

"THE LAWRASON ACT"

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INTRODUCTION

Louisiana municipalities are governed by the Lawrason Act except those municipalities governed by a special legislative charter, a home rule charter or plan of government, or with a commission plan or commission-city manager plan. (R.S. 33:321)

Prior to 1882, each municipality was incorporated by special legislative act which also set forth the municipal charter. In 1882, Act 49 was enacted, setting up a general method whereby any municipality might be incorporated. However this law allowed the body of a new municipality to draw up its municipal charter. Thus, between 1882 and 1898, each municipality enjoyed the right to draw up its own charter.

In 1898, the Lawrason Act was enacted. It set forth a general legislative charter for all municipalities created after its effective date, as well as for those created prior to its effective date which chose to accept its provisions. The intent of this law was to provide a uniform type of government for all municipalities in Louisiana. This fundamental municipal incorporation law currently governs some 248 villages, towns, and cities.

The law is named after Judge Samuel McCutcheon Lawrason, a West Feliciana Parish lawyer born in 1852 in New Orleans. Educated in France, Spain, and West Virginia, he received his doctor of laws degree from the University of Louisiana in 1874 and opened his law practice that same year in New Orleans. He married and moved the following year to West Feliciana Parish, where he was elected parish judge. He later became a school board member, a member of the Louisiana State University's Board of Supervisors, a state senator (from 1896 to 1900 and again in 1920 to 1924), and vice president of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention of 1898. He died in 1924.

Among his numerous contributions to our state and system of government, the legislative act which bears his name is considered by many to be the most lasting and valuable. To this day, the Lawrason Act continues to set the framework and guide the work of more than 75% of the incorporated municipalities in Louisiana.*

*INTRODUCTION originally prepared by the Louisiana Municipal Association.

ADOPTION OF MAYOR-BOARD OF ALDERMEN GOVERNMENT

The legislative body of a municipality not governed by the Lawrason Act may, by majority vote, call an election to become so governed. A majority of the legal votes cast are necessary to adopt this form of government. If a majority of the votes cast are against adoption, the legislative body may not call another election on the question for at least 12 months after the election. (R.S. 33:322)

Alternatively, the legislature may enact law providing that a legislative charter municipality shall be governed by the Act, as with the town of Grand Couteau (Act 755 of 2003).

CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPALITIES

Classes - Municipalities are either cities, towns, or villages. Those having 5,000 inhabitants or more are cities; those having less than 5,000 but more than 1,000 are towns; and those having 1,000 or fewer inhabitants are villages. (R.S. 33:341)

Population changes - Whenever a census taken by resolution or a certified report from the federal Census Bureau shows that its population has increased or decreased so as to take the municipality out of its present class, the board, by resolution, requests the governor to change the classification. The results of any census taken by resolution must be certified by the person authorized to take the census. (R.S. 33:342(A))

The mayor transmits the resolution to the governor. The governor investigates the facts. He is not bound by the census submitted and, if he believes the findings are inaccurate, he may ascertain the facts in any manner he deems appropriate. If the governor finds that the municipality is wrongly classified, he issues a proclamation correctly classifying the municipality, and the proclamation is transmitted to the mayor. (R.S. 33:342(B))

Upon receipt of the proclamation, an ordinance is to be adopted changing the name of the municipality to reflect its new classification. A copy of the proclamation and the ordinance must be transmitted to the secretary of state for recordation. (R.S. 33:342(C))

Judicial notice - The courts take judicial notice of the class to which each municipality belongs. (R.S. 33:342(D))

MUNICIPAL POWERS

A municipality may exercise any power and perform any function necessary, requisite, or proper for the management of its affairs not denied by law. In this regard, the board may levy

and collect taxes, incur debt, and issue bonds and other evidences of indebtedness as authorized by law. (R.S. 33:361)

[Section 3 of Act 890 of 1985 - "Any tax or service charge being levied by any municipality subject to the provisions of Part I of Chapter 2 of Title 33 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 on January 1, 1986, is hereby ratified and shall continue to be levied as provided by law. Bonds or other obligations secured by any such municipality on the effective date of this Act (January 1, 1986) shall continue to be secured by the municipality until they are retired."]

EXERCISE OF MUNICIPAL POWERS

- (1) The legislative powers are vested in and exercised by the board. (R.S. 33:362(A)(1))

- (2) The board may:
 - (a) Enact ordinances and enforce the same by fine not to exceed \$500 dollars or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or both. (R.S. 33:3612(A)(2)(b))

 - (b) Provide by ordinance for assessing against the abutting property the cost of cutting, destroying, or removing noxious weeds, grass, or other deleterious, unhealthy, or noxious growths or accumulations on any sidewalk; assess on the owner of such lot or place or area the cost of cutting, destroying, or removing noxious weeds, grass or other deleterious, unhealthy, or noxious growths or accumulations within the corporate limits; and on the owner of any lot or place or area within the corporate limits the cost of cutting, destroying or removing noxious weeds, grass, or other deleterious, unhealthy, or noxious growth or accumulation on the lot or place or area; and provide for the filing of notice of such cost which shall constitute a privilege upon the property and shall be prior in rank to mortgages, vendor's privileges, and all other privileges except tax privileges. (R.S. 33:362(A)(2)(c))

 - (c) Seek reimbursement from a former municipal employee on whose behalf the municipality paid licensure fees for a commercial driver's license when such employee is employed for a period of six months or less from the date upon which the municipality paid such licensure fee on behalf of the employee. Reimbursement is limited to the amount of the licensure fee paid by the municipality. The former employee is liable to the municipality for an amount equal to the amount of the licensure fee paid by the municipality. (R.S. 33:362(A)(2)(d))

- (3) Subject to law and applicable civil service rules and regulations, the board shall, by

ordinance, provide policies and procedures regulating the employment of municipal employees including the hiring and firing of such employees. (R.S. 33:362(A)(3))

- (4) The mayor is the chief executive officer. (R.S. 33:362(B))
- (5) Any department, other than the police department with an elected chief of police, must be created, abolished, merged, or consolidated by the board, upon written recommendation of the mayor. (R.S. 33:362(C))

ELECTIONS

Elections are held every four years on the date for municipal and ward elections. The officers elected take office on the first day of July following the election and hold office for four years. (R.S. 33:383(A)(1))

However, the governing authority, by ordinance, may adopt an irrevocable plan for holding elections at the congressional elections. The plan must be filed with the secretary of state not less than one year prior to the opening of the qualifying period for the congressional primary election at which municipal officers are elected initially under the plan. This election must be the first congressional primary election after termination of the terms of office of the municipal officers in office. The elected officers take office on January first following their election and hold office for four years. (R.S. 33:383(A)(2))

If no election is held on the day prescribed or if a vacancy in any elected office occurs or if an officer elected fails to qualify, the vacancy is filled in accordance with law. (R.S. 33:383(B))

Officers in office when a municipality elects to come under the Lawrason Act retain their offices until the first election thereafter and possess the powers of like offices. (R.S. 33:383(D))

In addition, the governing authority of a municipality with a population of not more than 1,000 persons according to the latest federal decennial census which holds municipal elections at the 2004 congressional election, may, by ordinance, adopt a plan for holding municipal elections at the gubernatorial election. No such plan shall be revocable by the governing authority. The plan must be filed with the secretary of state not less than one year prior to the opening of the qualifying period for the gubernatorial primary election at which municipal officers shall be elected initially under the plan with the first such election being held at the 2007 gubernatorial election. The officers elected under the plan take office on the first day of January following their election for four years. The officers elected at municipal elections held at the 2004 congressional election serve until their successors elected under the plan take office on January 1, 2008. If no election is held on the day authorized by the adopted plan or if a vacancy in any

municipal office elective by the people occurs or if an officer elected fails to qualify, such vacancy shall be filled in accordance with law. Any vacancy in a municipal office to which the officer is elected or appointed by the mayor and board of aldermen may be filled for the term by the mayor and board at any regular or special meeting. (R.S. 33:383.2)

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

The municipal officers are mayor, aldermen, chief of police, tax collector, and clerk. (R.S. 33:381(A))

A. Mayor

The mayor is elected at large. (R.S. 33:381(B)) He must be an elector of the municipality who at the time of qualification as a candidate has been domiciled and actually resided for at least the immediately preceding year in the municipality. (R.S. 33:384)

The mayor has the following powers, duties, and responsibilities:

(1) To supervise and direct the administration and operation of all departments, offices, and agencies, other than a police department with an elected chief of police, in conformity with ordinances and law; however, no ordinance may limit the authority granted to the mayor by this provision. All administrative staff are subordinate to the mayor. (R.S. 33:404(A)(1))

*[Aldermen have no individual authority to issue work orders to a department, as this administrative task is delegated to the mayor. (AGO 92-454) The maintenance of personnel records of nonclassified employees is within the control of the mayor as chief executive officer. (AGO 95-237) Board can validly require all municipal vehicles, except police units, be parked at a municipal facility at the close of the business day, if done by ordinance. (AGO 03-183) Trial court order that mayor not interfere with **appointed** police chief was legally erroneous as contrary to clear authority granted to mayor to supervise police department's management. (Ford v. Wycoff, App 3 Cir. 2000, 757 So. 2d 833) Mayor may not require police officer within a department headed by an elected chief of police to issue an animal control citation. (AGO 04-0140) **An ordinance requiring the purchase of fuel and repair of vehicles and equipment to be rotated monthly with businesses located in the municipality interferes with the authority of the mayor to conduct the daily operations of the municipality and is improper. (AGO 07-0087)]***

(2) To delegate the performance of administrative duties to such municipal officers or employees as he deems necessary and advisable. (R.S. 33:404(A)(2))

[As the clerk is not an elected official, the mayor, with the confirmation of the board, may appoint someone other than the clerk to take the minutes of a board meeting. (AGO 06-0070)]

(3) Subject to applicable state law, ordinances, and civil service rules and regulations, to appoint and remove employees, other than the employees of a police department with an elected chief of police. However, appointment or removal of a nonelected chief of police, the clerk, the attorney, or any department head is subject to board approval, except that in the case of a tie vote, the mayor's recommendation prevails. Furthermore, selection or removal of any person engaged to conduct an examination, review, compilation, or audit of municipal books and accounts pursuant to R.S. 24:517, is subject to board approval. (R.S. 33:404(A)(3))

*[The board does not have authority to remove nonelected chief of police without mayor's concurrence or recommendation. (In re Dismissal of Jordan, App 2 Cir. 1994, 631 So. 2d 57) Mayor's authority to hire and fire includes the power to suspend. (Bourgere v. Anzelmo, App 5 Cir. 1988, 517 So. 2d 1121) Mayor does not have authority to abolish civil service position. (Walker v. City of Opelousas, App. 3 Cir. 2002, 817 So. 2d 1258) The mayor is the proper person to determine if non-officer employees are to be given raises. (AGO 97-492) **An ordinance giving authority to appointed department heads to hire and fire municipal employees is invalid as an infringement on the powers and function of the mayor. (AGO 07-0082)]***

(4) To sign all contracts on behalf of the municipality. (R.S. 33:404(A)(4))

[While the mayor may sign contracts on behalf of the municipality, he may not enter into a contract involving the expenditure of municipal funds, incurring municipal debt, or transfer of municipal property without board approval. (AGO 07-0018) A board, by ordinance, can terminate the mayor's authorization to use a municipal credit card. (AGO 04-0126) The mayor alone can select the lowest bidder for a contract when authorized by ordinance or municipal policy. (AGO 01-14)]

(5) To prepare and submit an annual operations budget and a capital improvements budget for the municipality to the board in accordance with the Local Government Budget Act and any other supplementary laws or ordinances. (R.S. 33:404(A)(5))

(6) To represent the municipality on all occasions required by state law or ordinance. (R.S. 33:404(A)(6))

[Control of litigation is within the power of the mayor, subject to the budgetary control of the board. (AGO 96-34)]

(7) To be the keeper of the municipal seal and affix it as required by law. (R.S. 33:404(A)(7))

(8) To sign warrants drawn on the treasury for money, to require that the clerk attest to such warrants, to affix the municipal seal thereto, and to keep an accurate and complete record of all such warrants. (R.S. 33:404(A)(8))

[An ordinance requiring all bills over \$100 be submitted to the board of aldermen for payment approval impinges on the authority of the mayor. (AGO 03-0036) Mayor can pay specific bills without board approval when the bills fall within a category on the approved budget and proper appropriations were made. Board can require list of all accounts and accounts payable and purchase orders be presented to them by the mayor. (AGO 03-183) Mayor may require an additional signature on all checks drawn upon municipal treasury so long as the mayor still signs all checks, the additional signatory has no discretion regarding signing the checks, and mayor retains authority to revoke second signature requirement. (AGO 05-0003)]

(9) To have any other power or perform any other duty as may be necessary or proper for the administration of municipal affairs not denied by law. (R.S. 33:404(A)(9))

[The investment of surplus monies is an executive function and the mayor can transfer monies from one investment vehicle to another without prior board approval. (AGO 00-205) However, the mayor may not expend municipal funds without a specific appropriation. (AGO 00-439)]

B. Aldermen

The number of aldermen in a city must be not less than five nor more than nine; the number of aldermen in a town is five; and the number of aldermen in a village is three. (R.S. 33:382(A))

If a city has eight or more aldermen, two must be elected from each district and the remainder elected at large. If a city has seven or fewer aldermen, an equal number of aldermen are elected from each district and the remainder elected at large. If a town is divided into districts, one alderman is elected from each district and one elected at large. Aldermen in villages are elected at large. (R.S. 33:382(B))

A board not divided into districts may, by ordinance, divide the municipality into districts. Each district must contain as equal population as possible and the territory in each district must be contiguous. (R.S. 33:382(C)(1))

The board may, by ordinance, divide the board into divisions, such that aldermen are elected at large but each alderman is elected to a specific division for the sole purpose of nomination and election and which is designated alphabetically. Of the initial aldermen to be elected under this provision, the alderman senior in point of continuous service presides over Division "A", and the other aldermen preside over the other designated divisions according to their respective periods of continuous service. If two or more aldermen in a municipality have served continuously for the same length of time, the alderman senior in age presides over the division first in alphabetical order. The successor to any alderman presides over the same division as his predecessor. A candidate for such nomination and election shall, at the time of filing his declaration as a candidate, designate the division for which he is a candidate. The

electors shall elect one alderman from among the candidates for each division. (R.S. 33:382(C)(2))

The board may establish, by ordinance, that aldermen are to be elected in a manner different from that provided in this Section. The ordinance may provide that all aldermen be elected at large, that a number of aldermen be elected at large and a number from districts in proportion other than that specified in this Section, or that only some of the board members be elected to particular divisions. However, no ordinance changing the manner in which aldermen are elected shall be adopted within one year of the date of an election for aldermen. (R.S. 33:382(D))

Once the boundaries of districts or the divisions have been established by ordinance, they shall not be changed for two years from the effective date of the ordinance. The boundaries once established may only be changed by a vote of two-thirds of all board members. No change in the boundary of a district or the division shall be made, however, within one year of the date of an election for aldermen. (R.S. 33:382(E))

The board shall reconsider the boundaries of the districts within six months of the official publication of the federal decennial census by the Census Bureau and within six months of any annexation. The purpose of any such reconsideration shall be to determine if the boundaries of the districts continue to divide the municipality into districts of nearly equal population. (R.S. 33:382(F)(1))

If upon reconsideration, a board determines that unequal apportionment of the municipal population exists, the board shall, by ordinance, change the boundaries to reflect as nearly as possible an equal apportionment of the population. (R.S. 33:382(F)(2))

The boundaries of any election district for a new apportionment plan from which members of the governing authority are elected shall contain, to the extent practicable, whole election precincts established by the parish governing authority. (R.S. 33:382(G))

Qualifications - Qualifications of aldermen are the same as for the mayor, and in addition, those elected from wards must be residents of their respective wards. (R.S. 33:385(A))

Vacancies - A vacancy in the office of alderman is filled pursuant to R.S. 18:602 (The governing authority, within 10 days, appoints a person to fill the vacancy who meets the qualifications of the office. The presiding officer is not be required to vote on such an appointment unless a tie vote occurs, in which case he must vote to break the tie; however, in no case shall he vote more than once on the appointment. If a vacancy is not filled within the time specified, the governor fills the vacancy. If the unexpired term of an office is one year or less, the person appointed to fill the vacancy or designated to assume the duties of the office serves for the remainder of the unexpired term. If the unexpired term exceeds one year, the governing

authority, within 10 days after the vacancy occurs, must issue a proclamation ordering a special election to fill the vacancy and specify in the proclamation, the dates on which the primary and general elections will be held and, the dates of the qualifying period for candidates in the special election. In selecting the dates for such special elections, the governing authority may choose a gubernatorial or congressional election date, if such date is available within a year of the occurrence of the vacancy or may select an election date in accordance with state law. If the governing authority fails to issue the proclamation within 10 days after the vacancy occurs, the governor issues the proclamation. In the event of a tie vote in filling a vacancy, the mayor as the presiding officer shall vote to break the tie. If the mayor fails or refuses to do so, the members of the board must notify the governor of the existence of the vacancy, and within 10 days after he receives the notice, the governor shall make an appointment to fill the vacancy. (R.S. 33:385(B))

Dual officeholding - No board member shall hold any other office or employment under the municipal government while a member of the board, except as is provided for in R.S. 33:381 and R.S. 33:386. (R.S. 33:385(C)) Clerk or chief of police may be tax collector or assessor, if the board so decides. (R.S. 33:381(B))

[An elected board member cannot also be a member of the municipal planning commission or the municipal board of adjustment. (AGO 07-0109)]

Council - The governing authority may, by resolution, elect to be known and referred to as a village, town, or city council as appropriate. Each member of the council is known and referred to as a council member. The governing authority may make other conforming changes in naming conventions, but no change shall in any way alter the applicability of state law to the municipality, its governing authority, or the members thereof. The governing authority shall submit a copy of the adopted resolution to the secretary of state for recordation. (R.S. 33:343)

C. Chief of police (marshal)

The chief of police (marshal) is elected at large. (R.S. 33:381(B)) He must be an elector of the municipality. At the time of qualification as a candidate, he must have been domiciled for at least the immediately preceding year in the municipality. (R.S. 33:385.1(A)) However, the elected chief of a village at the time of qualification as a candidate must have been domiciled for at least the immediately preceding six months in the village. (R.S. 33:385.1(B))

Municipalities where the chief is appointed rather than elected as of August 1, 1970, may continue to operate with an appointive chief. (R.S. 33:381(B))

A majority of the qualified electors voting at a special election called by the board for that purpose, may authorize the mayor to appoint the chief, with board approval. The election must be called only upon the presentation of a petition, directed to the board and signed by at least 25% of the qualified electors of the municipality. Once the election has been called and held, no

further or other election on the same question can be held for at least four years.

Upon a vote to authorize the mayor to appoint the chief, the first appointment shall be made at the end of the term of the chief in office at the time the election was held unless at that time the office of chief is vacant or the incumbent is an appointed official.

Upon the expiration of at least four years after the effective date of determination that the chief be appointed rather elected, the people may determine that the office shall be elective, but only in the same manner and procedure as described above. (R.S. 33:381.1)

[An elected chief is not required to establish certain "working hours". (Cogswell v. Town of Logansport, 321 So. 2d 774 (La. 2 Cir. 1975); AGO 95-13) Neither the mayor nor the board may suspend or dismiss an elected chief. (AGO 97-246) Absent a specific ordinance providing so, an elected chief of police is not entitled to receive compensation for any accrued annual leave upon leaving office. (AG) 05-0007)]

A municipality with a population of 5,000 or less according to the latest federal decennial census, voters may, at a special election called by the municipal governing authority for that purpose, authorize the mayor to thereafter appoint a marshal who is the chief of police with the approval of the governing authority or provide for the election of a marshal who is the chief of police. The election is called only upon the adoption of an ordinance by a two-thirds vote of the governing authority. Once the election has been called and held, no further or other election on the same question shall be held for at least four years. If the voters authorize the mayor to appoint the marshal, the first appointment shall be made at the end of the term of the marshal in office at the time the election was held unless at that time the office of marshal is vacant or the incumbent is an appointed official. If the voters vote to elect the marshal, the term for the elected marshal shall begin at the end of the term of the marshal in office at the time the election was held unless at that time the office of marshal is vacant. Upon the expiration of at least four years after the effective date of any such determination that the marshal shall be an appointed rather than an elected official or an elected rather than an appointed official, the people of any such municipality may determine that said official shall be elected or appointed, according to the same procedure. (R.S. 33:381.2)

The chief is ex officio a constable. He has general responsibility for law enforcement in the municipality, and is charged with the enforcement of all ordinances within the municipality and all applicable state laws. He is to perform all other duties required of him by ordinance. (R.S. 33:423) The chief of police may be tax collector or assessor, if the board so decides. (R.S. 33:381(B))

[The authority of the chief as the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality, within the municipal limits and as to all offenses, may not be superseded or limited by the sheriff. (AGO 97-484) The sheriff and the chief of police within a municipality share concurrent jurisdiction.

(AGO 05-0221) An elected chief has discretion to determine whether charges are to be referred to district court or mayor's court. (AGO 81-1312) The chief may not by agreement transfer his powers and duties to the mayor. (AGO 00-51) A chief is not empowered to contract privately for the performance of office duties. (AGO 07-0048) A chief cannot use a police vehicle assigned for him for personal use without authorization of the mayor or board. (Lentini v. City of Kenner, 211 So. 2d 311 (La. 1968); AGO 96-475; AGO 00-398) An ordinance may regulate the use of police vehicles outside of the municipal limits, but may not impinge upon the authority of the chief to supervise and control his office, office equipment, and office personnel. (AGO 97-558; AGO 05-0224) Board of aldermen does not have authority to set quotas, either directly or indirectly, for the amount of traffic tickets that must be issued by the police department with an elected chief of police. (AGO 05-0038) Board does not have authority to declare police department "drug" dog surplus property and sell the dog but could by specific budgetary appropriations limit funding for the continued maintenance and use of the "drug" dog. (AGO 05-224)]

An elected chief is to make recommendations to the mayor and board for appointment of police personnel, for the promotion of officers, to effect disciplinary action, and for dismissal of police personnel. The nominations or recommendations are to be made regardless of race, color, disability, or creed. (R.S. 33:423)

[The board cannot grant a raise to a police officer without first giving notice to the elected chief of police as law requires that the chief make a recommendation. (AGO 05-250) Once a recommendation is made by the chief, the board may take its own action. Grant v. Grace, 870 So. 2d 1011 (La. 2004) A decision by an elected chief that "no disciplinary or corrective action ... is justified or warranted" against an officer is a recommendation. (AGO 04-0271) Reserve or auxiliary officers, whether compensated or not, are considered "police personnel" and must be approved by the board of aldermen. Once approved, they may not be compensated without approval of the governing authority. AGO 02-0360)]

[An elected chief is without authority to unilaterally promote an officer. (AGO 04-0141) The mayor and board lack authority to unilaterally terminate a police employee without recommendation of the elected chief. Thibodeaux v. Hernandez, App. 3 Cir. 1997, 702 So. 2d 1157. Discipline of a police officer with an appointed chief is by the mayor. (AGO 96-259)]

In any municipality with a population of at least 10,500 but not more than 10,900 persons as of the most recent federal decennial census, the duties of the assistant chief of police is determined by the chief, and the assistant chief shall act as chief in the administration of the police department in the absence of the chief. (R.S. 33:423.14)

D. Clerk

The clerk shall serve as auditor. (R.S. 33:422) The clerk may also be tax collector or

assessor, if the board so decides. (R.S. 33:381(B))

Minute book - The clerk is to keep a book to be labeled "Municipal Minutes, City of _____," or "Town of _____," or "Village of _____," as the case may be, in which he shall record the proceedings of the mayor and board, and keep the same fully indexed alphabetically, so that all entries on the minutes can be easily found. (R.S. 33:421)

[As the clerk is not an elected official, the mayor, with the confirmation of the board, may appoint someone other than the clerk to take the minutes of a board meeting. (AGO 06-0070)]

Seal - The clerk is the custodian of the municipal seal. (R.S. 33:421)

Docket - The clerk is to keep a book, to be styled "Municipal Docket, City of _____," or "Town of _____," or "Village of _____," as the case may be, upon which he shall enter each claim against the municipality, and each subject matter to be acted upon by the mayor and board. After each meeting he shall make up such docket for the next regular meeting. He is to examine the state laws and municipal ordinances to ascertain subject matter required or proper to be acted upon at the following meeting, and docket all such matters. (R.S. 33:421)

Records - He is to keep such other books and records as may be provided for by ordinance, and file in his office and preserve all records and papers appertaining to the business of the municipality. (R.S. 33:421)

Tax records - The clerk is to keep a book to be styled "Tax Record, City (or town, or village) of _____," in which he shall enter all deeds to individuals, and the list of lands sold to the municipality by the tax collector, showing (a) description of the land, (b) as whose property sold, (c) date of sale, (d) amount of taxes, costs, and damages due, and to whom the costs are owing, (e) when redeemed, (f) by whom redeemed, (g) date of redemption, and (h) amount paid therefor. (R.S. 33:421)

[The board may require by ordinance that the position of clerk is full time and, unless an ordinance requires that the clerk maintain his office in the municipal hall, he is to keep his records wherever he has his office. (AGO 98-418)]

Auditor - The clerk is also the auditor. He must keep a book to enter and preserve accounts of each particular fund and the accounts of each municipal officer. The treasurer shall not receive money from any source until the same has been reported to the clerk and audited, and a receipt warrant issued. All fines and forfeitures are to be reported by the collecting officer, immediately after such collection, and paid into the treasury. The books of the auditor are subject to inspection by taxpayers of the municipality during business hours. (R.S. 33:422)

[Fines collected for violation of municipal ordinances are to be deposited into the treasury unless provided otherwise by the governing authority. (AGO 94-538)]

E. Tax collector

The tax collector must collect, account for, and pay over all taxes levied by the municipality, and perform all other duties required of him by ordinance, or as may be required by law of collectors of parish and state taxes, under the same penalties prescribed by law for the collection of state and parish taxes. The tax collector, and the sureties on his official bond, are liable to the municipality for any defalcation, shortage or embezzlement of, or failure to account for, funds of the municipality collected by him, until he has obtained a quietus or discharge from the municipality for the amount of such collections, and for all public money with which he may have been entrusted.

Notwithstanding his term as tax collector may have expired, the liability of the tax collector, and the sureties on his official bond, shall be a continuing liability enforceable by the municipality against any property of the tax collector, and that of the sureties on his official bond, standing of record in his or their names at the date of the discovery of such defalcation, shortage, embezzlement or failure to account for, said funds, and until such quietus or discharge has been obtained, and regardless of whether the official bond has been placed on record or not.

If the surety on the bond is an indemnity company authorized to do business in this state, or if there are personal sureties, it or the personal sureties, or either of them, or the tax collector, may proceed by rule, taken contradictorily with the municipality in district court, to obtain a quietus from the municipality, and a cancellation of the official bond, if more than two years have elapsed from the date of the discovery of any defalcation, shortage or embezzlement of, or failure to account for, any funds of the municipality, without legal action having been taken by the municipality to collect the sum or sums representing the alleged defalcation, shortage or embezzlement of, or unaccounted for, funds, from the tax collector or his sureties.

The obligations imposed upon the tax collector, and the sureties on his official bond, and the measure of their respective liabilities on the bond and the effect thereof upon the respective properties of such tax collector, or sureties, shall be implied conditions of the bond fully binding and enforceable against the tax collector and sureties on his bond and their respective properties, as though the same had been specially written therein. (R.S. 33:424)

The clerk or chief of police may be a tax collector or assessor, if the board so decides. (R.S. 33:381(B))

F. Treasurer

The treasurer is to receive, safely keep, and pay out according to law, all monies

belonging to the municipality. He must keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements, and make written report of municipal finances to the mayor and board, at each regular meeting; perform all other duties prescribed by ordinance; and pay out money only on the warrant issued by the order of the mayor and board. (R.S. 33:425)

G. Street commissioner

The mayor may appoint a street commissioner, subject to board confirmation. The street commissioner, under the direction of the mayor and board, has general control of the streets, alleys, avenues, and sidewalks; sees that they are always in proper repair; has them worked, repaired, altered, paved, lighted, sprinkled, and everything else done that ought to be done to keep them in good repair and condition; and performs all other duties as directed by the mayor. (R.S. 33:426)

[Section 2 of Act 836 of 1997 provides that "Any alderman serving as clerk and any mayor or alderman serving as street commissioner on July 10, 1997 may continue to serve in such capacity."]

H. Attorney

The mayor, subject to board confirmation, may appoint and fix compensation for an attorney for the municipality, whose duties may include representation of all municipal officers in actions against them in connection with and arising out of their functions as such officers, and other duties as prescribed by the mayor. The municipality may also employ counsel to represent its interest should the occasion require. (R.S. 33:386(C))

I. Matters regarding officials

Appointment - At the first regular board meeting succeeding each regular municipal election, the mayor, subject to board confirmation, must appoint a clerk, tax collector and all other necessary officers whose election is not provided for in R.S. 33:381. In the event of a vacancy, the mayor, subject to board confirmation, will appoint a successor. In making or approving such appointments and in filling vacancies, the mayor and board shall give preference to municipal residents if all other considerations are equal. (R.S. 33:386(A))

[Section 2 of Act 836 of 1997 provides that "Any alderman serving as clerk and any mayor or alderman serving as street commissioner on July 10, 1997 may continue to serve in such capacity." A position not specifically mentioned in R.S. 33:386 as an office nor specifically created by an ordinance is not an office, but employment within the mayor's power to appoint and remove. (AGO 07-0122) The prosecutor for mayor's court is not a municipal official nor the municipal attorney, but a municipal employee which does not require board approval. (AGO 07-0216)]

Bonds - The clerk and tax collector must execute bonds to the municipality in such amounts and with such surety and conditions as may be prescribed by ordinance and hold their offices until their successors are appointed and qualified. (R.S. 33:386(B))

Compensation -The board shall, by ordinance, fix the compensation of the mayor, aldermen, clerk, chief of police, and all other municipal officers. The board may, by ordinance, increase or decrease their compensation and the compensation of any nonelected municipal officer and may increase the compensation of other elected officials. However, the board shall not reduce the compensation of any elected official during the term for which he is elected. (R.S. 33:404.1)

[Salary fixed by ordinance cannot be increased by resolution, but only by amending ordinance. The salary of an elected official may be reduced after the official is elected but before he begins his term, so long as the reduced salary is reasonable. (Smith v. Town of Cotton Valley, App. 2 Cir. 1991, 584 So. 2d 1199, writ denied 589 So. 2d 1057); However, the Third Circuit Court of Appeal has held that the salary of an elected official is fixed on the date of the official's election. (Avoyelles Parish Justice of the Peace v. Avoyelles Parish Police Jury, App. 3 Cir. 1999, 758 So. 2d 161, writ denied 754 So. 2d 217) The annual salary of an elected official is not reduced by the adoption of a budget which does not clearly indicate an intent to do so. (Matt v. Town of Eunice, App. 1 Cir. 1927, 6 La. App. 465) An appropriation ordinance which has a line item "Administrative Salary" under the "Police Dept." does not fix the compensation of the chief of police "with sufficient certainty" as required by law. At a bare minimum, the ordinance to be valid for such purpose must state some version of "the salary of the chief of police is hereby fixed at \$_____." (Rogers v Town of Arcadia, App 2 Cir. 2002, 813 So. 2d 1110) When board compensation is based upon a per diem per meeting, no compensation is due when the meeting does not occur due to a lack of a quorum. (AGO 05-0179)]

Term - The term of the clerk, tax collector, nonelected chief of police, street commissioner, attorney, and court magistrate ends at the time of the first regular board meeting succeeding each regular municipal election. (R.S. 33:386(D))

Vacancy - Any vacancy to which the officer is elected or appointed by the mayor and board may be filled for the term by the mayor and board at any regular or special meeting. (R.S. 33:383(C))

Conflict of interest - No board member or any other officer, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any work, business, or contract the consideration of which is to be paid from the treasury, nor be surety for any person having a contract, work, or business with the municipality, for the performance of which security may be required, nor be surety for any officer or employee. (R.S. 33:385(D))

BOARD MEETINGS

Presiding officer - The mayor presides at all board meetings, and in case there is an equal division, he shall give the deciding vote. (R.S. 33:405(A)(1))

*[The mayor may adopt procedures for placing items on the meeting agenda and for conducting meetings of the board so long as these procedures conform to ordinances adopted by the board. Mayor may instruct the clerk to add or remove items from the agenda if not in conflict with clerk's duties or any other procedures adopted by the board. Clerk does not have authority to refuse to place items on the agenda requested by mayor when no written rules have been adopted regarding the agenda and since the mayor is the supervisor of the clerk. (AGO 05-0145) However, by ordinance, the board may bind the mayor and limit his authority to place items on the agenda of board meetings, except in two circumstances, when the mayor calls a special meeting or when the mayor calls an emergency meeting. (AGO 06-0083) The mayor is not allowed to cast his vote to break a tie vote of the board in the enactment of an ordinance. (AGO 93-441) The mayor may vote to break a tie vote to adopt a resolution when there is equal division of votes among the board members present. When there is a tie vote, with a board member abstaining, the mayor has no authority to cast the deciding vote. (City of Pineville v. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, 791 So. 2d 609 (La. 2001)) **The mayor may not break a tie vote on a resolution by submitting his vote in writing after the meeting at which the tie vote occurred has adjourned. (AGO 07-0040)]***

Mayor pro tempore - The board is to select an aldermen to be mayor pro tempore, to preside at all meetings in the absence of the mayor, have the same power, and perform all duties of the mayor in the absence or disability of the mayor, except the veto power. In the absence of both the mayor and the mayor pro tempore, the board may select another alderman to preside temporarily and perform the duties of the mayor. (R.S. 33:405(A)(3))

[The mayor must vote to break a tie vote for mayor pro-tempore. (AGO 03-0053)]

The mayor must notify the mayor pro tempore when he will be absent from the municipality. The mayor pro tempore will notify the alderman selected to perform the duties of the mayor when he and the mayor will both be absent from the municipality. (R.S. 33:405(A)(4))

Initial meeting - The governing authority of a newly incorporated municipality may hold its first meeting at such time and place as may be most convenient, but thereafter must meet regularly at a specified date, place, and hour formally designated by ordinance. (R.S. 33:405(B))

Regular meetings - The mayor and board must hold not less than one regular meeting in each month on a date and at a place and hour to be fixed by ordinance. The board must give public notice of the contents of the ordinance pursuant to Open Meetings Law. (R.S. 33:405(A)(2))

[The mayor, on his own, cannot cancel a regular meeting of the board which is set by ordinance. (AGO 93-644)]

Special meetings - Special meetings may be called by the mayor or a majority of the board. The board is to establish, by ordinance, how notice of special meetings is to be provided to board members and the mayor. The notice must specify the business to be considered at the special meeting. Public notice is to be given as provided in the Open Meetings Law. No business, except that specified in the notice, is to be considered at the meeting unless approved by two-thirds of the aldermen present at the meeting. (R.S. 33:405(C))

Emergency meetings - In cases of extraordinary emergency, as defined in the Open Meetings Law, the mayor or any alderman may call an emergency meeting of the board. The board members and the mayor must be notified in the most practical manner available, and the purpose of the meeting may be stated in general terms. Notice is to be given as provided in the Open Meetings Law. The board may adopt an ordinance at an emergency meeting that it has not previously considered. The ordinance shall specify the nature of the emergency, and a two-thirds vote of members of the board is required for its adoption. No emergency ordinance can continue in force for more than 60 days and any emergency ordinance that specifies a longer duration or no duration becomes void 60 days after it becomes effective. (R.S. 33:405(D))

Quorum - A majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum at any meeting. (R.S. 33:405(E))

Continuance - Any meeting may be continued to another date announced at the meeting with the consent of a majority of the board members. Any meeting that fails for want of a quorum may be continued to a date announced at the meeting with the consent of the majority of aldermen present or, if only one alderman is present, to the date he announces. However, a meeting that fails for want of a quorum can not be continued but once. (R.S. 33:405(F))

Open Meetings - All meetings are subject to the Open Meetings Law. (R.S. 33:405(G))

ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

Ordinances - Any law enacted by a board must be by ordinance. The style of all ordinances shall be: "Be it ordained by the board of aldermen of the City (or Town or Village, as the case may be) of" No ordinance can be adopted except by the affirmative vote of a majority of the board members. (R.S. 33:406(A)(1))

[The Lawrason Act does not require motion and second for the introduction of an ordinance or resolution. (AGO 91-518) The mayor is not allowed to cast his vote to break a tie vote of the board in the enactment of an ordinance. (AGO 93-441)]

Resolutions - Any act of the board which is not law is by resolution. A resolution must be approved by an affirmative vote of a majority of the board members present at a meeting. No resolution requires the signature or other action of the mayor to become effective. (R.S. 33:406(A)(2))

[The mayor may vote to break a tie vote to adopt a resolution when there is equal division of votes among the board members present. When there is a tie vote, with a board member abstaining, the mayor has no authority to cast the deciding vote. (City of Pineville v. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, 791 So. 2d 609 (La. 2001))]

Appropriations, etc - Any act of the board which would provide for the appropriation of funds, the incurrence of debt, or the issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness must be by ordinance. However, the board may, by resolution, adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the board members require the expenditure of funds previously appropriated. The resolution must be presented to the mayor within three days after its adoption for his approval or disapproval.

[An amendment to the annual operating budget must be made by ordinance. (AGO 00-462)]

Procedure for ordinance - A proposed ordinance may be introduced by any alderman at any board meeting. Each proposed ordinance is to be in writing. An ordinance can contain only one subject which is to be indicated in its title except for ordinances involving the annual operating budget, a capital improvements budget, or a codification of municipal ordinances. (R.S. 33:406(B)(1))

After a proposed ordinance has been introduced, copies are to be provided to all board members and the mayor. The title of a proposed ordinance, except those specifically authorized by R.S. 33:405(D), must be published once in the official journal. The notice must indicate the time and place where the board will consider its adoption. No ordinance, except one authorized by R.S. 33:405(D), is to be adopted until a public hearing on it has been held. No ordinance, except one authorized by R.S. 33:405(D), can be adopted at the meeting at which it is introduced. (R.S. 33:406(B)(2))

Each proposed amendment to an ordinance is to be presented in writing or reduced to writing before its final consideration. An amendment to a proposed ordinance shall not nullify the purpose of the proposed ordinance nor, except for ordinances involving the annual operating budget, a capital improvements budget, or a codification of ordinances, add a new subject matter to it. (R.S. 33:406(B)(3))

A proposed ordinance must be read by the title when called for final passage. The vote on an ordinance at final passage shall be taken by "yeas" and "nays", and the clerk is to enter the names of the aldermen voting for and against each proposed ordinance or amendment on the

minutes. (R.S. 33:406(B)(4))

Every ordinance adopted by the board must be signed by the clerk and presented by him to the mayor within three days after its adoption. (R.S. 33:406(C)(1))

The mayor, within 10 days of receipt of an ordinance, must return it to the clerk with or without his approval, or with his disapproval. If the ordinance is approved by the mayor or is returned by the mayor with neither his approval nor disapproval, the ordinance becomes law upon its return to the clerk. If the mayor fails or refuses to return an ordinance to the clerk within 10 days of its receipt, it becomes law at midnight of the tenth day after the receipt of the ordinance by the mayor. If the mayor disapproves the ordinance, he shall, within 10 days after its receipt, return the ordinance along with his written statement of the reasons for his veto to the clerk for transmittal to each board member. The clerk is to record upon each ordinance the date of its delivery to the mayor and the date of receipt from the mayor, if any. (R.S. 33:406(C)(2))

An ordinance vetoed by the mayor must be considered again by the board at its next regular meeting after the veto. The board may vote on the ordinance at that meeting or at a continuance of that meeting. If a board consists of three members, an affirmative vote by all board members is required to override a mayor's veto. If a board consists of more than three members, an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the board's members is required to override a mayor's veto. If a board overrides an ordinance vetoed by a mayor, the ordinance becomes law upon its enactment by the board. (R.S. 33:406(C)(3))

The clerk is to keep a book entitled "Ordinances, City (or Town, or Village) of" in which he shall file the original of every ordinance which has been adopted by the board immediately after its passage and attach a note to the ordinance stating the date of its enactment and a reference to the book and page of the board's minutes containing the record of its adoption. (R.S. 33:406(D)(1))

The clerk is to publish each adopted ordinance once in the official journal within 20 days of its adoption and prior to its effective date, except as otherwise provided in R.S. 33:405(D). (R.S. 33:406(D)(2))

Unless an ordinance specifies an earlier or later effective date, the ordinance takes effect on the thirtieth day after the meeting in which the ordinance was adopted. (R.S. 33:406(E))

Only the board may suspend an ordinance, and then only by the same vote and, except for mayoral veto, according to the same procedures and formalities required for enactment of that ordinance. After January 1, 1986, every resolution suspending an ordinance shall fix the period of suspension, which can not exceed beyond one year and 30 days after the date of the meeting in which the ordinance was suspended. (R.S. 33:406(F))

MAYOR'S COURT

Authorization - In Lawrason Act municipalities, except where city courts exist, there shall be a mayor's court in the municipality, with jurisdiction over all violations of municipal ordinances. (R.S. 33:441 (A))

[A newly founded municipality cannot create a mayor's court. (AGO 96-141) A municipality may reactivate a mayor's court that was deactivated after the effective date of the constitution. (AGO 94-160)]

Presiding officer - As presiding officer of the court, the mayor may try all breaches of the ordinances and impose fines or imprisonment, or both, provided for the violation. (R.S. 33:441(A))

[Mayor's court has concurrent (not exclusive) jurisdiction over violation of municipal ordinances with the district court. (AGO 81-1339) The mayor cannot validly issue an executive order compelling the referral of all misdemeanors "arising under" municipal ordinance to the mayor's court. (AGO 81-1312) The presiding officer of the court has sole discretion on whether or not to issue arrest warrants for persons who commit contempt of court by failing to appear pursuant to a subpoena. (AGO 98-235)]

Costs - The mayor may also impose court costs not to exceed \$30 for each offense, as defined by ordinance, on any defendant convicted of a violation. **The mayor may authorize that a portion of court costs assessed be deposited into a special account and transmitted to the Louisiana Association of Chiefs of Police to be used for law enforcement education and training as required by state law.** (R.S. 33:441(A)(1))

[A mayor may impose the statutory maximum and the board may not limit the mayor's authority in this respect. (AGO 97-118)]

Suspension of sentence; probation - (conflicting laws enacted at the 2011 Regular Session) Act 33 provides that when a defendant has been convicted of violation of an ordinance, the mayor may suspend the imposition or the execution of the whole or any part of the sentence and place the defendant on unsupervised probation upon such conditions as the mayor may fix. The suspension of sentence and probation shall be for a period of six months or such shorter period as the mayor may specify. However, in no case shall the probationary period imposed exceed the maximum penalty of imprisonment that may be imposed for violation of a particular ordinance. Additionally, Act 1225 authorizes the mayor may suspend the execution in whole or in part of a fine or imprisonment, or both, imposed for violation of an ordinance and place the defendant on unsupervised or supervised probation with such conditions as the mayor may fix and, at any time during the probation, modify, add, or discharge. The probation shall be for a period as the mayor shall specify up to one year. The mayor may terminate or revoke the

probation at any time. At the termination of the probation, the mayor may set the conviction aside and dismiss the prosecution. (R.S. 33:441(A))

Mayor as magistrate - The mayor has the power of a committing magistrate. (R.S. 33:441(C))

Immunity - The presiding officer of a mayor's court is entitled to judicial immunity for his official acts as presiding officer in the same capacity as a judge in this state. (R.S. 33:441(D))

Appointed magistrates - The board may, upon request of the mayor, appoint **one or more** attorneys to be designated as court magistrate to serve at the pleasure of the mayor and who may from time to time be designated by the mayor to serve in his stead as the presiding official over the mayor's court. Whenever the magistrate is so designated by the mayor to preside over the mayor's court, he exercises the powers and authority of the mayor over the court. The board is to fix and pay the salary of the **each** magistrate, if **any are** appointed. (R.S. 33:441(B)(1) **Act 401 of 2008**)

Appointed prosecutors - **The board may, upon request of the mayor, appoint one or more attorneys who shall be designated as prosecutor and who shall serve at the pleasure of the mayor. The board is to fix and pay the salary of each prosecutor, if any are appointed. (R.S. 33:441(B)(2))**

Docket - The mayor shall keep a regular docket, on which he shall enter the causes arising under the ordinances and to be tried by him. He shall keep a perfect record of all cases tried. (R.S. 33:442)

Sessions - The mayor may hold his court at any time. (R.S. 33:442)

Marshal - The marshal is to attend the court and serve its process and act as its executive officer. (R.S. 33:442)

AD VALOREM TAXES

Assessment - The assessment of property for taxation is made by the clerk or tax collector, by copying from the parish assessment rolls that portion which embraces property or persons within the corporate limits. The copy may be made at any time after the assessment rolls are approved, and all changes in the parish assessment thereafter made shall likewise be made in the copy. The copy must be placed in the hands of the municipal tax collector, and be his warrant for the collection of municipal taxes.

In all cases where persons or property have escaped taxation for a previous year, the clerk shall assess the same for taxation, and his assessment, when approved by the mayor and board, on notice to the person assessed, shall be binding and conclusive, unless appealed from within five days after their approval.

Levy - The mayor and board shall levy the municipal taxes at the regular meeting in September of each year, or, in case of failure to do so, at any other regular meeting thereafter.

Collection - The tax collector is to collect municipal taxes during the time and in the same manner and under the same penalties as the state and parish taxes are collected. He must, where not otherwise provided, be governed by the general revenue laws of the state, so far as applicable, in making such collection; but he is to make the required reports to the mayor and board, pay over the money collected to the municipal treasurer; and receive only such commission or compensation as may be allowed by ordinance.

Nonpayment - Sales for the nonpayment of municipal taxes are made by the tax collector at such place, within the corporate limits as the mayor and board may direct. The sale of real estate and the distraint and sale of personal property shall be made upon the same notice, at the same time, and in the same manner as provided by law for sale of like property for unpaid state and parish taxes.

The deed to the purchasers for lands so sold shall be filed with the parish clerk of court, and remain subject to redemption for the same length of time, and in the same manner as prescribed for the redemption of land sold for state and parish taxes.

Where lands are offered for sale for unpaid municipal taxes, and a person will not bid therefor, the amount of taxes, damages, and costs due the same shall be struck off to the municipality, and otherwise dealt with as lands which are sold to the state for delinquent state and parish taxes. The board may pay the state and parish taxes on lands thus acquired by it, and collect the money thus paid, with the damages and interest allowed individuals in similar cases under the general revenue laws of the state, from the date of such payment, upon the redemption of the lands from the municipal sale.

The deeds of the tax collectors to individuals and a list of the lands sold to the municipality, which shall be made as required to be made by the state and parish collector, shall be filed within 10 days after the tax sale, with the municipal clerk. Each shall have the same force and effect, and confer the same right, and be entitled to the same remedies, as deeds and lists made for delinquent taxes by the state and parish tax collector, but such title shall be subject to a title acquired under a sale for state and parish taxes. (R.S. 33:461)

EXPENDITURES AND WARRANTS

All expenditures of money for any purpose whatever shall be in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by order and in no other manner and shall be made in accordance with the Public Bid Law. Every warrant drawn on the treasury shall express on its face to whom issued and for what purpose allowed; and the ordinance authorizing its issue shall be cited by minute book and page, in or upon it. (R.S. 33:462)

[As all monies belonging to the municipality are subject to the control of the mayor and board, the chief of police is subject to municipal regulations concerning the issuance of purchase orders. (AGO 93-75) Once funds are budgeted and appropriated to the police department pursuant to ordinance, the authority to allocate expenditure of these funds rests with the elected chief of police. (Doyle v. City of Harahan, App. 5 Cir. 1992, 610 So. 2d 272; AGO 99-406) The board, constituting the legislative branch of municipal government, has no duty to approve the payment of bills by the mayor. (AGO 89-90)]

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The mayor and board are to produce an annual financial statement of the municipality in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The minutes of the board must acknowledge that the financial statements have been produced and are available for public inspection. A copy of the annual financial statement must be transmitted to the legislative auditor within six months of the close of the fiscal year. (R.S. 33:463)

LOCAL PROVISIONS

Municipality	Subject Matter
Albany -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.22)
Addis -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.16)
Amite City -	discipline of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 423.17)
Berwick -	authorizes appointment of court magistrate (R.S. 33:445)
Bienville -	authorizes election to abolish office of chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(28))
Broussard -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.26)
	discipline of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.15)
Carencro -	discipline of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.16)
Castor -	authority for appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(9))
Central -	creates mayor's court (R.S. 33:453)
	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.31)
Cheneyville -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(19))
Clarks -	creates mayor's court (R.S. 33:451)
Clinton -	authorizes mayor to impose additional court costs (R.S. 33:447.3)
Cottonport -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.8)
Delcambre -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 3:441.3)
Denham Springs -	exception to having tax collector (R.S. 33:381(D)(2))
DeQuincy -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.15)
	authorizes mayor to impose additional court costs (R.S. 33:447.1)
Dry Prong -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(27))
Elton -	authorizes mayor to impose additional court costs (R.S. 33:447.5)
Erath -	permits alderman to enter into contracts with town (R.S. 33:385(C))
	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.9)
Evergreen -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:452)
Ferriday -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.14)
Forest -	creates mayor's court (R.S. 33:447)
Gonzales -	appointment, discipline, & discharge of personnel by police chief (R.S. 33:423.8)
Grambling -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(23))
Gramercy -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.29)
	additional costs in mayor's court (R.S. 33:447.7)
Grand Cane -	appointed chief of police and authorizes board of aldermen, on mayor's recommendation, to abolish office. (R.S. 33:381(C)(17))
Grand Isle -	appointment, discipline, & discharge of personnel by police chief (R.S. 33:423.13)
Greenwood -	authority to appoint chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(22))
Gretna -	appointment and discharge of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.3)
	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.20)
Gueydan -	restrictions on compensation increases for officials and employees. (R.S. 33:364)

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Subject Matter</u>
Harahan -	authority to enact term limits for officials (R.S. 33:383.1) appointment and discharge of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.2) authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:443)
Heflin -	establishes mayor's court (R.S. 33:449)
Hessmer -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.23)
Iowa -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.11) discipline of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.12)
Jamestown -	authority for appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(8))
Jean Lafitte -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.2)
Jena -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.25)
Jonesboro -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.19) Population between 4,305 and 4,310 (1990-1996) - name town hall. (R.S. 33:365)
Jonesville -	authority for mayor pro tempore to preside in court (R.S. 33:441.4)
Kenner -	authority to appoint court magistrates (R.S. 33:441.1(A)) authority to institute prosecution by affidavit or information (R.S. 33:441.1(B)) authorizes clerk of court to use electronic signature or facsimile signature of prosecuting attorney to bills of information (R.S. 33:441.1(B)(3)) creates and provides for animal hearing officer (R.S. 33:441.1(C))
Kinder -	authorizes mayor to impose additional court costs (R.S. 33:447.2)
Lake Charles	- authorizes proration of ad valorem taxes on annexed property (R.S. 33:461(A)(1)(b))
Lecompte -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(18))
Lisbon -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:3871(C)(26))
Livingston -	discipline of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.18)
Lockport -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.10)
Logansport -	authority to appoint chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(2))
Longstreet -	authority to appoint chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(21))
Loreauville -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(11)) authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.21)
Lutcher -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.28) additional costs in mayor's court (R.S. 33:447.6)
Mandeville -	law enforcement jurisdiction of governing authority (R.S. 33:423.1)
Mansura -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.7)
Maurice -	permits nonresident to be elected chief of police (R.S. 33:385.1(A)) authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.5)
McNary -	authority to appoint chief of police or abolish the office (R.S. 33:381(C)(20))
Moreauville -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(10))
Napoleonville	- authority for appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(3)) exception to qualifications for elected chief of police (R.S. 33:385.1)
New Llano -	creates mayor's court (R.S. 33:448)

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Subject Matter</u>
New Roads -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.27)
Norwood -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(6))
Oak Ridge -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(12))
Oakdale -	special election for elected chief of police. (R.S. 33:381(C)(1))
Oil City -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(15))
Palmetto -	academic scholarships. (R.S. 33:363)
Patterson -	appointment and discharge of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.7) authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:446)
Plaucheville-	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(5))
Ponchatoula-	authority of chief of police over personnel (R.S. 33:423.19)
Port Vincent -	appointed chief of police. (R.S. 33:381(C)(1))
Richwood -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(4)) exception to having tax collector (R.S. 33:381(D)(1))
Rodessa -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(16))
St. Francisville -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(7))
St. Gabriel -	creates mayor's court (R.S. 33:450)
St. Joseph -	appointed chief of police. (R.S. 33:381(C)(1))
Scott -	discipline of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.5)
Shongaloo -	authority to appoint chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(13))
Sikes -	authority to appoint chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(25))
Simmesport -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.18)
South Mansfield -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(14))
Sterlington -	exception to having tax collector (R.S. 33:381(D)(1))
Tickfaw -	authority of chief of police over personnel (R.S. 33:423.10)
Ville Platte -	discipline of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.4)
Vinton -	authorizes mayor to impose additional court costs (R.S. 33:447.4)
Walker -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.6)
Waterproof -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(1))
Welsh -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.12)
Westlake -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.13)
Westwego -	appointment and discharge of personnel by chief of police (R.S. 33:423.6) authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:444) property taxes due on March 31st (R.S. 33:461(A)(4)(b)) weed ordinances, community service, mayor's court (R.S. 33:1236(21)(g))
White Castle -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.17)
Winnfield -	Population between 5,900 and 6,200 (1990)- discipline of personnel by police chief
Woodworth -	appointed chief of police (R.S. 33:381(C)(24))
Youngsville -	authority to appoint court magistrate (R.S. 33:441.24)