

ARTICLE 1. - LITTER

Section 10-1 Short Title

This article shall be known and may be cited as “Avoyelles Parish Litter Reduction Ordinances”

Section 10-2 Definitions

For the purpose of this article, the following definitions shall apply:

LITTER means all waste material, except as provided and defined in R.S. 30:2173(2), including, but not limited to, disposable packages, containers, sand, gravel, rubbish, cans, bottles, refuse, garbage, trash, debris, dead animals, furniture or appliances, automotive parts, including, but not limited to, tires and engines, trailers, boats and boating accessories, tools and equipment and building materials, or discarded materials of any kind and description.

The term “litter” shall not include “agricultural products” that are being transported from the harvest or collection site to a processing or market, if reasonable measures are taken to prevent the agricultural product from leaving the transporting vehicle. The term “agricultural product”, as used in this definition, means all crops, livestock, poultry and forestry, and all aqua cultural, floricultural, horticultural, silvicultural and viticulture products.

The term “litter” also shall not include recyclable cardboard being transported in compressed bundles to processing facilities.

Litter shall be considered separate from NUISANCES, which is defined in La. RS 13:4711 and in Avoyelles ordinances Chapter 10, Health and Sanitation, Article II, Nuisances, Section 10-20.

DISPOSAL means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such waste, or any constituent thereof, may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

HAZARDOUS WASTE means any waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, physical, or chemical characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

MANIFEST means the system and forms used for identifying the quantity, composition, origin, routing, and destination of hazardous wastes during its transportation from the point of generation to any point of disposal, treatment, or storage.

STORAGE means the containment of hazardous waste on a temporary basis, for such time as may be permitted by regulations, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.

TREATMENT means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste or render it nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery or storage, or reduced in volume. The term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous waste to render it nonhazardous.

TRANSPORTATION means the movement of hazardous wastes from the point of generation or storage to the point of treatment, storage, or disposal by any means of commercial or private transport. The term does not apply to the movement of hazardous wastes on the premises of a hazardous waste generator or on the premises of a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

PROCESSING, TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL FACILITY means any facility or location where any treatment, incineration, processing, or deposition of hazardous waste occurs or is contained.

WASTE means any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under La. Rev. Stat. 30:2074, or source, special nuclear, or byproduct material as defined by La. Rev. Stat. 30:2103

ABANDONED SITE FUND shall mean the Abandoned Hazardous Waste Site Fund as created by Section 2205 of this Subtitle.

POLLUTION SOURCE means the site or location of a discharge or potential discharge, including such surrounding property necessary to secure or quarantine the area from access by the general public.

REUSABLE MATERIAL means any waste material which is destined for reuse or reprocessing, but which because of quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics may:

- (a) Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or
- (b) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed and which have been designated by the department as requiring special handling and tracking due to their hazardous characteristics and the danger caused by improper handling.

TRANSFER FACILITY means any transportation-related facility designed and constructed to be used exclusively for the handling of regulated hazardous wastes including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held during the normal course of transportation.

PUBLIC PROPERTY usually means property owned by a state entity, for example, the right-of-way of any road or highway, levee, any body of water or watercourse or the shores or beaches thereof, any park, playground, building, refuge or conservation or recreation area.

PRIVATE PROPERTY is the legal designation for the ownership of property by non-governmental legal entities, for example, residential or farm properties, timberlands or forests. It is different from collective or cooperative property, which is owned by a group of non-governmental entities.

LOCAL GOVERNING AUTHORITY shall mean the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury.

PARISH shall mean the jurisdictional area where the offense was committed.

Section 10-3 Purpose and Scope

It is the purpose of this article and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the parish to implement a comprehensive plan to regulate litter and to eliminate litter as much as possible in a manner that will:

1. Protect the public health, safety and welfare;
2. Prevent land, water and air pollution;
3. Prevent the spread of disease and the creation of nuisances;
4. Conserve natural resources; and
5. Enhance the beauty and quality of the environment.

Section 10-4 Community service litter abatement work program and indemnification

(a) A "court approved community service litter abatement program" may be created by the police jury.

(b) If a community service program is established a person who participates in a community service litter abatement work program shall have no cause of action for damages against the entity conducting the program or supervising his participation therein, nor against any employee or agent of such entity, for any injury or loss suffered by him during or arising out of his participation in the program, unless the injury or loss was caused by the intentional or grossly negligent act or omission of the entity or its employee or agent. The entity shall not be liable for any injury caused by the individual participating in the program unless the gross negligence or intentional act of the entity or its employee or agent was a substantial factor in causing the injury. No provision hereof shall negate the requirement to provide an offender with necessary medical treatment as statutorily required.

Section 10-5 Litter Abatement Officer

The parish governing authority shall have the power to appoint a Litter Abatement Officer. Should one be appointed, the following shall be the responsibilities of the Litter Abatement Officer:

1. The litter abatement officer shall have the right to administer and enforce the provisions of this article. The litter abatement officer's rights and duties shall include, but not be limited to, those described in this section.
2. The litter abatement officer shall have the right to inspect public and private property to determine if the property owner is in compliance with the provisions of this article. Routine inspections of public and private property in the parish shall be made by the litter abatement officer in such frequency to ensure consistent compliance with the provisions of this article. A property owner shall allow free access to the litter abatement officer; provided that the entrance and activity is undertaken after reasonable notice and during normal business hours, and after notifying the property owner of presence on the property for the purpose of making such inspections as may be necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of this article, or any other applicable statute, or for the purpose of making written and documented notice of any violation, or recommendations for their correction and the date by which corrections shall be accomplished.
3. The litter abatement officer shall have the right to investigate complaints of violations of this article. The litter abatement officer shall assist the district attorney's office and/or the administrative hearing officer.
4. The litter abatement officer's interpretation of the rules, regulations, ordinances, or code of the parish shall not supersede any actions that may be taken by code enforcement of the parish planning office, constables, justices of the peace, and the district attorney's office of this parish and the administrative hearing officer.
5. After any curative measure mentioned herein is not adequately resolved, the litter abatement officer shall have the right to refer or recommend to the parish district attorney's office and/or the parish administrative hearing officer, that legal proceedings be initiated against a property owner who is in violation of the provisions of this article or any litter abatement ordinance of the parish.
6. The litter abatement officer shall have the right to enforce the provisions of this article or any litter abatement ordinance of the parish, by citing the offender via a citation, summons or other means provided by law.

Section 10-6 Responsibilities of property owners, his agent and/or occupant

1. The owner, his agent and occupant of any property shall maintain the premises in a sanitary and litter-free condition.
2. No person shall place, deposit or allow to be placed or deposited on his premises or any other premises to include any public street, road or alley any refuse or other objectionable waste, except in a manner described in this article.
3. The owner, his agent and occupant of any premises, and other persons having responsibilities as described herein, shall be responsible for the proper storage, collection, transportation and final disposal of all refuse originating on the premises, by a method or methods described in this article.

Section 10-7 Types of Littering

Littering can be classified as two types of activity; passive littering and active littering.

Passive littering is perceived more acceptable as a social norm and therefore more resistant to change. An example of passive littering would include an individual leaving their litter behind and “failing to remove it”, for instance, leaving their food plates and cups on an outside restaurant table. Passive littering is common due to the nature of passiveness being more acceptable and viewed as unintentional or forgetful rather than environmentally irresponsible.

Active littering is considered to be the more intentional type of littering. It is viewed as less acceptable in social constructs due to the shaming and embarrassment from peers involved. An example of active littering would be an individual dismissing all regards to search for a waste disposal, and in turn dropping their litter wherever they please and continue onwards.

Within the active littering classification, several categories exist: Simple or unintentional littering, intentional littering, gross littering and commercial littering.

Simple or Unintentional Littering (Civil) - Includes litter blown out of a trucks, cars, trailers or boats and careless disposal that results in litter due to “uncovered” or “unsecured” loads.

Intentional Littering (Criminal) – intentional disposing or permitting the disposal of litter upon any public place, upon private property not owned by him, upon property located in rural areas not owned by him, or in or on state waters, whether from a vehicle or otherwise, including but not limited to any public highway, public rights-of-way, public park, beach, campground, forest land, recreational area, trailer park, highway, road, street or alley, except when such property is designated by the state or by any of its agencies or political subdivisions for the disposal of such litter and such person is authorized to use such property for such purpose.

Includes motorist discarding litter out of windows, pedestrians dropping litter on the street or footpaths, discarding soft drink and beer cans as other litter out of boats into waterways.

Gross Littering (Criminal) – Includes the illegal disposal of items such as household/office furniture, appliances, tires, automotive parts, etc.

Commercial Littering (Civil) – Includes commercial litter that is blown or falls from a truck or vehicle, mud from tires, uncontrolled building waste.

Littering of Waters (Criminal) – It shall be unlawful for an operator, passenger, crew member, or any person on board any vessel to intentional discharge, discard, and permanently abandon into the water of the state any type of finished plastic products, including but not limited to synthetic ropes, fishing nets, and garbage bags, or to intentionally discharge, discard and permanently abandon litter or other garbage, including but not limited to paper products, glass, metal, dunnage, lining and packing materials.

Section 10-8 Simple littering.

(1) No person shall dispose of, or create a condition that the person knew or should have known was likely to result in the disposal of, litter upon any public place in this state, upon private property in this state not owned by him, upon property located in a rural area in this state not owned by him, or in or on the waters of this state, whether from a vehicle or otherwise, including but not limited to any public highway, public right-of-way, public park, beach, campground, forest land, recreational area, trailer park, highway, road, street, or alley.

(2) Persons found liable under the provisions of this Subsection shall be assessed the following civil penalties and costs:

(a) For a first violation, such person shall either be fined seventy-five dollars or given the option to perform eight hours of community service in a litter abatement work program in lieu of the assessed seventy-five dollar fine.

(b) For a second and each subsequent violation, such person shall either be fined two hundred fifty hundred dollars or be given the option to perform sixteen hours of community service in a litter abatement work program in lieu of the two hundred fifty thousand dollars fine.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall pay special court costs of one hundred dollars in lieu of other costs of court and the special court costs shall be disbursed as follows:

(1) Twenty dollars shall be paid to the judicial expense fund for that judicial district, or to the justice of the peace or the city court, as the case may be.

(2) Twenty dollars shall be paid to the office of the district attorney, to the constable, or to the municipal prosecuting attorney, as the case may be.

(3) Ten dollars shall be paid to the clerk of the district court, or to the justice of the peace or the city court, as the case may be.

(4) Twenty-five dollars shall be paid to the state treasury for credit to the Keep Louisiana Beautiful Fund.

(5) Twenty-five dollars shall be paid to the law enforcement agency that issued the citation.

D.(1) If the litter is disposed from a motor vehicle, boat, or conveyance, except a bus or large passenger vehicle or a school bus, all as defined in R.S. 32:1, there shall be an inference that the driver of the conveyance disposed of the litter. If such litter was possessed by a specific person immediately before the act of disposing, there shall be an inference that the possessor committed the act of disposing.

(2) When litter disposed in violation of this Section is discovered to contain any article or articles, including but not limited to letters, bills, publications, or other writings, which display the name of a person or in any other manner indicate that the article belongs or belonged to such person, there shall be an inference that such person has violated this Section.

E. The person shall be cited for the offense by means of a citation, summons, or other means provided by law.

F. A person may be found guilty or held liable and fined under this Section although the commission of the offense did not occur in the presence of a law enforcement officer if the evidence presented to the court establishes that the defendant has committed the offense.

G. For the purposes of this Section, each occurrence shall constitute a separate violation.

H. In addition to penalties otherwise provided, a person convicted or held liable under this Section shall:

(1) Repair or restore property damaged by or pay damages for any damage arising out of the violation of this Section.

(2) Pay all reasonable investigative expenses and costs to the investigative agency or agencies.

I. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, this Section shall not apply to any activity by persons owning or operating duly licensed commercial vehicles engaged in the collection and transportation of solid waste, construction, or demolition debris or wood waste, as such terms are defined by the rules and regulations of the Department of Environmental Quality, occurring in the course of servicing scheduled pickup routes pursuant to commercial or local government contracts or en route to an authorized pickup station, transfer station, or disposal facility. To qualify for the exemption provided for in this Subsection, the commercial vehicle shall be covered at all times, except during loading and unloading, in a manner that prevents rain from reaching the waste, prevents waste from falling or blowing from the vehicle, and ensures that leachate from the waste is not discharged from the vehicle during transportation.

Section 10-9 Intentional littering.

(1) No person shall intentionally dispose or permit the disposal of litter upon any public place in the state, upon private property in this state not owned by him, upon property located in rural areas in this state not owned by him, or in or on the waters of this state, whether from a vehicle or otherwise, including but not limited to any public highway, public right-of-way, public park, beach, campground, forest land, recreational area, trailer park, highway, road, street, or alley, except when such property is designated by the state or by any of its agencies or political subdivisions for the disposal of such litter and such person is authorized to use such property for such purpose.

(2) Whoever violates the provisions of this Subsection shall:

(a) Upon first conviction, be fined two-hundred fifty hundred dollars and sentenced to serve eight hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court.

(b) Upon second conviction, be fined five-hundred dollars and sentenced to serve sixteen hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court.

(c) Upon third or subsequent conviction, be fined one-thousand two-hundred fifty hundred dollars, have his motor vehicle driver's license suspended for one year, and be sentenced to serve eighty hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court, or all or any combination of the penalties provided by this Subparagraph.

(3) Whoever violates the provisions of this Subsection by the intentional disposal or permitting the disposal of cigarettes, cigarette butts, cigars, cigarillos, or cigar or cigarillo tips from a motor vehicle shall:

(a) Upon first conviction, be fined three hundred dollars and sentenced to serve eight hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court.

(b) Upon second conviction, be fined seven hundred dollars and sentenced to serve sixteen hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court.

(c) Upon third or subsequent conviction, be fined one thousand five hundred dollars, have his motor vehicle driver's license suspended for one year, and be sentenced to serve eighty hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court, or all or any combination of the penalties provided by this Subparagraph.

Section 10-10 Gross Littering

A. No person shall intentionally dispose or permit the disposal of any household or office furniture or appliances, automotive parts, including but not limited to tires and engines, trailers, boats and boating accessories, tools and equipment, building materials, roofing nails, and bags or boxes of household or office garbage or refuse upon any public place in the state, upon private

property in this state not owned by him, upon property located in rural areas in this state not owned by him, or in or on the waters of this state, whether from a vehicle or otherwise, including but not limited to any public highway, public right-of-way, public park, beach, campground, forest land, recreational area, trailer park, highway, road, street, or alley, except when such property is designated by the state or by any of its agencies or political subdivisions for the disposal of such items and such person is authorized to use such property for such purpose.

B.

(1) If the litter listed in Subsection A is disposed of from a motor vehicle, boat, or conveyance, except a bus or large passenger vehicle or a school bus, all as defined by R.S. 32:1, there shall be an inference that the driver of the conveyance disposed of the litter. If such litter was possessed by a specific person immediately before the act of disposing, there shall be an inference that the possessor committed the act of disposing.

(2) When litter disposed in violation of this Section is discovered to contain any article or articles, including but not limited to letters, bills, publications, or other writings, which display the name of a person or in any other manner indicate that the article belongs or belonged to such person, there shall be an inference that such person has violated this Section.

C. The person shall be cited for the offense by means of a citation, summons, or other means provided by law.

D.

(1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall, upon first conviction, be fined not less than five-hundred dollars nor more than one-thousand dollars and sentenced to serve eight hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court.

(2) Upon second conviction, an offender shall be fined not less than one-thousand dollars nor more than two-thousand five-hundred dollars and sentenced to serve twenty-four hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court and may be imprisoned for not more than thirty days.

(3) Upon third or subsequent conviction, an offender shall be fined not less than one-thousand dollars nor more than five-thousand dollars, have his motor vehicle driver's license suspended for one year, be imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or sentenced to serve not less than forty-eight and not more than one hundred hours in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court, or all or any combination of the aforementioned penalties.

(4) The judge may require an individual convicted of a violation of this Section to remove litter from state highways, public rights-of-way, public playgrounds, public parks, or other appropriate locations for any prescribed period of time in lieu of the penalties prescribed in this Section.

E. A person may be found guilty and fined under this Section although the commission of the offense did not occur in the presence of a law enforcement officer if the evidence presented to the court establishes that the defendant has committed the offense.

F. For the purposes of this Section, each occurrence shall constitute a separate violation.

G. In addition to penalties otherwise provided, a person convicted under this Section shall:

(1) Repair or restore property damaged by or pay damages for any damage arising out of the violation of this Section.

(2) Pay all reasonable investigative expenses and costs to the investigative agency or agencies.

Section 10-11 Commercial Littering

A. No person shall dispose or permit the disposal of litter resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations in which the person has a financial interest upon any public place in the state, upon private property in this state not owned by him, upon property located in rural areas in this state not owned by him, or in or on the waters of this state, whether from a vehicle or otherwise, including but not limited to any public highway, public right-of-way, public park, beach, campground, forest land, recreational area, trailer park, highway, road, street, or alley, except when such property is designated by the state or by any of its agencies or political subdivisions for the disposal of such items and such person is authorized to use such property for such purpose.

B. No person shall operate any truck or other vehicle on any highway in such a manner or condition that litter resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations in which the person is involved can blow or fall out of such vehicle or that mud from its tires can fall upon the roadway.

C.(1) If the litter is disposed of from a motor vehicle, boat, or conveyance, except a bus or large passenger vehicle or a school bus, all as defined by R.S. 32:1, there shall be an inference that the driver of the conveyance disposed of the litter. If such litter was possessed by a specific person immediately before the act of disposing, there shall be a permissive rebuttable presumption that the possessor committed the act of disposing.

(2) When litter disposed in violation of this Section is discovered to contain any article or articles, including but not limited to letters, bills, publications, or other writings, which display the name of a person or in any other manner indicate that the article belongs or belonged to such person, there shall be a permissive rebuttable presumption that such person has violated this Section.

D. Any person found liable under the provisions of this Section shall pay special court costs of fifty dollars in lieu of other costs of court which shall be disbursed as follows:

(1) Twenty dollars shall be paid to the judicial expense fund for that judicial district, or to the justice of the peace or the city court, as the case may be.

(2) Twenty dollars shall be paid to the office of the district attorney, or to the constable or to the municipal prosecuting attorney, as the case may be.

(3) Ten dollars shall be paid to the clerk of the district court, or to the justice of the peace or the city court, as the case may be.

E. A person may be held liable and fined under this Section although the commission of the offense did not occur in the presence of a law enforcement officer if the evidence presented to the court establishes that the defendant has committed the offense.

F. For the purposes of this Section each occurrence shall constitute a separate violation.

Section 10-12 Dumping of animal/fish carcasses or body parts

A. It shall be considered a littering activity to illegally dispose (dumping) of dead animals, animal body parts, crawfish heads, fish, etc.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Subsection shall:

(a) Upon first conviction, be fined two-hundred fifty hundred dollars and sentenced to serve eight hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court.

(b) Upon second conviction, be fined five-hundred dollars and sentenced to serve sixteen hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court.

(c) Upon third or subsequent conviction, be fined one-thousand two-hundred fifty hundred dollars, have his motor vehicle driver's license suspended for one year, and be sentenced to serve eighty hours of community service in a litter abatement work program as approved by the court, or all or any combination of the penalties provided by this Subparagraph.

Section 10-13 Litter-free zones; temporary signs, handbills, flyers and notices; notice to remove; penalties

- A. The public-rights-of-way of all state, parish, and municipal roads, highways, and streets are hereby declared litter-free zones. No person shall dispose of litter, as both terms defined in R.S. 30:2522 (3) and (6), in a litter -free zone.
- B. Each local governing authority should make a reasonable effort to recycle any recyclable litter collected in litter-free zones and shall use the proceeds from the sale of recyclable litter solely for the purpose of litter abatement in litter-free zones.
- C. For the purposes of this Section, littering shall be defined to include the posting, erecting, or displaying on any surface, pole, or stanchion of temporary signs, handbills, flyers, and notices, including but not limited to political campaign signs. However, no person shall be held in violation of any provision of this Section unless.
- 1) The owner of a temporary sign, handbill, flyer, or notice fails to remove such item within thirty (30) days after receiving notice, by certified mail, indicating the location or locations of such item and directing the immediate removal thereof.
 - 2) In case of political signs, the candidate for political office, who is deemed to be the owner of the sign, fails to remove the sign within thirty (30) days following the general election for the office which the sign was posted.
- D. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be assessed the following civil penalties:
1. For a first violation, such person shall be fined one hundred dollars or perform eight hours of community service in a litter abatement work program in lieu of the assessed one hundred dollars.
 2. For a second and each subsequent violation, such person shall be fined two hundred and fifty dollars and perform sixteen hours of community service in a litter abatement programs.

Section 10-14 Jurisdiction and procedure – Justice of the Peace; Constable

Justices of the peace shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all litter violations occurring anywhere in the parish of Avoyelles. In addition, a constable may issue summons and serve subpoenas anywhere in the parish all in accordance with R.S. 13:2586-C(2). Prosecution of litter violations and compensation in criminal cases of a justice of the peace and constable shall be in accordance with R.S. 13:2587.1 and R.S. 13:2589.

Section 10-15 Issuing Litter Citations

Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, Ward Marshals, and the Litter Abatement Officer are authorized to write litter citations for violations of parish litter ordinances.

Section 10-16 Collection of litter fines

Litter fines are ordered, collected and disbursed by the court. The offender will be provided a mailing address or the physical address of the court. Louisiana law dictates any court must have available to the offender a means to pay their fine with a debit/credit card.

Litter courts should have separate checking accounts to handle litter fines. Fines and disbursements shall include proper documentation.

Section 10-17 Distribution of Litter Fines

In accordance with La. R.S. 13:2589, the local governing body receiving the litter fines imposed by state statute or by any parish ordinance shall reimburse those justice of the peace courts and ward constable offices who handle litter violations for the time spent and expenses incurred by the respective justice of the peace, and constable, deputy constable, or special duty constable for handling those litter violations through an intergovernmental agreement calling for a 50/50 sharing of the litter violation fines. The local governing body shall apply their share of the fines towards the operation of a litter abatement program.

The justice of the peace courts and ward constable offices shall also be reimbursed for handling property standards violations such as nuisance issues.

Section 10-18 Litter Violators Right to Appeal

Any person found liable in a justice of the peace court for a violation pursuant to previous sections shall have to right to appeal to the district court by trial de novo for the parish in which the justice of the peace court is situated. The appeal must be filed within the ten (10) days of the date of the judgement and notice of the appeal must be given to the justice of the peace who decided the matter. The district court in which the matter is being appealed, and the district attorney for the district in which the parish and justice of the peace court are located. The appeal from a decision of the district court shall be the same as provided by laws for appeals of civil matters decided by the district court. If the judgement is sustained on appeal the defendant may be assessed additional court cost by the district court as authorized by law.

Section 10-19 Acceptance of materials at parish maintenance barn

The police jury agrees to accept any parish garbage brought to the parish maintenance barn, except for hazardous materials.

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