

Sec. 63.1. Illegal posting

A. 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.
- (3) A person having the written permission of the owner or lessee.

B. Whoever commits the crime of illegal posting shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:63.1)

Sec. 63.2. Destruction, defacing or removal of posted signs

No person shall intentionally and without authority destroy, deface or remove posted signs, or signs designating or purporting to designate the boundary lines of immovable property.

Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:63.2)

Sec. 63.3. Entry on or remaining in places or on land after being forbidden

A. No person shall without authority go into or upon or remain in or upon or attempt to go into or upon or remain in or upon any structure, watercraft, or any other movable, or immovable property, which belongs to another, including public buildings and structures, ferries, and bridges, or any part, portion, or area thereof, 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 of the property or by any other authorized person. For the purposes of this Section, the above mentioned sign means a sign or signs posted on or in the structure, watercraft, or any other movable, or immovable property, 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.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:63.3)

Sec. 63.4. Aiding and abetting others to enter or remain on premises where forbidden

A. No person shall incite, solicit, urge, encourage, exhort, instigate, or procure any other person to go into or upon or to remain in or upon any structure, watercraft, or any other movable 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.

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For the purposes of this Section, the above mentioned sign means a sign or signs posted on or in the structure, watercraft 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.

B. 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.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of Sub-section A or Sub-section B above, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:63.4)

Sec. 63.5. Unauthorized access to railroad property

A. No person shall without authorization intentionally access into or upon any railroad movable property when he knows such access is unauthorized, or under circumstances where he reasonably should know such access is unauthorized.

B. As used herein:

(1) "Access" means to enter by any means and includes but is not limited to the attaching or holding by any means onto any train, locomotive, or railroad car.

(2) "Railroad movable property" means any rolling stock owned, leased, operated, or possessed by a railroad, including but not limited to any train, locomotive, or railway car located or operated upon any railroad property.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:63.5)

Sec. 63.6. Unauthorized entry upon railroad property

A. No person shall without authorization intentionally enter any property of a railroad when he knows his entry is unauthorized, or under circumstances where he reasonably should know his entry is unauthorized, and when such entry is with the intent to interfere with, interrupt, or prevent the operation of any train, locomotive, or railway car.

B. No person shall remain in or upon any property of a railroad when authorization for his entry was not given, or has been withdrawn, and when his continued presence interferes with, interrupts, or prevents the operation of any train, locomotive, or railway car.

C. "Property of a railroad" as used herein means any movable or immovable property owned or leased by a railroad, or any immovable property possessed by a railroad upon which is placed a railroad track and the land adjacent thereto.

D. Whoever violates the provisions of Subsection A or Subsection B herein, upon first conviction, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:63.6)

Sec. 63.7-63.9. Reserved

Sec. 63.10. Vehicular trespass

A. No person shall knowingly enter into or upon the motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft of another, without the consent of its owner or of any person who has a right to possession superior

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A. No person shall knowingly enter into or upon the motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft of another, without the consent of its owner or of any person who has a right to possession superior to that of the entrant, when the entrant is not otherwise privileged to do so.

B. "Enter into or upon" means:

(1) To open or unlock any door, window, or other access opening of any motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft.

(2) To be astride of any motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft.

(3) To be supported by any motor vehicle, boat, or aircraft.

C. An entrant is privileged to enter if:

(1) He is attempting to render aid or assistance to an ill or injured person.

(2) He reasonably believes that the entry is necessary to prevent injury to person or property.

(3) He is a state or local law enforcement officer in the performance of his official duties.

D. Whoever commits the crime of vehicular trespass shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:63.10)

Sec. 64-66. Reserved

Sec. 67. Theft

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit theft. Theft is the misappropriation or taking of anything of value of less than a value of three hundred dollars which belongs to another, either without the consent of the other to the misappropriation or taking, or by means of fraudulent conduct, practices, or representations. An intent to deprive the other permanently of whatever may be the subject of the misappropriation or taking is essential.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:67)

Sec. 67.1-67.2 Reserved

Sec. 68. Unauthorized use of a movable

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit unauthorized use of a movable. Unauthorized use of a movable is the intentional taking or use of a movable having a value of one thousand dollars or less which belongs to another, either without the other's consent, or by means of fraudulent conduct, practices, or representations, 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.

B. Whoever commits the crime of unauthorized use of a movable shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:68)

Sec. 68.1. Unauthorized removal of shopping cart, basket, or dairy case

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B. Whoever commits the crime of unauthorized use of a movable shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:68)

Sec. 68.1. Unauthorized removal of shopping cart, basket, or dairy case

A. It shall be a unlawful for any person to remove a shopping cart, basket, or dairy case belonging to another from the parking area or grounds of any store without authorization therefore.

B. Whoever commits the crime of unauthorized removal of a shopping cart, basket, or dairy case from the parking area or grounds of a store shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:68.1)

Sec. 68.2. Reserved**Sec. 68.3. Unauthorized removal of a motor vehicle; penalties**

A. It shall be unlawful for anyone, except upon a court order, to remove a motor vehicle from a garage, repair shop, or vehicle storage facility when there is a charge due such garage, repair shop, or vehicle storage facility for repair work, mechanical service, or storage rendered to such vehicle without paying the charge or making arrangements acceptable to the management of the garage, repair shop, or vehicle storage facility to pay the charge.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:68.3)

Sec. 68.4-68.5 Reserved**Sec. 68.6. Unauthorized ordering of goods or services**

A. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally place an order for any goods or services to be supplied or delivered to another person when all of the following circumstances apply:

(1) The person receiving the goods or services has not previously authorized such an order, does not reside with the person who placed the order, and the goods or services are not being given as a gift to that person.

(2) The person receiving the goods or services is required to pay for such goods or services, either in advance or upon delivery and has not previously agreed to do so, or is required to return the items to the sender at his expense.

(3) The person placing the order for goods or services intends to harass or annoy the person receiving such goods or services.

B. Receipt and use of an item described in this Section by the receiver shall constitute an affirmative defense to prosecution under this Section.

C. If the person who places the order for the goods or services is told by the customer who receives the goods or services that the customer did not desire the goods or services, the customer is released from any obligation to pay for such goods or services and the providing person shall not be liable under this Section.

D. Whoever violates Subsection A shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

E. In addition to any other sentence imposed under this Section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may require the offender to make restitution to the victim for any loss to the victim caused by the offense.

(Source: R.S. 14:68.6)

Sec. 69. Illegal possession of stolen things

E. In addition to any other sentence imposed under this Section, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may require the offender to make restitution to the victim for any loss to the victim caused by the offense.

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(Source: R.S. 14:68.6)

Sec. 69. Illegal possession of stolen things

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit illegal possession of stolen things. Illegal possession of stolen things is the intentional possessing, procuring, receiving, or concealing of anything of value of less than three hundred dollars 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.

B. Whoever commits the crime of illegal possession of stolen things, the offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollar.

C. It shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of this Section committed by means of possessing, that the accused, within seventy-two hours of his acquiring knowledge or good reason to believe that a thing was the subject of robbery or theft, reports that fact or belief in writing to the district attorney in the parish of his domicile.

(Source: R.S. 14:69)

Sec. 70. False accounting

False accounting is the intentional rendering of a financial statement of account which is known by the offender to be false, by anyone who is obliged to render an accounting by the law pertaining to civil matters.

Whoever commits the crime of false accounting shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:70)

Sec. 70.1 Reserved

Sec. 70.2. Refund or access device application fraud

A. No person shall with the intent to defraud use a false or fictitious name or any other identifying information as his own or use the name or any other identifying information of any other person without that person's knowledge and consent for the purpose of:

(1) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a refund for merchandise returned to a business establishment or a refund on a ticket or other document that is evidence of services purchased from a business establishment; or

(2) Obtaining or attempting to obtain an access device.

B. For the purposes of this Section, "any other identifying information" shall include, but not be limited to, an address, telephone number, social security number, account number, or any other information through which the identity of a person may be ascertained. "Access device" means any card, plate, code, account number, or other means of account access that can be used to obtain anything of value, whether contemporaneously or not.

C. (1) Whoever commits the crime of refund fraud shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of access device application fraud when the misappropriation or taking amounts to less than a value of one hundred dollars, the offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:70.2)

Sec. 70.3. Fraud in selling agricultural equipment

A. As used in this Section, the term "security device" means any legal act which confers an interest in property to secure the payment of an obligation and includes liens, pawns, privileges, mortgages, and chattel mortgages.

Sec. 70.3. Fraud in selling agricultural equipment

A. As used in this Section, the term "security device" means any legal act which confers an interest in property to secure the payment of an obligation and includes liens, pawns, privileges, mortgages, and chattel mortgages.

B. The crime of fraud in selling agricultural equipment is the sale of any piece of agricultural equipment which is subject to a security device without informing the purchaser of the existence of the security device that is known to the vendor at the time of the sale.