

Sec. 127. Limitation of defenses

It is no defense to a prosecution for false swearing:

- (1) That the oath, or affirmation, was administered or taken in an irregular manner; or
- (2) That the accused was not competent to give the testimony, deposition, affidavit or certificate of which falsehood is alleged; or
- (3) That the accused did not know the materiality of the false statement made by him, or that it did not in fact affect the proceeding in or for which it was made.

(Source: R.S. 14:127)

Sec. 128. Completion of affidavit

The making of a deposition, affidavit, or certificate is deemed to be complete, within the provisions of this Chapter, from the time when it is delivered by the accused to any other person, with intent that it be uttered or published as true.

(Source: R.S. 14:128)

Sec. 129-133. Reserved**Sec. 133.1. Obstruction of court orders**

It shall be unlawful for any person by threats or force, or to wilfully prevent, obstruct, impede, or interfere with, or to wilfully attempt to prevent, obstruct, impede, or interfere with, the due exercise of rights or the performance of duties under any order, judgment, or decree of the municipal court.

(Source: R.S. 14:133.1)

Sec. 133.2. Misrepresentation during booking

A. Misrepresentation during booking is the misrepresentation of, or refusal by a person being booked to provide his name, age, sex, residence, or social security number to any law enforcement officer or official who is booking him pursuant to a lawful arrest, or the refusal of such person to submit to fingerprinting or photographing.

B. Whoever commits misrepresentation during booking shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:133.2)

Sec. 133.3. Reserved**Sec. 133.4. Misrepresentation during issuance of a summons**

Misrepresentation during issuance of a summons is the giving of false information to any

(Source: R.S. 14:133.2)

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Sec. 133.4. Misrepresentation during issuance of a summons

Misrepresentation during issuance of a summons is the giving of false information to any law enforcement officer preparing such document, by a person being issued a summons and is unlawful.

(Source: R.S. 14:133.4)

Sec. 134. Reserved

Sec. 135. Reserved

Sec. 136. Reserved**Sec. 137-200. Reserved****PART VII: MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AND OFFENSES****Sec. 201.1. Open burning**

It shall be unlawful for any person to start or set any fire to grass, leaves, brush, or debris unless the fire is protected by a proper furnace or incinerator. Prior approval given by the municipal fire department shall be a defense to this Section.

Sec. 201.2-203. Reserved**Sec. 204. Fire-raising on lands of another**

A. Fire-raising on lands of another is the performance of any of the following acts:

- (1) The setting fire to any grass, leaves, brush, or debris on lands by the owner, or by the owner's agent or lessee, and allowing the fire to spread or pass to lands of another.
- (2) The starting of fire with wood or other fuel on lands of another, without malice, for camping or other purposes, with failure to exercise sufficient precautions so as to prevent the fire from spreading to grass, leaves, brush or other debris on the lands.
- (3) The setting fire to grass, leaves, brush or other debris on lands of another by means of casting aside a lighted match or lighted cigar or cigarette stub.
- (4) The burning over or causing burning over to be done on any land which adjoins woodlands of another within the municipality without first giving the municipal fire department written notice of intention to burn over the lands, giving a description of the property which will reasonably describe the location where the burning shall begin, and the date on which the lands are to be burned over.

B. Whoever commits fire-raising on lands of another shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:204)

Sec. 205. Fire-raising on lands of another with malice

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit fire-raising on lands of another with malice. Fire-raising on lands of another with malice is the malicious setting fire to any grass, leaves, brush, or debris on lands of another, or the procuring same to be done.

(Source: R.S. 14:205)

Sec. 206. Fire prevention interference

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit fire-raising on lands of another with malice. Fire-raising on lands of another with malice is the malicious setting fire to any grass, leaves, brush, or debris on lands of another, or the procuring same to be done.

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(Source: R.S. 14:205)

Sec. 206. Fire prevention interference

It shall be unlawful for any person to commit fire prevention interference. Fire prevention interference is the intentional performance of any of the following acts:

- (1) Defacing or destroying fire warning notices or posters.
- (2) 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.

(3) By intercepting and decoding a transmission by a multipoint distribution system without the authorization of the provider of the service, the person intentionally or knowingly attaches to, causes to be attached to, or incorporates in a television set, video tape recorder, or other equipment designed to receive a television transmission a device that intercepts and decodes the transmission.

(4) By the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, or device.

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

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any person who has a prior conviction under LA. R.S. 14:221 or under this Section.

D. Nothing herein shall prohibit the use of earth station receivers to receive satellite communications.

(Source: R.S. 14:221)

Sec. 222. Reserved

Sec. 222.1. Unauthorized interception of cable television services

A. No person shall knowingly:

(1) Connect, attach, modify, alter, remove, or tamper with, any equipment, device, or television or radio component for the purpose of intercepting or receiving without the authorization of a cable television system any program or other service carried by that system; or

(2) Manufacture, sell, transfer, rent or distribute any electronic equipment, or a kit for making such equipment, designed specifically to decode or descramble any programming or other services carried by a cable television system licensed and franchised in accordance with federal and state law.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of Subsection A(1) of this Section shall:

(1) On first offense, be fined not more than one hundred dollars; and

(2) On second or subsequent offense, be fined not more than five hundred dollars

C. Whoever violates the provisions of Subsection A(2) of this Section shall:

(1) On first offense, be fined not more than five hundred dollars; and

(2) On second or subsequent offense, be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

D. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to cable television companies licensed and franchised in accordance with federal and state law, or multipoint distribution systems licensed in accordance with federal law, or to the use of earth station receivers to receive satellite communications.

(7) ... of subsequent license, to filed not more than one thousand dollars.

D. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to cable television companies licensed and franchised in accordance with federal and state law, or multipoint distribution systems licensed in accordance with federal law, or to the use of earth station receivers to receive satellite communications.

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(Source: R.S. 14:222.1)

Sec. 222.2-280. Reserved

(Source: R.S. 14:206)

Sec. 207-220. Reserved

Sec. 220.1. Leased movables; obtaining by false representation; failure to return or surrender; penalties; restitution

A. No person leasing a movable shall obtain or retain possession of the movable by:

(1) Making a false statement or false representation of a material fact, where such false statement or false representation is made with the intent to obtain or retain possession of the movable; or

(2) Intentionally failing to return or surrender the movable when obligated under the terms of the lease, or after the expiration or cancellation of the lease. The lessee's failure to return or surrender the movable within fifteen calendar days or the number of days for which the movable was leased, whichever is less, after the date written notice requesting return or surrender of the movable was delivered or tendered to the lessee's last known address shall be presumptive evidence that the failure to return or surrender the movable was intentional. In order for the presumption to arise, the written notice must be sent by the lessor or the district attorney by means of registered or certified mail.

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

C. When a defendant is convicted of violating Paragraph A(2) and the notice requirements of Paragraph A(2) are complied with, a court shall order, in addition to or in lieu of the penalty in Subsection B, upon proof established by a preponderance of the evidence, that defendant pay restitution to the victim for all acknowledged appropriate fees assessed for intentional failure to return or surrender the leased movable after the agreed rental period or lease term or in the amount of lost profit resulting from the defendant's failure to return or surrender the movable as stated under the terms of the lease, or after the expiration or cancellation of the lease. The court may permit the prosecuting attorney to present evidence of the amount of the victim's lost profits either at the trial of the matter or at the sentencing of the defendant.

D. The offender's failure to return or surrender a video cassette film or tape that has been rented from a facility which rents video cassette films or tapes within thirty calendar days after notice to make such return or surrender has been sent by certified mail to the offender's last known address shall be presumptive evidence of his intent to defraud and the lessor may report to any law enforcement agency that the rented video cassette film or tape has been stolen.

(Source: R.S. 14:220.1)

Sec. 221. Avoiding payment for telecommunications services, cable television services, or multipoint distribution system service

A. Avoidance of payment for telecommunication, cable television, or multipoint distribution system services is the avoidance, attempt to avoid, or the causing of another person to avoid, the lawful charges, in whole or in part, for any telephone, telegraph, cable, or multipoint distribution system service utilized or for the transmission of a message, signal, or other communication over telephone, telegraph, cable facilities, or multipoint distribution

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(1) By the use of a code, prearranged scheme, or other similar stratagem or device whereby such person, in effect, sends or receives information; or

(2) By rearranging, tampering or interfering with, or making unauthorized connection with any facilities or equipment of a telephone or telegraph company, whether physically, inductively, acoustically, or otherwise; or

Sec. 281. Disorderly place, maintaining of prohibited

A. No person shall maintain a place of public entertainment or a public resort or any place, room, or part of a building open to the public in such a manner as to disturb the public peace and quiet of the neighborhood.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

(Source: R.S. 14:281)

Sec. 284. Peeping Tom; penalty

No person shall 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 this 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.

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

(Source: R.S. 14:284)

Sec. 285. Telephone communications; improper language; harassment; penalty

A. It shall be unlawful for any person who has not been convicted of improper language or harassment in telephone communications under state law to:

(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.

(2) Make repeated telephone communications anonymously or otherwise in a manner reasonably expected to annoy, abuse, torment, harass, embarrass, or offend another, whether or not conversation ensues.

(3) Make a telephone call and intentionally fail to hang up or disengage the connection.

(4) Engage in a telephone call, conference, or recorded communication by using obscene language, when by making a graphic description of a sexual act, and the offender knows or reasonably should know that such obscene or graphic language is directed to, or will be heard by, a minor. Lack of knowledge of age shall not constitute a defense.

(5) Knowingly permit any telephone under his control to be used for any purpose prohibited by this Section.

(7) Engage in a telephone call, conversation, or communication using obscene language, when by making a graphic description of a sexual act, and the offender knows or reasonably should know that such obscene or graphic language is directed to, or will be heard by, a minor. Lack of knowledge of age shall not constitute a defense.

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(5) 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 originated or at the place where the telephone call or calls were received.

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

(Source: R.S. 14:285)