever is found guilty of violating the provisions of this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or be imprisoned for not more than thirty (30) days in jail.
- (B) It is unlawful for any person seventeen years of age to purchase any alcoholic beverage either of high or low alcoholic content.
  - (1) Whoever is found guilty of violating the provisions of this Subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more that three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or be imprisoned for not more that ten (10) days.
- (C) It is unlawful for any person seventeen years of age to possess any alcoholic beverage either of high or low alcoholic content.
  - (1) Whoever is found guilty of violating the provisions of this subsection shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

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- (2) Any person apprehended while violating the provisions of this subsection shall be issued a citation by the apprehending law enforcement officer which shall be paid in the same manner as provided for the offenders of local traffic violations.
- (3) "Possess" as used herein shall not include the handling, transport, sale, or service in dispensing of any alcoholic beverage by a person seventeen years of age pursuant to lawful employment by a duly licensed manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of beverage alcohol.
- (D) It is unlawful for any person under the age of seventeen to purchase or possess any alcoholic beverage either of high or alcoholic content.
  - (1) Whoever is charged with the violation of this subsection shall be remanded to the juvenile court in the area in which he resides, or to the juvenile section of the district court where he resides, or to the district court where he resides for hearing and disposition of the case.
  - (2) "Possess" as used herein shall not include the handling, transport, sale, or service in dispensing any alcoholic beverage by a person under seventeen pursuant to lawful employment by a duly licensed manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of beverage alcohol if the sale or handling of alcoholic beverage does not constitute the main business where he is lawfully employed.
- (E) It shall be unlawful for any person eighteen years of age or older and under twenty-one years of age to purchase or have public possession of any alcoholic beverage.
  - (1) The term "purchase" shall mean to acquire by the payment of money or other consideration.
  - (2) The term "public possession" means the possession of any alcoholic beverage for any reason, including consumption on any street or highway, or in any public place or any place open to the public, including a club which is defacto open to the public.
  - (3) The term "public possession" shall not include the possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage for an established religious purpose; when a person eighteen years of age or older and under twenty—one years of age is accompanied by a parent, spouse or legal guardian twenty—one years of age or older; for medical purposes when prescribed or administered by a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, hospital or medical institution; in private residences, private clubs, or establishments; or to the sale, handling, transport, or service in dispensing of any alcoholic beverage pursuant to lawful employment of a person under twenty—one years of age by a duly licensed manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of beverage alcohol.
  - (4) Whoever violates the provisions of this subsection shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

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 (5) Any person apprehended while violating the provisions of this subsection shall be issued a citation by the apprehending law enforcement officer which shall be paid in the same manner as provided for the offenders of local traffic violations.

The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any person born on or before September 30, 1967.

This subsection shall become effective on March 15, 1987.

(F) Nothing in this section shall be constructed as relieving any licensed retail dealer in beverages of either high or low alcoholic content of any responsibilities imposed upon said dealer under the provisions of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 as amended.

Section 9-50. Minors under the age of seventeen not to be permitted in pool or billiard halls.

No person, whether as proprietor, agent, manager, employee, lessee, or otherwise, conducting or carrying on any place where pool or billiard games of any sort are operated, for pay or otherwise, shall allow or permit minors under the age of seventeen years within the place or to be employed therein, or to engage or take part in any game of pool or billiards, or to use or play upon any pool or billiards tables.

Section 9-51. Contributing to delinquency of juveniles.

It shall be unlawful for any person to contribute to the delinquency of a juvenile.

- (A) Contributing to the delinquency of juveniles is the intentional enticing, aiding or permitting, by anyone over the age of seventeen, of any child under the age of seventeen, and no exception shall be made for a child who may be emancipated by marriage or otherwise, to:
  - (1) Beg, sing, sell any article or play any musical instrument in any public place for the purpose of receiving alms; or
  - (2) Associate with any vicious or disreputable persons, or frequent places where the same may be found; or
  - (3) Visit any place where beverages of either high or low alcoholic content are the principle commodity sold or given away; or
  - (4) Visit any place where any gambling device is found, or where gambling habitually occurs; or
  - (5) Habitually trespass where it is recognized he has no right to be; or
  - (6) Use any vile, obscene or indecent language; or

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- (7) Absent himself or remain away, without authority of his parents or tutor, from his home or place of abode; or
- (8) Violate any law of the state or ordinance of any parish or village, or town or city of the state; or
- (9) Visit any place where sexually indecent and obscene material, of any nature, is offered for sale, displayed or exhibited.
- (B) Lack of knowledge of the juvenile's age shall not be a defense.

# Section 9-51.1. Tattooing.

No person other than a licensed physician shall tattoo or otherwise cause any indelible mark or figure to be fixed upon the body of a human being.

Section 9-51.2. Regulation of health spas, recreational clubs and similar establishments selling memberships.

- (A) The term "health spa" shall include any place or establishment which is operated for the purpose of giving either or all of the following services at such establishment; steam bath, hot-box, reducing exercises, magnetic baths, or any other similar services commonly rendered by such establishments for health purposes.
- (B) Health spas, recreational clubs and similar establishments shall not be permitted to sell memberships which exceed a time period of twelve (12) months.
- (C) Contracts for memberships in said establishments shall not be binding until seventy-two (72) hours after both parties have executed said contract. During the first seventy-two (72) hours after the contract has been signed, either party to the contract shall have the uncontested right to cancel said contract. Financial contracts of memberships shall be owned and maintained by the establishment selling the memberships. It shall be a violation of this section to sell or otherwise transfer ownership of said financial contracts to any other agency or institution.
- (D) Said establishments shall be bonded with a Louisiana firm for the total amount of their prepaid yearly memberships. Said establishments shall supply proof to the City of Slidell of said bond and of their total number of prepaid yearly memberships within sixty (60) days of receipt of their occupational license. Said information shall also be supplied to the City of Slidell when occupational licenses are renewed. Should any establishment referenced by this section fail to comply with the provisions of this section, said establishment shall be liable for a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each day of noncompliance.
- (E) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any establishments presently doing business within the city limits of Slidell. Further, this section shall not apply to such business any time in the future unless the council and the mayor adopt an ordinance or an amendment to this section changing the provisions of subsection (E) of this section.

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Section 9-51.3. Massage establishments.

(A) Definitions. [As used in this section, the following words and terms shall have the meaning ascribed thereto:]

- (1) Massage shall mean any process or procedure upon the external parts of the body of a patron consisting of rubbing, stroking, kneading or tapping by any means.
- (2) Massage establishment shall include any place or establishment which is operated for the purpose of giving either or all of the following services at such establishments: Physical massage of the person, colon irrigation, or any other similar services commonly rendered by such establishments for health purposes.
- (3) Massage technician means any person who gives or administers a massage.
- (4) Person means any person, association, firm, partnership or corporation.
- (5) Patron means any person over eighteen (18) years or older, who receives a massage under such circumstances that it is reasonably expected that he or she will pay money or give any consideration therefor.
- (6) Recognized school means any school or institution of learning which has for its purpose the teaching of the theory, method, profession or work of massage technicians, which school requires a resident course of study of not less than two hundred (200) hours to be given in not less than three (3) calendar months before the student shall be furnished with a diploma or certificate of graduation from such school following successful completion of such course study or learning. Such school must show current membership in good standing in the American Massage and Therapy Association.
- (B) Facilities. Every massage establishment shall maintain facilities meeting the following requirements:
  - (1) Every massage establishment be equipped with security deposit facilities capable of being locked by the patron. Sufficient safety deposit facilities shall be furnished so that each patron will have a separate compartment available for storage of clothing and valuables. Disposable containers shall be provided for storage of articles of clothing.
  - (2) Every massage establishment shall have a minimum of one (1) shower, one (1) toilet and one (1) washbasin for every two (2) massage technicians employed.
  - (3) If male and female patrons are to be served simultaneously, such massage rooms, dressing, facilities, toilet facilities, steam rooms and sauna rooms as are provided shall be separate for male and female patrons and each such separate facility or room shall be clearly marked as such. It shall be unlawful for any person employed by a massage parlor to perform a massage on a person of the opposite sex. It shall be unlawful for any proprietor, agent or person

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lawfully in charge of massage parlor to knowingly allow any employee thereof to perform a massage on a person of the opposite sex.

- (4) Rooms in which massage is to be practiced or administered shall have at least fifty square feet of clear floor area and shall maintain a light level of no less than forty (40) foot candles as measured at three (3) feet above the floor. Lighting in colors other than white shall be prohibited. Such rooms shall be equipped with cabinets for the storage of clean linen and chemicals and approved receptacles for the storage of soiled linen. Such rooms shall contain a door incapable of being locked from the exterior or interior. Such door shall contain a transparent window pane no less that twelve (12) inches wide and twelve (12) inches long, such that an unobstructed view of the room is provided from a hallway or other common access area which is immediately adjacent to the room.
- (5) No stuffed or upholstered furniture or beds and mattresses shall be permitted in rooms where massage is to be practiced or administered. Such rooms shall be equipped with massage tables having a hard surface impervious to liquids with a width of no more than eight (8) feet. The surface of such tables shall be positioned at least two (2) feet from the surface of the floor so as to allow for free access to the floor beneath. Such tables may be equipped with either nondisposable pads or coverings or disposable coverings not more than two and one-half  $(2\frac{1}{2})$  inches thick. Nondisposable pads or coverings shall be removable, impervious and cleanable.
- (C) Operation. Every massage establishment and every massage technician shall comply with the following operating requirements. These requirements shall be prominently and publicly displayed in a conspicuous place upon every premises licensed under the provisions of this section.
  - (1) Massage establishments shall commence operations no earlier than 8:00 A.M. and the hours of operation shall not extend no later than 10:00 P.M. Massage technicians shall not practice or administer massage at massage establishment at any time outside of the hours of operation.
  - (2) Massage establishments and massage technicians therein shall prominently and publicly display on the premises their licenses and permits during all hours of operation.
  - (3) Massage establishments shall keep record of the date and hour of each massage, the name and address of the patron receiving the massage and the name of the technician practicing or administering massage. Such record shall be open to inspection by city officials. Information furnished or secured as a result of such inspection by authorized officials shall be confidential.
  - (4) Massage establishments shall at all times be equipped with an adequate supply of clean sanitary towels, coverings and linens. Clean towels, coverings and

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linens shall be stored in cabinets. Towels and linens shall not be used on more than one (1) patron unless such instruments have first been laundered and disinfected. Disposable coverings and towels shall not be used on more than one (1) patron. Soiled linens and paper towels shall be deposited in approved receptacles.

- (5) Instruments utilized in performing massage shall not be used on more than one (1) patron unless such instruments have first been disinfected, using disinfecting agents or sterilizing equipment. Massage table pads and reusable table coverings shall be disinfected between each massage with approved chemicals. Chemicals used during massage shall be stored separately in containers clearly labeled as to contents. All chemical containers shall be stored in cabinets reserved solely for such purpose.
- (6) Massages shall not be given unless patrons are wearing clothing fully covering their genitals and female patrons are in addition wearing clothing fully covering their breasts. Where such clothing is furnished patrons by the massage establishment, it shall not by used by more than one (1) patron unless it has first been laundered and disinfected. Massages technicians shall be fully clothed from the knee to the neck in clean opaque light colored clothing.
- (7) Massage shall not be given to patrons who have open sores or other visual signs of contagion or communicable disease.
  - (a) For purposes of ascertaining violations of this section and conducting routine inspections, police officers and building inspectors of the City of Slidell and state sanitary inspectors shall have the right of entry onto the premises of any massage establishment during the hours such establishment is open for business. If said officers observe that any massage technician has open sores or otherwise have reasonable grounds to believe that any massage technician is infected with a contagious or communicable disease, they shall have the right to suspend such massage technician from practicing or administering massage until such time as he furnishes a doctor's certificate showing him to be free of any contagious or communicable disease.
  - (b) The owner or licensee or his/her duly authorized manager shall be on duty at all times during working hours in the massage establishment.
- (D) License required. No person shall carry on the business of operating a massage establishment at any place within the city unless he has a valid license issued pursuant to the provisions of this section for each and every such place of business.

# (1) Applicant:

(a) Fee. Any person desiring to obtain a license to operate a massage establishment shall make application to the director of finance. A fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) made payable to the City of Slidell shall accompany the submission of the application to defray the costs of administration and investigation. In the event

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the applicant is not granted a license under the provisions of this section, fifty dollars (\$50.00) of the application fee shall be returned to the applicant.

- (b) Contents. Any person desiring a massage establishment license shall file a written application with the director of finance on a form to be provided by the director of finance. If the applicant is a corporation, the name of the corporation shall be set forth exactly as set forth in its articles of incorporation, together with the names and addresses of each of its officers, directors and each stockholder of the corporation and the application shall be verified by an officer of the corporation. If the applicant is a partnership, the application shall set forth the name and residence address of each of the partners, including limited partners, and the application shall be verified by each partner. If one (1) or more of the partners is a corporation, the provisions of this section pertaining to a corporate applicant shall apply to the corporation partner. If the applicant is neither a corporation no a partnership, the application shall set forth the full name and address of the applicant and be verified by the applicant. The application for massage establishment license shall set forth the proposed place of business and the facilities therefor, together with a detailed description of the nature and scope of the proposed business operation. In In addition to the foregoing, the following information shall be furnished concerning the applicant if an individual; and concerning each individual stockholder of the corporation, each officer and director if the applicant is a corporation; and concerning the partners, including limited partners, if the applicant is a partnership:
  - 1. The previous address, if any, for a period of three (3) years, immediately prior to the date of application and the dates of such residence.
  - 2. The date of birth.
  - 3. Three (3) passport size photographs one inch by one inch (1" X 1") taken within six (6) months of the date of application.
  - 4. A complete set of fingerprints.
  - 5. The business, occupation or employment history for three (3) years immediately preceding the date of application, including but not limited to, whether such person previously operating under a permit or license in another city in this or another state had such license suspended or revoked.
  - 6. All convictions, including ordinance violations, exclusive of traffic violations, with a brief statement of the nature of the convictions and the jurisdiction in which the convictions occurred.
  - 7. A physical description to include height, weight, sex, color of eyes, color of hair, birthmarks and scars.

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- (2) Investigation. Applications for licenses under this section shall be referred to the council administrator and the chief of police within forty-eight (48) hours of the application being filed, all of whom shall cause an investigation to be made and report their findings to the director of finance. Applicants shall cooperate with any investigation conducted pursuant to the provisions of this section and shall permit access to the proposed place of business and facilities therefor in conjunction with any such investigation.
- (3) Granting of license. Within sixty (60) days of the receipt of an application the director of finance shall either grant or deny a massage license. The department of police, shall be notified within forty-eight (48) hours of the denial or acceptance of the application by the finance department. The director of finance shall grant a massage license only if he/she finds:
  - a. The required fee has been paid.
  - b. The application conforms in all respects to the provisions of this section of the City Code.
  - c. The application has not knowingly made material misstatement in the application for a license.
  - d. The applicant has fully cooperated in the investigation of his application.
  - e. The massage establishment as proposed by the applicant would comply with all applicable laws, including but not limited to, the city's building, zoning and health regulations.
  - f. The applicant if an individual, or any of the stockholders of the corporation, any officers or directors, if the applicant is a corporation, or any of the partners, including limited partners, if the applicant is a partnership have not been convicted of a felony or has pleaded guilty to or has currently pending against that person, or forfeited bail, or been convicted of violation of any law of any jurisdiction for prostitution, pandering, pimping, lewd conduct or sexual misconduct within five (5) years of the application.
  - g. The applicant has not had a massage establishment license or permit denied or revoked for cause by this city or any other city located in or out of this state.
  - h. The applicant, if an individual, or any of the officers or directors if the applicant is a corporation, or any of the partners, including limited partners, if the applicant is a partnership is [at least] eighteen (18) years of age.
  - i. The applicant, if a corporation, is licensed to do business and in good standing in the State of Louisiana.
  - j. The massage establishment as proposed by the applicant would comply with the requirements of this article of the City Code.

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(E) Massage technician permit required. No person shall practice or administer massages unless he has a valid permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this section.

# (1) Application:

- (a) Fee. Any person desiring to obtain a permit to act as a massage technician shall make application to the police department for a massage technician permit. A fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) made payable to the City of Slidell shall accompany the submission of an application to defray the costs of investigation and administration.
- (b) Contents. Any person desiring a massage technician permit shall file a written application with the police department on a form to be provided by the police department. The application shall furnish the following:
  - 1. Certificate from a medical doctor, licensed to practiced in the State of Louisiana, stating that the applicant has within thirty (30) days immediately proceeding the date of application been examined and found to be free of any contagious or communicable diseases.
  - 2. A diploma or certificate of graduation from a recognized school.
  - 3. The massage establishment, if any at which the applicant expects to be employed.
- (2) Investigation. Applications for permits under this section shall be referred to the chief of police who shall cause an investigation to be made of the applicant and report his findings to the council administrator and the director of finance.
- (3) Granting of permit. Within sixty (60) days of receipt of the application the police department shall grant or deny a massage technicians permit only if it is found that:
  - (a) The required fee has been paid.
  - (b) The application conforms in all respects to the provisions of this section of the City Code.
  - (c) The applicant has not knowingly made a material misstatement in the application for permit.
  - (d) The applicant has fully cooperated in the investigation of his application.
  - (e) The application has not been convicted of a felony or has pleaded guilty to or has currently pending against that person, or forfeited bail, or been convicted of a violation of any law of any jurisdiction for prostitution, pandering, pimping, lewd conduct or sexual misconduct within five (5) years of the application.
  - (f) The applicant has furnished an acceptable medical certificate in compliance with the rules and regulations of the city.

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- g. The applicant has furnished to the police department an acceptable diploma or certificate of graduation from a recognized school.
- h. The applicant has not previously had a massage technician permit or other similar permit or other similar permit or license denied or revoked for cause by this city or by any other state.
- i. The applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.
- (F) License or permit suspension or revocation. No license or permit may be suspended or revoked until after due notice and hearing before the city council to determine if grounds for such revocation exist. Notice of such hearing shall be in writing and served at least ten (10) days prior to the date of hearing by personally serving the person in charge of the massage establishment and by posting upon the entrance to the massage establishment in the issuance of a license suspension or revocation and by personally serving the massage technician in the instance of a permit suspension or revocation. The notice shall state the grounds of the complaint against the permittee or licensee and shall designate the time and place where the hearing will be held. The licensee or permittee shall have the right to appear at such hearing and to produce evidence. If, after holding the hearing, the city council hall determine that the massage establishment was being operated as charged in the complaint, the city council shall revoke the license or permit if it is charged and proved that the licensee or permittee has been guilty of violating paragraph (G).
- (G) Grounds for suspension and revocation. The following acts or omissions are declared to be in violation of this section and constitute grounds for revocation of a license or permit issued under this section.

# Prohibited Act:

- (1) Any lewd acts, sexual misconduct, sexual perversion or homosexual acts within such establishments. The following acts are in violation: Exposing, touching, caressing or fondling of genitals, anus, vulva, pubic hair, or nipples of female breasts; masturbation; oral copulation; cunnilingus or fellatio; sexual intercourse, vaginal or anal; urination or defacation except in provided facilities; sodomy, bestiality; sadomasochistic abuse, flagellation or torture, any unnatural carnal copulation by a human being with another of the same or opposite sex.
- (2) Prostitution, pandering, or solicitation to perform a natural or unnatural sex act within such establishment.
- (3) Making false statements in writing on application for license issued under this article.
- (4) The drinking or consuming of intoxicants, or use of illegal drugs, at such establishments.
- (5) Allow persons below the age of eighteen (18) years to be on the premises of a massage establishment.
- (6) Any act of disturbance of the peace at such establishment. Defined as the performance of any of the following acts:

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- (a) To communicate to another person a threat, either verbally, in writing, or through any other form of communication, to kill or murder him or to do him great bodily harm, or threatening to kill, murder, or do great bodily harm to members of his family, or to any other person when that person is in the immediate company of the person to whom the threat is communicated.
- (b) To address any words to any person who is lawfully in a public place where such words, which by their very utterance, inflict injury or have direct tendency to cause acts of violence by the person to whom individually, the remark is addressed.
- (c) To address language to any person that makes reference to the person addressed as having sexual intercourse with himself or with another where such language inflicts injury, insults or causes acts of violence by the person to whom the language is addressed or is intended to inflict injury, insult or cause acts of violence.
- (7) Violation of any of the provisions of this section.
- (8) The presence of a person on the massage establishment premises who administers massage and does not have a valid massage technician permit.
- (H) Penalty. Violation by any person of any of the provisions of this section 9-14 is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and upon th first conviction thereof, such person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or sentenced to not more than ninety (90) days in jail, or both; and, on second and subsequent convictions thereof, such person shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and sentenced to not less than ninety (90) days in jail.
- (I) Sale or transfer. Upon the sale or transfer of any interest in a massage establishment, the license therefor shall be null and void. Any person desiring to continue to operate such massage establishment following sale or transfer shall make the proper application therefor.
- (J) Expiration of licenses and permits. All licenses and/or permits issued pursuant to the provisions of this section shall expire on the last day of December of each calendar year. Said licenses and/or permits shall be renewable by the 15th day of December of said calendar year and shall become null and void on the 31st day of December of said calendar year if not renewed.
- (k) Exemptions. This section shall not apply to the following:
  - (1) Hospitals, nursing homes, sanitariums or other health care facilities licensed under the State of Louisiana, and physicians, surgeons, chiropractors, osteopaths or physical therapists licensed or registered to practice their respective professions under the laws of the State of Louisiana or nurses registered under the laws of the State of Louisiana acting under their direction and control.
  - (2) Barber shops and beauty parlors, barbers and beauticians licensed under the laws of the State of Louisiana provided that such massage as is practiced is limited to the head, neck and scalp.

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- (3) accredited high schools and colleges and coaches and trainers therein while acting within the scope of their employment.
- (4) Trainers of any amateur, semiprofessional or professional athlete or athletic team.

#### ARTICLE VII. REGULATION OF VEHICLES

# Section 9-52. Adoption of Highway Regulatory Act of State of Louisiana.

- (A) City of Slidell and the governing authority thereof adopt by reference all of the provisions of Chapter 1 of Title 32 of the Revised Statutes of Louisiana, including R.S. 32:1 through 32:399, the same being the Highway Regulatory Act of the State of Louisiana, as well as all regulations of the Department of Highways and the Director of Public Safety adopted pursuant thereto, with respect to all streets, highways or public ways located within the corporate limits of this municipality.
- (B) Each act or failure to act made an offense when committed upon a state highway, or with respect to operation of a motor vehicle upon a highway of the State of Louisiana in said Regulatory Act and the administrative provisions thereof is made an offense when committed upon or with respect to any street in the City of Slidell. Any person violating such provisions shall be punished as provided in Article 4 of this Code.

# Section 9-53. Reckless operation of a vehicle.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of reckless operation of a vehicle. Reckless operation of a vehicle is the operation of any motor vehicle, aircraft, vessel or other means of conveyance in a criminally negligent or reckless manner.

# Section 9-54. Hit and Run driving.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of hit and run driving. Hit and run driving is the intentional failure of the driver of a vehicle involved in or causing any accident, to stop such vehicle at the scene of the accident, to give his identity and to render reasonable aid.

To give his identity, for the purpose of this section, shall mean that the driver of any vehicle involved in any accident shall give his name, address, and the license number of his vehicle, or shall report the accident to the police.

# Section 9-55. Regulating the operation of motor vehicles on parking lots.

- (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 15 miles per hour on any lot or plot of ground used by a business open to the public for the purpose of parking motor vehicles. This speed limit applies even though a place of business providing the parking lot is closed at the time of the operation of the motor vehicle.
- (B) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle on any lot or plot of ground used by a business open to the public for the parking of motor vehicles in such a manner as to needlessly endanger life or property.

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Section 9-55.1. W-14 Diversion Canal-Motorcycles and bicycles prohibited.

Motorcycles and bicycles are hereby prohibited from traversing the W-14 Diversion Canal and its levees.

Violations of this section shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or imprisonment for a term of thirty (30) days.

The requisite public signs pertaining to this section shall be erected along the W-14 Canal.

ARTICLE VIII. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Section 9-56. Obstruction of street or drive.

It shall be unlawful to obstruct a street or highway of commerce, or a public, or private drive of another without the authorization of the owner, intentionally or in a criminally negligent manner, or by placing of anything or performance of any act on any railway, railroad, navigable waterway, road, street, highway, thoroughfare, or runway of any airport, which will render movement thereon difficult, lawful parking excepted.

Section 9-57. Obstruction of public passages.

It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully obstruct the free, convenient and normal use of any public sidewalk, street, highway, bridge, alley, road, or other passageway, or the entrance, corridor or passage of any public building, structure, water craft or ferry, by impeding, hindering, stifling, retarding or restraining traffic or passage thereon or therein.

This Section shall not be applicable to the erection or construction of any barricades or other forms of obstructions as a safety measure in connection with construction, excavation, maintenance, repair, replacement or other work, in or adjacent to any public sidewalk, street, highway, bridge, alley, road, or other passageway, nor to the placing of barricades or other forms of obstruction by governmental authorities, or any officer or agent thereof, in the proper performance of duties.

Section 9-58. Escape.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit an escape. The crime of escape is the intentional departure of a person from lawful custody of an officer or from any place where he is lawfully detained by any officer.

Section 9-59. Air gun.

The use, firing, shooting and explosion of "air guns" or "air rifles" and "blow guns" within the corporate limits of this municipality is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and it shall be unlawful for any person to use, fire, shoot, or explode "air guns" or "air rifles" or "blow guns" within the municipal limit.

Section 9-60. Discharging firearms.

It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge either in the daytime or nighttime, any firearm within the corporate limits of this municipality; except law enforcement officers in the discharge of their duties, and except other persons acting in the necessary defense of life or property.

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Section 9-61. Illegal carrying of weapons.

The provisions of this section, except paragraph (4) of this section, shall not apply to sheriffs and their deputies, state and city police, constables and town marshals, or other persons vested with police power in the City of Slidell.

It shall be unlawful for any person to illegally carry a weapon. Illegal carrying of weapons, including ninja stars, chinese stars, or similar devices, is:

- (A) The intentional concealment of any firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon, on one's person; or
- (B) The ownership, possession, custody or use of any firearm or other instrumentality customarily used as a dangerous weapon, at any time by any enemy alien; or
- (C) The ownership, possession, custody or use of any tools, or dynamite or nitroglycerine, or explosives, or other instrumentality customarily used by thieves or burglars at any time by any person with the intent to commit a crime; or
- (D) The manufacture, ownership, possession, custody or use of any switch blade knife or other knife or similar instrument having a blade which may be automatically unfolded or extended from a handle by the manipulation of a button, switch, latch or similar contrivance.

#### Section 9-62. Trash fires.

It shall be unlawful for any person to start or set any trash fire or to burn paper, grass, trash or debris where such fire is not protected by a proper furnace or incinerator, within the municipality limits.

Specifically excepted from the terms of this article are bona fide land developers, contractors or other persons engaged in clearing land who have obtained the prior written consent to burn trash or debris from the St. Tammany Fire Protection District No. 1 and the mayor and city council, but developers, contractors, or other persons are prohibited from using old tires, crude oil, or any other agent or substance to facilitate their burning which will create dark or noxious smoke, and the overall dimensions of the pile to be burned cannot exceed five (5) feet in height by thirty (30) feet in length and thirty (30) feet in width; and must be under constant supervision of the permit holder or his representative as long as the fire is burning.

The St. Tammany Fire Protection District No. 1 and mayor and city council and Slidell Police Department may continuously inspect the burning to insure that no undue nuisance to populated areas is caused and may have the authority to revoke the permit if the contractor, developer or other persons are not complying with reasonable standards of care.

The fire chief or person in charge at the St. Tammany Fire Protection District No. 1 Central Station can sign the permit for the fire department. A copy of the permit is to be supplied to the St. Tammany Fire Protection District No. 1 and Slidell Police Department immediately after the permit is issued. The time limit for this permit shall be fifteen (15) days from the date of issuance.

#### Section 9-63. Obstruction of fireman.

It shall be unlawful for any person intentionally to obstruct any fireman while in the performance of his official duties. Obstructing a fireman is hereby defined as intentionally hindering, delaying, hampering, interfering with, or impeding the progress of, any regularly employed member of a fire department of any municipality, parish or fire protection district of the State of Louisiana, or any volunteer fireman of the State of Louisiana while in the performance of his official duties; or cursing, reviling or using any opprobrious language directed at any such fireman while in the performance of his official duties. This provision does not attempt to prohibit any obstruction made felonious under the provisions of L.R.S. 14:327.

#### Section 9-64. Obstruction of fire prevention.

It shall be unlawful to interfere with fire prevention by the intentional performance of any of the following acts:

- (A) Defacing or destroying fire warning notices or posters.
- (B) Injuring, destroying, removing or in any manner interfering with the use of any tools, equipment, towers, buildings or telephone lines used in the detection, reporting or suppression of fire.

### Section 9-65. Spitting in public place.

It shall be unlawful for any person to expectorate or spit upon any sidewalk or on any hall, stairway or floor of any public building or conveyance.

# Section 9-66. Defacing building.

It shall be unlawful to deface any building or property within the corporate limits of the municipality, by making signs or figures thereon, or write any indecent or obscene word, words, or sentences on any building, room, hall, closet, wall or fence.

# Section 9-67. Cruelty to animals.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of cruelty to animals. Cruelty to animals is the intentional or criminally negligent mistreatment of any animal by any act, or omission whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted upon said animal.

# Section 9-68. Disturbing the peace.

It shall be unlawful for any person to disturb the peace. Disturbing the peace, is the doing of any of the following in such manner as would forseeably disturb or alarm the public:

- (A) Engaging in a fistic encounter; or
- (B) Address toward another person language which is threatening, profane, obscene, or derisive and which in the manner uttered has a tendency to incite an ordinary addressee to violent retaliatory action and a breach of the peace.
  - (C) Appearing in an intoxicated condition; or
- (D) Engaging in any act in a violent and tumultous manner by any three or more persons; or
  - (E) Holding an unlawful assembly; or

- (F) Interruption of any lawful assembly of people; or
- (G) Commission of any act other than the exercise of free speech or free assembly guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, or by the Constitution of the United State of America, in such manner as to disturb or alarm the public, or to provoke another or others to retaliatory action or violence.

#### Section 9-68.1. Offenses against general peace and order.

- (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally obstruct, render impassible or otherwise impede the use of any public place in such a fashion as to subject persons to unreasonable place in such a fashion as to subject persons to unreasonable inconvenience and hazard and to refuse to desist from doing so when ordered to desist by a peace officer or other lawful authority.
- (B) It shall be unlawful for any person to appear in a public place manifestly under the influence of influence of alcohol, narcotics or any other controlled substance.
- (C) It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of sleeping on public property as hereinafter defined: "Sleeping on public property" is:
  - (1) The sleeping or living in any motor vehicle, camper or trailer on a street, sidewalk, neutral ground, alleyway, park or other public property in the city.
  - (2) The sleeping by any persons on a street, sidewalk, neutral ground, alleyway, park or other public property in the city.
- (D) It shall be unlawful for any person to beg or solicit alms provided that this article shall not apply to persons soliciting alms for bona fide religious, charitable or eleemosynary organizations with the authorization thereof. Upon demand, any persons soliciting alms shall present proper identification and proof of organizational membership and authorization.
- (E) Penalties. Any violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or by imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days or both.
- (F) Severability clause. If any provision of this section or application thereof to any persons or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity shall not be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this section are severable.

# Section 9-69. Dangerous weapons prohibited on premises where alcoholic beverages are sold.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession a firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon, in any premises where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed on the premises except the owner or lessee of the premises, or their employees, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, state police, city police, constables, town marshals, or person vested with police power in the City of Slidell.

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- (B) Any person vested with police power in the City of Slidell may search any person found in any place where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed on the premises and shall confiscate any firearm or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon which such peace officer may find; this search shall be limited to only weapons unless probable cause for a wider search exists.
- (C) Premises where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed on the premises shall include all of the licensed premises and shall include the parking lot.
- (D) Any gun or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as dangerous weapon found on any person while on the premises of a place where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed may be used as evidence in court.
- (E) Any guns or other dangerous instrumentalities seized under the provisions of this section shall be held by the police until the disposition of the charges against the defendant; in the event of a conviction, the weapon shall be destroyed unless otherwise ordered by the judge, who shall have the authority to order the weapon either destroyed or otherwise disposed of.
- (F) The director of finance shall adopt rules to ensure that each applicant for a license or for renewal of a license to sell alcoholic beverages shall be given a copy of the ordinance from which this section derived and the applicant shall sign an appropriate form indicating receipt of a copy of the ordinance from which this section derived. The owner of any establishment concerned by the ordinance from which this section derived may display said ordinance in the establishment.
- (G) Any violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or sixty (60) days in jail or both.

# Section 9-69.1. Curfew for persons under the age of seventeen established.

- (A) Definitions. For the purpose of this section the following words shall mean:
  - (1) Custodian. Person having legal responsibility for the care or custody of a minor as the word "parent" is defined in LA. C.J.P. Art. 13(11).
  - (2) Minor. Any unmarried natural person under seventeen (17) years of age who is not fully emancipated pursuant to LA Civil Code, Art. 385.
  - (3) Permit. To knowingly fail to prevent, or failure to prevent due to lack of reasonable efforts or concern, to supervise and control.
  - (4) Remain. To unnecessarily tarry, stay, loiter or idle.
  - (5) Reasonable errand. A minor's presence in public pursuant to his custodian's direction in order to accomplish a legitimate family function in a normal and customary fashion considering the time of day. Reasonable errand is also presumed to exist when a juvenile remains in public pursuant at his custodian's direction for purposes of the juvenile's employment in compliance with Louisiana child labor laws.

- (B) Nocturnal curfew for minors. Unless accompanied by his custodian, it shall be unlawful for any minor, whether on foot or in a vehicle, to wander or to travel, loiter, stroll, play, traverse or remain in or upon any public street, road, highway, avenue, alley, park, other public place between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. beginning Sunday through Thursday nights lasting into the next morning and between 12:01 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. Saturday and Sunday mornings or on mornings of legal holidays except as to New Year's Day. This restriction commences at 1:00 a.m. until 5:00 a.m. This restriction shall not apply to any minor who is engaged in emergency mission, nor shall it apply to any minor who is in the performance of a reasonable errand. Nor shall the provisions of this section apply to any minor when said minor is in attendance or enroute to and from any officially sponsored church, school or civic event.
- (C) Liability of custodians of minors. It shall be unlawful for any custodian to permit a minor to violate section 9-12(b) of this article.
- (D) Enforcement procedures. If a police officer reasonably believes that a minor is violating section 9-12(b) of this article, the officer shall warn the minor that he is in violation of the curfew and shall request the minor to give his complete name and address, and how to contact his custodian. The officer shall then direct the minor to proceed immediately to his home or place of abode. If the minor fails to obey these directions, or refuses to furnish the officer with the requested identification information, or has been subjected to a prior curfew warning during that same night, the officer shall take such minor to the Slidell Police Department. The Slidell Police Department shall then contact the minor's custodian and release said minor to his custodian.

### (E) Penalties:

- (1) Any minor violating the provisions of this section shall be found to be "in need of supervision" as defined in LA C.J.P. Art. 13(13).
- (2) Any custodian violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each offense.
- (F) Severability. If any provisions of this section or application thereto to any persons or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application and to this end the provisions of this section are severable.

# Section 9-69.2. Abusing police officers.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to revile, upbraid, vilify, or abuse any police officer of the city while such officer is in the discharge of his duty.

# Section 9-70. Resisting an officer.

It shall be unlawful for any person to resist an officer. Resisting any officer is the intentional opposition or resistance to, or obstruction of, an individual acting in his official capacity and authorized by law to make a lawful arrest or seizure of property, or to serve any lawful process or court order, when the offender knows or has reason to know that the person arresting,

seizing property, or serving process is acting in his official capacity.

The phrase "obstruction of" as used herein shall, in addition to its common meaning, signification and connotation, mean:

- (A) Flight by one sought to be arrested before the arresting officer can restrain him and after notice is given that he is under arrest.
- (B) Any violence toward or any resistance or opposition to the arresting officer after the arrested party is actually placed under arrest and before he is incarcerated in jail.
- (C) Refusal by the arrested party to give his name and make his identity known to the arresting officer.
- (D) Congregates with others on a public street and refuses to move on when ordered by the officer.

# Section 9-71. False personation.

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit the crime of false personation. False personation is the performance of any of the following acts with the intent to injure or defraud, or to obtain or secure any special privilege or advantage:

- (A) Impersonating any public officer, or private individual having special authority by law to perform an act affecting the rights or interests of another, or the assuming, without authority, of any uniform or badge by which such officer or person is lawfully distinguished; or
- (B) Performing any act purporting to be official in such assumed character.

# Section 9-72. Abandoning or discarding ice boxes or other air-tight containers.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to leave outside or any building or dwelling in a place accessible to children, any abandoned, unattended or discarded ice box, refrigerator, or any other container of any kind which has an airtight door or doors or which may not be released for opening from the inside of said icebox, refrigerator, or container. It shall further be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to leave outside of any building or dwelling in a place accessible to children any abandoned, unattended or discarded icebox, refrigerator, or any other container of any kind which is airtight and has a snap lock or other device thereon without first removing said snap lock or locks, or door or doors, from said icebox, refrigerators or containers.

# Section 9-73. Demonstrations in or near buildings housing a court or occupied as residence by judge, juror, witness or court officer.

It shall be unlawful for any person, with the intent of interfering with, obstructing, or impeding the administration of justice, or with the intent of influencing any judge, juror, witness, or court officer, in the discharge of his duty, to picket or parade in or near a building housing a court of the State of Louisiana, or in or near a building or residence occupied or used by such judge, juror, witness, or court officer, or with such intent use any sound-truck or similar device or resort to any other demonstration in or near any such building or residence.

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#### Section 9-74. Handbills.

- (A) Dropping Handbills prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit, place, throw, scatter, drop or cast any handbill, poster, dodger or advertising matter of any kind on any street, sidewalk, alley, wharf, levee or other public place, or in the yard of any private residence or other private property.
- (B) Distribution on vacant premises prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, deposit, place, throw, scatter, drop or cast any handbill, poster, dodger or advertising matter of any kind in or upon any private residence which is temporarily or continuously uninhabited or vacant.
- (C) Distribution on inhabited private premises. It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute any handbill, poster, dodger or advertising matter of any kind in or upon any private residence which is inhabited, except by handling or transmitting such matter directly to the occupant, or other person then present upon such premises, provided, however, that, unless requested by anyone upon such premises not to do so, a person distributing such matter may place or deposit it in or upon such premises, if placed or deposited so as to secure or prevent it from being blown or drifted about, except that mailboxes may not be so used when prohibited by Federal postal laws or regulations.
- (D) Placing in vehicles prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, deposit, place, throw, scatter, drop or cast any handbill, poster, dodger, or advertising matter of any kind in or upon any automobile or other vehicle. The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to prohibit the handing, transmitting or distributing of any such matter to the owner or other occupant of any automobile or other vehicle, who is willing to accept the same.
- (E) Names and addresses required. It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, place, hand out or circulate any handbill, poster, dodger or advertising matter of any kind which does not contain the name and address of the following:
  - (1) The person who printed, wrote, compiled or manufactured the same, and
  - (2) The person who caused the same to be distributed; provided however, that in the case of a corporation, club, or other fictitious person, in addition to such fictitious name, the true names and addresses of the owners, managers or agents of the person sponsoring such matter shall also appear thereon.
- (F) Attachment to poles and other objects prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to paste, post, nail or attach in any other manner any handbill, dodger, sign, card, placard or advertisement of any kind, business or political, to any pole, post or object on any public street, alley, sidewalk, or other public way; it shall further be unlawful to suspend or erect any banner, placard or advertisement of any kind over or across any public street, alley, sidewalk, or other public way.
- (G) Agents, employees or servants. Whenever Paragraphs A,B,C,D,E, or F of this Section shall be violated by any person through an agent, employee or servant, both the employer and the agent, employee or servant shall be guilty of the offense.

# Section 9-75. Fortune telling prohibited.

It shall be unlawful to practice or engage in "Fortune Telling," "Palmistry," "Reading Futures" and the like.

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#### Section 9-76. False alarms.

It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally make, turn in, or report a false alarm of fire or of need for police or ambulance assistance.

## Section 9-77. False report of crime.

It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally make to or file with, the police authorities any false, misleading or unfounded statement or report concerning the commission of alleged commission of any crime.

## Section 9-78. Fireworks.

- (A) Definition. The term "pyrotechnics," whenever used in this Section shall be held to mean any sparkler, squib, rocket, firecracker, roman candle, signal lights, fireworks, or other devices or composition used to obtain visible or audible pyrotechnic display.
- (B) Possession or Sale Prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to have, keep, store, use, manufacture, offer to sell, handle, or transport any pyrotechnics within the corporate limits except as herein provided, it being the intention of this Section to prohibit the sale of, distribution of, or discharge of pyrotechnics of any kind or description whatsoever within the corporate limits.

- (1) To the possession or use of signaling devices for current daily consumption by railroads, trucks or vessels requiring them.
- (2) To pyrotechnic display of fireworks in public parks or other open places, where a permit for such display has been issued by the Fire Chief of Fire District No. 1.
- (3) To the possession, sale or use of normal stacks of flashlight compositions by photographers or dealers in photographic supplies.

# Section 9-79. Unnecessary noise.

#### (a) Definitions:

The following words and phrases, when used in this ordinance shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them:

- 1. "A WEIGHTED SOUND LEVEL" means the sound sure level in decibels as measured on a sound level meter using the A weighing network. The level so read is designated db(A) or dBA.
- 2. "CONSTRUCTION" means any site preparation, assembly, erection, substantial repair, alteration, or similar action, including demolition, for or of pubic or private rights-of-way, structures, utilities, or similar action, instructions, utilities, or similar property.
- 3. "DECIBEL,(dB)" means a unit for measuring the volume of a sound, equal to twenty (20) times the logarithm to the base ten (10) of the ratio of the pressure, which is twenty (20) micropascals twenty (20) micronewtons per square meter.
- 4. "DEMOLITION" means any dismantling, intentional destruction or removal of structures, utilities, public or private right of way, surfaces or similar property.

- 5. "EMERGENCY" means any occurrence or set of circumstances involving actual or imminent physical trauma or property-damage which demands immediate action.
- 6. "EMERGENCY WORK" means any work performed for the purpose of preventing or alleviating the physical trauma or property damage threatened or caused by an emergency.
- 7. "GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING (GVWR)" means the value specified by the manufacturer as the recommended maximum loaded weight of a single motor vehicle. In cases where trailers and tractors are separable, the gross combination weight rating (GCWR), which is the value specified by the manufacturer as the recommended maximum load weight of the combination vehicle, shall be used.
- 8. "IMPULSIVE SOUND" means sound of short duration usually less than one second, with an abrupt on set and rapid decay. Examples of sources of impulsive sound include explosions, drop forge impacts, and the discharge of firearms.
- 9. "MOTOR CARRIER VEHICLE ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE" means any vehicle for which regulations apply pursuant to section 18 of the Federal Noise Control Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-574) as amended, pertaining to motor carriers engaged in interstate commerce.
- 10. "MOTOR VEHICLE" means any vehicle which is propelled or drawn on land by motor, such as but not limited to passenger cars, trucks, truck-trailers, semi-trailers, campers, go-carts, amphibious crafts on land, dune buggies, or racing vehicles, but not including motorcycles.
- 11. "MOTORBOAT" means any vessel which operates on water and which is propelled by a motor, including but not limited to boats, barges, amphibious craft, water ski, towing devices and hover craft.
- 12. "MOTORCYCLE" means an unenclosed motor vehicle having a saddle for the use of the operator and two (2) or more wheels in contact with the ground, including but not limited to motor scooters and minibikes.
- 13. "MUFFLER OR SOUND DISSIPATIVE DEVICE" means a device for abating the sound or escaping gases of an internal-combustion.
- 14. "NOISE" means any sound which annoys or disturbs humans or which causes or tends to cause an adverse phsycological effect on humans.
  - 15. NOISE DISTURBANCE" means any sound which:
    - Endangers or injures the safety or health of humans or animals; or
    - Annoys or disturbs a reasonable person's normal sensitivities; or
    - c. Endangers or injures personal or real property.
- 16. "NOISE SENSITIVE ZONE" means any area designated for the purpose of ensuring exceptional quiet.
- 17. "PERSON" means any individual, association, partnership or corporation, and includes any officer, employee, department, agency or instrumentality of a state or any political subdivision of a state.

- 18. "POWERED MODEL VEHICLE" means any self propelled airborne, waterborne, or landborne plane vessel or vehicle which is not designed to carry persons, including but not limited to any model airplane, boat, car, rocket.
- 19. "PROPERTY LINE" means an imaginary line along ground surface, and its vertical extension which separates the real property owned by another person, but not including intrabuilding real property divisions.
- 20. "PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY" means any street, avenue, boulevard, highway, sidewalk, or alley or similar place which is owned or controlled by a government entity.
- 21. "PUBLIC SPACE" means any real property or structure thereon which are owned or controlled by a governmental entity.
- 22. "PURE TONE" means sound which can be distinctly heard as a single pitch or a set of single pitches for the purpose of this ordinance a pure tone shall exist if the one-third octave band sound pressure level in the band when the tone exceeds the arithmetic average of the sound pressure levels of the two (2) contiguous one-third octave bands five (5) dB for center frequencies of five hundred (500) Hz and above by eight (8) dB for center frequencies between one hundred sixty (160) and four hundred (400) Hz and by fifteen (15) dB for center frequencies less than or equal to one hundred twenty-five (125) Hz.
- 23. "SOUND" means an oscillation in pressure, particle displacement, particle velocity or other physical parameter, in a medium with internal forces that causes compression and rarefaction of that medium. The description of sound may include any characteristic of such sound, including direction, intensity and frequency.
- 24. "SOUND LEVEL" means the weighted sound pressure level obtained by the use of a sound level meter and frequency weighting network such as A, B, or C as specified in American National Standards Institute specifications for sound level meters (ANSI SI 4-1971) of the latest approved revisions thereof. If the frequency weighting employed is not indicated, the A-weighing shall apply.
- 25. "SOUND LEVEL METER" means an instrument which includes a microphone, amplifier, RMS detector, integrator or time averager, output meter, and weighting networks used to measure sound pressure levels.
- 26. "SOUND PRESSURE" means the instantaneous difference between the actual pressure and the average barometric pressure at a given point in space, as produced by sound energy.
- 27. "SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL" means twenty (20) times the logarithm to the base ten (10) of the ratio of the RMS sound pressure to the reference pressure of twenty (20) micropascals (20 x 10.6 N/n2). The sound pressure level is denoted L, or SPL and is expressed in decibels.
- 28. "TERMINOLOGY" means all terminology used in this section, not defined herein, shall be in conformance with applicable publications of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or its successor body.

- $29.\,$  "VIBRATION" means an oscillatory motion of solid bodies of deterministic or random nature described by displacement, velocity or acceleration with the respect to a given reference point.
- 30. "WEEKDAY" means any day Monday thru Friday which is not a legal holiday.

## (B) ENFORCEMENT:

- 1. PRIMA FACIA EVIDENCE OF A VIOLATION: Evidence establishing that an activity is causing or has caused the permissible sound level to be exceeded, shall be deemed to be prima facia evidence of a violation of this section. Sound level measurements taken in procedures as outlined in subsection (c).
- 2. PROCEDURES AND MEASUREMENTS: Unless otherwise provided in this ordinance, sound level measurements shall be taken, by the appropriately trained and commissioned law officer, with a sound level meter microphone located at any point on the real property boundary or other point as provided in this ordinance, no closer than five (5) feet from any wall or vertical obstruction when possible, and where practicable not less than five (5) feet above ground level, but in no event less than three (3) feet above ground. A minimum of three (3) readings shall be taken at two (2) minute intervals. The sound level shall be the average of these readings.

#### (C) PROHIBITIONS:

1. MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE SOUND LEVELS: No person shall operate or cause to be operated on private property, any source of sound in such a manner as to create a sound level which exceeds the limits set forth for the receiving land use category as defined in the Code of Ordinance of Chapter 9 in the following tables, when measured at or within the property boundary of the receiving land use. Neither shall any person create or cause to be created "any noise disturbance" which annoys or disturbs a reasonable person or normal sensitivities; or endangers or injures personal or real property; or endangers or injures the safety or health of humans or animals.

Receiving Land Use Category	Time	Sound Level Limit
Light Industrial	Dusk to Dawn	65 dBA
Commercial	Dusk to Dawn	60 dBA
Residential	Dusk to Dawn	40 dba
Residential/ Commercial (Hist. Dist.)	Dusk to Dawn	45 dBA

- 2. PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT: It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or permit the operation of any radio, television, phonograph, drum, musical instrument, sound amplifier or similar device which produces, reproduces or amplifies sound in anyplace of public entertainment at a sound in anyplace of public entertainment at a sound level which exceeds ninety-five (95) dBA, except where a sign is posted at every public entrance which reads "Warning, sound levels created in this building may cause permanent hearing damage or loss".
- 3. MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE SOUND LEVELS BY MOTOR VEHICLES: No person shall operate or cause to be operated any motor vehicle on a pubic street in such a manner that the sound level emitted there from exceeds eighty-five (85) dBA on one measured reading from the curb of the street. The provisions of sub-section (B) (2) shall not apply to measurements taken to enforce this section.

- 4. NOISE SENSITIVE ZONES: It shall be unlawful for any person to create any noise which exceeds the sound level of fifty (50) dBA as measured within twenty (20) feet from the exterior wall of any public school between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on weekdays when school is in session.
- 5. RECREATIONAL MOTORIZED VEHICLES OPERATING OFF PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAYS: No person shall operate or cause to be operated any recreational motorized vehicle on a public right-of-way or on private property in such a manner that the sound level emitted therefrom exceeds forty (40) dBA at or across the boundary of any private property receiving the noise. This section shall apply to all recreational motorized vehicles, whether or not fully licensed and registered, including but not limited to commercial or non-commercial racing vehicles, motorcycles, go-carts, minibikes, snowmobiles, amphibious crafts, campers, and dune buggies, but not including motorboats. The provisions of Sub-section (B) will not apply to measurements taken to enforce this section.
- 6. MOTOR VEHICLE HORNS AND SIGNALING DEVICES: It shall be a violation of this chapter to do either of the following:
  - a. Sound any horn or other auditory signaling device on or in any motor vehicles on any public right-of-way or public spa, except as a warning of danger, a signal of arrival; or
  - b. Sound any horn or other auditory signaling device which produces a sound level in excess of ninety-five (95) dBA at fifty (50) feet.
- 7. ANIMALS AND BIRDS: It shall be a violation of this section for any person to own, possess or harbor any animal or bird which frequently or for a continued duration howls, barks, meows, squawks or makes any other sound, in an excessive manner which shall disturb the comfort or the repose of a person dwelling in the vicinity of where the animal or bird is kept.
- 8. PERMISSIBLE TIME FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, OPERATION OF DOMESTIC TOOLS, ETC:
  - a. It shall be unlawful for any person to do, perform or engage in any construction work of any nature between the hours of dusk and dawn, or at any time on Sunday, if any such activity shall cause noises whose levels result in excess of forty (40) dBA at the receiving property line. This section shall not prohibit any work performed because of emergency as defined in sub-section (A).
  - b. It shall be unlawful to operate or permit the operation of any mechanically powered saw, drill, snader, grinder, lawn, or garden tool, snow blower, or similar device used outdoors in residential areas between dusk to dawn, so as to cause the sound level limits established in this section to be exceeded at the property line. At no time shall the sound level caused by or emitted from any of the above tools exceed eighty (80) dBA at the property line.

## (D) VARIANCES AND EXCEPTIONS:

#### 1. VARIANCE PERMIT:

- a. The city shall have he authority, consistent with this section, to grant special variances which may be requested when it finds or determines that:
  - The offending noise will be for a short duration and compliance with this section will be impractical; or
  - The benefit in the community of the activity creating the offending noise is greater than the adverse effect on the community of the noise created; or
  - 3. The applicant needs additional time to modify equipment or take other action in order to comply with the provisions of this section.
- b. Special variances shall be granted by notice to the applicant containing all necessary conditions, including a time limit on the permitted activity. The special variances shall not become effective until all conditions are agreed to by applicant. Noncompliance with any condition of a special variance shall terminate it and subject the person holding it to those provisions of this section regulating the source of sound or activity for which the special variances of for modifications of other substantial conditions shall be treated like applications for initial variances.

## 2. EXCEPTIONS:

- a. AIRPORT AND AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS: Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, restrict, penalize, enjoin, or in any manner regulate the movement of aircraft which are in all respects conducted in accordance with or pursuant to applicable federal laws or regulations.
- b. PUBLIC FUNCTIONS: Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, restrict, penalize, enjoin or in any manner regulate any public or private school function occurring on the property of the school.
- c. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES: Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, restrict, penalize, enjoin or in any manner regulate any federal, state or local governmental agency or any employee or agent of the same in the fulfillment of any official duty or activity sanctioned by or on behalf of the governmental agency.

# (E) PENALTY:

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined \$25.00 or not more than \$200.00 per day, or not more than thirty (30) days in jail, or both.

- Section 9-79.1. Violations relating to building construction, operation or maintenance; fire and fire prevention; public health and sanitation; and zoning.
- (A) Violations. It shall be illegal to violate any ordinances relating to building construction, operation or maintenance; public health and sanitation; and zoning.
- (B) Issuance of citation. The building inspector, zoning administrator and all persons appointed as acting inspectors of the City of Slidell are empowered to serve a citation upon persons charged with violations of any provision contained in Chapters 7, 10, 11 and Appendix A, Zoning of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Slidell, or to post a notice of violation at the place of violation. The inspectors are not authorized to arrest or otherwise take a violator in custody. The building inspector, zoning administrator and all persons appointed as acting inspectors shall be so commissioned by the mayor of the City of Slidell for the purpose of enforcing this section.
- (C) Contents of citation. As used in this article, the term "citation" shall mean a written or printed notice served upon the person charged with a violation. Such citation shall be in

#### NOTE:

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE DUE TO SIZE OF THE ORDINANCE AND PRINTING REQUIREMENTS. UPON FINAL ENACTMENT, PROPER SPACING WILL BE MADE.

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substantially the following form:

- (1) The name of the person creating the violation or the owner or person in charge of the premises at which the violation occurs.
- (2) The date and place of violation.
- (3) A short description of the violation followed by the number and section of the Code provisions violated.
- (4) The date and place at which the person shall appear and a notice that if the person does not respond to the citation a warrant shall be issued for such person's arrest.
- (5) A notice that the person charged may be represented by counsel, that he may plead guilty or not guilty, and that he has a right to a court hearing.
- (D) Disposal of violations. Violations shall be disposed of as provided in section 4 of the Model Municipal Criminal Code of the City of Slidell and Louisiana Revised Statutes 32:398.2 and 32:398.4 and acts amendatory thereof relating to traffic violations.
- (E) For guilty pleas, fines as per the schedule below shall be imposed.
  - (1) Zoning Code Violations: \$50.00 per offense.
  - (2) Health and Sanitation Code Violations: \$50.00 per offenses.
  - (3) Building Code violations:

CODE SECTI	ON	VIOLATION TYPE	FINE
S.B.C. Ch.		Administration	\$ 50.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Fire District	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Occupancy Classification	100.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Special Occupancy requirements	100.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Classification by construction	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Fire protection requirements	150.00
S.B.C. Ch.	VIII	Appurtenance requirements	100.00
		(H.V.A.C.) gas piping and plumbing	
S.B.C. Ch.	IX	Sprinklers and standpipes	150.00
S.B.C. Ch.	$\mathbf{X}$	Fire resistance standards for	150.00
		materials and construction	
S.B.C. Ch.		Means of egress requirements	200.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Minimum design loads	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Foundations, excavations, footings	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Masonry construction	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Steel Construction	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Concrete construction	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.		Wood Construction	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.	XVIII	Lathing, plastering, and gypsum wallboard	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.	XIX	Rat-proof construction	50.00
S.B.C. Ch.	XX	Light, ventilation, and sanitation	150.00
S.B.C. Ch.	XXI	Safeguards during construction	100.00
S.B.C. Ch.	XXII	Use of public property	50.00
S.C.B. Ch.	XXIII	Signs and outdoor display	50.00
S.C.B. Ch.	XXIV	Elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators and moving walks	100.00

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S.B.C. Ch. XXV Prefabricated construction 100.00 S.B.C. Ch. XXVI Light transmitting plastics 100.00 S.B.C. Ch. XXVII Glass 50.00 S.B.C. Ch. XXVIII S.B.C. Ch. XXIX S.B.C. Ch. XXX 50.00 Aluminum construction Acoustical ceiling systems Listing of referenced standards 50.00 S.B.C. App. A Weights of building materials S.B.C. App. B Fire resistance ratings for materials and construction S.B.C. App. C Wood preservatives S.B.C. App. D Hurricane requirements 100.00 Recommended guide for sound S.B.C. App. E isolation in multifamily 100.00 dwellings S.B.C. App. F Fallout shelter construction 50.00 S.B.C. App. G Recommended guide for establishment of fire district S.B.C. App. H S.B.C. App. I 50.00 Mobile home tie down standards Standards for demolition 50.00 S.B.C. App. J Energy conservation 100.00 S.B.C. App. K Recommended Schedule of permit fees S.B.C. App. L S.B.C. App. M Power operated exit doors Flood plain construction standards 50.00 100.00

# Section 9-80. Soliciting upon private residence.

The going in and upon private residences in this municipality by solicitors, peddlers, hawkers, itinerant merchants, and transient vendors of merchandise, not having been requested or invited to do so by the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of said private residences, for the purpose of soliciting orders for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, and/or for the purpose of disposing of and/or peddling or hawking the same, is hereby declared to be unlawful. The provisions of this section shall not apply to bona fide charitable and civic organizations registered with the secretary of state in accordance with R.S. 12:501.

# Section 9-81. Regulating parades.

- (A) Definitions.
  - (1) "Chief of Police" is the Chief of Police of this municipality.
  - (2) "Parade" is any parade, march, ceremony, show, exhibition, pageant, or procession of any kind, or any similar display, in or upon any street, park or other public place in this municipality.
  - (3) "Parade Permit" is a permit as required by this section.
  - (4) "Person" is any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company or organization of any kind.
- (B) Permit Required.

No person shall engage in, participate in, aid, form or start any parade, unless a parade permit shall have been obtained from the Chief of Police.

- (1) Exception. This Section shall not apply to:
  - (a) Funeral processions;

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- (b) Students going to and from school classes and participating in educational activities, providing such conduct is under the immediate direction and supervision of the proper school authorities.
- (c) A governmental agency acting within the scope of its functions.
- (C) Application.

A person seeking issuance of a parade permit shall file an application with the Chief of Police on forms provided by such officer.

- (1) Filing Period. An application for a parade permit shall be filed with the chief of police not less than fourteen (14) days nor more than sixty (60) days before the date on which it is proposed to conduct the parade. Application for a carnival parade permit must be submitted sixty (60) days before the date on which it is proposed to conduct the parade.
- (2) Contents. The application for a parade permit shall set forth the following information:
  - (a) The name, address and telephone number of the person seeking to conduct such parade;
  - (b) If the parade is proposed to be conducted for, on behalf of, or by an organization, the name, address and telephone number of the headquarters of the organization, and of the authorized and responsible heads of such organization;
  - (c) The name, address and telephone number of the person who will be the parade chairman and who will be responsible for its conduct;
  - (d) The date when the parade is to be conducted;
  - (e) The route to be traveled, the starting point and the termination point;
  - (f) The approximate number of persons who, and animals and vehicles which, will constitute such parade; the type of animals, and description of the vehicles;
  - (g) The hours when such parade will start and terminate;
  - (h) A statement as to whether the parade will occupy all or only a portion of the width of the streets proposed to be traversed;
  - (i) The location by streets of any assembly areas for such parades;
  - (j) The time at which the units of the parade will begin to assemble at any such assembly area or areas;
  - (k) The interval of space to be maintained between units of such parade.
  - (1) If the parade is designed to be held by, and on behalf of or for, any person other than the applicant, the applicant for such permit shall file with the

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Chief of Police a communication in writing from the person proposing to hold the parade, authorizing the applicant to apply for the permit on his behalf.

- (m) Any additional information which the Chief of Police shall find reasonably necessary to a fair determination as to whether a permit should issue.
- (3) Late applications. The chief of police, where good cause is shown, therefore, shall have the authority to consider any application hereunder which is filed less than thirty (30) days before the date such parade is proposed to be conducted.
- (D) Standards for Issuance.

The Chief of Police shall issue a permit as provided for here-under when, from a consideration of the application and from such other information as may otherwise be obtained, he finds that:

- (1) The conduct of the parade will not substantially interrupt the safe and orderly movement of other traffic contiguous to its route;
- (2) The conduct of the parade will not require the diversion of so great a number of police officers of this municipality to properly police the line of movement, and the areas contiguous thereto as to prevent normal police protection to this municipality;
- (3) The conduct of such parade will not require the diversion of so great a number of ambulances as to prevent normal ambulance service to portions of this municipality other than that to be occupied by the proposed line of march and areas contiguous thereto;
- (4) The concentration of person, animals and vehicles at assembly points of the parade will not unduly interfere with proper fire and police protection of, or ambulance service to, areas contiguous to such assembly areas;
- (5) The conduct of such parade will not interfere with the movement of fire-fighting equipment enroute to a fire;
- (6) The conduct of the parade is not reasonably likely to cause injury to persons or property, to provoke disorderly conduct or create disturbance.
- (7) The parade is scheduled to move from its point of origin to its point of termination expeditiously without reasonable delays enroute.
- (8) The parade is not to be held for the sole purpose of advertising any product, cause, goods or event and is not designed to be held for a private profit.
- (E) Notice of Rejection.

If the Chief of Police disapproves the application, he shall mail to the applicant within ten (10) days after the date upon which the application was filed, a notice of his action.

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(F) Alternative Permit.

The Chief of Police, in denying an application for a parade permit, shall be empowered to authorize the conduct of the parade on a date, at a time, or over a route different from that named by the applicant. An applicant desiring to accept an alternative permit shall, within five (5) days after notice of the action of the Chief of Police, file a written notice of acceptance with the Chief of Police. An alternative permit shall conform to the requirements of, and shall have the effect of a parade permit under, this Section.

(G) Contents of Permit.

Each parade permit shall state the following information:

- (1) Starting time;
- (2) Minimum speed;
- (3) Maximum speed;
- (4) Maximum interval of space to be maintained between the units of the parade;
- (5) The portions of the streets to be traversed that may be occupied by the parade;
- (6) The maximum length of the parade in miles or fractions thereof;
- (7) Such other information as the Chief of Police shall find necessary to the enforcement of this Ordinance.
- (H) Duties of Permittee.

A permittee shall comply with all permit directions and conditions and with all applicable laws and ordinance. The parade chairman or other person heading or leading such activity shall carry the parade permit upon his person during the conduct of the parade.

(I) Revocation of Permit.

The Chief of Police shall have the authority to revoke a parade permit issued upon application of the standards for issuance as herein set forth.

## Section 9-82. Telephone communications, improper language, harassment.

- (A) No person shall:
  - (1) Engage in or institute a telephone call, telephone conversation or telephone conference, with another person, anonymously or otherwise, and therein use obscene, profane, vulgar, lewd, lascivious, or indecent language, or make any suggestion or proposal of an obscene nature or threaten any illegal or immoral act with the intent to coerce, intimidate, or harass another person; or
  - (2) Make repeated telephone communications anonymously or other wise in a manner reasonably expected to annoy, abuse, torment, harass, embarass or offend another, whether or not conversation ensues; or

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- (3) Make a telephone call and intentionally fail to hang up or disengage the connection.
- (4) Knowingly permit any telephone under his control to be used for any purpose prohibited by this Section.
- (B) Any offense committed by use of a telephone as set forth in this Section shall be deemed to have been committed at either the place where the telephone call or calls were originated or received.

### Section 9-83. Riot.

- (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to participate in a riot or incite any other person to riot.
- (B) A riot is a public disturbance involving an assemblage of three or more persons acting together or in concert which by tumultuous and violent conduct, of the imminent threat of tumultuous and violent conduct, results in injury or damage to persons or property or creates a clear and present danger of injury or damage to persons or property.
- (C) Inciting to riot is the endeavor by any person to incite or procure any other person to create or participate in a riot.
- (D) Any law enforcement, peace officer or public official responsible for keeping the peace may issue a command to disperse under the authority of R.S. 14:329.1-14:329.8 if he reasonably believes that riot is occurring or about to occur. The command to disperse shall be given in a manner reasonably calculated to be communicated to the assemblage.

# Section 9-84. Wrongful use of public property; permits for use of public property.

- (A) It shall be unlawful for any person to wrongfully use public property. Wrongful use of public property is:
  - (1) The intentional entering of or onto any public property without the permission of the lawful custodian thereof, or his designated representative, at any time when the public property is not open to the public and the remaining in or occupying of any public property after having been requested to leave by the lawful custodian thereof, or his designated representative, or any law enforcement or peace officer, and
  - (2) The depriving of the general public of the intended use of public property without a permit.
- (B) In accordance with the provisions of this code and the law of this state, permits to occupy or use public property may be obtained from the lawful custodian thereof, or his designated representative, upon written application therefor. All such applications shall (1) describe the public property sought to be occupied or used, and (2) state the period of time during which the public property will be occupied or used.

The lawful custodian, or his designated representative, may issue the permit if he determines that the use or occupation of the public property will not reasonably interfere with the intended or customary use of the public property by the general public and that the intended use will not destroy or damage the public property.

For the purpose of this section, the term "public property" means any public land, building, facility, structure or enclosure used for public purpose or as place of public gathering, owned and/or under the control of the state or one of its agencies or political subdivisions.

# Section 9-85. Prohibition of interference with educational process; certain activities excepted.

- (A) No person shall, on the campus or lands of any university, college, junior college, trade or vocational-technical school, special school, elemenatary or secondary school in this state, hereinafter referred to as "institutions of learning," or at or in any building or other facility thereof owned, operated or controlled by the state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions, will-fully deny to students, school officials, faculty, employees, invitees and guests thereof;
  - (1) Lawful freedom of movement on the campus or lands; or
  - (2) Lawful use of the property, facilities or parts of any institution of learning; or
  - (3) The right of lawful ingress and egress to and from the institution's physical facilities.
- (B) No person shall, on the campus of any institution of learning or at or in any building or other facility thereof owned, operated or controlled by the state or any agency of political subdivision thereof, willfully impede the staff or faculty of such institution in the lawful performance of their duties, or willfully impede a student of such institution in lawful pursuit of his educational activities, through use of restraint, abduction, coercion, or intimidation, or when force and violence are present or threatened.
- (C) No person shall willfully refuse or fail to leave the property of, or any building or other facility owned, operated or controlled by the state or any agency or political subdivision thereof, upon being requested to do so by the chief administrative officer thereof, or by his designee charged with maintaining order on the campus or grounds and in its facilities, or a dean of such institution of learning, if such person is committing, threatens to commit, or incites others to commit, any act which would or is likely to disrupt, impair, interfere with or obstruct the lawful missions, processes, procedures or functions of such institutions of learning.

Nothing contained herein shall apply to a bona fide legitimate labor organization or to any of its legal activities such as lawful picketing, lawful assembly or concerted activity in the interest of members for the purpose of accomplishing or securing more favorable wage standards, hours of employment or working conditions.

## Section 9-86. Desecration of graves.

It shall be unlawful for any person to desecrate a grave. Desecration of graves is the:

(A) Unauthorized opening of any place of interment, or building wherein the dead body of human being is located, with the intent to remove or to mutilate the body or any part thereof, or any article interred or intended to be interred with the said body; or

Intentional or criminally negligent damaging in any manner, of any grave, tomb, or mausoleum erected for the dead. Section 9-87. Truck Routes.

I-10, I-12, U.S. Highway 11 (Front Street), U.S. Highway 190E (Gause Boulevard), U.S. Highway 190E (Fremaux Ávenue), U.S. Highway 190W, Louisiana 433 (Rigolets Road or Old Spanish Trail) and Louisiana 433 (Bayou Liberty Road) and Louisiana 1090 (Robert Road), are established as designated truck routes, and shall be posted as such. No road, street, avenue, boulevard, alley, etc., shall be used, traversed or occupied by a truck or other vehicle of similar nature over the load capacity of one and one-half  $(1rac{1}{2})$  tons except for local delivery and for which no other route exists. Trucks and other similar vehicles over one and one-half  $(1\frac{1}{2})$  ton load Trucks capacity shall use established truck routes only except for local delivery and for which no other route exists.

SECTION 8. BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that it is hereby declared to be the intention of the Slidell City Council that the sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases of the Criminal Code of any section, subsection, paragraph, clause or phrase of such code shall be declared unconstitutional and invalid, such unconstitutionality or invalidity shall not affect any of the remaining sections, subsections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses and phrases of this code, since the same would have been enacted by this body without the incorporation in such code of any such unconstitutional or invalid section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase.

> ADOPTED this 22nd day of September 1987.

3.48 EM. O GIVER**ED** 9/23/87

to the Mayor

RE-TIVED 4:10 PM 9/28/87 12 the Mayor Lione J. Washington Councilman, District A President of the Council

vallare Sal atore A. Caruso

Ma/or

Davis Dautreuil

Council Administrator/Clerk of the Council

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