State of Louisiana

ELECTION CODE

Title 18 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes

As Amended Through the 2013 Regular Session

Published by
Secretary of State Tom Schedler
From the House of Representatives Database

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The text of this book was provided by the House statutory database, which is used for drafting legislation. Those who need to consult the official statutory database <u>including historical information</u>, refer to West's Louisiana Statutes Annotated or LexisNexis Louisiana Annotated Statutes.

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SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF LOUISIANA

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Dear friend,

This edition of the Louisiana Election Code represents a joint effort between the Secretary of State's Office and the House of Representatives, which afforded us the use of its database. This cooperation resulted in substantial savings to the taxpayers of Louisiana.

The Election Code consists of Title 18 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. Included in the book are all the revisions of law made by the Louisiana Legislature through the 2013 Regular Session.

The text of this book was provided by the House statutory database, which is used for drafting legislation. Those who need to consult the official statutory database including historical information should refer to West's Louisiana Statutes Annotated or LexisNexis Louisiana Annotated Statutes.

Additional copies of this publication may be purchased for $20 each from our Publications Division, 8585 Archives Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70809, or by calling 225.922.0309.

I hope that you will find this book to be a useful reference.

Sincerely,

Tom Schedler
Secretary of State

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TITLE 18

LOUISIANA ELECTION CODE

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§1. Short title; citation

A. Title 18 shall constitute and be known as the "Louisiana Election Code", and its Chapters, Parts, Subparts, and Sections may be cited officially as Chapters, Parts, and Sections of either the Louisiana Election Code or Title 18 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950. In the latter case, the Sections shall be cited in the manner provided in R.S. 1:1.

B. The Louisiana Election Code shall regulate the conduct of elections and political subdivisions shall be prohibited from adopting any law, resolution, or ordinance relative to elections and the conduct thereof, including campaign finance, except as otherwise specifically authorized in this code.

Acts 1989, No. 56, §1, eff. June 16, 1989.

NOTE: *Acts 1989, No. 56, §2 Voids local laws, ordinances, and resolutions previously adopted which are prohibited by this Section.*

§2. Definitions

As used in this Code, the following words and terms shall have the meanings hereinafter ascribed to each, unless the context clearly indicates another meaning:

(1) "Clerk of court" or "clerk" means the clerk of the district court, except that in any parish having a civil district court and a criminal district court, these terms mean the clerk of the criminal district court.

(2) "Federal election" means a general, special, primary, or runoff election for federal office; a convention or caucus of a political party which has authority to nominate a candidate for federal office; a primary election held for the selection of delegates to a national nominating convention of a political party; and a primary election held for the expression of a preference for the nomination of individuals for election to the office of president.

(3) "Federal office" means the office of president or vice president of the United States or of senator or representative in the United States Congress.

(4) "Immediate family" means the individual's children, the spouses of his children, his brothers and their spouses, his sisters and their spouses, his parents, his spouse, and the parents of his spouse.

(5) "Parish governing authority" or "governing authority of the parish" with respect to Orleans Parish means the city council.

(5.1) "Polling place" means any location where voting, either early or on election day, is conducted pursuant to this Code.

(6) "Precinct" means the smallest political unit of a ward having defined geographical boundaries.

(7) "Signature" means the name of a person which is signed. Signature in this Title includes the handwritten, electronic, or digitized name of an individual, except when the handwritten signature of the individual is specifically required.

(8) "Under an order of imprisonment" means a sentence of confinement, whether or not suspended, whether or not the subject of the order has been placed on probation, with or without supervision, and whether or not the subject of the order has been paroled.

(9) "Voter registration agency" means an office designated under R.S. 18:116(A) to perform voter registration activities.

(10) "Voting district" means a geographical area composed of one or more precincts in a parish in which every elector within that area votes in the same congressional district, statewide board or commission district, judicial district, Senate District, House of Representative District, parish governing authority district, local and ward office district, municipal office district, and all other special election districts.

(11) "Ward" means a police jury ward in a parish and in parishes having no police jury wards means the subdivision of the parish equivalent to a police jury ward.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1991, No. 277, §1; Acts 1993, No. 465, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 32, §1.

§3. Petitions submitted to registrars of voters

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, every petition submitted to a registrar of voters for certification shall contain the following information:

(1) The handwritten signature of the voter who is signing the petition; however, if a person is unable to write, the incapacitated person shall affix his mark to the petition and the person circulating the petition shall affix the name of the incapacitated person provided he does so in the presence of two witnesses who shall also sign their names as witnesses to the mark.

(2) The date the voter signed the petition.

(3) The signer's ward/district/precinct and date of birth.

(4) The address at which the signer is registered to vote, including municipal number, apartment number, rural route, and box number.

(5) Name of the signer either typed or legibly written.

(6) Name of the person who witnessed and who obtained the signature.

(7) Date on which the person witnessed and obtained the signature.

B. Whenever the registrar is required to certify signatures on a petition pursuant to any provision of the constitution or laws of this state, the registrar shall not honor the written request of any voter or signatory who either desires to have his signature stricken from the petition or desires to have his signature added to the petition unless such addition or deletion is expressly authorized by law. The chairman or other person responsible for the filing of the petition with the registrar shall file notice with the registrar three days prior to submission of the petition for certification, unless such submission is done within three days prior to the expiration of the period for submission of the petition for certification. Such notice shall be a public record.

C. In determining the number of persons signing the petition who are electors in the voting area for the purpose of certifying the petition, the registrar shall not include any person who has not affixed to the petition his signature and the address at which he is registered to vote, any person whose signature has not been verified by the registrar, or any person whose name does not appear on the registrar's roll of electors. To verify a signature on a petition, the registrar shall compare the

handwritten signature on the petition with the signature on the original application card or any subsequent signature in the records of the registrar, including but not limited to precinct registers and affidavits filed pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 18:111(C), or any microfilm, microfiche, or scanned or electronically captured computerized images of such documents. If the signatures are sufficiently alike to identify the person who signed the petition as the person who is the registered voter, the signature shall be verified. The signature of an elector shall include the surname under which the elector is registered to vote. The signature may include the elector's surname, first, and middle name, the initials of his surname, first, and middle name, or any combination thereof as the form in which his name appears on the petition, but shall not designate a title, designation, or deceptive name, nor shall it designate an occupational or professional description or abbreviation. However, the signature of a married woman may include her husband's surname, first, and middle name, the initials of his surname, first, and middle name, or any combination thereof, preceded by the title "Mrs." as the form in which her name appears on the petition, but only if she has registered under her husband's name preceded by the title "Mrs.".

D. The provisions of this Section shall not be applicable to petitions for elections to be held pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1988, No. 809, §1; Acts 1995, No. 312, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 186, §2, eff. June 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 2. STATE ADMINISTRATION

PART I. COMMISSIONER OF ELECTIONS

§16. *Repealed by Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.*

§17. *Blank*

CHAPTER 2. STATE ADMINISTRATION

PART I. SECRETARY OF STATE; REGISTRATION; VOTING MACHINES

§18. Secretary of state; powers and duties

A. The secretary of state shall administer the laws relating to custody of voting machines and voter registration, and for the purpose he shall:

(1) Subject to applicable civil service laws and applicable provisions of this Title, employ and fix the salaries and duties of necessary staff to carry out such functions.

(2) Direct and assist the registrars of voters of the state with respect to matters pertaining to the registration of voters as provided by law.

(3) Prescribe uniform rules, regulations, forms, and instructions, which shall be approved by the attorney general and thereafter shall be applied uniformly by each registrar of voters in the state. These rules, regulations, forms, and instructions shall include but not necessarily be restricted to forms of applications for registration, records, affidavits and statements, documents, and general

procedures to be used by the registrars of voters, none of which shall be inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state.

(4) Be responsible for obtaining statistics and data relating to the registration of voters from the registrars throughout the state and for the compilation of such statistics and data in an annual report which shall be submitted to the Legislature of Louisiana not later than the first day of each regular session.

(5) Perform such other functions and duties and exercise such other powers as are conferred upon him by this Title.

(6) Coordinate the responsibilities of this state under the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-31) as required by 42 U.S.C. Section 1973gg-8.

(7) Prescribe uniform rules, regulations, forms, and instructions as to the use of electronic voting machines, as defined by R.S. 18:1351(12)(b), in the conduct of early voting, which shall be approved by the attorney general and thereafter shall be applied uniformly by each registrar of voters in the state.

(8)(a) Prescribe uniform rules, regulations, forms, and instructions as to standards for effective nonpartisan voter education, which shall be approved by the attorney general and thereafter shall be implemented uniformly by each registrar of voters in the state. In developing the standards, the secretary of state shall review current voter education programs within the state. The standards shall address but shall not be limited to voter education concerning voter registration, balloting procedures for voting absentee by mail, during early voting, and at the polling places, distribution of sample ballots, and effective voter education methods, including the use of public service announcements and other public awareness methods. By December fifteenth of each general election year, each registrar of voters shall report to the secretary of state a detailed description of the voter education programs implemented in his parish. The secretary of state, upon receipt of such information, shall prepare a report on the effectiveness of voter education programs and shall submit the report to the governor, the president of the Senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives by January thirty-first of each year following a general election.

(b) Develop activities, events, informational posters and pamphlets, and public service announcements for the implementation of an annual voter registration week and generally be responsible for implementation of such week. It is the policy of the state of Louisiana to encourage full participation in voting by all citizens of this state. To this end, in odd-numbered years, the official state voter registration week shall be the last full week which occurs two weeks prior to the close of registration records for the regular fall primary election. In even-numbered years, the official state voter registration week shall be the second full week in May.

(9) Provide for the voluntary registration of individuals or entities that conduct voter registration drives in the state of Louisiana.

B. The commissioner of elections shall be appointed by the secretary of state subject to Senate confirmation. He shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary of state at a salary fixed by the secretary of state, which salary shall not exceed the amount approved for such position by the legislature while in session. The commissioner of elections shall have the same qualifications as required for statewide elected officials. He shall have such responsibilities and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the secretary of state.

C. The department of state shall be responsible for assistance to registrars, administration of rules and regulations of the secretary of state relating to the registration of voters, and matters pertaining to the reporting, compilation, and dissemination of registration statistics and information.

D. The secretary of state may enter into cooperative agreements with other states to share voter registration information for purposes of determining whether a voter is registered in more than one state.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 286, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §§1, 4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2008, No. 136, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2013, No. 383, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 2014.

§18.1. Political activities prohibited

A. Neither the commissioner of elections nor any employee of the elections division within the Department of State who is in the unclassified state service shall participate or engage in political activity, including his own or any other candidacy for election to public office; membership on any national, state, or local committee of a political party or faction; making or soliciting contributions for any political party, faction, or candidate; taking active part in the management of the affairs of a political party, faction, candidate, or any political campaign, except to exercise his right as a citizen to express his opinion privately and to cast his vote as he desires.

B. As used in this Section, the term "political activity" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in Article X, Section 9(C) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§18.2. Certain political activities prohibited; secretary of state

A. The secretary of state may participate or engage in political activity related to his own candidacy for election to public office, including soliciting contributions for his campaign and taking an active part in the management of the affairs of his campaign and his principal campaign committee. He may also exercise his right as a citizen to express his opinion privately and to cast his vote as he desires. The secretary of state shall not participate or engage in any other political activity, including the candidacy of any other person for election to public office; membership on any other national, state, or local committee of a political party or faction; making or soliciting contributions for any political party, faction, or other candidate; or taking active part in the management of the affairs of a political party, faction, other candidate, or any other political campaign.

B. As used in this Section, the term "political activity" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in Article X, Section 9(C) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Acts 2006, No. 415, §1.

§19. Contracts for storage of voting machines; public bid; negotiation

A.(1) Each contract entered into by the secretary of state for the lease of any building or portion thereof for the storage of voting machines shall be advertised and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder in accordance with the applicable provisions of R.S. 39:1551 et seq. For the purposes of advertising, awarding, and administering contracts for the lease of space for the storage of voting machines, the secretary of state may utilize any applicable procurement regulation promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act by the commissioner of administration.

(2) In addition to all other notices and advertisements for bids required, the secretary of state shall furnish notice of the invitation for bids at least thirty days prior to the opening of bids for each contract for the storage of voting machines for a parish in the following manner:

(a) Publish notice of the invitation for bids in a newspaper of general circulation printed in such parish, or if there is no newspaper printed in such parish, in a newspaper printed in the nearest parish, that has a general circulation in the parish covered by the contract.

(b) Send such notice to the clerk of court for such parish who shall prominently post such notice in his office.

(c) Notify the parish governing authority for such parish of the contract and that such parish governing authority is allowed to bid on such contract.

(3) Contracts for the lease of space for storage of voting machines may be entered into on a parish or regional basis with a storage facility in each parish. If a single contract provides for the storage of voting machines for more than one parish, then the notices required by this Subsection shall be provided in each parish covered by such contract in accordance with this Subsection and there shall be a storage facility in each such parish.

B.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section or any other provision of law to the contrary, the secretary of state may modify any existing lease between the department and a lessor by negotiation, if the following conditions exist:

(a) Additional storage space is required in order to accommodate an increase in the number of voting machines due to an increase in population of the affected parish.

(b) Additional storage space is required in order to accommodate voting machines of a different configuration than the voting machines stored under the original lease agreement.

(2) No modification to a lease through negotiation shall be made the effect of which increases the existing price per square foot by more than twenty-five percent, and no modification to a lease through negotiation shall be made in the first two years or the last two years of the term of any such lease.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A), relative to effective date.*

§20. Contracts for a signature digitization/verification system

The secretary of state may enter into contracts necessary to provide for a signature digitization/verification system to be used to carry out the functions of election officials.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A), relative to effective date.*

§21. *Blank*

§22. *Blank*

PART II. STATE BOARD OF ELECTION SUPERVISORS

§23. State Board of Election Supervisors

A. The State Board of Election Supervisors is created and established in the Department of State as provided in R.S. 36:802. The board shall be composed of the following seven persons:

(1) The Lieutenant Governor.

(2) The secretary of state.

(3) The attorney general.

(4) The commissioner of elections or a designee of the secretary of state, as determined by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the board in writing of any such designation.

(5) One member of the Clerks of Court Association, who shall be elected by the membership thereof to serve a four year term concurrent with that of the governor. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(6) One member of the Registrars of Voters Association, who shall be elected by the membership thereof to serve a four year term concurrent with that of the governor. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(7) One member, who shall be appointed by the governor from a list of nominees submitted by the presidents of Centenary College at Shreveport, Dillard University at New Orleans, Louisiana College at Pineville, Loyola University at New Orleans, Tulane University of Louisiana at New Orleans, and Xavier University at New Orleans, each of whom shall submit one nominee who shall not be an elected or appointed public official. The term of office of each appointed member shall be concurrent with the term of the governor making the appointment. Each appointment by the governor shall be submitted to the Senate for confirmation. A vacancy in the office of a member appointed by the governor shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and for the remainder of the unexpired term.

B. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and all actions of the board shall require the affirmative vote of at least four members.

C. The board shall be domiciled in Baton Rouge.

D. The board shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

E.(1) The lieutenant governor, attorney general, and secretary of state each may designate a particular named employee from within his department to permanently act for him and in his place in his absence from meetings of the board. The public official shall notify the board in writing of his designation or any redesignation.

(2) The Registrars of Voters Association and the Clerks of Court Association each may elect an alternate member from their membership to permanently act for and in the place of the registrar or clerk, as the case may be, in his absence from meetings of the board. The president of each association shall notify the board in writing of the alternate member so elected.

F. The board shall hold such meetings as are necessary to effectuate its purposes and shall meet upon call of the chairman or upon the request of any three members.

G. The members of the board shall not receive any compensation but shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of the work of the board.

Acts 1980, No. 681, §1, eff. July 24, 1980. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1988, No. 831, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2003, No. 774, §4.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A), relative to effective date.*

§24. Powers and duties; authority to intervene in actions

A. To accomplish the purposes of this Part and Subpart G of Part V of Chapter 5 of this Title, the board shall have the following powers, duties, and functions:

(1) To adopt, amend, and repeal such rules and regulations as are necessary for the transaction of its business and to implement the provisions of this Part and Subpart G of Part V of Chapter 5 of this Title.

(2) To conduct hearings as provided in this Part and Subpart G of Part V of Chapter 5 of this Title.

(3) To review election laws and procedures and to report to the legislature as required by this Part.

(4) To employ an executive director, legal counsel, and such other personnel as the board deems necessary and appropriate.

(5) To exercise such other powers and duties as are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the board as set forth in this Part and not inconsistent with such provisions.

B. To accomplish the purposes of Subpart G of Part V of Chapter 5 of this Title, the board shall also have the power and authority to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, require the production of books and records, and do all other things necessary to discharge its duties and responsibilities.

Acts 1980, No. 681, §1, eff. July 24, 1980. Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1988, No. 831, §1; Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§25. Annual reports

A. The board shall regularly review all election laws and all procedures used in the conducting of elections in this state.

B. The board shall annually report to the House and Governmental Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate its findings, observations, and recommendations concerning all aspects of elections in this state. The report shall be submitted no later than January fifteenth each year and shall include but shall not be limited to the following subjects: election laws in general, registration procedures, election procedures, election officials, voting machines, tabulation and transmission of election returns, procedures used for casting and counting absentee by mail and early voting ballots, and any other aspect of elections the board deems appropriate.

Acts 1980, No. 681, §1, eff. July 24, 1980; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§26. *Repealed by Acts 1988, No. 831, §2.*

§27. Political activities prohibited

A. No employee of the board who is in the unclassified state service shall participate or engage in political activity, including his own or any other candidacy for election to public office; membership on any national, state, or local committee of a political party or faction; making or soliciting contributions for any political party, faction, or candidate; taking active part in the management of the affairs of a political party, faction, candidate, or any political campaign, except to exercise his right as a citizen to express his opinion privately and to cast his vote as he desires.

B. As used herein, the term "political activity" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in Article X, Section 9(C) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Added by Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982.

PART III. STATE VOTER REGISTRATION COMPUTER SYSTEM

§31. State voter registration computer system; parish computer system

A. The secretary of state shall establish a state voter registration computer system for the registration of voters throughout the state in accordance with the provisions of this Title.

B. The secretary of state shall adopt rules and regulations with respect to all records, data, and information required for registration of voters and the transfer of copies thereof to the department. The secretary of state shall establish, by rule, a uniform cost for the preparation of lists of registered voters. However, no charges for preparation or transmission of voter registration data shall apply to the office of motor vehicles of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, when the transmitted data is used to verify voter registration information against driver's license and social security information. All rules and regulations shall be adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.

C. All revenues derived from the sale of lists of registered voters and related statistical information and from the use of the Department of State's information system shall be deposited in the state general fund to the credit of the Department of State. The secretary of state shall utilize such revenues to offset and supplement costs relating to the operation of the state voter registration computer system.

D. Pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 18:18(A)(4), the secretary of state shall submit to the legislature an annual report in a format requested by the legislature which includes a list of registered voters and other data associated with registered voters to be used for redistricting and other legislative purposes. Such lists and data shall be updated quarterly as requested by the legislature.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 166, §1, eff. July 14, 1982; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1999, No. 254, §2, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003, and §3, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A), relative to effective date.*

NOTE: *See Acts 2003, No. 1220, §5, relative to effective date.*

PART IV. LOUISIANA ELECTIONS INTEGRITY

§41. Louisiana Elections Integrity; administration of Part

A. The Board of Ethics, hereafter in this Part referred to as the "board", shall administer the provisions of this Part.

B. Board members shall be paid the same per diem as members of the legislature for each day of attendance at board meetings and shall be reimbursed actual expenses incurred in attending board meetings and in conducting board business.

C. The board shall hold such meetings as are necessary to effectuate its purposes and shall meet upon call of the chairman or upon the request of any three members.

Acts 1989, No. 45, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., §11, eff. Jan. 1, 1997.

§42. Rule making power

The board shall have power to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this Part.

Acts 1989, No. 45, §1.

§43. Investigations and hearings; certain elections

A. The board may investigate any aspect of any election, except as provided in R.S. 18:45. The board may initiate such an investigation upon the receipt of a sworn statement by any registered voter of this state alleging error, fraud, irregularity, or other unlawful activity in the conduct of an election.

B. The board may convene in any location in the state for the purpose of conducting hearings and receiving testimony concerning any irregularity, error, or apparent violation of law in any election. It may convene upon the receipt by the board of a sworn statement by any registered voter of this state alleging error, fraud, irregularity, or other unlawful activity in the conduct of an election.

C. The board shall have the power and authority to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, compel the production of books, documents, records, and papers, public and private, and to do all other things necessary in carrying out its duties and responsibilities.

D. Failure to comply with any order of the board, issued in accordance with or under authority hereof, refusal to testify, or any act of disrespect or of disorderly or contemptuous behavior before the board shall constitute contempt of the board, and the board shall have the power and authority to institute proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction for the punishment thereof as provided by the constitution and laws. False swearing or perjury before the board shall in like manner be punished in accordance with the laws of the state.

E. All proceedings in connection with any investigation by the board shall be conducted in closed session, and for that purpose, such proceedings shall be exempt from the provisions of the Public Meetings Law. All records pertaining to such proceedings shall be exempt from the provisions of the Public Records Law. They shall remain confidential and not be open for public inspection unless and until they are entered into the record of any court, except as specifically provided in R.S. 18:44(C). However, the records and findings of the board pertaining to any such proceedings shall be made available to the attorney general, to any district attorney having jurisdiction of the matter contained in such records or findings upon formal written request, or in response to the order of any court having jurisdiction of the matter contained in such records or findings. Any person appearing before the board shall be entitled to the right to counsel.

Acts 1989, No. 45, §1.

§44. Contesting election; referral for prosecution

A. Whenever the board determines as a result of an investigation that violations of law, irregularities, error, or fraud have occurred in the conduct of an election which in the judgment of the board has resulted in the apparent qualification for the general election or the apparent election of a candidate not entitled to be so qualified or elected, the board, upon the favorable vote of three members, may institute suit to contest the election in order to protect the interest and rights of the state in fair and honest elections. In addition, for the same cause and upon the same vote, the board may intervene in any suit instituted by any other party to contest an election.

B. In any suit instituted by the board to contest an election, the provisions of Chapter 9 of this Title shall apply, except that:

(1) An action instituted by the board to contest an election shall be brought in the district court for the parish where the state capitol is situated.

(2) In any such suit, each candidate for said office and the secretary of state shall be impleaded and shall be a party to the suit. The board shall be a party to the suit, and the board may implead as parties other persons whose interest in the subject matter, by reason of their ministerial duties or otherwise, would be directly or indirectly affected to the extent that their joinder would be necessary for a complete adjudication of the controversy.

(3) In any such suit, the petition shall be styled:

"In re the Election for (office)"

(4) The petition shall cite:

(a) Each candidate for said office; and

(b) The secretary of state in his official capacity as the chief election officer of the state.

(5) The petition shall contain, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(a) The grounds on which the election is contested;

(b) The allegation that except for substantial irregularities or error, fraud, or other unlawful activities in the conduct of the election, a different candidate would have qualified for a general election or would have been elected.

(6) The petition shall comply with Article 891 of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, except to the extent that the provisions of that Article or the Articles cited therein conflict with the provisions of this Section.

(7) Service of process shall be on the secretary of state, or the commissioner of elections as provided herein, and shall otherwise comply substantially with the provisions of R.S. 18:1408. By filing notice of candidacy a state candidate appoints the secretary of state, or the commissioner of elections as provided herein, as his agent for service of process in any action instituted by the board under provisions of this Section. If the secretary of state is a named candidate in the petition, then the commissioner of elections shall be the agent for service of process for all candidates, and in such case, additionally, a copy of the citation and petition shall be served on the secretary of state in his official capacity as chief election officer of the state.

(8) There shall be no named party defendant; provided however, that for purposes of the provisions of Chapter 9 of Title 18 which are applicable to suits instituted under this Section, the word "party" in this Section shall mean "defendant" in the provisions of said Chapter 9.

(9) Each party in a suit instituted under this Section is considered as being both a plaintiff and a defendant with respect to all other parties. A party is not required to answer the petition, but if he answers, he shall do so prior to trial. No exceptions or responsive pleadings may be filed to the answer of a party, and every fact alleged therein is considered as denied or avoided by effect of law as to all other parties. If a party does not appear on the date set for the trial, either in person or through counsel, such failure to appear precludes him from thereafter filing an answer, and from asserting his claims or defenses in the suit and the court shall not appoint an attorney to represent him pursuant to R.S. 18:1409(A).

(10) Each party may appear and assert his claim or defense as he sees fit.

(11) The court may grant the board injunctive relief prohibiting the parties from instituting or prosecuting in any court of this state or of the United States any other action or proceeding on the matters involved in the suit.

(12) The court may render judgment for costs, or any part thereof, against any party, as it may consider equitable.

C. Whenever the board determines as a result of an investigation or otherwise that a violation of the Election Code has occurred which is subject to criminal penalties, the board shall present all information concerning such alleged violation to the district attorney for the judicial district in which the alleged violation occurred. The district attorney may immediately proceed with such criminal actions or investigations as are justified by the facts presented or available to him. The information presented by the board to the district attorney shall be presented to the attorney general and the governor who shall keep such information strictly confidential, except that the attorney general may proceed with any action permissible within the provisions of Article IV, Section 8 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974.

Acts 1989, No. 45, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§45. Limitations on powers and duties of board

A. The provisions of R.S. 18:43 and 44 shall be applicable only to elections for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of insurance, United States senator, United States congressman, public service commissioner, member of the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, and justice of the supreme court.

B. The powers, duties, functions, and authority of the board as provided in this Part shall in no way apply or extend to any provisions of the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act contained in Chapter 11 of the Election Code and the board shall have no authority under the provisions of this Part to make any investigation or exercise any other power, duty, function, or authority in relation to the provisions of Chapter 11 of Title 18.

Acts 1989, No. 45, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A), relative to effective date.*

§46. Annual reports

The board may report to the legislature any findings, observations, or recommendations concerning elections in this state which it determines, in the course of its investigations or otherwise, should be brought to the attention of the legislature. Such reports may be made annually prior to the annual regular session of the legislature, or at such other times as the board may deem appropriate.

Acts 1989, No. 45, §1.

§47. Staff; assistance to board

A. The board may employ an executive director. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the board. The board may employ such other staff as it deems necessary or appropriate. It may employ staff on a full-time or part-time basis and may procure temporary or intermittent services as it deems necessary. The board may employ attorneys and it may procure the services of attorneys on a temporary or part-time basis as it deems necessary.

B. Every officer, department, board, or commission of the state or of any of its political subdivisions shall provide assistance, including use of facilities and investigatory personnel, upon the request of the board.

Acts 1989, No. 45, §1.

PART V. ELECTIONS COMPLIANCE UNIT

§49.1. Elections compliance unit; powers and duties

A. An elections compliance unit is created in the Department of State. The purposes of the unit shall be to:

(1) Initiate independent inquiries and conduct independent investigations into allegations of election irregularities in any municipality or parish of the state.

(2) Respond to notifications or complaints alleging election irregularities generated by election officials or any other person.

(3) Review notices and reports of election irregularities and conduct investigations of any incidents that it determines require further investigation.

B. For purposes of investigation, the elections compliance unit shall have the authority to:

(1) Issue subpoenas to compel the production of records and other documents from any registrar of voters.

(2) Receive sworn statements.

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a member of the Elections Compliance Unit, upon the receipt of a complaint of any election irregularity, may enter a polling place during early voting or on election day for the purposes of checking the overall operations of the polling place or investigating any potential violation of the Louisiana Election Code.

D. If during the course of investigation, the elections compliance unit determines that there may be a violation of any criminal law or provision of the Louisiana Election Code, the findings of the investigation shall be turned over to the appropriate prosecutorial agency for further investigation or prosecution.

Acts 2004, No. 517, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

CHAPTER 3. REGISTRARS OF VOTERS

§51. Registrar for each parish; appointment; tenure; books and records; commission; bond and oath

A. There shall be a registrar of voters for each parish in the state, who shall be appointed by the governing authority of the parish.

B. The governor shall issue a commission to each registrar, who thereupon shall make the bond, subscribe to the oath, and receive the compensation prescribed in this Chapter.

C.(1) A vacancy for any cause in the office of registrar shall be filled by the parish governing authority within thirty days after the date on which the vacancy occurs. Until the appointment is made, the chief deputy shall perform the duties of the registrar in a parish having a chief deputy. If there is no chief deputy, within forty-eight hours after the office becomes vacant, the parish governing authority shall appoint a person temporarily to perform the duties of the registrar until the parish governing authority fills the vacancy as herein provided. However, if the parish governing authority neither fills the vacancy nor, in a parish having no chief deputy, designates a person temporarily to perform the duties of registrar within forty-eight hours after the office becomes vacant, the State Board of Election Supervisors shall appoint a person to perform the duties until the parish governing authority fills the vacancy. A person appointed temporarily to perform the duties of registrar shall have authority to register voters in accordance with law.

(2) The person performing the duties of registrar until the parish governing authority makes its appointment shall be issued a commission by the governor and shall give the bond required of a registrar of voters, unless the person previously has done so in his capacity as deputy registrar. He shall receive the compensation prescribed by this Chapter for the registrar. If the person appointed by the State Board of Election Supervisors held a position in the office of the registrar prior to such appointment, then upon the appointment of a registrar to fill the vacancy, he shall be eligible to return to the position previously held.

D. A registrar who has no chief deputy or other permanent employee shall file an affidavit with the parish governing authority and the secretary of state designating a person as chief deputy who would operate the registrar's office in the event the registrar becomes unable to name a chief deputy and perform his duties due to illness, injury, or disability.

Acts 1976, No. 693 §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008.

§52. Qualification of registrars

Each registrar shall be a resident and qualified voter of the parish in which he is to perform his duties.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§53. Tenure; removal from office; may not be own immediate successor

A. A registrar shall be subject to removal by the State Board of Election Supervisors for willful misconduct relating to his official duty, willful and persistent failure to perform his duty, persistent public conduct prejudicial to the administration of the laws relative to the registration of voters that brings the office into disrepute, or conviction of a felony.

B.(1) A registrar accused of any of the types of conduct set forth in Subsection A or convicted of a felony shall be subject to immediate suspension from office, with or without pay, by majority vote of the State Board of Election Supervisors.

(2) If the board receives a resolution from a parish governing authority as provided in this Paragraph accusing the parish registrar of any of the types of conduct set forth in Subsection A, the board shall schedule a hearing on the accusations contained in the resolution within thirty days of the receipt of such resolution. Such resolution must be adopted by a favorable vote of at least two-thirds of the membership of the parish governing authority and transmitted to the chairman of the board by certified mail, return receipt requested. The provisions of this Paragraph shall in no way be construed to limit the powers conferred upon the board by Paragraph (1).

(3) Prior to removal of a registrar from office, the board shall afford the registrar a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(4) A registrar may apply for judicial review of an adverse decision of the board by trial de novo, as provided by R.S. 49:964, and by appeal, as provided by R.S. 49:965.

C. No registrar who has been removed from office may be reappointed as his own immediate successor.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1995, No. 747, §1.

§54. Qualification; date; duplicate oath; bond; approval of bond

Within thirty days after the date of his commission, each registrar shall qualify for office by subscribing to the oath of office prescribed by the constitution. The oath shall be filed with the clerk of court and a duplicate original or a certified copy thereof shall be filed with the secretary of state and with the state treasurer. In a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, the oath shall be filed with the clerk of the civil district court. Each registrar also shall file with the state treasurer a bond, in favor of the governor and with security, for the faithful performance of the duties required of him and for the payment of such damages as may be sustained by his failure to discharge his duties. The sureties on the bond shall be with a company authorized to do business in Louisiana, and in each parish the bond shall be in the amount of five thousand dollars.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1991, No. 277, §1; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 32, §1.

§55. Compensation of registrar of voters; amount and manner of payment; reduction during tenure prohibited; prohibited increase

A.(1) The annual salary of registrars of voters shall be based on the most recent population figures as shown by the latest federal decennial census, the Louisiana Tech University population estimates for Louisiana parishes, or as determined by the governing authority of each parish in accordance with law.

(2) The salary ranges and pay schedule for the registrars shall be as follows:

Population Range	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
0 to 40,000	$57,769	$59,502	$61,287	$63,126
40,001 to 60,000	$64,188	$66,113	$68,097	$70,140
60,001 to 100,000	$70,607	$72,725	$74,907	$77,154
100,001 to 200,000	$77,026	$79,337	$81,717	$84,168
200,001 to 1,000,000	$83,445	$85,948	$88,526	$91,182
Population Range	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
0 to 40,000	$65,019	$66,970	$68,979	$71,049
40,001 to 60,000	$72,244	$74,441	$76,644	$78,943
60,001 to 100,000	$79,469	$81,853	$84,309	$86,838
100,001 to 200,000	$86,693	$89,294	$91,973	$94,732
200,001 to 1,000,000	$93,918	$96,735	$99,637	$102,626
Population Range	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11	Step 12
0 to 40,000	$73,180	$75,375	$77,637	$79,966
40,001 to 60,000	$81,311	$83,751	$86,263	$88,851
60,001 to 100,000	$89,443	$92,126	$94,890	$97,737
100,001 to 200,000	$97,574	$100,501	$103,516	$106,622
200,001 to 1,000,000	$105,705	$108,876	$112,143	$115,507

(3)(a) A person appointed by the parish governing authority as registrar on or after July 1, 1997, shall be employed with an annual salary of step one of the appropriate population range, unless the person is promoted from chief deputy or confidential assistant and such would result in a reduction in compensation. In such an instance, the newly appointed registrar shall receive a salary increase to the amount of the nearest step in the appropriate population range which will provide a minimum increase in salary of five hundred dollars.

(b) Each parish governing authority shall continue to compensate its registrars at no less than the same annual dollar amount as that paid by the particular parish on July 1, 1991, including both the prior mandated parish portion and any supplements authorized. The difference between the amount of compensation due each registrar and the amount payable by the parish governing authority shall be paid by the state through the secretary of state.

(4)(a) Each registrar shall automatically receive an annual salary increase to the next step on July first until his annual salary equals the highest step of the appropriate population range. However, a registrar whose salary is less than step one of the appropriate population range shall receive an annual salary increase of four thousand five hundred dollars until that amount would cause his salary to exceed step one. At that time, he shall receive a salary increase to the amount of the nearest step which will provide an increase of not less than five hundred dollars.

(b) Each registrar whose salary is at the level of step one or higher shall be evaluated as to merit in January. The criteria and procedure for the merit evaluation shall be determined by the secretary

of state in conjunction with the Registrar of Voters Association. It shall provide that each registrar be evaluated by the secretary of state or his designee acting on his behalf. Upon a finding of "excellent" on a merit evaluation, the registrar shall receive a salary increase to the next step until the registrar's salary is equal to the highest step of the appropriate population range.

B. No law to increase or decrease that portion of the salary payable by the parish shall be enacted hereafter unless notice of intent to enact such a law has been published on two separate days, without cost to the state, in the official journal of each locality affected by the enactment of the increase or decrease in the salary figures. The last day of publication shall be at least thirty days prior to introduction of the bill.

C. The annual compensation of each registrar of voters shall be based upon the most recent census taken by the United States Government, Louisiana Tech University population estimates for Louisiana parishes, or upon the population figures of each parish as determined by its governing authority as provided by law.

D. The state portion of each salary shall be paid biweekly by the state through the secretary of state, and the parish portion of each salary shall be paid monthly by the parish governing authority on the warrant of the respective registrars. The funds for the parish portion of the salary shall be annually appropriated by the parish governing authority and the funds for the state portion of the salary shall be annually appropriated to the secretary of state.

E. The registrars of voters shall receive cost-of-living salary increases whenever such salary increases are given to state employees and a similar structure adjustment shall be made in the entire registrars' pay schedule.

F. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter to the contrary, no registrar shall receive an increase in salary as provided in Paragraph (A)(4) of this Section during a time period when the State Civil Service Commission has suspended the authority to award merit increases to classified employees.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, 1st Ex.Sess., No. 37, §2, eff. Jan. 1978; Acts 1979, No. 236, §4, eff. Sept. 1, 1979; Acts 1979, No. 295, §3; Acts 1980, No. 634, §1, eff. Sept. 1, 1980; Acts 1980, No. 716, §3; Acts 1983, No. 299, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1991, No. 277, §1; Acts 1991, No. 395, §1, eff. July 1, 1991; Acts 1997, No. 1008, §1, eff. July 1, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 972, §1, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2003, No. 683, §1, eff. July 1, 2003; Acts 2007, No. 254, §1, eff. July 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 622, §1, eff. June 25, 2010.

NOTE: *See Acts 1983, No. 299, §§2 and 3.*

§56. Salary supplement

The salaries provided by law for the registrar, the chief deputy, and any other unclassified employees may be supplemented by the parish governing authority.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1991, No. 395, §1, eff. July 1, 1991; Acts 1999, No. 972, §1, eff. July 1, 1999.

NOTE: *See Acts 1991, No. 395, §§2 and 4.*

§57. Reduction of compensation while holding office or employment prohibited

A. The compensation of any registrar, chief deputy, or other unclassified employee which is payable in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:55 and 59 shall not be reduced while he holds his office or position, or as a result of promotion.

B. Subsequent to the 1990 federal decennial census, if the most recent population figures referred to in R.S. 18:55(A) and 59(B) and (C) decrease from the prior population figures so as to change the population range of the parish, the registrar of voters, chief deputy, and confidential assistant shall be compensated at the population range for such prior parish population while each holds his office. If the most recent population figures referred to in R.S. 18:55(A) and 59(B) and (C) increase over the prior parish population so as to change the population range of the parish, the registrar of voters, chief deputy, and confidential assistant shall receive an increase in compensation to the nearest step in the new population range or a minimum increase of five hundred dollars for the registrar, three hundred dollars for the chief deputy, and two hundred dollars for the confidential assistant.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1991, No. 395, §1, eff. July 1, 1991.

NOTE: *See Acts 1991, No. 395, §§2 and 4.*

§58. Powers and duties of registrars

A. Subject to the direction of the secretary of state and as provided by law, the registrar in each parish shall be responsible for the registration of voters in the parish he serves and for the administration and enforcement of the laws and the rules and regulations of the secretary of state relating to the registration of such voters. He shall participate in the state voter registration computer system established pursuant to R.S. 18:31 and shall provide all necessary assistance to the secretary of state to effectuate the inclusion of his parish in that system.

B. The registrar shall be responsible for conducting absentee by mail and early voting in the parish he serves, as provided by Chapter 7 of this Code.

C. The registrar may administer any oath required by Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 7 of this Code.

D. *Repealed by Acts 1995, No. 312, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.*

E. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1989, No. 574, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 978, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 312, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan.1, 2006.

§59. Deputies, confidential assistants, and other permanent office employees; temporary employees; appointment and compensation; prohibited increase in compensation

A. Except as otherwise provided by law and in conformity with applicable civil service laws, registrars may appoint deputies, confidential assistants, and other office employees. A deputy registrar shall be a qualified voter of the state of Louisiana. Each deputy shall take the constitutional oath of office. A confidential assistant may perform all the duties of a chief deputy if he meets the qualifications of a deputy.

B.(1) The annual salary of the chief deputy registrar of voters in each parish shall be based on the most recent population figures as shown by the latest federal decennial census, the Louisiana Tech University population estimates for Louisiana parishes, or as determined by the governing authority of each parish in accordance with law.

(2) The salary ranges and pay schedule for the chief deputy shall be as follows:

Population Range	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
0 to 40,000	$33,697	$34,708	$35,750	$36,822
40,001 to 60,000	$40,117	$41,321	$42,560	$43,837

60,001 to 100,000	$46,537	$47,933	$49,371	$50,852
100,001 to 200,000	$52,956	$54,544	$56,181	$57,866
200,001 to 1,000,000	$59,375	$61,156	$62,991	$64,880
Population Range	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
0 to 40,000	$37,927	$39,064	$40,236	$41,443
40,001 to 60,000	$45,152	$46,507	$47,902	$49,339
60,001 to 100,000	$52,378	$53,949	$55,568	$57,235
100,001 to 200,000	$59,602	$61,390	$63,232	$65,129
200,001 to 1,000,000	$66,827	$68,831	$70,896	$73,023
Population Range	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11	Step 12
0 to 40,000	$42,687	$43,967	$45,286	$46,645
40,001 to 60,000	$50,819	$52,344	$53,914	$55,532
60,001 to 100,000	$58,952	$60,720	$62,542	$64,418
100,001 to 200,000	$67,083	$69,095	$71,168	$73,303
200,001 to 1,000,000	$75,214	$77,470	$79,795	$82,188

(3)(a) A person appointed as chief deputy by the registrar on or after July 1, 1997, shall be employed with an annual salary of step one of the appropriate population range unless the appointment is a promotion from confidential assistant of the parish and would result in a reduction in compensation. In such an instance, the newly appointed chief deputy shall receive an increase in salary of the amount required to place him on the nearest step and give him a minimum increase of three hundred dollars.

(b) Each parish governing authority shall continue to compensate its chief deputy registrar at no less than the same annual dollar amount as that paid by the particular parish on July 1, 1991, including both the prior mandated portion and any supplements authorized. The difference between the amount of compensation due each chief deputy and the amount payable by the parish governing authority shall be paid by the state through the secretary of state.

(4)(a) Each chief deputy shall automatically receive an annual salary increase to the next step on July first until his salary equals the highest step of the appropriate population range. However, a chief deputy whose salary is less than step one of the applicable population range shall receive an annual salary increase of four thousand five hundred dollars until that amount would cause his salary to exceed step one. At that time, he shall receive a salary increase to the amount of the nearest step which will provide an increase of not less than three hundred dollars.

(b) Each chief deputy whose salary is at the level of step one or higher shall be evaluated as to merit in January. The criteria and procedure for the merit evaluation shall be determined by the Registrar of Voters Association. It shall provide that each chief deputy will be evaluated by the registrar of his parish. Upon a finding of "excellent" on a merit evaluation, the chief deputy shall receive a salary increase to the next step until his salary equals the highest step of the appropriate population range.

C.(1) The annual salary of the confidential assistant to the registrar of voters in each parish shall be based on the most recent population figures as shown by the latest federal decennial census, the Louisiana Tech University population estimates for Louisiana parishes, or as determined by the governing authority of each parish in accordance with law.

(2) The salary ranges and pay schedule for the confidential assistant shall be as follows:

Population Range	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
0 to 40,000	$27,281	$28,099	$28,942	$29,810
40,001 to 60,000	$33,699	$34,710	$35,751	$36,823
60,001 to 100,000	$40,117	$41,321	$42,560	$43,837
100,001 to 200,000	$46,537	$47,933	$49,371	$50,852
200,001 to 1,000,000	$52,956	$54,544	$56,181	$57,866
Population Range	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
0 to 40,000	$30,704	$31,626	$32,574	$33,552
40,001 to 60,000	$37,928	$39,066	$40,238	$41,445
60,001 to 100,000	$45,152	$46,507	$47,902	$49,339
100,001 to 200,000	$52,378	$53,949	$55,568	$57,235
200,001 to 1,000,000	$59,602	$61,390	$63,232	$65,129
Population Range	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11	Step 12
0 to 40,000	$34,558	$35,595	$36,663	$37,763
40,001 to 60,000	$42,688	$43,969	$45,288	$46,647
60,001 to 100,000	$50,819	$52,344	$53,914	$55,532
100,001 to 200,000	$58,952	$60,720	$62,542	$64,418
200,001 to 1,000,000	$67,083	$69,095	$71,168	$73,303

(3)(a) A person appointed by the registrar as confidential assistant on or after July 1, 1997, shall be employed with an annual salary of step one of the appropriate population range.

(b) Each parish shall continue to compensate its confidential assistant at no less than the same annual dollar amount as that paid by the particular parish on July 1, 1991, including both the prior mandated portion and any supplements authorized. The difference between the amount of compensation due each confidential assistant and the amount payable by the parish governing authority shall be paid by the state through the secretary of state.

(4)(a) Each confidential assistant shall automatically receive an annual salary increase to the next step on July first until his salary equals the highest step of the appropriate population range. However, a confidential assistant whose salary is less than step one of the appropriate population range shall receive a salary increase of four thousand five hundred dollars until that amount would cause his salary to exceed step one. At that time, he shall receive a salary increase to the amount of the nearest step which would provide an increase of not less than two hundred dollars.

(b) Each confidential assistant whose salary is at the level of step one or higher shall be evaluated as to merit in January. The criteria and procedure for the merit evaluation shall be determined by the Registrar of Voters Association. It shall provide that each confidential assistant be evaluated by the registrar of his parish. Upon a finding of "excellent" on a merit evaluation, the confidential assistant shall receive a salary increase to the next step until the confidential assistant's salary is equal to the highest step of the appropriate population range.

D. No law to increase or decrease that portion of the salary payable by the parish shall be enacted hereafter unless notice of intent to enact such a law has been published on two separate days, without cost to the state, in the official journal of each locality affected by the enactment of the

increase or decrease in the salary figures. The last day of publication shall be at least thirty days prior to introduction of the bill.

E. The annual compensation of each chief deputy registrar of voters and confidential assistant shall be based upon the most recent census taken by the United States Government, the Louisiana Tech University population estimates for Louisiana parishes, or upon the population figures of each parish as determined by its governing authority as provided by law.

F. The state portion of the salary of each chief deputy registrar of voters and confidential assistant shall be paid biweekly by the state through the secretary of state, and the parish portion of the salary shall be paid monthly by the parish governing authority on the warrant of each chief deputy and confidential assistant. The funds for the parish portion of the salary shall be annually appropriated by the parish governing authority and the funds for the state portion of the salary shall be annually appropriated by the legislature to the secretary of state.

G.(1) The annual salary of a person employed on July 1, 1991, in the position of chief deputy registrar of voters or confidential assistant shall not be decreased by the provisions of this Section.

(2) When the position of chief deputy registrar of voters or confidential assistant is vacated, the salary for such position shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of Subsections B and C hereof.

H. The portion of the salaries of permanent employees, other than registrars, chief deputies, and confidential assistants, which is being paid by the state on August 30, 1983, shall be paid by the state and the portion of such salaries being paid by the parish governing authority on August 30, 1983, shall be paid by the parish governing authority. The state shall pay one-half the salary and the parish governing authority shall pay one-half the salary of such permanent employees who are employed after August 30, 1983.

I.(1) A registrar may employ and fix the compensation of such additional temporary personnel as he finds necessary from time to time in order to efficiently perform a duty imposed upon him by law within the time the law requires that the duty be performed. The compensation so fixed shall be approved by the parish governing authority and shall be paid from funds appropriated by the parish governing authority.

(2) Temporary personnel, whether or not compensated, may with the authorization of the registrar be utilized for the purpose of registering voters and conducting absentee by mail and early voting.

J. In any parish in which the registrar had no extra clerical personnel on the effective date of the code, the registrar shall receive fifteen hundred dollars per year for extra clerical help and for expenses. However, in any of such parishes the registrar, in addition to employing extra clerical help or in lieu thereof, may appoint a deputy registrar, whose salary shall be paid out of this additional fifteen hundred dollars per year. A deputy registrar so appointed shall be governed by all of the provisions of law relating to deputy registrars of voters.

K. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

L. The chief deputy registrar and confidential assistant shall receive cost-of-living salary increases whenever such salary increases are given to state employees and a similar structure adjustment shall be made in the entire pay schedule.

M.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter to the contrary, no chief deputy shall receive an increase in salary as provided in Paragraph (B)(4) of this Section during a time period when the State Civil Service Commission has suspended the authority to award merit increases to classified employees.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter to the contrary, no confidential assistant shall receive an increase in salary as provided in Paragraph (C)(4) of this Section during a time period when the State Civil Service Commission has suspended the authority to award merit increases to classified employees.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 163, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 314, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 322, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 569, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 578, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 615, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 708, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, 1st Ex.Sess., No. 37, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1979, No. 236, §4, eff. Sept. 1, 1979; Acts 1979, No. 276, §1; Acts 1980, No. 463, §1; Acts 1980, No. 479, §1; Acts 1980, No. 634, §1; eff. Sept. 1, 1980; Acts 1980, No. 716, §3; Acts 1981, No. 213, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1982; Acts 1981, No. 669, §1; Acts 1981, No. 687, §1; Acts 1981, No. 750, §1, eff. July 23, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 25, §1, eff. July 1, 1982; Acts 1982, No. 30, §1, eff. July 9, 1982; Acts 1982, No. 50, §1; Acts 1982, No. 141, §1, eff. July 12, 1982; Acts 1982, No. 149, §1, eff. July 12, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 299, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1989, No. 574, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1991, No. 277, §1; Acts 1991, No. 395, §1, eff. July 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §§1, 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1008, §1, eff. July 1, 1997; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 972, §1, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2003, No. 683, §1, eff. July 1, 2003; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 254, §1, eff. July 1, 2007; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2010, No. 622, §1, eff. June 25, 2010.

NOTE: *See Acts 1983, No. 299, §§2 and 3.*

§59.1. Payment of state portion of salaries and expenses of registrars; secretary of state

A. All monies made available from state funds for the payment of the state portion of the salaries and expenses of registrars of voters and their confidential assistants, deputy registrars, and other personnel shall be appropriated to and be paid to each such person by the secretary of state in accordance with each appropriation for the purpose. The secretary of state shall include in his annual budget an amount necessary for the purpose, and the monies so appropriated shall be withdrawn from the treasury upon warrants drawn by the secretary of state and payments therefrom shall be made in accordance with applicable law.

B, C. *Repealed by Acts 1985, No. 754, §2.*

Added by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1985, No. 754, §2; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

§59.2. Number of employee positions established; increase; decrease

A.(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the number of authorized positions for state employees in the office of a registrar of voters, including the position of registrar of voters, shall be based on parish population figures as shown by the latest federal census, the Louisiana Tech University population estimates for Louisiana parishes, or as determined by the governing authority of each parish in accordance with law.

(2) Based on the parish population range as shown by the latest federal census, the Louisiana Tech University population estimates for Louisiana parishes, or census of the parish governing authority, the maximum number of authorized positions in each parish is established as follows:

PARISH POPULATION RANGE	NUMBER OF POSITIONS
(1) 0 to 30,000	2
(2) 30,001 to 65,000	3

(3) 65,001 to 100,000	4
(4) 100,001 to 200,000	5
(5) 200,001 to 300,000	7
(6) 300,001 to 400,000	10
(7) 400,001 to 475,000	13
(8) 475,001 to 1,000,000	17

B.(1) In addition to the number of authorized positions established in the office of a registrar of voters as provided in Subsection A of this Section, two state employee positions are established for each permanent branch office in existence in each parish on the effective date of this Section or thereafter established, except that three state employee positions are established for the permanent branch office located in city hall of Orleans Parish.

(2) In addition to the number of authorized positions established in the office of a registrar of voters as provided in Subsection A of this Section and Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, one state employee position is established in the office of the registrar of voters in St. Landry Parish, subject to annual appropriations of the legislature.

C. Upon the release of the latest census by the United States government, the number of authorized positions for state employees in the office of each registrar of voters, including the position of registrar of voters, shall be based upon that census and upon succeeding censuses taken by the United States government, the Louisiana Tech University population estimates for Louisiana parishes, or upon the population figures of each parish as determined by its governing authority as provided by law.

D.(1) If a reduction in the number of positions in the office of a registrar is necessary because the number of positions established in the office of a registrar of voters on the effective date of this Section is greater than the number of positions established in Subsections A and B hereof, the number of such positions shall be reduced by attrition at a rate not to exceed one position per calendar year.

(2) If a reduction in the number of positions in the office of a registrar of voters is necessary because of a change in parish population pursuant to Subsection C hereof, the number of positions shall be reduced by attrition.

E. Employee positions established in the office of a registrar of voters pursuant to Subsections A and B hereof that exceed the number of positions established in the office of a registrar of voters on the effective date of this Section or that increase pursuant to a change in population in accordance with Subsection C hereof shall not be filled until the parish governing authority has appropriated the parish portion of the salary for each position and the legislature has appropriated to the secretary of state the state portion of the salary for each such position.

F. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

Acts 1983, No. 154, §1; Acts 1989, No. 574, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1991, No. 277, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2010, No. 765, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 2010, No. 765, §2, in re additional employeee position in St. Landry.*

§59.3. Registrar of voters and unclassified employees; increased salary mandated; additional increase authorized

A. In addition to any salary authorized by law, each registrar of voters and each of his employees in the unclassified service shall receive a salary increase in an amount equal to five percent of his total salary on the effective date of this Section, such increase to be paid by the state.

B. Each parish governing authority is hereby authorized, pursuant to the authority of this Section and of R.S. 18:56, to approve and pay an additional salary increase to the registrar of voters and each of his employees in the unclassified service, such increase to be in an amount equal to five percent of his total salary on the effective date of this Section and to be paid by the parish governing authority.

Acts 1984, No. 685, §1.

§59.4. The Louisiana Voter Registration Administrators' Certification Program; requirements; compensation

A. The Louisiana Voter Registration Administrators' Certification program is hereby established to formalize and recognize the professional standards of registrars of voters, chief deputy registrars, and confidential assistants to registrars of voters in the state.

B. The voter registration administrators' certification program is designed to provide registrars of voters, chief deputy registrars, and confidential assistants educational courses and a curriculum to develop core skills required for election and voter registration administration and to establish additional professional bonds of achievement. The program will accomplish these goals by introducing registrars of voters, chief deputy registrars, and confidential assistants to registrars of voters to new ideas that will enhance effective performance in registration administration; creating opportunities to enhance professional development through attendance and involvement in respective state associations; emphasizing the need for continued maintenance of high standards for the registrars of voters offices; and providing recognition for the attainment of enhanced managerial and administrative skills.

C. Only those persons holding the position of registrar of voters, chief deputy registrar, and confidential assistant to a registrar of voters shall be eligible for participation in the voter registration administrators' certification program.

D.(1) The requisite education and training will be provided through courses of the Certified Elections Registration Administrator program administered through Auburn University and the Election Center, a national certification designation. Any course taken by a registrar of voters, chief deputy registrar, or confidential assistant shall be a course that is required for the attainment of certification or maintenance of such certification.

(2) The voter registration administrators' certification program requires the following: a minimum of twelve courses of twelve hours in length for a total of one hundred forty-four hours to be completed within five years; maintenance of a yearly rating of "excellent" as determined through the standards specified in R.S. 18:55(A); five years work experience related to the administration of elections and voter registration; and completion of all continuing education course hours required to maintain certification. If these requirements are not met, the registrar of voters, chief deputy registrar, or confidential assistant, as the case may be, will lose certification and certification compensation until certification requirements are once again attained.

E.(1) The voter registration administrators' certification program committee is hereby created to govern the certification program. The certification committee shall be composed of five members who shall serve one-year terms and who may be reappointed. The members shall be appointed as follows:

(a) One member shall be the chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Registrar of Voters Association who shall serve as chairman of the committee.

(b) One member shall be the chairman of the subcommittee of the Legislative Committee of the Registrar of Voters Association appointed to explore the creation of a certification program.

(c) Three members shall be registrars of voters, chief deputy registrars, or confidential assistants to registrars of voters who have received the designation of Certified Elections Registration Administrator.

(2)(a) Documents establishing the successful completion of the certification program shall be submitted to and approved by the certification committee. Upon approval of the application for certification, a person holding the position of registrar of voters, chief deputy registrar, or confidential assistant to a registrar of voters shall receive the designation of Louisiana Certified Elections Administrator and notice of the approval shall be forwarded to the legislative auditor by the certification committee.

(b) If, on July 1, 2006, a registrar of voters, chief deputy registrar, or confidential assistant to a registrar of voters has completed the educational and experience requirements as provided in Subsection D of this Section and the documents showing the successful completion of the program have been submitted to and approved by the certification committee and such approval documented to the secretary of state, the registrar of voters, chief deputy registrar, or confidential assistant to a registrar of voters shall be granted a seven percent increase in his annual salary as set forth in R.S. 18:55 or 59.

(c) A registrar of voters, chief deputy registrar, or confidential assistant to a registrar of voters shall complete the requirements of Subsections D and E of this Section in order to receive the seven percent compensation enhancement. If a registrar of voters, chief deputy registrar, or confidential assistant to a registrar of voters does not complete the certification program as provided in Subsections D and E of this Section, his salary shall remain as provided in R.S. 18:55 or 59. If, after certification, a registrar of voters, chief deputy registrar, or confidential assistant to a registrar of voters does not receive certification renewal within each five-year period, his salary shall revert back to the salary scale provided for in R.S. 18:55 or 59. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 18:57, the failure to maintain certification shall result in the loss of the compensation enhancement provided for in this Section.

Acts 2004, No. 785, §1, eff. July 1, 2004.

§60. Removal of deputies and employees

Subject to applicable civil service law, a registrar may remove any deputy, clerk, or other employee.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§61. Deputy acting for registrar; administration of oaths

A.(1) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the constitution and laws relating to registration of voters, and when authorized by the registrar, a deputy registrar may act for and in the name of the registrar by whom he is employed. No clerk or other employee in a registrar's office may register any person to vote unless he meets the qualifications set forth in R.S. 18:59 for deputy registrars and is deputized for the purpose.

(2) A person employed by a registrar as a confidential assistant may be so deputized without losing his status as confidential assistant in the unclassified service by reason thereof as long as he remains employed as confidential assistant, and in such case he shall receive only the salary of confidential assistant.

B. A deputy registrar may administer any oath required by Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 7 of this Code.

C. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1989, No. 574, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §§1, 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.

§§61.1, 61.2. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

§62. Political activities prohibited

A. No registrar of voters, deputy registrar, or other employee of a registrar who is in the unclassified state service shall participate or engage in: political activity, including his own or any other candidacy for election to public office; membership on any national, state, or local committee of a political party or faction; making or soliciting contributions for any political party, faction, or candidate; taking active part in the management of the affairs of a political party, faction, candidate, or any political campaign, except to exercise his right as a citizen to express his opinion privately and to cast his vote as he desires. As used in this Section, the term "political activity" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in Article X, Section 9(C) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

B. All deputy registrars and other employees of a registrar who are in the classified state service shall be subject to the constitution and laws, and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, affecting political activities by persons in the classified state service.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1989, No. 574, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.

§63. Ineligibility to hold elective or appointive public office

A registrar, deputy registrar, or employee of a registrar shall not be eligible to hold any elective or appointive public office or position with the United States or the state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions, except as otherwise specifically provided by law.

Acts 1976, No. 697, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§64. Attorney general as legal adviser to registrar

The attorney general shall be the attorney and legal adviser to each registrar. However, he may designate the appropriate district attorney to represent a registrar or, with respect to a particular matter he may authorize a registrar to employ special counsel and, subject to approval of the attorney general, fix his compensation, which shall be paid by the parish governing authority.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

CHAPTER 4. REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

PART I. REGISTRATION

§101. Registration to vote; qualifications; more than one residence; presidential elections

A.(1) Every citizen of Louisiana who is at least eighteen years of age or will attain that age on or before the next election, is an actual bona fide resident of this state, and the parish, municipality, if any, and precinct in which he offers to register as a voter, is not disfranchised, and who complies with the provisions of this Chapter shall be eligible to register to vote in local, state and national elections held in this state.

(2) Any person age seventeen and who is otherwise qualified to vote may register to vote at any time prior to the first election at which he shall have attained the age of eighteen years. However, no one, under the age of eighteen years shall be permitted to vote in any election.

B. For purposes of the laws governing voter registration and voting, "resident" means a citizen who resides in this state and in the parish, municipality, if any, and precinct in which he offers to register and vote, with an intention to reside there indefinitely. If a citizen resides at more than one place in the state with an intention to reside there indefinitely, he may register and vote only at one of the places at which he resides. If a person claims a homestead exemption, pursuant to Article VII, Section 20 of the Constitution of Louisiana, on one of the residences, he shall register and vote in the precinct in which that residence is located, except that a person who resides in a nursing home as defined in R.S. 40:2009.2 or in a veterans' home operated by the state or federal government may register and vote at the address where the nursing home or veterans' home is located. For purposes of voter registration and voting, the residence of a married woman shall be determined in the same manner as is required for any other citizen. A citizen of this state shall not be or remain registered or vote in more than one place of residence at any one time.

C. Any bona fide full-time student attending an institution of higher learning in this state may choose as his residence and may register to vote either at the place where he resides while attending the institution or at the place where he resides when not attending such institution, but he shall not have more than one residence at any one time for purposes of registering to vote. Such a student need not have an intent to reside indefinitely at the place where he offers to register.

D. A person who is otherwise qualified to vote in this state, who has begun residence in another state or another political subdivision of this state after the thirtieth day before an election for president and vice president of the United States or for electors for president and vice president and who for that reason does not satisfy the registration requirements set forth in this Chapter, may vote in such an election:

(1) In person in the place in this state where he resided immediately before his removal, if he satisfied the requirements to vote in that place as of the date of his change of residence, or

(2) By absentee by mail ballot in the place in this state where he resided immediately prior to his removal, if he satisfies the requirements for absentee by mail voting in that place except for his nonresident status and the reasons for his absence.

E.(1) A citizen of the United States residing outside the United States who was domiciled in this state immediately prior to his departure from the United States and who is at least eighteen years of age or will attain that age on or before the next national election, and who is not disfranchised, shall be eligible to register absentee and vote absentee by mail if he meets the following qualifications:

(a) He has complied with the registration procedures set forth in this Title;

(b) He does not maintain a domicile, is not registered to vote, and is not voting in any other state or election district of another state or territory or in any territory or possession of the United States; and

(c) He has a valid passport or card of identity and registration issued under the authority of the secretary of state of the United States, or if he does not have a valid passport or card of identity and registration, he has a certified copy of a birth certificate or a naturalization certificate and a proof of identity, such as a vehicle operator's license or an expired passport, that includes a photograph and handwritten signature. A short-form birth certification card shall be acceptable as a certified copy of the birth certificate.

(2) A certain intent to return to the state of Louisiana shall not be necessary. Such person shall be eligible to register and vote for any candidate.

F. A person who has been involuntarily displaced from his place of residence by the effects of a gubernatorially declared state of emergency shall not be considered to have vacated his residence and shall be considered to be an actual bona fide resident of the state and parish in which he is registered to vote unless any of the following occurs:

(1) He changes his registration address.

(2) He claims a homestead exemption pursuant to Article VII, Section 20 of the Constitution of Louisiana on a different residence.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1 eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1988, No. 661, §1; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1997, No. 139, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2000, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 118, §3, eff. April 19, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 269, §1, eff. June 8, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 451, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§101.1. Verification of registration information

The voter registration information provided by the applicant shall be verified as follows:

A. Applicants who have a Louisiana driver's license, Louisiana special identification card, or social security number:

(1) The registration information provided by the applicant shall be verified to ensure that the Louisiana driver's license number, Louisiana special identification card number, or the last four digits of the social security number provided by the applicant match the information maintained by the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections or the Social Security Administration.

(a) If a match is made, the registrar of voters shall add the applicant to the official list of voters and the registrar shall send a notice of registration to the applicant.

(b) If a match cannot be made, the registrar of voters shall notify the applicant in writing and inform him that he has ten days from the date on which the verification letter was mailed to respond to the verification letter. If the applicant responds to the verification letter and the registrar determines that the registration information can be verified and that he is eligible to register, the applicant shall be added to the official list of voters and the registrar shall send a notice of registration to the applicant. In the event the applicant does not respond to the verification letter within ten days, the application shall be rejected and the registrar shall so advise the applicant in writing. If the registrar's verification letter is returned by the United States Postal Service, the application shall be rejected and the registrar shall attempt to notify the applicant of such action.

(c) In the event the applicant responds to the verification letter and the registrar determines that the registration information cannot be verified, the registrar shall notify the applicant in writing and inform him that he has ten days from the date on which the final verification letter was mailed to appear in person at the registrar of voters office to prove his identity. If the applicant appears in person and the registrar determines that the applicant is able to prove his identity and that he is eligible to register, the applicant shall be added to the official list of voters and the registrar shall send a notice of registration to the applicant. If the applicant fails to appear in person at the registrar of voters office or fails to prove his identity, the application shall be rejected and the registrar shall so advise the applicant in writing. If the registrar's final verification letter is returned by the United States Postal Service, the application shall be rejected and the registrar shall attempt to notify the applicant of such action.

B. Applicants who do not have a Louisiana driver's license, Louisiana special identification card, or social security number:

(1) The registration information provided by an applicant who does not have a Louisiana driver's license, Louisiana special identification card, or social security number shall be verified with one of the following:

(a) A copy of a current and valid photo identification.

(b) A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the applicant.

(2) If the applicant has not provided the registration information required in this Subsection, the registrar of voters shall notify the applicant in writing of the missing information and inform him that he has ten days from the date on which the notice was mailed to provide the information. If the applicant provides the information and the registrar determines that he is eligible to register, the applicant shall be added to the official list of voters and the registrar shall send a notice of registration to the applicant. In the event the applicant does not respond to the request for the missing information within ten days, the application shall be rejected and the registrar shall so advise the applicant in writing. If the registrar's request for missing information is returned by the United States Postal Service, the application shall be rejected and the registrar shall attempt to notify the applicant of such action.

Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006.

§102. Ineligible persons

A. No person shall be permitted to register or vote who is:

(1) Under an order of imprisonment, as defined in R.S. 18:2(8), for conviction of a felony; or

(2) Interdicted after being judicially declared to be mentally incompetent as a result of a full interdiction proceeding pursuant to Civil Code Article 389. A person subject to a limited interdiction pursuant to Civil Code Article 390 shall be permitted to register and vote unless the court in that proceeding specifically suspends the interdicted person's right to vote in the judgment of interdiction. If a person was previously subject to full interdiction, which has been changed to a limited interdiction, that person shall be eligible to register and vote unless the judgment of limited interdiction specifically suspends that right.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (A)(1) of this Section or any other provision of law to the contrary, a person who was convicted of a felony prior to the effective date of the 1974 Constitution of Louisiana who has fully satisfied and completed his sentence shall not be ineligible to register to vote, nor shall he be prohibited from voting, based upon that conviction.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 2003, No. 856, §1, eff. July 1, 2003; Acts 2004, No. 575, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005.

§102.1. Persons with intellectual or cognitive disabilities

A. It is the policy of the state of Louisiana to encourage the full participation in voting by all citizens of this state, including persons with intellectual or cognitive disabilities who have not been declared to be mentally incompetent pursuant to a full interdiction, or whose right to vote has not been suspended by a limited interdiction, regardless of such person's living arrangements, which include but shall not be limited to a group home, long-term care facility, or treatment facility.

B. The Department of Health and Hospitals shall promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to ensure that persons with intellectual or cognitive disabilities for whom the department provides care and treatment who are not subject to a full interdiction or a limited interdiction in which the right to register and vote has specifically been suspended are permitted to do so in compliance with federal and state laws and regulations. Such rules and regulations shall be proposed within ninety days of the effective date* of this Section

and such rules and regulations shall be subject to oversight by the Senate and Governmental Affairs Committee and the House and Governmental Affairs Committee in the manner provided in the Administrative Procedure Act.

Acts 1985, No. 465, §1; Acts 2004, No. 575, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

**Enacted in 1985*

§103. Personal appearance of applicant required; exceptions

A. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, any person who meets the qualifications for voter registration and desires to register as an elector shall apply to do so by making application in person to a registrar or deputy registrar of the parish in which he seeks to register, by submission of the federal postcard application form as authorized in this Code, by application through the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, by application through designated voter registration agencies, electronically on the secretary of state's website if the person has a valid Louisiana driver's license or Louisiana special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321, or by mail using the national mail voter registration form as promulgated by the United States Election Assistance Commission, the state mail voter registration form, or a computer-generated form thereof containing the same requests for information as prescribed by R.S. 18:104 or as contained on the national mail voter registration form.

B. Any citizen of Louisiana who meets the qualifications set forth in R.S. 18:101 and who is a legal resident of this state, whether or not he has a place of abode in this state, but who is unable to appear in person to register because he is in the United States Service, as defined in R.S. 18:1302, may register by mail using the state mail voter registration form in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) The applicant shall mail or transmit electronically a written request to register to the registrar of the parish of which he was a resident prior to entry into the United States Service.

(2) Upon receipt of the request, the registrar shall mail to the applicant at his United States Service address or transmit electronically to the applicant the application form for registration.

(3) Upon receipt of the document, the applicant shall:

(a) Complete the application form, including the applicant's handwritten signature.

(b) Return the document by mail, facsimile, or other means of transmission to the registrar.

(4) Upon receipt of the completed document, the registrar shall, if the evidence establishes that the applicant meets the requirements for registration, register the applicant and mail the notice of registration required by R.S. 18:109 to the applicant at his United States Service address.

(5) Nothing in this Subsection shall deny to any person in the United States Service the right to register in person as set forth in this Chapter.

C. A person who meets the qualifications set forth in R.S. 18:101(E) who is unable to appear in person to register because he is residing outside the United States may register by mail using the state mail voter registration form in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) The applicant shall mail or transmit electronically a written request to register to the registrar of the parish in which he was last domiciled immediately prior to his departure from the United States.

(2) Upon receipt of such request, the registrar shall mail to the applicant at his address outside the United States or transmit electronically to the applicant the application form for registration.

(3) Upon receipt of the document, the applicant shall:

(a) Complete the application form, including the applicant's handwritten signature.

(b) Return the document by mail, facsimile, or other means of transmission to the registrar.

(4) Upon receipt of the completed document, the registrar shall, if the evidence establishes that the applicant meets the requirements for registration, register the applicant and mail the notice of registration required by R.S. 18:109 to the applicant at his address outside the United States.

(5) Nothing in this Subsection shall deny to any person residing outside the United States the right to register in person as provided in this Chapter.

D. Nothing in this Section shall deny to any member of the United States Service, as defined in R.S. 18:1302, or to any person residing outside of the United States, the right to submit the Federal Post Card Application or the national voter registration form, in lieu of the application provided for in this Section, for purposes of registering to vote. Such a registrant shall not be required to complete or sign the Federal Post Card Application or the national voter registration form in the presence of a person who is authorized to administer oaths or otherwise to obtain the signature of a person who is authorized to administer oaths on said application. The Federal Post Card Application or the national voter registration form may be transmitted to the registrar of voters by mail, facsimile, or other means of transmission.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1985, No. 754, §2; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1986, No. 425, §1; Acts 1987, No. 746, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2009, No. 187, §1, eff. April 1, 2010; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2010, No. 624, §1, eff. June 25, 2010; Acts 2011, No. 195, §1, eff. June 24, 2011.

§104. Application for registration; form

A. The secretary of state, subject to approval by the attorney general as to content, shall prescribe the form that shall be used uniformly by each registrar in the state and any person authorized to accept voter registration applications in registering qualified citizens to vote. The form shall contain spaces for at least the following information with respect to the applicant:

(1) Date of application.

(2) Name.

(3) Sex and date of birth.

(4) Municipality, parish or county, state or province, and country of birth.

(5) Whether the applicant is currently under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony.

(6) Whether the applicant is currently under a judgment of full interdiction for mental incompetence, or a limited interdiction in which the right to register and vote has specifically been suspended.

(7) Place of residence, including street or apartment number or both, municipality (if any), and if a rural address, sufficient information, in addition to route and post box number, to identify the precinct of residence, and mailing address.

(8) Name of state, parish, ward and precinct number, and the registration number.

(9) Place of last residence.

(10) The state and parish or county of last registration.

(11) Political party affiliation or, if none, an entry to that effect.

(12) Information sufficient for clear and precise identification of the applicant as the person he claims to be and subsequently for his identification at the polls. This information may include mother's maiden name, father's middle name, name of spouse, occupation, and employer.

(13) Whether or not the applicant requires assistance when he votes, and if so, the reason therefor. If the person is unable to read or write English, the form shall show in which language he is entitled to printed materials and ballots and assistance if his language is one of a minority language group under a determination made under the federal Voting Rights Act.*

(14) Space for changes of address within the parish, changes of name, changes of party affiliation, dates of any of these, and remarks.

(15) The application form also shall inform the applicant of the penalty for violation of applicable laws relating to registration of voters and shall contain an affidavit to be subscribed, through a handwritten signature, before the registrar, deputy, or any person authorized to accept voter registration applications attesting that the applicant is a United States citizen and that the facts given by him on this application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. When the registration application is completed at the office of motor vehicles of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections or electronically on the secretary of state's website, an electronically captured signature of the applicant may suffice as a handwritten signature of the applicant.

(16) Louisiana driver's license number or Louisiana special identification card number, if issued, or if no Louisiana driver's license or Louisiana special identification card has been issued, the last four digits of the social security number, if issued. The full social security number of the applicant may be provided on a voluntary basis by the applicant. If the applicant has neither a Louisiana driver's license, a Louisiana special identification card, or a social security number, the applicant shall attach one of the following items to his application:

(a) A copy of a current and valid photo identification.

(b) A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the applicant.

(17) Ethnic origin, which shall at least include Hispanic, American Indian, Asian, and other as choices.

B. In no event shall information with respect to race or ethnic origin be required for registration. However, such information may be given voluntarily by the applicant for registration and a registrar may keep statistics with respect to race and ethnic origin.

C. Upon request, the registrar shall furnish each applicant a copy of his application form, and the applicant shall be informed that he may obtain such copy.

D. The secretary of state may require such reasonable additional information as he deems necessary for the effective registration of voters.

E. No voter registration application form except that prescribed by the secretary of state shall be used by any registrar.

F. The secretary of state may remove any spaces for information on the form required by this Section if such requirement does not receive preclearance pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

G. No voter registration application shall be complete unless the applicant provides one of the forms of identification provided for in Paragraph (16) of Subsection A of this Section.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 446, §1; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1991, No. 201, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2003, No. 1022, §1; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2004, No. 575, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 187, §1, eff. April 1, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

***NOTE:** *See 42 U.S.C.A. §1973b.*

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§105. Establishment of identity; proof of naturalization of foreign-born applicant

A. Except as otherwise provided by the laws governing absentee registration, electronic registration, and mail registration, each applicant shall establish his identity, age, and residency. The registrar or any person authorized to accept voter registration applications shall require the applicant to submit his current Louisiana driver's license, if he has one, or his birth certificate, or other documentation which reasonably and sufficiently establishes the applicant's identity, age, and residency. A birth certificate shall be used only to establish the applicant's identity and age. For the purposes of this Subsection, a short-form birth certification card shall be acceptable as a birth certificate. If the registrar or any person authorized to accept voter registration applications has good reason to believe that the applicant is not the person he represents himself to be or is not qualified to register as provided in R.S. 18:101, he shall require the applicant to produce two witnesses who reside in his precinct to make oath to establish his identity, age, and residency.

B.(1) In addition to the proof otherwise required by this Section, an applicant of foreign birth who has been naturalized shall prove that he has been legally naturalized under the laws of the United States.

(2) If he has never previously registered in the parish or is not at the time of the application registered in any other parish in the state, he shall present to the registrar either a certificate of naturalization under the seal of the court in which the naturalization took place, attested by the clerk of that court, or his current United States passport.

(3) If he claims to be a naturalized citizen by reason of the naturalization of a parent and he has not been registered previously in the parish or is not at the time of application registered in any other parish in the state, he shall present to the registrar either the certificate of naturalization of the parent attested by the clerk of the court in which the naturalization took place or his current United States passport.

C. In addition to the proof otherwise required by this Section, a person who claims to be a citizen of the United States other than by birth or naturalization shall prove such citizenship. If he has never previously registered in the parish or is not at the time of application registered in any other parish in the state, he shall present to the registrar his certificate of citizenship, certificate of repatriation issued under the laws of the United States, or his current United States passport.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 29, §1, eff. July 9, 1982; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2000, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 118, §3, eff. April 19, 2000; Acts 2009, No. 187, §1, eff. April 1, 2010.

§106. Physical disability; inability to write English; language minority groups; execution of documents; assistance

A. Upon the request of an applicant for registration or for any registered voter, without any formality, the registrar shall assist such person in the filling and execution of an application, affidavit, or other form or document governed by the voter registration laws. Any person authorized to accept voter registration applications shall assist such person in the completion and execution of an application used for registration, change of address, or change of name.

B. If the person requesting assistance has a physical disability or is unable to read or write English, the registrar or any person authorized to accept voter registration applications shall assist the person by reading the documents to him and by executing the documents by writing what the person dictates. If the applicant or voter does not speak English adequately for such dictation, the dictation shall be given and taken through an interpreter. If the applicant or voter is able to sign his name to the document, he shall do so. If he is unable to sign his name, he shall sign with his mark in the presence of two witnesses, who shall sign as witnesses to his mark.

C.(1) If subsequent to registration a voter acquires a physical disability and needs assistance in voting, he shall notify the appropriate registrar in person or by mail and shall furnish the registrar proof of disability.

(2) For purposes of this Subsection proof of disability means one of the following:

(a) A certificate of a medical doctor or optometrist certifying to the irremediable nature of the physical disability.

(b) A copy of a current mobility-impaired identification card bearing a photograph of the voter and the international symbol of accessibility issued by the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections as authorized by R.S. 47:463.4.

(c) A copy of current documentation showing eligibility for social security disability benefits, veteran's disability benefits, paratransit services, benefits from the office for citizens with developmental disabilities, or benefits from Louisiana Rehabilitation Services.

(3) If notifying the registrar by mail, in addition to notice and proof of disability, the voter shall furnish the registrar a copy of his Louisiana driver's license, his Louisiana special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321, or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the voter, or a form on which the person has listed the names and addresses of at least two persons residing in his precinct who could make oath, if required, to the effect that the person is physically disabled. If he is unable to sign his name to the notice sent by mail, he shall sign it with his mark witnessed by the signatures of two witnesses.

(4) The failure of a voter to comply with this Subsection, or the furnishing of notice and proof during the time that the registration records are closed, shall not deprive the voter of his right to vote and to receive assistance in voting if he complies with the requirements of the laws governing the conduct of elections with respect to assistance to voters in casting their votes.

D. If an applicant for registration or registered voter is a member of a language minority group, as determined under the federal Voting Rights Act which entitles the applicant to registration notices, forms, instructions, materials, information, or other assistance in the language applicable to his language minority group, the registrar or any person authorized to accept voter registration applications shall supply such materials, information, and assistance in conformity with the federal Voting Rights Act.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

§106.1. Change of registration for disabled voters and documentation establishing disability

A. If a disabled person who is registered to vote in one parish changes his registration to another parish, he shall be eligible to vote absentee by mail in his new parish of registration without having to submit to the registrar of voters for the new parish additional documentation establishing his disability, provided the person is otherwise qualified to vote and meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Prior to January 1, 2010, the person was approved by a parish board of election supervisors as being eligible to participate in the Special Program for Handicapped Voters as such program existed prior to January 1, 2010.

(2) The person had submitted to the registrar for his previous parish of registration current proof of disability from a physician along with a certification from the physician indicating that by reason of the voter's disability the voter is unable to appear in person to vote either during early voting or at the polling place on election day.

B. The registrar of voters for the new parish of registration shall request a copy of the documentation on file relating to the person's disability from the registrar of voters for the person's previous parish of registration.

Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

§107. Party affiliation not required for registration; change in party affiliation

A. An applicant need not be a member of a political party or declare a party affiliation in order to be registered, but in such case the words "no party" or an abbreviation thereof on the application form shall be circled.

B. An elector may change his party affiliation by making application therefor in writing to the registrar. When he receives the request, the registrar shall note the political party designated by the registrant and the date of the change in the registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system and, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, on the original application form.

C. If a registrant has registered without declaration of party affiliation and afterwards desires to affiliate with a party, he shall make written application therefor to the registrar, and the registrar shall enter in the registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system and, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, on the original application form, the party the registrant selects and the date of the change.

D. If a registrant has registered with a declaration of party affiliation and afterwards desires to affiliate with no party, he shall make written application therefor to the registrar, and the registrar shall enter in the registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system and, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, on the original application form, the words "no party" or an abbreviation thereof and the date of the change.

E. The provisions of Subsections B, C, and D of this Section, relative to party affiliation, shall be subject to the provisions of R.S. 18:135(B).

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 2009, No. 186, §2, eff. June 29, 2009; Acts 2012, No. 533, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§108. Prior registration; surrender of certificate or notice of registration before new registration; change of place of registration

A. If the registrant's application indicates that the applicant previously registered as a voter in any other parish, and if the previous voter registration certificate or notice of registration is available, then before making a new registration the registrar shall require the applicant to surrender his previous certificate or notice for cancellation. The registrar shall promptly notify the registrar of the parish in which the applicant has registered previously, through the statewide voter registration system, of the present registration. The other registrar shall verify the cancellation of the voter's registration in the other parish; however, the cancellation shall not be made as long as the registrant has the right to vote in the parish of his former residence as provided in R.S. 18:110(C).

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section, the statewide voter registration system may identify a duplicate registration based upon criteria as established by the Department of State. If all criteria correspond exactly, the Department of State or the registrar receiving a new registration shall transfer the registration through the statewide voter registration system to the parish of the registrar receiving the new application, which shall cancel such duplicate registration in the other parish; however, the cancellation shall not be made as long as the registrant has the right to vote in the parish of his former residence as provided in R.S. 18:110(C). The Department of State shall promptly give notice of any cancellation made pursuant to this Subsection to the registrar of the parish in which the applicant was previously registered.

C. For any voter whose registration has been canceled because the voter has registered in another parish or in another state, if such voter makes application to register in the parish in which he was previously registered to vote within three years after the cancellation of his registration in that parish, and the registrar determines that he is qualified to register to vote in that parish, the voter's information in the statewide voter registration system from his previous registration shall be reinstated, except that any necessary changes shall be made to such information, including but not limited to the voter's new address, and he shall receive an updated certificate or notice of registration.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 255, §1, eff. June 8, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008.

§109. Notice of registration and change in registration

After receiving from the registrar the information concerning a new registrant or a change in name, address, or polling place made with respect to the registration of any person, the Department of State promptly shall deliver a notice to the appropriate registrar that the person is registered or that his registration has been changed. The registrar shall then mail the notice, postage prepaid, to each new registrant and to each person whose registration was changed. The notice shall show the parish, ward, precinct, and registration address of the registrant. The notice shall list an abbreviation of the name of the political party if the registrant is registered as being affiliated with a recognized political party, "other" if the registrant is registered as being affiliated with a political party that is not recognized, or "no party" or an abbreviation thereof if the registrant is registered with no political party affiliation. However, the registrar shall not be required to send such a notice to any voter who is on the inactive list of voters unless the change in registration involves a change in the voter's address. The secretary of state shall prescribe the form to be used on the notice; however, "Return Service Requested" shall be printed on the front of the notice, and the return address shall be that of the registrar. When a notice is returned by the postmaster, the registrar shall proceed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Part V of this Chapter.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §§1 and 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2012, No. 533, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§110. Removal from precinct; removal from parish

A.(1) At any time prior to closing of registration for any election a registrant who changes his residence within the parish may change his registration without reregistering by making application by mail to the registrar or by appearing in person at the office of the registrar and making application for a change of registration or by any other manner authorized in this Part. If the registrant is unable to sign his name to the application, he shall sign it with his mark, witnessed by the signatures of two witnesses. The application shall state that he is unable to sign his name.

(2) The application shall contain the name in full; address appearing on the registration records; present residence, including apartment or room number, if any; date of change of residence; date of application, and signature of voter.

(3) Upon receipt of an application for a change of registration, the registrar shall compare the signature on the application with the signature on the original application card, any subsequent signature in the records of the registrar, or the signature on any microfilm, microfiche, or scanned or electronically captured computerized images of documents in the records of the registrar. If the signatures are sufficiently alike to identify the applicant as the registered voter, the change shall be made and the date of the change of residence and the new ward and precinct shall be recorded in the

registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system and, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, on the original application form. If the application is signed by a mark witnessed by the signatures of two witnesses, the registrar shall make the change on the basis of the application.

(4) The registrar shall send the notice referred to in R.S. 18:109 to a voter whose registration is changed.

B.(1) A change of registration based upon a change of residence within a parish received after the closing of registration for a primary election shall become effective the day after the general election or special general election when a special primary election is held in conjunction with a general election except as follows:

(a) A person whose registration has been canceled pursuant to R.S. 18:193(G).

(b) A person whose registration has been canceled or whose address has been corrected pursuant to R.S. 18:196(C).

(2) The change of residence of a registrant from one precinct to another in the same parish does not deprive him of the right to remain as a legal registrant, as to all issues upon which he was entitled to vote prior to his change of residence, in the precinct from which he has removed until he changes his registration as provided in Subsection A of this Section and has the right to vote in the precinct to which he has moved.

(3) However, in a regularly scheduled general election where the only candidate's election appearing on any ballot in the parish is a special primary election, then in such instance, the change shall become effective prior to the special primary election. In a regularly scheduled or special general election, where the change of registration does not change any issues or candidate offices upon which the voter was entitled to vote prior to the change, the change shall become effective prior to the regularly scheduled or special general election.

C. The removal from one parish to another parish does not deprive any registrant of the right to remain a legal registrant in the parish from which he has removed, as to all issues upon which he was entitled to vote prior to his change of residence, until he registers and has the right to vote in the parish to which he has moved or until three months after he moved, whichever is sooner.

D. Any registrant may have his name cancelled from the file of eligible voters by filing a written statement of such request with the registrar of voters for the parish in which he is registered.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1993, No. 157, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 448, §1; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2009, No. 186, §2, eff. June 29, 2009; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§111. Change of name

A. In order to remain a legal registrant, a person who changes his name by virtue of a judgment of court shall produce in the presence of or, if required, file with the registrar or any person authorized to accept voter registration applications a certified copy of the judgment or his affidavit setting forth the pertinent facts containing the change of name.

B. A married woman, at her option, may be registered in her maiden name, her present husband's name, or in a hyphenated combination thereof. If divorced, widowed, or remarried, she may be registered in her maiden name, in the surname of her deceased or former or present husband, or in a hyphenated combination thereof. A change of name allowed by this Subsection shall be made by producing in the presence of the registrar or other person authorized to accept voter registration

applications her affidavit stating the name under which she desires to be registered as allowed by this Section.

C. If a registered voter, subsequent to his registration, is no longer capable of signing his name without using a mark, he shall file an affidavit, meeting the requirements of R.S. 18:200, with the registrar of voters attesting to that fact and stating the reason for such a change in signature.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 317, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§112. Endorsement of changes

Whenever any change is made with respect to the registration of any person, the date of the change and all pertinent information concerning the change shall be entered by the registrar in the registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system. If the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, the document indicating the change shall be attached to the original application for registration and any other official registration records.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2009, No. 186, §2, eff. June 29, 2009; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§113. Denial of registration; remedies of applicant

A. Any person who alleges that he possesses the qualifications for voting who is denied registration or reinstatement may apply for relief, without cost, to the district court having jurisdiction of civil causes for the district in which he offers to register or seeks to be reinstated.

B. In addition to the rights and remedies established by Subsection A of this Section, a person who violates the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 shall be subject to the provisions for enforcement and to the penalties contained in such Act.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.

§114. Registration at driver's license facilities

A. It is the intention of the legislature to encourage the broadest possible participation in the electoral process by the citizens of this state. Therefore, voter registration services provided for in this Section shall be available at all driver's license facilities in this state.

B.(1) Each application to obtain, renew, or change the name or address on a driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections made by an applicant who is eighteen years or older shall also serve as an application for voter registration by the applicant unless the applicant declines to register to vote through specific declination or by failing to sign the voter registration application. In addition, any person age seventeen may register to vote at any time prior to the first election at which he shall have attained the age of eighteen years. However, no one under the age of eighteen years shall be permitted to vote in any election.

(2) Any change of address or change of name submitted to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for the purpose of changing the information contained on a driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall serve as a notification of change of address or change of name for voter registration unless the registrant states at the time of submitting the change of address or change of name that the change is not for voter registration purposes.

C. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

D. The secretary of state shall design and provide a standard notice informing the public of the eligibility requirements for and availability of voter registration, which notice shall be posted in each driver's license facility of the state.

E. The secretary of state and the deputy secretary for public safety services of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall develop voter registration application forms for use at driver's license facilities. Such forms shall be in conformity with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

F. Procedures for voter registration pursuant to this Section shall be as follows:

(1) The notice form, as provided for herein, shall be posted in a prominent place in each driver's license facility wherein voter registration applications are to be accepted.

(2) Any employee authorized to accept an application to obtain, renew, or change the name or address on a driver's license or identification card shall offer voter registration to any person making such an application and, upon request, shall provide assistance to any person who desires to register to vote. Such assistance may consist of answering any question that person might have about completing the registration form. However, if the person requesting assistance has a physical disability or is unable to read or write English, the authorized employee shall provide such assistance as is allowed to be provided by registrars of voters under the provisions of R.S. 18:106.

(3) Prior to generating the portion of the form which is an individual registration form, the authorized employee shall require the applicant to submit his current Louisiana driver's license, if he has one, or his birth certificate or birth certification card, or other documentation which reasonably and sufficiently establishes the applicant's identity, age, and residency.

(4) Each applicant shall be required to complete the registration application form in the presence of an authorized employee.

(5) Upon completion of the registration application form, the applicant shall return the form to an authorized employee.

(6) The authorized employee shall ensure that the registration form has been completely filled out.

(7) The applicant shall sign the affidavit provision of the registration form before the authorized employee who, for purposes of this Section, shall be authorized to administer any oath required on the registration form. The authorized employee shall inform the applicant that he will not be officially registered to vote until the application is received and approved by the registrar of voters.

(8) Upon completion of these procedures, the authorized employee shall, within five working days, return the completed registration application to the registrar of voters within the parish where the office is located who shall transmit such application to the appropriate registrar of voters for the parish in which the applicant resides, as determined from the information contained on the registration application. If a registration application is accepted within five days before the last day for registration, each driver's license facility shall transmit the completed voter registration application forms at the conclusion of each business day. If the information contained on the application form is insufficient to register the applicant, the registrar of voters shall mail a notice to the applicant at the address provided on the application form informing the applicant that he has ten days from the date on which the notice was mailed to provide the necessary information. If the applicant fails to provide the necessary information within that time, the applicant shall not be registered and the registrar shall so advise the applicant.

(9) Upon receipt of the completed registration form, the registrar shall, if the information thereon establishes that the applicant meets the requirements for registration, register the applicant and mail notice of registration to the applicant's residence, as provided on the application. Any

completed voter registration application transmitted to and received by a registrar by a driver's license facility shall be considered an update of any existing registration for that person. However, if a registrar accepts any application for registration, change of name, or change of address that has been received by a driver's license facility while the registration records are closed for a particular election as required by R.S. 18:135(A), none of the changes in a registration shall be effective until at least the day after the particular election has been held. In the case of a change of address, the change shall be effective in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:110(B).

G. No individual shall be registered to vote pursuant to this Section if he does not meet the requirements for registration as provided in Chapter 4 of Title 18 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, except where said provisions are specifically in conflict herewith.

H. Any public official or employee who attempts to register any person without complying with the applicable provisions of this Section shall be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

I. The secretary of state, after consultation with the deputy secretary for public safety services of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, shall adopt rules and regulations to provide for the implementation of this Section. Such rules and regulations shall be adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and shall be subject to oversight by the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs and the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs.

J. The transmittal of a change of address or change of name shall be handled in the same manner as the transmittal of a voter registration application.

K. If an applicant declines to register to vote, the fact that the applicant has declined to register will remain confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes. The fact that any particular applicant has submitted an application to register to vote at a driver's license facility shall be kept confidential and shall be used only for voter registration purposes.

L. Each driver's license facility shall maintain such statistical records on the number of applications to register to vote as requested by the secretary of state.

Acts 1989, No. 792, §1; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §§1, 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2000, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 118, §3, eff. April 19, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

§115. Registration by mail

A.(1) In addition to the national mail voter registration form promulgated by the United States Election Assistance Commission, the secretary of state shall design and distribute a state mail voter registration application form. The state mail voter registration form shall include the eligibility requirements for registration.

(2) A person may apply to register to vote by mail by completing, signing through handwritten signature, and returning either the national voter registration form or the state mail voter registration form to the registrar of voters for the parish in which the applicant resides.

(3) *Repealed by Acts 2013, No. 383, §4.*

B.(1) The registrar of voters shall determine the eligibility of an applicant in the following manner:

(a) The registrar shall mail a verification mailing to the applicant at the address provided on the application form. The mailing shall instruct the postmaster to deliver only as addressed or return to sender, with return postage guaranteed. If such mailing is not returned to the registrar within ten days from the date of mailing, the applicant shall be added to the official list of voters and the registrar of voters shall send a notice of registration to the applicant. However, if the verification

mailing is returned to the registrar by the United States Postal Service, the registrar shall not add the applicant's name to the official list of voters and shall attempt to notify the applicant of such action.

(b) If an applicant fails to provide all of the required information on the application for voter registration, the registrar shall notify the applicant in writing of the missing information and inform him that he has ten days from the date on which the notice was mailed to provide the information. This written notification shall be considered the verification mailing as required by Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph. If the applicant provides the information and the registrar determines he is eligible to register, the applicant shall be added to the official list of voters and the registrar shall send a notice of registration to the applicant. In the event the applicant does not respond to the request for the missing information within ten days, the application shall be rejected and the registrar shall so advise the applicant in writing. If the registrar's request for the missing information is returned by the United States Postal Service, the applicant's name shall not be added to the official list of voters and the registrar shall attempt to notify the applicant of such action.

(2) The registrar shall maintain a list of persons to whom verification mailings have been sent within thirty days prior to a particular election.

C. Any mail voter registration application received by the registrar of voters shall be considered an update to any existing voter registration for that person. However, in order to change the name of a registration based on a mail voter registration application, the registrar shall require a copy of such documentation as provided for in R.S. 18:111.

D. The parish registrar of voters shall obtain from the secretary of state and maintain a supply of mail voter registration application forms for distribution and for voter registration. The mail voter registration application forms shall be made available through governmental and private entities. Such forms shall be available for organized voter registration programs.

E.(1) Mail voter registration applications returned through the United States Postal Service shall be deemed to have been made as of the date of the postmark affixed to such application by the United States Postal Service, or if no such postmark is affixed or if the postmark affixed by the United States Postal Service is illegible or bears no date, such application shall be deemed to have been made timely if received through the United States mail by the registrar of voters no later than the close of business on the thirtieth day prior to an election.

(2) Mail voter registration applications returned by a third party must be received by any registrar of voters no later than the registration deadline for a particular election in order for the applicant to be eligible to vote in that election.

(3) In any other case, a mail voter registration form shall be deemed received timely if received by any registrar of voters no later than the registration deadline for a particular election.

F.(1) Any registered voter who has registered by mail and has not previously voted in the parish in which he is registered shall vote:

(a) During early voting in the office of the registrar of voters, or

(b) In person at the precinct in which he is registered to vote.

(2) The provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall not apply in the case of the following:

(a)(i) A person who is otherwise entitled to vote under the provisions of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act or the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act.

(ii) Any person who is otherwise entitled to vote and who prior to January 1, 2010, was approved by a parish board of election supervisors as being eligible to participate in the Special Program for Handicapped Voters as such program existed prior to January 1, 2010.

(iii) Any person who is otherwise entitled to vote and who has submitted to the registrar of voters current proof of disability from a physician along with a certification from the physician which indicates that by reason of the person's disability the person is unable to appear in person to vote either during early voting or at the polling place on election day, and if the person submitted the proof of disability to registrar by mail, who included in his submission to the registrar a copy of his Louisiana driver's license, his Louisiana special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321, or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the person, or a form on which the person has listed the names and addresses of at least two persons residing in his precinct who could make oath, if required, to the effect that the person is physically disabled.

(b) A person who is a student at an institution for higher learning located outside of the registrant's parish of residence, when such student submits a copy of his student identification or fee bill showing current enrollment with the application to vote by mail.

(c) A person who appears in the office of the parish registrar of voters where he is registered to vote prior to the opening of the period for conducting early voting for the scheduled election and establishes his identity pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 18:105(A).

(d) A person who is a program participant in the Louisiana Department of State Address Confidentiality Program pursuant to Part III of Chapter 1 of Title 44 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

G. Upon receipt by the registrar of voters of an undelivered notice of registration, the registrar shall immediately begin the procedure set forth in R.S. 18:193 and place the voter on the inactive list of voters.

H. Each registrar of voters shall maintain such statistical records on the number of applications to register to vote by mail, except military and overseas applicants who register by using the Federal Post Card Application, as requested by the secretary of state.

Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 1381, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 2, §1, eff. Feb. 23, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2013, No. 383, §4.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§115.1. Electronic registration

A. A person who has a valid Louisiana driver's license or Louisiana special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321 may apply to register to vote or make changes to his existing registration by completing and submitting an electronic voter registration application on the secretary of state's website.

B. The secretary of state shall design and implement a system to allow for electronic voter registration as provided in this Section.

C.(1) The electronic voter registration application shall contain spaces for the information required pursuant to R.S. 18:104, except that the applicant shall attest that the facts given by him on the application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and such attestation shall take the place of the affidavit required pursuant to R.S. 18:104(A)(15).

(2) The applicant shall assent to the use of his Louisiana driver's license or Louisiana special identification card signature for voter registration purposes.

(3) The applicant shall not be allowed to submit the application unless it is complete.

(4)(a) Immediately upon submission of the application, the information submitted by the applicant shall be checked to ensure that the Louisiana driver's license number or Louisiana special identification card number submitted by the applicant matches the information maintained by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.

(b) If a match is made, the secretary of state shall electronically forward the information provided in the application, along with a digital copy of the applicant's signature obtained from the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, to the appropriate registrar of voters to determine the eligibility of the applicant in accordance with Chapter 4 of this Title. The applicant shall be immediately informed that his application has been electronically forwarded to the appropriate registrar of voters, but that the applicant will not be officially registered to vote or that changes to his existing registration will not be made until his application is received and approved by the registrar of voters.

(c) If a match cannot be made, the secretary of state shall not electronically forward the application. The applicant shall be immediately informed that his application cannot be processed, and he shall be instructed to print his completed application and mail it to the registrar of voters for the parish in which the applicant resides.

D. An electronic voter registration application shall be deemed to have been made as of the date the applicant is informed pursuant to Subparagraph (C)(4)(b) of this Section that his application has been electronically forwarded to the appropriate registrar of voters by the secretary of state.

E. The secretary of state may employ additional security measures to ensure the accuracy and integrity of electronic voter registration applications.

F. The provisions of R.S. 18:115(F) shall apply to a person who has registered to vote pursuant to this Section and who has not previously voted in the parish in which he is registered.

G. Each registrar of voters shall maintain such statistical records on electronic voter registration applications as requested by the secretary of state.

Acts 2009, No. 187, §1, eff. April 1, 2010; Acts 2013, No. 383, §2.

§116. Voter registration agencies

A.(1) Voter registration services shall be provided at the following voter registration agencies:

(a) Public assistance agencies that administer or provide services under the food stamp, Medicaid, the supplemental food for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), and the Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP) programs, or their successors, and any other public assistance agencies, if any, which the secretary of state shall designate by rule.

(b) All offices in the state that provide state funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities.

(c) Recruitment offices of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(2) In addition to the offices listed in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the secretary of state shall designate by rule in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act other offices within the state as designated voter registration agencies. Such offices may include but not be limited to:

(a) State or local governmental offices such as public libraries, public schools, including the office of a secondary school guidance counselor, offices of municipal clerks, and government revenue offices.

(b) Federal and nongovernmental offices, with the agreement of such offices.

B.(1) At each designated voter registration agency, the following services shall be provided during regular office hours:

(a) Distribution of a mail voter registration application form to any applicant who is qualified to register.

(b) Assistance to applicants in completing voter registration application forms, unless the applicant refuses such assistance.

(c) Acceptance of completed voter registration application forms for submission to the registrar of voters within the parish where the voter registration agency is located.

(d) Acceptance of any change of address or change of name submitted by a registrant to an agency which shall serve as a notification of change of address or change of name for voter registration unless the registrant states at the time of submitting the change that the change is not for voter registration purposes. The transmittal procedure shall be handled in the same manner as voter registration applications.

(2) Persons providing the services described in this Subsection shall not:

(a) Seek to influence an applicant's political preference.

(b) Display any political preference or political party or body allegiance.

(c) Make any statement to an applicant or take any action the purpose or effect of which is to discourage the applicant from applying to register to vote.

(d) Make any statement to an applicant or take any action the purpose or effect of which is to lead the applicant to believe that a decision to apply to register or not to apply to register to vote has any bearing on the availability of services or benefits.

C.(1) A designated voter registration agency as provided in Subsection A of this Section shall:

(a) Distribute a mail voter registration application form with each application for such service or assistance and with each recertification, renewal, or change of address form relating to such service or assistance unless the applicant declines in writing to register to vote.

(b) Distribute a form to accompany the mail voter registration application form which includes:

(i) A statement of voter registration eligibility requirements.

(ii) The question "If you are not registered to vote where you live now, would you like to apply to register to vote here today?".

(iii) Boxes for the applicant to check to indicate whether the applicant is presently registered, would like to register, or declines to register to vote with the statement "IF YOU DO NOT CHECK ANY BOX, YOU WILL BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE DECIDED NOT TO REGISTER TO VOTE AT THIS TIME." in close proximity to the boxes and in prominent type.

(iv) The statements "If you would like help in filling out the voter registration form, we will help you. The decision whether to seek or accept help is yours. You may fill out the application in private."

(v) The statement "If you believe that someone has interfered with your right to register or to decline to register to vote or your right to privacy in deciding whether to register or in applying to register to vote, you may file a complaint with the secretary of state." and the current address and telephone number of the secretary of state.

(2) Any designated voter registration agency as provided in Subparagraphs A(1)(a) and (b) of this Section shall also include on the form which accompanies the voter registration application form the statement "Applying to register or declining to register to vote will not affect the amount of assistance that you will be provided by this agency."

(3) If an applicant fails to check any box on the form required by this Subsection, the applicant shall be deemed to have declined to apply to register to vote.

(4) Each applicant who decides to register to vote shall be provided the same degree of assistance with regard to the completion of the registration application form as is provided by the office with regard to the completion of its own forms, unless the applicant refuses such assistance.

(5) If a designated voter registration agency provides services to a person with a disability at the person's home, the agency shall provide the same services described in this Section at the person's home.

(6) No information relating to a declination to apply to register to vote may be used for any purpose other than voter registration and shall not be subject to public inspection.

D. Each designated voter registration agency shall transmit no later than five days after acceptance, all completed voter registration applications to the registrar of voters within the parish where the voter registration agency is located who shall transmit such applications to the appropriate registrar of voters for the parish in which the applicant resides, as determined from the information contained on the registration application. If a registration application is accepted within five days before the last day for registration, each agency shall transmit the completed voter registration application forms to the registrar at the conclusion of each business day.

E. Upon receipt of the completed registration form, the registrar shall determine the eligibility of the applicant as provided in R.S. 18:115(B). Any completed voter registration application transmitted to and received by a registrar by a designated voter registration agency shall be considered an update to any existing registration for that person. However, if a registrar accepts any application for registration, change of name, or change of address that has been received by a designated voter registration agency while the registration records are closed for a particular election as required by R.S. 18:135(A), none of the changes shall be effective until at least the day after the particular election has been held. In the case of a change of address, the change shall be effective in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:110(B).

F. The fact that an applicant submitted an application to register to vote at a designated voter registration agency shall be kept confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.

G. Each designated voter registration agency shall maintain such statistical records on the number of applications to register to vote as requested by the secretary of state.

Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1155, §5; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2008, No. 310, §1; Acts 2013, No. 383, §2.

§117. Training for accepting voter registration applications

A. The secretary of state in conjunction with the registrars of voters shall be responsible for developing all employee training programs necessitated for acceptance of voter registration applications under the provisions of R.S. 18:114 and 116.

B. The secretary of state in conjunction with the registrars of voters shall be responsible for training those personnel of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections and voter registration agencies responsible for training other personnel in those same agencies.

Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

§118. Voter registration application form availability; firearm retailers

A. It is the intention of the legislature to increase the participation in the electoral process by the citizens of the state. Therefore, voter registration application forms, as provided for in this Section, may be made available to purchasers of firearms at the point of purchase from firearm retailers located in the state.

B. For the purposes of this Section:

(1) "Firearm" means any pistol, revolver, rifle, or shotgun that is designed to fire or is capable of firing fixed cartridge ammunition or from which a shot or projectile is discharged by an explosive.

(2) "Firearm retailer" means any retailer who possesses a Type 01 Federal Firearms License and employs twenty-five or more full-time employees.

C. Firearm retailers who make voter registration applications available may register with the secretary of state to receive voter registration information and procedures.

Acts 2013, No. 405, §1, eff. June 19, 2013.

PART II. OFFICES, OFFICE HOURS, CLOSE OF REGISTRATION

§131. Place of registration; office and mobile registration unit defined

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, all acts required for registration shall require the personal appearance of the applicant or registrant and shall be done only in an office of the registrar.

B. For purposes of this Part, "office" includes any branch office or mobile registration unit authorized by law.

C. For purposes of this Part, "mobile registration unit" means an office on wheels or which is portable.

D. No registrar shall have or operate an office unless authorized by state law.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§132. Offices furnished registrar; supplies; expenses

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, the governing authority of each parish shall furnish the office space required by law for the registrar and also shall be responsible for the cost of all equipment and supplies, including all furniture, books, stationery, and other expenses for the operation of each office necessary to enable the registrar fully to discharge his duties. The parish governing authority shall provide space for the registrar's principal office in the courthouse or in close proximity thereto, and this office shall be accessible and convenient to the residents of the parish. The space to be used for this office shall be specifically designated by the parish governing authority, which shall designate adequate space to enable the registrar to fully discharge his duties. No other official or unit of government shall have authority to designate or allocate such office space. Before the expenses are paid, the registrar shall furnish the head of the parish governing authority a budget of anticipated expenses for each succeeding year.

B. If the office of the registrar is destroyed, inaccessible, or unsafe during or following a gubernatorially declared state of emergency, the registrar may utilize a temporary office to discharge his duties until an office that meets the requirements of this Section becomes available. Such temporary office shall be located within the parish, or if there is no appropriate location within the parish due to the emergency, then in an immediately adjacent parish, or if there is no appropriate location in any immediately adjacent parish due to the emergency, then in the nearest parish in which there is an appropriate location.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1 eff. Jan. 1978; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006.

§133. Branch offices; mobile registration units; mandatory registration drives

A. All branch offices, whether temporary or permanent, shall be located in permanent buildings, except mobile registration units. However, if a branch office of a registrar is destroyed, inaccessible, or unsafe during or following a gubernatorially declared state of emergency, the registrar may utilize a temporary building as a branch office until an office that meets the requirements of this Section

becomes available. Such branch office shall be located within the parish, or if there is no appropriate location within the parish due to the emergency, then in an immediately adjacent parish, or if there is no appropriate location in any immediately adjacent parish due to the emergency, then in the nearest parish in which there is an appropriate location.

B. Any or all branch offices, whether permanent or temporary, and any or all mobile registration units, in operation on December 31, 1977, may be continued in operation by the governing authority heretofore responsible therefor, and those continued in operation shall continue to be funded by the state or local authorities heretofore made responsible therefor.

C. In addition to the offices continued in Subsection B of this Section, the registrar of each parish, with prior approval and at the expense of the parish governing authority, may provide permanent branch offices at sites selected by, and operated by the registrar.

D. In addition to the offices required or authorized by this Section, the registrar of each parish, with prior approval of the parish governing authority, may establish, maintain and operate additional temporary branch offices for the registration of voters. The location of these offices shall be determined by the registrar.

E. In each parish, the parish governing authority may provide for one or more mobile registration units for the registration of voters within the parish, which shall be at the expense of the parish governing authority. The registration books shall not be carried in any such mobile unit. In each of these parishes the registrar shall activate the mobile registration units whenever he deems it necessary in order to afford maximum registration service to the residents of the parish. The locations of these units shall be determined by the registrar. Each mobile unit shall be equipped with a fire extinguisher.

The provisions of this Subsection shall not be construed to allow house-to-house registration of voters.

F. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1988, No. 661, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006.

§133.1. Temporary branch office; deputy registrar; appointment; compensation

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Chapter, the registrar of voters of Jefferson Parish shall establish a temporary branch office or offices at Grand Isle at such location or locations as he deems appropriate which shall be open for business during the hours and on the days that he deems that activity justifies it. The registrar shall appoint a citizen of the town of Grand Isle on a temporary year-to-year basis to act as a deputy registrar and shall fix his compensation. The compensation so fixed shall be approved by the parish governing authority and shall be paid from funds appropriated by the parish governing authority.

Added by Acts 1978, No. 721, §1.

§134. Office hours

A. A registrar shall keep his principal office open for business on those days that state departments are open. A registrar shall observe the holidays that are provided by law or proclaimed by the governor for state departments. On days that a registrar's office is open, his office hours shall be from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. Notwithstanding any provision of this Subsection, any registrar may keep his principal office open during additional hours and on additional days.

B. Each registrar shall keep each permanent branch office open for business during the hours and on the days he deems the activity justifies it.

C. Each registrar shall keep each temporary branch office and each mobile registration unit open for business during the hours and on the days that he deems that activity justifies it.

D. Additional hours and days during which a principal office is to be kept open, as authorized by Subsection A of this Section, and the hours and days during which each office or mobile unit is to be kept open, under the provisions of Subsections B and C of this Section, and the hours and days of early voting, shall be specified and advertised in advance by the registrar by means of the news media.

E.(1) On election days the principal office of the registrar shall remain open from 7:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m. The registrar or a deputy registrar designated by him shall remain in the office during that time.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, on days when a regularly scheduled congressional primary election is held, the principal office of the registrar shall remain open from 6:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m. The registrar or a deputy registrar designated by him shall remain in the office during that time.

F. It shall be lawful to register persons on Sundays and holidays.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544 §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2009, No. 176, §1; Acts 2012, No. 577, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§135. Close of registration

A.(1) Registrars shall close the registration records thirty days prior to an election. However, if the deadline falls on a legal holiday, the registrars shall close the registration records on the first day after such holiday which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday.

(2)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, if because of an emergency as declared by the governor or by the parish president the registrar is unable to open at least one office in the parish on the day on which the registration records are to be closed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the registrar shall not close the registration records on that day. In such case, the registrar shall close the registration records on the first business day thereafter that the registrar opens an office in the parish, and an application for any entry or change in a registration received by the registrar on this day shall be deemed to have been received as of the day the registration records were to be closed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

(b) The registrar shall notify the secretary of state as soon as possible upon determining that the registrar will be unable to open at least one office in the parish on the day on which the registration records are to be closed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

(c) This Paragraph shall not apply if the registrar fails to open an office before the twentieth day prior to the day of the election. In such case, the registration records shall be considered to have been closed as provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

(d) For purposes of this Paragraph, "parish president" means the president of any parish, mayor-president, mayor of New Orleans, or police jury president.

B. Except as otherwise provided by law, no entries or changes in the registration records shall be made thereafter except:

(1) To carry into effect at any time prior to the date of the election an order of a court in the case of an application and appeal heard and determined as provided for in this Title.

(2) *Repealed by Act 1988, No. 909, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.*

(3) To effect cancellations and erasures as required or authorized by this Chapter.

C. Except as otherwise provided by law, while the registration records are closed as required by Subsection A of this Section, registrars shall accept any application for registration, change of address, change of party affiliation or nonaffiliation, change of name, or application for any other lawful entry or change in a registration, but none of these shall be effective until at least the day after the election has been held.

Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §§1, 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 107, §2, eff. Dec. 1, 1990; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 1381, §1; Acts 2009, No. 181, §1.

§135.1. Close of voter registration; plan by secretary of state; gubernatorial and legislative approval

A. The Legislature of Louisiana recognizes that as new voting technology and equipment becomes available, it may become feasible to shorten the period of time between the close of registration and the election, which may be more convenient to voters and increase citizen participation in the electoral process, while at the same time protecting the integrity of the electoral process. Therefore, the secretary of state shall examine all of the issues regarding shortening the time period between the close of voter registration and the election, including the availability and use of new voting technology and equipment, any necessary procedural changes relative to voter registration and the conduct of the election, whether or not it is feasible to shorten the period of time between the close of voter registration and the election, and if so, by how many days. In examining the issues, the secretary of state shall consult with the registrars of voters and the clerks of court for their input, advice, and recommendations. The secretary of state shall report his findings to the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs and the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs no later than January 1, 2007, and at least biennially thereafter.

B. If the secretary of state certifies that it is feasible to shorten the period of time between the close of voter registration and the election and a majority of the members of each committee concur that such change is feasible, the secretary of state shall develop a plan in writing that proposes to change the close of voter registration, the number of days prior to the election that voter registration would close, what types of voting technology and equipment would be used, and any necessary procedural changes relative to voter registration and the conduct of the election.

C. The written plan to change the close of voter registration shall be submitted by the secretary of state to the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs, the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs, and the governor as soon as practicable following the committees' concurrence with his certification. If a majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs and of the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs approve the plan, such plan shall be submitted to the members of each house of the legislature for approval by mail ballot as provided in this Section. If a majority of the members of each house of the legislature and the governor approve the plan, the secretary of state shall take all steps necessary to implement the plan and all officials of the state and of any political subdivision thereof shall cooperate with and provide assistance to the secretary of state as necessary to implement the plan.

D.(1) In order to obtain the approval of a majority of the elected members of each house of the legislature, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall jointly prepare and transmit a ballot to each member of the legislature by certified mail with return receipt requested unless the legislature is in session and the ballots may be distributed and returned during the session as provided in this Subsection.

(2)(a) The ballot shall be uniform and the materials sent with the ballot shall include:

(i) A copy of the secretary of state's certification that it is feasible to shorten the period of time between the close of voter registration and the election and the number of days the time period would be reduced.

(ii) A copy of the plan for the change of the close of voter registration.

(iii) A copy of the roll call votes of the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs and the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs on the approval of the plan.

(iv) The date and time on which the ballot may be returned to the secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, in order for the ballot to be valid.

(b) Each ballot shall contain the name of the member to whom it is to be mailed or delivered, and the member shall sign the ballot after casting his vote.

(3) The ballots mailed to all members shall be postmarked on the same day and shall be returned to the secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, within fifteen days after the postmarked date; or, when such ballots are delivered to the members of the legislature while in session, the ballots shall be returned to the secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, within five days after the date the ballots were delivered to members. No ballot received after five o'clock p.m. on the fifth day after the date on which the ballots were delivered to the members during session or after five o'clock p.m. on the fifteenth day after the date on which the ballots were mailed shall be valid or counted, and the date and time received shall be marked on each such ballot and the ballot shall be marked "Invalid". Prior to five o'clock p.m. on the fifth day after the date when delivered to the members of the legislature while in session or prior to five o'clock p.m. on the fifteenth day after the postmarked date if mailed to the members of the legislature, a member may withdraw his ballot or change his vote upon his written request.

(4) At any time after the deadline for submitting the ballots as provided in Paragraph (3) of this Subsection, but prior to the eighteenth day after the date on which the ballots were mailed, or prior to the eighth day after the date on which the ballots were delivered to the members of the legislature in session, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall jointly open and tabulate the vote in roll call order for each house of the legislature. The clerk and the secretary shall hold such ballots unopened and shall not disclose the contents to any person until the day when such ballots are opened and tabulated. The tabulation sheet shall indicate by name each member who voted in favor of the plan, each member who voted against the plan, each member who did not return the ballot by the deadline, and each member whose ballot was invalid because it was not marked or signed by the member. The secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall each sign the tabulation sheet and cause a certified copy thereof to be transmitted to the secretary of state, the governor, and the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs and the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs.

(5) The tabulation sheet shall be a public record.

(6) If regular mail service is impaired, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall utilize any method necessary to deliver the ballots, including commercial delivery, electronic transmission, or hand delivery, and shall keep a record of the manner of delivery utilized to deliver the ballot to each member and the date the ballot was so transmitted to each member. For the purposes of this Subsection, if such an alternative delivery method is so required, the date on which the ballot was so transmitted shall be considered to be the date postmarked.

Acts 2006, No. 505, §1, eff. June 22, 2006.

PART III. RECORDS BY REGISTRARS

§151. Custody of records

A. The original application for registration, together with the registers, records, files, books, and paraphernalia used for conduct of the registrar's office, shall be kept under the control and in the custody of the registrar at his principal office and shall be removed therefrom only as provided in this Section, as authorized by law, or on order of a competent court. However, if his permanent branch office is separated from his principal office by navigable waters, the registrar may allow his records to be kept both in his principal office and the permanent branch office.

B. The original application for registration or any of the registers, records, files, books, and paraphernalia used for conduct of the registrar's office shall be released, upon the request of the secretary of state, to the control and custody of the secretary of state, or his designee, for scanning or, upon request of the registrar, entering registration information into the state voter registration computer system. The secretary of state shall be responsible for the preservation and maintenance of all such materials released to him, or to his designee, until the materials have been returned to the control and custody of the registrar.

C. For purposes of this Part, the original application for registration shall include the actual document or form completed by the voter and all documented changes thereto.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2009, No. 186, §2, eff. June 29, 2009; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§152. Required records

A.(1) Each registrar shall retain the following records in accordance with an approved retention schedule as required by R.S. 44:411:

(a) All original applications for registration, if available in hard copy, filed alphabetically for the entire parish or for each ward and precinct or for each precinct of the parish, or microfilm, microfiche, or scanned or electronically captured computerized images of such documents.

(b) The originals of all affidavits made pursuant to this Chapter or microfilm, microfiche, or scanned or electronically captured computerized images of such documents.

(c) The original of each report made by any person required by this Chapter to make a report to the registrar.

(d) *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

(2) *Repealed by Acts 2009, No. 186, §3, effective June 29, 2009.*

B. Each registrar shall keep a master file consisting of all original applications for registration made by persons who are currently registered, if available in hard copy, arranged alphabetically for the parish or for each ward and precinct or for each precinct of the parish, or any microfilm, microfiche, or scanned or electronically captured computerized images of such documents. The parish governing authority shall provide the registrar with safe, secure, and fireproof storage space for use as a depository for the master file.

C.(1) The Department of State shall provide each registrar with an updated registration list upon request by the registrar for office use.

(2)(a) Prior to each election, the registrar shall obtain one current precinct register for each precinct in the parish where an election is to be held. The Department of State shall provide the registrar with one duplicate precinct register in electronic form. Such registers shall contain both the official list of voters and the inactive list of voters. Each precinct register shall contain information for identification of the voter at the polls, a space which the voter shall sign at the time he votes, a space for the initials of the commissioner at the polls, a space for the date of the election, and space for such other information as is deemed necessary.

(b) Prior to delivery of the precinct register to the contractor authorized by the secretary of state to deliver voting machines pursuant to R.S. 18:1371, the registrar shall add the names and collateral information on those mail registrants that were verified after the printing of the precinct register. Such listing of registrants shall be considered to be a supplement to the official list of voters and a part of the precinct register. Subsequent to the delivery of the precinct register, the registrar shall add the names and collateral information on those mail registrants that were verified after the delivery of the precinct register. Such listing of registrants shall be considered another supplement to the official list of voters and a part of the precinct register. Any supplemental list so produced shall be delivered to the precinct in the same manner as a list of absentee voters who voted absentee by mail and whose ballots were received after the precinct register was sealed.

(3) The precinct register shall be used at the polls for identification and the voting record. The duplicate precinct register is the duplicate for reference or temporary use in case of loss, mutilation, or destruction of the precinct register. The voting record of each registrant shall be entered on the computer system as soon as feasible following an election.

(4) The registration records to be used at the polls for voter identification shall contain information, if applicable, showing that the registrant has a physical disability or is unable to read. If the registrant is unable to read or write English, the records shall show in which language he is entitled to printed materials, ballots, and assistance if he is a member of a language minority group under a determination made under the federal Voting Rights Act. A voter entitled to assistance whose record so indicates may be given such assistance at the polls at the voter's request.

D. The registrar in each parish shall keep a cancellation file in which he shall place the original application for registration of each person whose registration is canceled, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office.

E. The secretary of state shall prescribe uniform forms, as provided by R.S. 18:18, for the making of records pertaining to all aspects of the registration of voters, which shall be the only forms which may be used by the registrar in each parish.

F. The secretary of state shall adopt regulations, as provided by R.S. 18:18, governing the manner of registering persons to vote and the making and keeping of registration records.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §§1, 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2009, No. 186, §§2, 3, eff. June 29, 2009; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§152.1. Destruction of records of the registrar of voters

If original records of a registrar of voters are destroyed as a result of catastrophic loss or damage and there are no microfilm, microfiche, or scanned or electronically captured computerized images of the original records of voters, every attempt shall be made to re-create the records of voters who are not canceled. Computer records from the secretary of state's database shall be deemed the original records until such time as the records can be recreated.

Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 186, §2, eff. June 29, 2009.

§153. Tax rolls

A copy of the latest filed tax roll shall be made available to the registrar of each parish upon his request, so that he may prepare the list to be used in any election in which property ownership is a legally valid requisite for voting.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§154. Records open to inspection; copying; exceptions

A. The records of each registrar are public records and at all times during office hours shall be open to inspection, except the early voting applications of voters.

B. When twenty-five or more qualified voters of a parish request in writing that the registrar permit the copying of any part of his records, except the early voting confirmation sheets, he shall allow this to be done by hand or otherwise, if so requested, unless such reproduction seriously interferes with the registration of voters or otherwise seriously interferes with the performance of the duties imposed on his office by law. In such instances, the registrar shall cause his employees to make copies of the requested records or print the information electronically, if the electronic copy contains the same information, and deliver them to the voters or request the secretary of state to reproduce such records which may then be forwarded to the registrar for delivery to the voters. Copying by the registrar or his employees or the secretary of state or printing an electronic copy shall be done in the presence of a representative of the requesting voters, if they so request.

C.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, neither the registrar nor the Department of State shall circulate on a commercial list or otherwise disclose the following:

(a) The fact that a registered voter is entitled to assistance in voting.

(b) The social security number of a registered voter.

(c) The driver's license number of a registered voter.

(d) The day and month of the date of birth of a registered voter.

(e) The mother's maiden name of a registered voter.

(f) The electronic mail address of a registered voter.

(g) The short message service number of a registered voter.

(2)(a) The provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall not apply to voter registration data transmitted to the office of motor vehicles of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, for the purposes of verifying the accuracy and authenticity of the social security number, driver's license number, or full date of birth provided by the voter. The office of motor vehicles shall not disclose information concerning a registered voter transmitted pursuant to this Subparagraph, except that it may transmit such information to the United States Social Security Administration for the purposes of verifying the accuracy and authenticity of the social security number provided by the voter.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the Department of State or registrar of voters may transmit the full date of birth of a registered voter to the Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure to verify the identity of a candidate for purposes of campaign finance reporting. The supervisory committee shall not disclose the full date of birth of a registered voter transmitted pursuant to this Subparagraph.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the Department of State or registrar of voters may provide to a clerk of court the full date of birth of a registered voter for the preparation of a general venire selection in accordance with R.S. 18:175. The clerk of court shall not disclose the full date of birth of a registered voter provided pursuant to this Subparagraph.

D.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, the registrar shall not disclose the name and address of a law enforcement officer, other than on a general list, if he has received certification from the law enforcement agency employing the officer that the officer is engaging in hazardous activities to the extent that it is necessary for his name and address to be kept confidential.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, the Department of State shall not disclose the name and address of a law enforcement officer, other than on a general list, if the secretary of state has received certification from the law enforcement agency employing the officer that the officer is engaging in hazardous activities to the extent that it is necessary for his name and address to be kept confidential.

(3) Any agency employing a law enforcement officer availing himself of Paragraph (1) or (2) of this Subsection shall also issue decertification notices to the registrar of voters and the secretary of state when the officer is no longer engaging in hazardous activities to the extent that it is necessary for his name and address to be kept confidential.

E. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section or any other law to the contrary, the registrar of voters shall allow inspection of voter registration applications or copies thereof. However, information relating to a particular individual's declination to register to vote or information relating to the specific public assistance agency or motor vehicle office through which a particular individual registered to vote shall be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than voter registration.

F.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, the registrar shall not disclose the name and physical address of a program participant in the Department of State Address Confidentiality Program, as provided in R.S. 44:51 et seq.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, the Department of State shall not disclose the name and physical address of a program participant in the Department of State Address Confidentiality Program, as provided in R.S. 44:51 et seq.

G. Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, neither the registrar nor the Department of State shall disclose the following:

(1) Any information of a type exempted from disclosure pursuant to any other Subsection of this Section received from another state pursuant to a cooperative agreement authorized by R.S. 18:18(D).

(2) Any geographical coding of addresses of registered voters.

(3) An application to vote absentee by mail, or information contained therein, until the applicant has returned his voted ballot to the registrar.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1991, No. 505, §1; Acts 1991, No. 810, §1; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 43, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2006, No. 613, §2; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2008, No. 520, §1, eff. June 30, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 624, §1, eff. June 25, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013; Acts 2013, No. 395, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§155. Refusal or neglect to grant right of inspection; remedies

A. If the registrar fails or refuses to comply with any provision of R.S. 18:154, the voter or voters may apply to the district court having jurisdiction for a peremptory order to the registrar to comply therewith. The rule shall be returnable within forty-eight hours, and the court shall hear the rule in summary manner and by preference, in term time or vacation, and shall decide it within twenty-four hours after submission.

B. If the court finds that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief sought, it shall enter its order requiring performance by the registrar and shall hold the registrar in contempt if he does not comply within three days after entry of the order.

C. This remedy shall not preclude any other civil remedy against or criminal prosecution of the registrar provided in this Title for such failure or refusal.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§156. Alteration, defacing, destruction, or removal of records

Except as provided by law, no registrar, deputy, or employee of a registrar, or any person having access to or the right of inspection, copying, or photographing of any book, card, record, or other document pertaining to the registration of voters, shall alter, add to, deface, or destroy any such document, or remove it from the custody of the registrar. However, nothing in this Section prevents a competent court from requiring the registrar to produce in court, in any proceeding pending therein, any document, book, card, or record which the court believes to be necessary and material to the determination of the proceeding. However, such documents shall not become permanent records of the court, but shall be returned to the custody of the registrar immediately after inspection by the court. The court may require a photostatic copy thereof to be placed in the record.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§157. Delivery of precinct registers to election authorities

The registrar shall seal a precinct register for each precinct in the parish which is involved in the election, which shall contain both the official list of voters and inactive list of voters in each precinct and shall be bound in a pressboard binder, labeled with the correct ward and the precinct number, and shall surrender such to the contractor authorized by the secretary of state to deliver voting machines pursuant to R.S. 18:1371, not less than three days before the opening hour of the election.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.

§158. Retention of absentee by mail and early voting ballots and records; retention of registration records for federal elections

A. The registrar of voters in each parish shall keep and maintain all records relating to absentee by mail and early voting as provided in Chapter 7 of this Title.

B. The registrar of voters in each parish shall keep and maintain for a period of twenty-two months from the date of the election all applications for registration and registration records received for purposes of voting in an election involving the office of President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, presidential elector, United States Senator, or United States Representative.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1985, No. 755, §1; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

PART IV. REPORTS TO REGISTRARS

§171. Report of convictions of felony

A. The clerk of a court having jurisdiction over a criminal proceeding shall record in the minute book in his office each conviction of a felony for which there is an order of imprisonment and the name, aliases, date of birth, sex, and address of the person subject to the conviction. This recordation shall be made immediately after the judgment is signed.

B. If requested, the sheriff and district attorney shall provide information regarding a person convicted of a felony to a registrar of voters, if available, including the convicted felon's date of birth, driver's license number, address, and mother's maiden name.

C.(1) By January 1, 1992, the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall send to the Department of State a report, certified as correct over his signature or the signature of his authorized representative, containing the name, date of birth, sex, and address as such information exists in the database of any person who has a felony conviction and who is currently under the custody or supervision of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.

(2) Beginning February 1992, the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall send to the Department of State a supplemental report, certified as correct over his signature or the signature of his authorized representative, containing the name, date of birth, sex, and address as such information exists in the database of any person who has a felony conviction, who is currently under the custody or supervision of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, and whose name was not on the report sent by January 1, 1992, or any subsequent supplemental report. Such supplemental report shall be sent to the Department of State on no less than a quarterly basis. Upon receipt of any supplemental report, the Department of State shall confirm that the information therein has been entered into the department's databases and provide for correction, if necessary.

(3) The Department of State shall send to the registrar of voters of each parish such information received from the Department of Public Safety and Corrections regarding persons with a felony conviction on no less than a quarterly basis.

D. If a conviction recorded by a clerk pursuant to this Section is overturned, the clerk of court shall give written notice of the vacation of the judgment to the appropriate registrar of voters.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1991, No. 261, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008.

§171.1. Conviction of felony in federal court; notification

A.(1) Each United States attorney shall give written notice of any felony conviction of a person for which there is an order of imprisonment in a district court of the United States to the secretary of state.

(2) The notice shall include the name of the offender, the offender's age and residence address, the date of entry of the judgment, a description of the offenses of which the offender was convicted, and the sentence imposed by the court.

B. The secretary of state shall send to the registrar of voters of each parish such information received from a United States attorney regarding persons with a definitive felony conviction.

C. Upon request of the registrar of voters, the United States attorney shall provide such additional information as the United States attorney may have concerning the identity of the offender and the offense of which the offender was convicted.

D. If a conviction of which notice was given pursuant to this Section is overturned, the United States attorney shall give written notice of the vacation of the judgment to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall send such notice of the vacation of the judgment to the appropriate registrar of voters.

Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

§172. Judgment of interdiction for mental incompetence

The clerk of a court having jurisdiction over an interdiction shall record in a conveyance book each judgment of full interdiction or a limited interdiction for mental incompetence which specifically suspends the right to register and vote and which has become definitive. This recordation shall be made immediately after the judgment becomes definitive. By the tenth day of each calendar month, the clerk shall transmit to the registrar of voters for his parish a certified copy of the judgment. If the registrar of voters for the parish in which the judgment was rendered determines that the person interdicted is registered to vote in a parish other than the parish in which the judgment was rendered, the registrar of voters for the parish in which the judgment was rendered shall transmit a copy of the judgment to the registrar of voters for the parish where the person interdicted is registered to vote.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2004, No. 575, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§173. Deaths

A. By the tenth day of each month, the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals shall send to the registrar in each parish a report, certified as correct over his signature or the signature of his authorized representative, containing the name, address, and sex of each person of at least seventeen years of age who died in the parish within the preceding calendar month.

B. Upon receipt of a certified copy of a death certificate, the registrar of voters shall remove from the voter registration rolls the name of the deceased.

C. By the tenth day of each month the parish health officer shall send notice to the registrar of voters of the death of each person in the parish during the preceding month and shall include the deceased person's parish of residence.

D.(1) By the tenth day of each month, the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals shall send to the Department of State a report, certified as correct over his signature or the signature of his authorized representative, containing the name, address, date of birth, sex, and social security number, as such information exists in the database of the Department of Health and Hospitals, of any person seventeen years of age or older who died in each parish of the state within the preceding calendar month.

(2) The Department of State shall cancel the registration of any deceased person when the information provided by the Department of Health and Hospitals corresponds exactly to the criteria for cancellation of voter registration as established in R.S. 18:108. The Department of State shall promptly notify the registrar of the parish in which the voter was registered of such cancellation.

(3) The information received from the Department of Health and Hospitals regarding deceased persons whose registrations were not canceled pursuant to Paragraph (2) of this Subsection shall be sent monthly to the registrar of voters for each parish by the Department of State.

E. The registrar of voters may use information from an obituary notice to cancel a deceased voter's registration if the notice provides sufficient information to properly identify the voter and the registrar has confirmed the voter's death with the office of vital records.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§174. Changes of name; remarriage

A. The clerk of a court having jurisdiction over the changing of a name shall record in the conveyance book in his office each judgment which has become definitive that effects a change of a person's name, and the name, date of birth, sex, and address of the person whose name is changed. This recordation shall be made immediately after the judgment becomes definitive. By the tenth day of each calendar month the clerk shall transmit to the registrar of voters for his parish a certified copy of the judgment.

B. By the tenth day of each month the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals shall send to the registrar of voters in each parish a report, certified as correct over his signature or the signature of an authorized representative, containing the full name, address, and the last husband's name of each married woman who remarried in the parish within the preceding calendar month.

C. Any change of name accepted for voter registration purposes under the provisions of R.S. 18:114, 115, or 116 shall update any previous registration.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.

§175. Voting list from Department of State

A. Whenever any authority that is authorized to do so calls an election in the parish, the registrar for that parish shall notify the Department of State to supply him in duplicate both the official list and the inactive list of voters in his parish who are eligible to vote in the election. The request shall be made directly to the secretary of state, who shall furnish the list without delay.

B. Upon his request, the Department of State shall furnish the registrar an error listing for the purpose of correcting his records.

C. Before any person may obtain a list of the registered voters, he shall obtain the consent of the secretary of state or of the registrar. He shall pay such actual cost therefor as may be imposed by the secretary of state.

D.(1) The secretary of state and the appropriate registrar of voters shall provide, without charge or remuneration, to a clerk of court at the clerk's request a complete and accurate annual list or computer tape from the Department of State containing the official list of registered voters in the parish of the clerk for the preparation of a general venire selection.

(2) The registrar of voters shall also provide to the clerk of court, without charge or remuneration, at the clerk's request, monthly updates to the official list of registered voters in the parish for use in maintaining the general venire.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 77, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 303, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1.

§176. Suspension and cancellation of registration and challenge of unlawful registration on the basis of reports

A.(1) The registrar shall send a notice to each person listed on a report received pursuant to R.S. 18:171 or 171.1 and to any person the registrar has reason to believe has been convicted of a felony and is under an order of imprisonment. The notice shall be mailed first class, postage prepaid, to the address on file at the registrar's office.

(2) The notice shall state that the registrar has information that the registrant has been convicted of a felony and is under an order of imprisonment and shall inform the person that he must appear in person at the office of the registrar of voters within twenty-one days after the date on which the notice was mailed to show cause why his registration should not be suspended.

(3)(a) If the registrant appears and shows cause within the twenty-one days, the registrar shall not suspend the registration.

(b) If the registrant fails to appear within the required twenty-one days, the registrar shall suspend the registration in the state voter registration computer system and, if necessary, by drawing in red ink a line through the registrant's name on the precinct register and the duplicate precinct register. Such line shall be initialed by the registrar or employee of the registrar. The registrar shall note in the registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system and, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, on the original application for registration that the registrar has been notified of conviction of a felony for which there is an order of imprisonment, and he shall note also the date of the suspension and the date of the report, when applicable. If the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, the registrar shall remove the original application from his file of eligible voters and shall place it in his suspension file. In addition, each person whose registration is suspended under this Subsection shall immediately be notified of the suspension and the reason therefor.

(4) A list of names and addresses of the notices sent under this Subsection and whether or not each registrant responded to such notice shall be maintained for a period of two years and shall be open to inspection and copying as provided in R.S. 18:154.

B. Upon receipt of the report required by R.S. 18:172, the registrar shall suspend the registration of the interdict for the period of interdiction. The registrar shall suspend the registration of each person listed on the report in the state voter registration computer system and, if necessary, by drawing in red ink a line through the name of such person on the precinct register and the duplicate precinct register. Such line shall be initialed by the registrar or employee of the registrar. The registrar shall note in the registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system and, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, on the original application for registration that the registrar has been notified of an order of a judgment of interdiction, and he shall note also the date of the suspension and the date of the report. If the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, the registrar shall remove the original application from his file of eligible voters and shall place it in his suspension file. In addition, each person whose registration is suspended under this Subsection shall immediately be notified of the suspension and the reason therefor.

C. Immediately upon receipt of a report required by R.S. 18:173, the registrar shall cancel the registration of each person listed on the report in the state voter registration computer system and, if necessary, by drawing in red ink a line through the name of such person on the precinct register and the duplicate precinct register. Such line shall be initialed by the registrar or employee of the registrar. The registrar shall note in the registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system and, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, on the original application for registration that the registrar has received a report of death, and he shall note the date of the cancellation and the date of the report. If the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, the registrar shall remove the original application from his file of eligible voters and shall place it in his cancellation file.

D. Immediately upon receipt of a report required by R.S. 18:174, the registrar shall determine which voters, if any, are unlawfully registered by reason of violation of the provisions of R.S. 18:111, relative to a change of name. The registrar shall promptly challenge the registration of each such voter in the manner provided by R.S. 18:193 and shall take such other action, including cancellation of the registration, as is applicable under this Title.

E. If the registrar determines that a voter's registration has been suspended or cancelled through error of the registrar, the registrar shall reinstate the voter's registration as though the suspension or cancellation had never occurred and shall notify the registrant of the reinstatement.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2009, No. 186, §2, eff. June 29, 2009.

§177. Reinstatement of registration after suspension

A.(1) The registration of a person whose registration has been suspended by the registrar of voters pursuant to R.S. 18:176 for conviction of a felony shall be reinstated when the person appears in the office of the registrar and provides documentation from the appropriate correction official showing that such person is no longer under an order of imprisonment.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, such documentation may be provided by mail, facsimile, commercial carrier, or hand delivery for the following:

(a) A person who has been approved by the parish board of election supervisors as being eligible to participate in the Special Program for Handicapped Voters as such program existed prior to January 1, 2010.

(b) A person who has submitted to the registrar current proof of disability from a physician along with a certification from the physician indicating that by reason of the person's disability the person is unable to appear in person to vote either during early voting or at the polling place on election day.

B. The registration of a person who has been interdicted and judicially declared mentally incompetent and whose registration has been suspended by the registrar pursuant to R.S. 18:176 shall be reinstated upon receipt by the registrar of a certified copy of a definitive judgment revoking such interdiction.

Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 1381, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§177.1. Satisfaction of order of imprisonment; provision of information relative to registration and reinstatement

The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall provide each person who completes all orders of imprisonment applicable to him for felony convictions with the following:

(1) Information apprising the person of the requirements and procedures for registering to vote and for reinstatement of registration.

(2) A state mail voter registration application.

Acts 2008, No. 604, §1.

§178. Notification on jury venire

A. By the tenth day of each month, the clerk of court shall notify, in writing, the registrar of voters of any returned jury duty notice indicating the person is unable to serve because he no longer resides in the parish. In parishes where the clerk of court is not responsible for handling jury duty notices, the responsible entity shall notify, in writing, the registrar of voters of any such returned jury notices.

B.(1) Upon the expiration of each jury selection panel, each federal district court in the state shall notify the Department of State of any person identified as out of the jurisdiction within the time limit of a particular panel for jury selection.

(2) The Department of State shall send such information received from the federal district courts to the registrar of voters of each parish.

Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

PART V. CANVASS, CANCELLATION

§191. Permanent registration

The registration of any person as provided in this Chapter shall remain in effect for so long as the registration is not canceled for a cause and in the manner set forth in this Chapter.

Acts 1989, No. 652, §1.

§192. Annual canvass; costs

A.(1)(a) No later than June thirtieth in each parish, the registrar of voters shall annually canvass the names of the registrants in all precincts in the parish. Failure of the registrar to conduct an annual canvass as provided in this Paragraph shall constitute willful misconduct relating to his official duty for the purposes of R.S. 18:53. The Department of State shall use the United States Postal Service or its licensee to verify the names and addresses of the registrants in all precincts in the state. A verification by the United States Postal Service or its licensee shall constitute a valid canvass of the registered voter.

(b) In conducting the verification, if the United States Postal Service or its licensee provides a corrected address, the Department of State shall furnish the corrected address to the appropriate registrar of voters. Upon receiving a corrected address inside the parish, the Department of State may make the change on the statewide registration system and the registrar of voters may make the change on his records. If a change is made, the registrar shall mail a new voter identification card to the voter using the corrected address provided and an address confirmation card as provided in R.S. 18:193. In the event the new voter identification card using the corrected address is returned to the registrar and the voter has failed to return the address confirmation card, the registrar shall consider the address not corrected. His records should be changed to reflect the prior address on file for that voter. If the corrected address is outside the parish, the registrar of voters shall not make the change on his records and shall send an address confirmation card as provided in R.S. 18:193.

(2) For a registrant whose address was not verified or whose corrected address is outside the parish, the registrar shall send an address confirmation card as set forth in R.S. 18:193.

B. The parish governing authority shall provide to the registrar of voters the funding necessary for the mailing of new voter identification cards in the conduct of the canvass.

C. For the purposes of this Section, "residence address" shall mean the registrant's place of residence except in the case of a registrant to whom the United States Postal Service will not deliver mail to his place of residence, it shall mean the registrant's mailing address.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 544, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1989, No. 652, §1; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1990, No. 142, §1; Acts 1991, No. 201, §3, eff. Dec. 31, 1991; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §§1, 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; H.C.R. 2, 2005 1st Ex. Sess., eff. Nov. 20, 2005; Acts 2008, No. 519, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2009, No. 218, §1.

§193. Challenge and cancellation of registration; notice; procedures

A. When the registrar has reason to believe that a registrant no longer is qualified to be registered, or that a registrant has changed his residence, he shall immediately notify the person by sending the address confirmation card to the registrant and place the voter on the inactive list of voters. However, a person shall not be placed on the inactive list of voters if there is address information available to the registrar from the United States Postal Service or its licensee which indicates the voter has moved to another address within the parish.

B. For the purposes of this Section, "address confirmation card" shall mean a postage prepaid and pre-addressed return card, sent by forwardable mail. The Department of State shall be responsible for developing the address confirmation card and for informing the registrant about his voting rights under the address confirmation process and the address confirmation card shall be submitted by the Department of State to the House and Governmental Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate for review.

C. If the registrant responds to the address confirmation card and has not moved or has moved within the parish, the registrar shall remove the person's name from the inactive list of voters if it is on the inactive list and correct the voter's address if necessary.

D. If the voter responds to the address confirmation card and has permanently moved outside the parish, the registrar shall cancel the voter's registration.

E. A voter on the inactive list of voters who fails to respond to the address confirmation card shall remain on the inactive list of voters until his address is confirmed in accordance with the procedures set forth in R.S. 18:196 or not later than a period of two regularly scheduled federal general elections, at which time the registrar shall cancel the voter's registration.

F. A list of names and addresses to whom address confirmation notices are sent and whether or not each person responded to the confirmation notice shall be maintained for a period of two years and shall be open to inspection and copying as provided in R.S. 18:154. Ninety days prior to a regularly scheduled federal primary election, the names and addresses of those persons on the inactive list shall be published for one day in the official journal of the parish governing authority or in a newspaper calculated to provide maximum notice in the parish.

G.(1) If the registrar has reason to believe that the name of a person has been illegally or fraudulently placed upon the registration records or that a registrant no longer is qualified to be registered for a reason other than a change of residence or address, or that the registrant has deliberately given an incorrect address, he shall immediately notify the person. The notice shall be mailed first class, postage prepaid, to the address on file at the registrar's office.

(2) The notice shall state the alleged irregularity in the registration and shall inform the person that he must appear in person at the office of the registrar of voters within twenty-one days after the date on which the notice was mailed to show cause why his name should not be removed.

(3) If the registrant fails to appear within the required twenty-one days, the registrar shall cancel his name from the list of eligible voters. If the registrant appears and shows cause within the twenty-one days, the registrar shall not cancel the registration.

(4) Records of such activity shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions provided in Subsection F of this Section.

H. If the registrar determines that a voter's registration has been cancelled through error of the registrar, the registrar shall reinstate the voter's registration as though the cancellation had never occurred and shall notify the registrant of the reinstatement.

I. For the purposes of this Section, "residence address" shall mean the registrant's place of residence except in the case of a registrant to whom the United States Postal Service will not deliver mail to his place of residence, it shall mean the registrant's mailing address.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1985, No. 225, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1987, No. 890, §1; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2008, No. 519, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§194. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

§195. Challenge of registrants in the United States Service or temporarily residing outside United States

A. If the registrant whose registration is challenged for any lawful cause is a member of the United States Service or is a person who is temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States, the registrar shall mail the registrant an address confirmation card. The registrant's name shall be placed on the inactive list of voters upon mailing of such card.

B.(1) Upon receipt of the address confirmation card or any written request for continued registration, the registrar shall place the registrant's name on the official list of voters.

(2) Upon receipt of a request for an absentee by mail ballot, the registrar shall consider such request an affirmation of registration, place the registrant's name on the official list of voters, and forward the proper ballots.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§196. Inactive list of voters; procedure for voting

A.(1) In addition to the official list of voters, there shall be an inactive list of voters which shall consist of registrants who have been mailed an address confirmation card. The names of registrants on the inactive list of voters shall not be counted in computing the number of ballots required for an election, the number of voters required to divide or constitute a precinct, the number of signatures required on any petition, the number of commissioners at a precinct pursuant to R.S. 18:425, the number of voting machines to be allocated and used in each voting precinct pursuant to R.S. 18:1363, or the number of registered voters necessary to recognize or determine the organization of a political party or committee.

(2) However, any registrant whose name appears on the inactive list of voters shall be eligible to sign a petition and such petition signature, if valid, shall be sufficient to return the registrant to the official list of voters. If the registrant still resides at the address on file at the office of the registrar of voters, the address on the petition shall be considered written confirmation of the continuation of that address for that registrant. However, if the address is different from that on file at the office of the registrar of voters, the address on the petition shall be considered written confirmation of the change of address of the registrant.

B. A registrant whose name is on the inactive list of voters may vote:

(1) If the registrant has not changed residence, at the polling place of such registrant's last address upon affirming in writing by completing an address confirmation card affirming that such registrant still resides at the address on file at the office of the registrar of voters.

(2) If the registrant has moved to an address within the parish in the same precinct, at the polling place of such registrant's last address on file at the office of the registrar of voters upon affirming in writing that such registrant resides in the precinct by completing an address confirmation card affirming the new address within the precinct.

(3) If the registrant has moved to an address within the parish in a different precinct, at the polling place of such registrant's last address on file at the office of the registrar of voters for that election only upon affirming in writing that such registrant still resides in the parish by completing an address confirmation card affirming the new address within the parish.

(4) If the registrant has moved to an address outside the parish, at the polling place of such registrant's last address on file at the office of the registrar of voters for that election only upon

affirming in writing that such registrant has moved within the last three months and no longer resides in the parish by completing an address confirmation card affirming the new address outside the parish and that the length of time since the move has not exceeded three months. If such registrant does not affirm that he has moved within the last three months, he shall not be permitted to vote.

C.(1) If a registrant whose name appears on the inactive list of voters has appeared at the polls and voted as provided under Paragraph B(1), (2), or (3) of this Section, the registrar shall transfer the registrant's name to the official list of voters and make any necessary corrections in the registrant's registration records. If the registrant appeared at the polls and confirmed that he has moved outside of the parish, the registrar shall cancel the registration of such registrant.

(2) If a registrant whose name appears on the inactive list of voters has voted absentee by mail or during early voting, the registrar shall transfer the registrant's name to the official list of voters and make any necessary corrections in the registrant's registration records if the information on the address confirmation card, as required by R.S. 18:1309, or the residence address provided in an application to vote by mail so indicates. However, if the registrant has confirmed that he has moved outside of the parish, the registrar shall cancel the registration of such registrant.

(3) If a registrant whose name appears on the inactive list of voters has returned an address confirmation card or other signed notice confirming an address change to the registrar of voters that was received after the close of books prior to a primary election and before the close of books for the general election, the registrar shall transfer the registrant's name to the official list of voters prior to the general election and make any necessary corrections in the registrant's registration records.

D. If a registrant who has failed to respond to an address confirmation card and whose name appears on the inactive list of voters does not vote in any election from the date he is placed on the inactive list of voters until the day after the second regularly scheduled general election for federal office held after such date, the registrar shall cancel the registration of the registrant.

Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1, eff. Aug. 15, 2009, and §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

§196.1. *Repealed by Acts 1979, No. 229, §5, eff. July 13, 1979*

§197. Registration; cancellation

No registrar of voters shall cancel the registration of any voter in his parish between any primary election and the subsequent general election occurring in that parish as a result of any of the processes authorized by this Part, except in the case of a person who has been fraudulently placed upon the registration records or in the case of a person whose registration is canceled pursuant to the annual canvass conducted by the registrar.

Acts 1988, No. 78, §1; Acts 1988, No. 829, §1; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§198. Change of residence or change in address; inquiry by registrar; change of records

A. Whenever a registrar has reason to believe that a registrant has changed his residence within the parish or that a change has occurred in the registrant's mailing address within the parish, the registrar shall mail the address confirmation card as provided in R.S. 18:193(B) to the registrant, but shall not place the voter on the inactive list of voters.

B. The card shall inform the voter that he must notify the registrar of his current address.

C. The registrar shall send such card to the registrant's address shown on the registration records and to the address the registrar believes to be the registrant's new address. Upon return of the card,

signed by the registrant, the registrar shall enter any change in the registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system and, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, on the original application for registration.

D. If the registrant fails to return the card, the registrar then shall follow the procedures set forth in R.S. 18:193 with respect to challenge.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2009, No. 186, §2, eff. June 29, 2009.

§199. New registration necessary after cancellation

A. A person whose registration has been canceled shall not be permitted to vote except upon a new registration made in accordance with this Chapter.

B. A cancellation of registration shall not affect the right of any person thereafter to register if he possesses the qualifications to register and vote.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§200. Definition of affidavit

For purposes of this Part, an affidavit means an oath or affirmation signed by the affiant before a notary public, or before a deputy registrar of voters or two residents of the parish who sign as witnesses to the registrant's signature.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§201. Change of address caused by action of a parish or municipal governing authority; use of information furnished by U.S. Postal Service

A. When the governing authority of a parish or municipality renames a street or road, or assigns a name to a previously unnamed street or road, or reassigns numbers of buildings or lots on a street or road, or assigns numbers to previously unnumbered buildings or lots on a street or road, the governing authority shall transmit a certified report of such action to the registrar of voters of the parish in accordance with the provisions of Subsection B of this Section.

B.(1) The report shall include but not be limited to:

(a) The prior name and new name of the street or road which was renamed.

(b) The prior official designation and new name of the road or street to which a name has been assigned.

(c) The prior numbers and new numbers of dwellings on roads or streets on which the dwellings have been renumbered.

(d) The prior designation, if any, and new numbers of previously unnumbered dwellings on a street or road assigned numbers.

(2) The information required by this Section shall be arranged in a format which will allow the registrar to correlate the name of each occupant with the previous address of such person prior to the action of the governing authority and the new address assigned by the governing authority.

(3) The information required by this Section shall be complete through the date of transmittal to the registrar, which shall be not later than the tenth day after the changes in names of streets or roads or numbers of dwellings become effective.

C.(1) When the registrar determines from the reports required by this Section that the address of a voter has been changed by action of the governing authority of a parish or municipality and that the change was not caused by a change in the place of residence of the voter, the registrar may

change the registration records of each voter affected by such action of the governing authority for the sole purpose of correcting the address of the voter on those records.

(2) The registrar may make the changes authorized by this Subsection without authorization of the voter, but notice of such change shall be mailed to the voter not later than ten days after the change is made.

D.(1) The registrar may solicit and receive information relative to rural route changes, number changes, and other address changes imposed by action of local authorities of the United States Postal Service. When the information received from the United States Postal Service indicates that the address of a voter has been changed by action of the postal authority or for any reason except by a change in the place of residence of the voter, the registrar shall change the registration records of the voter affected for the sole purpose of correcting the address of the voter on those records.

(2) The registrar may make the change authorized by this Subsection without authorization of the voter, but notice of the change shall be mailed to the voter not later than ten days after the change is made.

E. The registrar may solicit and receive information from the United States Postal Service relative to address changes caused by a change in the place of residence of the voter. Upon receipt of any address change furnished by the United States Postal Service under the provisions of this Subsection, the registrar shall follow the procedure set forth in R.S. 18:198.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990.

PART VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§221. Mandatory duties of registrar; ministerial character; compelling performance by mandamus or other process; appeal

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, the duties of the registrar are ministerial in character and may be compelled by mandamus or other appropriate process or proceeding at the suit of two or more qualified electors of the parish he serves by any district court having jurisdiction of the parties. The proceeding shall be against the registrar as sole defendant and may be instituted and prosecuted without cost in the district court. It shall be heard and determined by preference, in term time or in vacation.

B. An appeal shall be filed in the appropriate appellate court not later than the fifth day after the judgment is rendered and shall be tried on the original records and by preference over all other cases. The appellate court shall render its decision within twenty-four hours after submission.

When the appeal is perfected, the clerk of the district court shall immediately notify the appellate court in writing. The appellate court shall immediately set the appeal for hearing, without waiting for the record actually to be received, and shall hear the case and render its decision without any delay. The appellate court shall convene in special session if necessary to hear the appeal.

The cost of appeals shall be assessed individually against the losing parties. The appellant shall give bond for a sum to be fixed by the court to cover all such costs.

C. No application for rehearing shall be entertained, but the appellate court may, upon its own motion, correct manifest errors to which its attention is called; however, the case shall be reargued in case of a dissent, as required by Section 8 of Article V of the Louisiana Constitution.

D. An application for a writ or writs may be made to the Supreme Court of Louisiana for review of the action or inaction of the trial court or of the court of appeal not later than the fifth day after

the action taken or, in the case of inaction, not later than the fifth day after the expiration of the delay lawfully allowed for the court to take the action sought.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

CHAPTER 5. PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§401. Purpose and nature of primary and general elections

A. Purpose. Primary and general elections are held to elect persons to Congress and to all the elective offices in this state, except the office of presidential elector.

B. Nature. All qualified voters of this state may vote on candidates for public office in primary and general elections without regard to the voter's party affiliation or lack of it, and all candidates for public office who qualify for a primary or general election may be voted on without regard to the candidate's party affiliation or lack of it.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§401.1. Election emergency; purpose; elections emergency contingency plan

A. Due to the possibility of an emergency or common disaster occurring before or during a regularly scheduled or special election, and in order to ensure maximum citizen participation in the electoral process and provide a safe and orderly procedure for persons seeking to qualify or exercise their right to vote, to minimize to whatever degree possible a person's exposure to danger during declared states of emergency, and to protect the integrity of the electoral process, it is hereby found and declared to be necessary to designate a procedure for the emergency suspension or delay and rescheduling of qualifying, early voting, and elections.

B. The governor may, upon issuance of an executive order declaring a state of emergency or impending emergency, suspend or delay any qualifying of candidates, early voting, or elections. The governor shall take such action only upon the certification of the secretary of state that a state of emergency exists. A clerk of court, as the chief election officer of the parish, may bring to the attention of the secretary of state any difficulties occurring in his parish due to natural disasters.

C. If any delays or suspensions are authorized by the governor, the delayed qualifying, early voting or election day voting shall resume or be rescheduled as soon thereafter as is practicable. In the event the voting on election day is delayed or suspended and early voting has been completed prior to the issuance of the executive order delaying or suspending election day voting, early voting for the rescheduled election day may be reopened upon authorization of the governor for a reasonable time prior to the new election date. Notice of the delay or suspension and rescheduling of the election day or early voting shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected area if time permits and, where practicable, broadcast as a public service announcement on radio and television stations, or by any other means of communication available at that time.

D.(1) As soon as possible following an emergency, the clerk of court shall identify the number of polling places that are functional and the number of polling places that have been destroyed. If a polling place is destroyed, inaccessible, or unsafe, efforts should be made to work with federal, state, and local emergency management agencies to permit the orderly establishment of a new polling place. An alternate emergency location shall be designated by the parish clerk of court in

conjunction with the local parish governing authority, represented by its presiding officer, and advertised by any means available.

(2) The clerk of court in conjunction with the secretary of state shall coordinate with local police and the National Guard in an effort to provide security for existing polling places, including securing salvageable voting equipment from destroyed or damaged polling places to prevent further damage and looting.

E. If an election is rescheduled involving a multiparish or statewide office, every effort should be made to withhold returns for the affected races until the affected parishes have conducted rescheduled elections and are able to certify returns to the secretary of state.

F. Computation of all time intervals in the electoral process affected by any delay or suspension shall be redesignated by the secretary of state. Notice thereof shall be disseminated to parish boards of election supervisors as expediently as possible by any means available.

G. Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted as extending or as an extension of the time period for an election.

Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§401.2. Relocation of polling places; state of emergency

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 18:534, 535, 536, and 537, if any polling place is determined by the clerk of court in conjunction with the secretary of state to be destroyed, inaccessible, or unsafe due to an emergency or common disaster occurring before or during a regularly scheduled or special election, the secretary of state may issue a certification of a state of emergency allowing the relocation of any such polling place when such action would allow voting to continue without the necessity of the issuance of an executive order by the governor for a suspension or delay pursuant to R.S. 18:401.1(B). Upon issuance of such a certification, the clerk of court and the presiding officer of the parish governing authority shall relocate any such polling place. The polling place shall be relocated to the nearest feasible and accessible location as determined by the secretary of state, upon the recommendation of the clerk of court in conjunction with the presiding officer of the parish governing authority.

B. When a polling place is relocated pursuant to Subsection A, the clerk of court in conjunction with the secretary of state shall give adequate notice of the change of the location to each voter registered to vote at that polling place and to each candidate to be voted on at that polling place, if practicable, in the following manner:

(1) Each candidate shall be given immediate notice by telephone or by electronic means, and by certified mail where reasonable time exists, of the new location of any polling places that have been relocated.

(2) A sign shall be posted at any former polling place directing voters to the new location of the polling place, if practicable.

(3) An employee of the parish governing authority shall be stationed at any former polling place, if practicable, for the purpose of directing potential voters to the new location of the polling place. Such employee shall be required to take the constitutional oath or affirmation. The clerk of court shall administer the oath.

(4) If reasonable time exists, the notice of the change in location shall be published by the clerk of court in the official journal of the parish and in any other newspaper of general circulation in the precinct or precincts affected. Publication of the notice shall appear under the heading, NOTICE OF CHANGE OF POLLING PLACE.

C. The clerk of court may take any other reasonable steps as it deems necessary or desirable to inform the voters and the candidates of the change in location, including but not limited to posting notices on utility poles and advertisements in the electronic media.

Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§401.3. Emergency plan by secretary of state; gubernatorial and legislative approval

A. Due to the occurrence of a gubernatorially declared emergency or disaster occurring before or during a regularly scheduled or special election, and in order to ensure maximum citizen participation in the electoral process and provide a safe and orderly procedure for persons seeking to exercise their right to vote, minimize to whatever degree possible a person's exposure to danger during declared states of emergency, and protect the integrity of the electoral process, it is hereby declared to be necessary to provide a procedure for the development of an emergency plan for the holding of elections impaired as a result of such an emergency or disaster.

B.(1) After the issuance of an executive order by the governor declaring a state of emergency and if the secretary of state determines that such emergency impairs an election that may otherwise be held except for technical, mechanical, or logistical problems with respect to the relocation or consolidation of polling places within the parish, potential shortages of commissioners and absentee commissioners, or shortages of voting machines, the secretary of state shall certify such facts and the reasons therefor to the governor, the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs, and the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs. If the governor and a majority of the members of each committee concur that such an emergency plan is necessary, the secretary of state shall develop an emergency plan in writing that proposes a resolution to technical, mechanical, or logistical problems impairing the holding of the election with respect to the relocation or consolidation of polling places within the parish, potential shortages of commissioners and absentee commissioners, or shortages of voting machines.

(2) If, in addition to the resolution of the technical, mechanical, or logistical problems as provided in Paragraph (B)(1) of this Section, the secretary of state determines that it is necessary and feasible to conduct early voting in certain parishes to enable displaced voters to vote, the secretary of state may include in the emergency plan a proposal to conduct early voting at the offices of the registrars in certain parishes in the state. Any early voting authorized by the provisions of this Paragraph shall be conducted in the same manner as provided in R.S. 18:1309(A).

C. The written emergency plan shall be submitted by the secretary of state to the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs, the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs, and the governor as soon as practicable following their concurrence with his certification. If a majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs and of the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs approve the emergency plan, such plan shall be submitted to the members of each house of the legislature for approval by mail ballot as provided in this Section. If a majority of the members of each house of the legislature and the governor approve the emergency plan, the secretary of state shall take all steps necessary to implement the plan and all officials of the state and of any political subdivision thereof shall cooperate with and provide assistance to the secretary of state as necessary to implement the plan.

D.(1) In order to obtain the approval of a majority of the elected members of each house of the legislature, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall jointly prepare and transmit a ballot to each member of the legislature by certified mail with return receipt requested unless the legislature is in session and the ballots may be distributed and returned during the session as provided in this Subsection.

(2)(a) The ballot shall be uniform and the materials sent with the ballot shall include:

(i) A copy of the secretary of state's certification that the emergency impairs an election that may otherwise be held except for certain technical, mechanical, or logistical problems and the reasons therefor.

(ii) A copy of the emergency plan.

(iii) A copy of the roll call votes of the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs and the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs on the approval of the emergency plan.

(iv) The date and time on which the ballot may be returned to the secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, in order for the ballot to be valid.

(b) Each ballot shall contain the name of the member to whom it is to be mailed or delivered, and the member shall sign the ballot after casting his vote.

(3) The ballots mailed to all members shall be postmarked on the same day and shall be returned to the secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, within fifteen days after the postmarked date; or, when such ballots are delivered to the members of the legislature while in session, the ballots shall be returned to the secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, within five days after the date the ballots were delivered to members. No ballot received after five o'clock p.m. on the fifth day after the date on which the ballots were delivered to the members during session or after five o'clock p.m. on the fifteenth day after the date on which the ballots were mailed shall be valid or counted, and the date and time received shall be marked on each such ballot and the ballot shall be marked "Invalid". Prior to five o'clock p.m. on the fifth day after the date when delivered to the members of the legislature while in session or prior to five o'clock p.m. on the fifteenth day after the postmarked date if mailed to the members of the legislature, a member may withdraw his ballot or change his vote upon his written request.

(4) At any time after the deadline for submitting the ballots as provided in Paragraph (3) of this Subsection, but prior to the eighteenth day after the date on which the ballots were mailed, or prior to the eighth day after the date on which the ballots were delivered to the members of the legislature in session, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall jointly open and tabulate the vote in roll call order for each house of the legislature. The clerk and the secretary shall hold such ballots unopened and shall not disclose the contents to any person until the day when such ballots are opened and tabulated. The tabulation sheet shall indicate by name each member who voted in favor of the plan, each member who voted against the plan, each member who did not return the ballot by the deadline, and each member whose ballot was invalid because it was not marked or signed by the member. The secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall each sign the tabulation sheet and cause a certified copy thereof to be transmitted to the secretary of state, the governor, and the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs and House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs.

(5) The tabulation sheet shall be a public record.

(6) If regular mail service is impaired, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives shall utilize any method necessary to deliver the ballots, including commercial delivery, electronic transmission, or hand delivery, and shall keep a record of the manner of delivery utilized to deliver the ballot to each member and the date the ballot was so transmitted to each member. For the purposes of this Subsection, if such an alternative delivery method is so required, the date on which the ballot was so transmitted shall be considered to be the date postmarked.

Acts 2005, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 40, §1, eff. Dec. 6, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 504, §1, eff. June 22, 2006.

§401.4. *Terminated July 16, 2006. See Acts 2006, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 3, §1, eff. Feb. 23, 2006.*

§402. Dates of primary and general elections

A. Gubernatorial elections. Elections for governor and officers elected at the same time as the governor shall be held every four years, beginning in 1983.

(1) Gubernatorial primary elections shall be held on the second to last Saturday in October of an election year.

(2) Gubernatorial general elections shall be held on the fourth Saturday after the second to last Saturday in October of an election year.

B. Congressional elections. Elections for members of congress and officers elected at the same time as members of congress shall be held every two years, beginning in 1982.

(1) Primary elections for members of congress and officers elected at the same time as members of congress shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of an election year.

(2) General elections for members of congress and officers elected at the same time as members of congress shall be held on the fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of an election year.

C. Municipal and ward elections. In all municipalities with a population of less than three hundred thousand, elections for municipal and ward officers who are not elected at the same time as the governor or members of congress shall be held every four years.

(1) Primary elections for municipal and ward officers who are not elected at the same time as the governor or members of congress shall be held on the first Saturday in April of an election year, or on the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March of the presidential election year.

(2) General elections for municipal and ward officers who are not elected at the same time as the governor or members of congress shall be held on the fourth Saturday after the first Saturday in April of an election year unless the primary election for such officers is held on the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March; in such case, the general election shall be held on the fourth Saturday after the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March of an election year.

NOTE: *Subsection D eff. until Jan. 1, 2015. See Acts 2013, No. 95, §1.*

D. Parochial and municipal elections in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more. Elections for parochial and municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more shall be held every four years, beginning in 2006, as follows:

(1) Primary elections for parochial and municipal officers shall be held on the first Saturday in February of an election year.

(2) General elections for parochial and municipal officers shall be held on the fourth Saturday after the first Saturday in February of an election year.

NOTE: *Subsection D as amended by Acts 2013, No. 95, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015.*

D. Parochial and municipal elections in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more. Elections for parochial and municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more shall be held every four years, beginning in 2017, as follows:

(1) Primary elections for parochial and municipal officers shall be held on the third Saturday in October of an election year.

(2) General elections for parochial and municipal officers shall be held on the fourth Saturday after the third Saturday in October of an election year.

E. Special elections to fill newly created office or vacancy in office. An election to fill a newly created office or vacancy in an existing office, except the office of representative in congress, shall be held on the dates fixed by the appropriate authority in the proclamation ordering a special election as follows:

(1) A special primary election shall be held on the first of the following days that is after the date on which the proclamation calling the special primary election was issued, provided that the proclamation was issued at least four weeks prior to the opening of the qualifying period for the special primary election:

(a) The second to last Saturday in October, when the special general election is held on the fourth Saturday after the second to last Saturday in October.

(b) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when the special general election is held on the fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(c) The first Saturday in April, when the special general election is held on the fourth Saturday after the first Saturday in April or on the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March during the presidential election year; however, commencing in 1986 and every fourth year thereafter, this date shall not be applicable in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more.

(d) The third Saturday in October, when the special general election is held on the fourth Saturday after the third Saturday in October of 1985 and every fourth year thereafter.

NOTE: *Subparagraph (e) eff. until Jan. 1, 2015. See Acts 2013, No. 95, §1.*

(e) The first Saturday in February of an election year for parish and municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more.

NOTE: *Subparagraph (e) as amended by Acts 2013, No. 95, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015.*

(e) The third Saturday in October of an election year for parish and municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more.

(2) A special general election shall be held on one of the following days:

(a) The fourth Saturday after the second to last Saturday in October of 1983 and every fourth year thereafter.

(b) The fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years.

(c) The fourth Saturday after the first Saturday in April of any year unless the primary election is held on the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March; in such case, the general election shall be held on the fourth Saturday after the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March; however, commencing in 1986 and every fourth year thereafter, this date shall not be applicable in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more.

(d) The fourth Saturday after the third Saturday in October of 1985 and every fourth year thereafter.

NOTE: *Subparagraph (e) eff. until Jan. 1, 2015. See Acts 2013, No. 95, §1.*

(e) The fourth Saturday after the first Saturday in February in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, when the special primary election in such parish and municipality is held on the first Saturday in February of an election year for parish and municipal officers.

NOTE: *Subparagraph (e) as amended by Acts 2013, No. 95, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015.*

(e) The fourth Saturday after the third Saturday in October in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, when the special primary election in such parish and municipality is held on the third Saturday in October of an election year for parish and municipal officers.

(3) The secretary of state shall not include the name of any candidate on any ballot for a special election to fill a vacancy in any office to which this Subsection is applicable unless such special election has been called in accordance with the provisions of this Subsection and scheduled on one of the dates provided herein. Any elector who is eligible to vote in any such special election may apply for injunctive relief to prohibit the placing of the name of any candidate in an improperly called election on the ballot. Venue for such application shall be in any parish in which the election is called, and the secretary of state shall be the proper party defendant.

F. Bond, tax, or other elections. Every bond, tax, or other election at which a proposition or question is to be submitted to the voters shall be held only on one of the following dates:

(1) The second to last Saturday in October or the fourth Saturday after the second to last Saturday in October of 1983 and every fourth year thereafter.

(2)(a) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November or the fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, the fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November shall not be applicable in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more for an election relative to a parcel fee imposed within a security or neighborhood improvement district. For purposes of this Subparagraph, "security or neighborhood improvement district" means a special district one of the primary purposes of which is aiding in crime prevention and adding to the security of district residents by providing for an increased presence of law enforcement personnel in the district or otherwise promoting and encouraging security in the district.

(3) The first Saturday in April or the fourth Saturday after the first Saturday in April of any year or on the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March or the fourth Saturday after the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March during the presidential election year; however, commencing in 1994 and every fourth year thereafter, the first Saturday in April shall not be applicable in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more.

(4) The third Saturday in October or the fourth Saturday after the third Saturday in October of 1985 and every fourth year thereafter.

(5) *Repealed by Acts 2008, No. 134, §1.*

NOTE: *Paragraph (6) eff. until Jan. 1, 2015. See Acts 2013, No. 95, §1.*

(6) For a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, the first Saturday in February or the fourth Saturday after the first Saturday in February in 1986 and every fourth year thereafter.

NOTE: *Paragraph (6) as amended by Acts 2013, No. 95, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015.*

(6) For a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, the third Saturday in October or the fourth Saturday after the third Saturday in October in 2017 and every fourth year thereafter.

(7) In case of an emergency, upon application to and approval by the State Bond Commission by two-thirds vote of its total membership, and with approval of the governor, the governing

authority of a parish, of a municipality, or of a parish or city school board may conduct a bond or tax election on a Saturday which is not provided for in this Subsection.

G.(1) Prohibited days. No election of any kind shall be held in this state on any of the days of Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur, Sukkot, Shemini Atzeret, Simchat Torah, the first two days and the last two days of Passover, Shavuot, Tish'a B'Av, the two days preceding Labor Day or the three days preceding Easter. If the date of any election falls on any of the above-named days, the election shall be held on the same weekday of the preceding week.

(2) If the date for the general election is advanced in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, the primary election shall be advanced the same number of weeks as the general election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 333, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 545, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 38, §1, eff. May 31, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 720, §1, eff. July 17, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1980, No. 43, §1, eff. June 5, 1980; Acts 1980, No. 664, §1, eff. July 24, 1980; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1989, No. 727, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, No. 277, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 42, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998 (R.S. 18:402(E)(4) eff. July 1, 1997); Acts 1999, No. 254, §§1, 3, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 542, §1; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2006, No. 621, §3; Acts 2006, No. 705, §1; Acts 2006, No. 845, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2008, No. 134, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 22, §1; Acts 2011, No. 201, §1, eff. Jan.1, 2012; Acts 2011, No. 293, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2012, No. 139, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 95, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015; Acts 2013, No. 318, §1.

§403. Election records and papers; preservation; public record

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, every election official shall retain and preserve, for at least six months after the date of a primary or general election, all records and papers which come into his possession relating to the qualifying of candidates, the selection of commissioners, alternate commissioners, and watchers, and the conduct or results of a primary or general election. These records and papers shall be public records open to inspection by anyone.

B. In an election involving the office of the president of the United States, vice president of the United States, presidential elector, United States senator, or United States representative, all records and papers which come into the possession of an election official relating to any application, registration, or other act requisite to voting in such election shall be kept and maintained for a period of twenty-two months from the date of the election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002.

§404. *Repealed by Acts 1987, No. 831, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1988.*

PART I-A. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CERTAIN ELECTIONS HELD IN 1992

§411. Applicability of Part

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the provisions contained in this Part shall be applicable to the primary election held on October 3, 1992, and the general election held on November 3, 1992, and any other law in conflict with these provisions shall not be applicable to such elections.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 1, §1, eff. April 27, 1992.

§412. Commissioners; courses of instruction

A general course of instruction conducted by the clerk shall be scheduled on some date following the last date for qualifying for office, but must be held at least five days prior to the date for selection of commissioners.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990.

§413. Opening and closing of qualifying period

The qualifying period for candidates in the primary election shall open on the third Tuesday in August of 1992. The qualifying period for candidates in the primary election shall close at 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday after the opening of the qualifying period.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 1, §1, eff. April 27, 1992.

§414. Disposition of notices of candidacy; qualifying fees; nomination petitions

Not later than twenty-four hours after the close of the qualifying period provided for in R.S. 18:413, the clerk of court for each parish shall transmit a certified list of candidates who have qualified with him to the secretary of state. Thereafter, the clerk of court shall immediately forward the qualifying fees for candidates to the secretary of state. Any signatures obtained on nominating petitions on or after March 24, 1992, for candidates in the October 3, 1992 primary election, shall be deemed timely for certification by the registrar of voters in accordance with R.S. 18:465.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §1, eff. Sept. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 1, §1, eff. April 27, 1992.

NOTE: *See Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §3.*

§415. Campaign Finance Disclosure Act reporting forms

Not later than the Friday before the opening of the qualifying period provided in R.S. 18:413, the supervisory committee on campaign finance shall furnish a sufficient number of informational packets containing reporting forms and instructions to all officials with whom candidates will qualify for the primary election to be held on October 3, 1992. Such informational packets shall be distributed to each candidate upon receipt of the candidate's notice of candidacy by the official with whom the candidate qualifies for office.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 1, §1, eff. April 27, 1992.

§416. Refund of qualifying fees

If the withdrawal of a candidate is filed prior to 4:30 p.m. on the seventh day after the close of the qualifying period provided for in R.S. 18:413, fifty percent of the qualifying fee paid by the candidate shall be refunded by the state treasurer from the escrow account in which these deposits were credited. If the withdrawal is filed at or after 4:30 p.m. on the seventh day after the close of the qualifying period, the deposit shall not be refunded.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.

§417. Proposition elections; procedures

If a proposition or question is to be submitted to the voters at the primary election to be held on October 3, 1992, the notice of such election shall be received by the secretary of state on or before July 24, 1992, and no revisions to a proposition or question, including but not limited to changes in title, text, or numerical designations, shall be accepted by the secretary of state after July 24, 1992.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 1, §1, eff. April 27, 1992.

PART I-B. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CERTAIN ELECTIONS HELD IN 2014

§418.1. Applicability of Part

NOTE: *§418.1 as enacted by Acts 2012, No. 729, §1, eff. until June 1, 2014. See Acts 2012, No. 729, §2.*

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the provisions contained in this Part shall be applicable in 2014 to the general elections for parochial and municipal officers, special general elections and proposition or question elections held in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more.

Acts 2012, No. 729, §§1, 2, eff. Aug. 1, 2012 to June 1, 2014.

§418.2. Election dates

NOTE: *§418.2 as enacted by Acts 2012, No. 729, §1, eff. until June 1, 2014. See Acts 2012, No. 729, §2.*

General elections for parochial and municipal officers provided in R.S. 18:402(D)(2), special general elections provided in R.S. 18:402(E)(2)(e) and proposition or question elections provided in R.S. 18:402(F)(6) for a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more shall not be held on the fourth Saturday after the first Saturday in February in 2014, but shall be held on the third Saturday in March.

Acts 2012, No. 729, §§1, 2, eff. Aug. 1, 2012 to June 1, 2014.

PART II. ELECTION OFFICIALS

SUBPART A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§421. Secretary of state; first assistant and other employees of the secretary of state

A. The secretary of state is the chief election officer of the state. Except as otherwise provided by law, the first assistant appointed by the secretary of state possesses all the powers and authority granted by law to the secretary of state and may perform any of the duties and exercise any of the functions of the secretary of state. The first assistant and other employees of the secretary of state are subject to his direction and supervision and shall perform the duties assigned to them by law and by the secretary of state. The secretary of state is responsible for the performance or nonperformance of their official duties by his first assistant and other employees.

B. The secretary of state shall develop and print cards of instruction to voters and commissioners, which shall not be inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state and which shall be approved by the attorney general.

C. The secretary of state shall develop an informational pamphlet for the use of commissioners-in-charge and commissioners on election day, which shall contain instructions concerning the procedures to be used in conducting the election at the polls, counting and tabulating the votes, and transmitting the election returns and other election records. The pamphlet shall explain the powers and duties of commissioners-in-charge, commissioners, and watchers.

D. The secretary of state shall prepare examinations for commissioners and commissioners-in-charge as required in R.S. 18:431.1.

E. The informational pamphlet and examinations provided for in Subsections C and D of this Section shall be subject to approval as to content by the attorney general.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 831, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

§422. Clerks of court; deputy clerks and other employees of the clerk

The clerk of court is the chief election officer of the parish. Except as otherwise provided by law, a deputy clerk of court shall possess all of the powers and authority granted by law to the clerk, and may perform any of the duties and exercise any of the functions of the clerk. Deputy clerks and other employees of a clerk of court are subject to his direction and supervision, and shall perform the duties assigned to them by law, the court, and the clerk. The clerk of court is responsible for the performance or nonperformance of their official duties by his deputies and other employees.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§423. Parish boards of election supervisors

A. Creation. There is created a board of election supervisors for each parish.

B. Powers and duties. The parish board of election supervisors shall supervise the preparation for and the conduct of all elections held in the parish. All papers filed with the parish board of election supervisors shall be filed with the president or the secretary of the board. The list of watchers shall be filed as provided in R.S. 18:435(B). The parish board of election supervisors shall maintain a permanent street address, which shall be filed with the secretary of state and the clerk of court.

C.(1) Composition. In each parish, the board of election supervisors shall be composed of the registrar of voters, the clerk of court, the chairman of the parish executive committee of each recognized political party or his designee who shall be a member of the parish executive committee of the same recognized political party, and one member appointed by the governor.

(2) In a parish where a parish executive committee of a recognized political party has not been formed, the chairman of the state central committee of that political party may appoint a voter who is registered in the parish as being affiliated with the political party to serve on the parish board of election supervisors.

D.(1) Officers. At least every four years, each parish board of election supervisors shall elect one of its members as president of the board and may elect a secretary and any other officers it deems necessary. The parish board of election supervisors shall file a list of its officers with the secretary of state whenever one or more of its officers change.

(2) Employees. In a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, the parish board of election supervisors may employ an executive administrator who shall be the principal assistant to the parish board of election supervisors.

E. Compensation. Each member of the parish board of election supervisors shall receive fifty dollars for each day, not to exceed six days, actually spent in the performance of his duties in preparing for and supervising each election held in the parish, except that each member of the board may be compensated for not more than seven days for a presidential or regularly scheduled congressional general election. In addition, each member of the board who is not a public official shall receive fifty dollars for each day spent in court as a subpoenaed witness in litigation concerning the performance of his duties as a member of the parish board of election supervisors in connection with an election.

F. Materials and expenses. The secretary of state shall furnish each parish board of election supervisors with the numbered balls and other materials used to select commissioners-in-charge, commissioners and alternate commissioners.

G. Legal representation. The attorney general shall be the attorney and legal advisor to each parish board of election supervisors. The attorney general may designate the appropriate district attorney to represent a board or, with respect to a particular matter, he may authorize a board to employ special counsel. Any compensation for special counsel shall be fixed by the board, subject to approval by the attorney general, and shall be paid by the parish governing authority.

H. Designees. The clerk of court and the registrar of voters may each appoint a designee to serve in his place on the parish board of election supervisors when he is absent from any meetings of the board. Any designee of the registrar of voters shall be a sworn deputy registrar. For each day of such service the designee of the clerk of court or the registrar of voters shall be paid the same compensation as a member, and the designating member shall not be compensated for that day. Any compensation paid to the designee shall be counted against the designating member's compensation, which shall not exceed six days as provided in Subsection E of this Section.

I. Meetings. Each parish board of election supervisors shall conduct its business in the presence of a quorum.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 534, §1; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1983, No. 520, §1; Acts 1983, No. 681, §1, eff. July 21, 1983; Acts 1985, No. 224, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 745, §1; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 32, §1.

§424. Commissioners-in-charge

A. Number. There shall be one commissioner-in-charge at every precinct.

B. Qualifications. A commissioner-in-charge shall possess the following qualifications:

(1) He shall be a qualified voter in the parish in which he is to serve who is not entitled to assistance in voting.

(2) He shall not be a candidate for election to public office nor be a member of the immediate family of a candidate for election to public office in the precinct in which he serves.

(3) He shall not have been convicted of an election offense enumerated in Chapter 10 of this Title, and

(4) Except as otherwise provided in R.S. 18:433, he shall have successfully completed a general course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge and provided his correct party affiliation to the clerk.

(5) He shall have served as a commissioner in at least two elections during the last four years.

C. Powers and duties. (1) The commissioner-in-charge shall receive the sealed key envelope from the deputy parish custodian of voting machines at least thirty minutes before the polls open on election day. The commissioner-in-charge shall administer the oath to the commissioners and preside over the election and the counting and tabulation of votes. He also shall deliver the keys to the voting machines, if applicable, the original of the machine certificates, the original of the signed list of commissioners, and one of the original tabulation blank and compiled statement forms to the clerk of court.

(2) The commissioner-in-charge shall not electioneer, engage in political discussions, unnecessarily delay a voter at the polls, or prepare a list of persons voting at the polling place other than the official poll lists.

D. Oath of office. Every commissioner-in-charge shall take the constitutional oath or affirmation. The original oath, signed by the commissioner-in-charge and the officer administering the oath, shall be filed with the parish board of election supervisors before the day of the first election during the term of office for which he has been selected to serve as commissioner-in-charge.

E. Notice of service. The clerk of court of each parish shall transmit to the Department of State the names, addresses, and social security numbers of all persons who served as commissioners-in-charge on election day in that parish no later than seven days after the election. Upon receipt of such information from the parish clerks of court, the Department of State shall compensate any commissioner-in-charge who has served at a polling place on an election day the amount provided in R.S. 18:426.1 within thirty days.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 471, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1980; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1993, No. 465, §1; Acts 1995, No. 310, §1; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1124, §1, eff. July 2, 2003; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 693, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005.

§425. Commissioners

A. Number. (1) In addition to the commissioner-in-charge, at the following elections there shall be the following number of additional commissioners at each precinct:

(a) For the gubernatorial primary and general elections, the congressional primary and general elections, and the primary and general elections for municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of four hundred seventy-five thousand or more held every four years beginning in 1994:

(i) Four commissioners for precincts with more than three hundred active registered voters.

(ii) Three commissioners for precincts with three hundred active registered voters or less.

(b) For all elections not specifically provided for in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph or in Part III of Chapter 6 of this Code:

(i) Three commissioners for precincts with more than three hundred active registered voters.

(ii) Two commissioners for precincts with three hundred active registered voters or less.

(2) The governing authority of a municipality, the governing authority of a parish, or the governing authority of a district having a governing authority, with the approval of the parish board of election supervisors, may adopt a resolution to reduce the number of such additional commissioners to not less than two for each precinct in the municipality, in the parish outside of a municipality, or in the district outside of a municipality in a district election, respectively, whenever in the opinion of the governing authority such reduction is not detrimental to the conduct of an election. In no event shall there be less than one commissioner-in-charge and two additional commissioners per precinct.

(3) The parish board of election supervisors may submit a written request to the secretary of state, on or before the twenty-third day prior to an election, for additional commissioners for overcrowded precincts. The written request shall include the number of additional commissioners requested and an explanation of the need for additional commissioners. If the secretary of state determines that there is a need for additional commissioners and that the allocation of additional commissioners is feasible, he may approve the allocation of additional commissioners.

(4) For an election held within one year following the date of the issuance of any gubernatorial proclamation declaring a state of emergency, if a parish board of election supervisors determines that there is a parishwide shortage of commissioners because a significant number of commissioners have been temporarily displaced due to such emergency, the board may submit a written request to the secretary of state, on or before the twenty-third day prior to an election, for additional commissioners from other parishes. The written request shall include the number of additional commissioners

requested and an explanation of the need for additional commissioners. If the secretary of state determines that there is a need for additional commissioners and that the allocation of additional commissioners is feasible, the secretary of state shall approve the request and notify the parish board of election supervisors of the parish affected by the emergency. The board of such affected parish shall request the parish boards of election supervisors to submit lists of available commissioners by the fifteenth day prior to the election. The board of the affected parish shall select commissioners to serve in the affected parish from such lists based on availability, proximity and, to the extent possible, the requirements for representation based on recognized political party affiliation as provided for in R.S. 18:434(B)(7). The clerk of court of the affected parish shall ensure that the selected commissioners have received adequate training on the voting machines that are used in the affected parish and on any procedures necessary for the conduct of the election. The selected commissioners, upon approval by the secretary of state, shall be entitled to appropriate reimbursement for travel expenses.

B. Qualifications and classifications. (1) A qualified voter who is not marked for assistance in voting in the precinct register, who does not require the use of the audio ballot in voting, and who is not a candidate in the election may be selected as a commissioner in any precinct of the ward where he is registered to vote, except pursuant to R.S. 18:434(B) and (D) in which case he may be selected as a commissioner in any precinct of the parish where he is registered to vote or as otherwise provided in Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of this Section.

(2)(a) No person shall be selected as a commissioner in a precinct in which a member of his immediate family is a candidate for election to public office.

(b) No person who has been convicted of an election offense enumerated in Chapter 10 of this Title shall serve as a commissioner.

(3) A person shall not serve as a commissioner, except pursuant to R.S. 18:434(D), unless he has attended a course of instruction for commissioners, has received a certificate of instruction during the term of office of the clerk who conducted the school, and has provided his correct party affiliation to the clerk. A commissioner who has received this certificate shall be classified as a certified commissioner. A commissioner selected pursuant to R.S. 18:434(D), who has not been issued such a certificate, shall be classified as an uncertified commissioner.

(4) A person who is at least seventeen years of age, under the age of eighteen, and is not a qualified voter but is otherwise qualified to serve as a commissioner pursuant to this Subsection may be selected to serve as a commissioner in any precinct of the ward where he may register to vote pursuant to R.S. 18:101(A), provided that the person is enrolled in the twelfth grade of any Louisiana public high school or state-approved nonpublic high school, is participating at the twelfth grade level in a home study program approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, has received a diploma from any Louisiana public high school or state-approved nonpublic high school, has received a diploma for completion of a home study program approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, or has been issued a high school equivalency diploma after successfully completing the test of General Educational Development.

C. Powers and duties. (1) The commissioners shall conduct primary and general elections at each polling place, shall enforce the election laws, and shall maintain order at the polling place during the election and the counting and tabulation of votes.

(2) A commissioner shall not electioneer, engage in political discussions, unnecessarily delay a voter at the polling place, or prepare a list of persons voting at the polling place other than the official poll lists.

D. Oath. On election day, before a commissioner enters upon the performance of his duties, he shall take the constitutional oath or affirmation. The commissioner-in-charge shall administer the oath.

E. Notice of service. Commissioners who serve at the polling place on election day shall receive the compensation provided in R.S. 18:426.1. The clerk of court of each parish shall transmit to the Department of State the names, addresses, and social security numbers of all persons who served as commissioners on election day in that parish no later than seven days after the election. Upon receipt of such information from the parish clerks of court, the Department of State shall compensate any commissioner who has served at a polling place on an election day within thirty days.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978, Amended by Acts 1977, No. 471, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1993, No. 465, §1; Acts 1995, No. 310, §1; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2003, No. 422, §1, eff. June 18, 2003; Acts 2003, No. 1124, §1, eff. July 2, 2003; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, (eff. July 3, 2003), §§1 and 4 (eff. Jan. 1, 2004); Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 693, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2005, No. 335, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§425.1. Consolidation of polling places; reduction of voting machines and election officials

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 18:424 and 425 or any other provision of law to the contrary, in an election, including the election of any public official, where more than one polling place is within the same location, the parish board of election supervisors may consolidate polling places in that location for that election and may reduce the number of voting machines to be used in the election below the number fixed by R.S. 18:1363 and, in such case, shall notify the parish custodian of voting machines and the secretary of state of the number of machines to be prepared and delivered for the polling places so consolidated.

B. When the parish board of election supervisors consolidates polling places as authorized by Subsection A of this Section, it shall appoint a commissioner-in-charge to serve at each such consolidated polling place and may reduce to not less than two the number of commissioners and alternate commissioners to be appointed to serve at each such polling place.

Acts 1986, No. 705, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

§425.2. *Terminated on January 1, 2007. See Acts 2004, No. 693, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005 and Acts 2004, No. 746, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005.*

§426. Alternate commissioners; qualifications, powers, and duties; oath and compensation

A. Qualifications. (1) A qualified voter who is not entitled to assistance in voting and is not a candidate in the election may be selected as an alternate commissioner in any precinct of the ward where he is registered to vote, except pursuant to R.S. 18:434(D) in which case he may be selected as a commissioner in any precinct of the parish where he is registered to vote or as otherwise provided in R.S. 18:425(A)(4).

(2)(a) No person shall be selected as a commissioner in a precinct in which a member of his immediate family is a candidate for election to public office.

(b) No person who has been convicted of an election offense enumerated in Chapter 10 of this Title shall be selected as an alternate commissioner.

(3) A person shall not be selected as an alternate commissioner unless he has attended a course of instruction for commissioners, has received a certificate of instruction during the term of office of the clerk who conducted the course, and has provided his correct party affiliation to the clerk.

(4) A person who is at least seventeen years of age, under the age of eighteen, and is not a qualified voter but is otherwise qualified to serve as an alternate commissioner pursuant to this Subsection may be selected to serve as an alternate commissioner in any precinct of the ward where he may register to vote pursuant to R.S. 18:101(A), provided that the person is enrolled in the twelfth grade of any Louisiana public high school or state-approved nonpublic high school or is participating at the twelfth grade level in a home study program approved by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education.

B. Powers and duties. An alternate commissioner who replaces an absent or unqualified commissioner shall have the same powers and duties and shall possess the same qualifications as a commissioner. An alternate commissioner who does not replace a commissioner shall have the same powers and duties as a watcher.

C. Oath and compensation. An alternate commissioner who replaces an absent or unqualified commissioner shall, before entering upon the performance of his duties as a commissioner, take the same oath as a commissioner, and he shall receive the same compensation as a commissioner.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 471, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1993, No. 465, §1; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006.

§426.1. Election commissioners; compensation

Each commissioner who serves at the polling place on election day shall be paid according to the following:

(1) A commissioner-in-charge shall receive two hundred fifty dollars.

(2) A commissioner-in-charge who serves at more than one precinct shall receive three hundred dollars.

(3) A commissioner who has received a certificate of instruction, as provided in R.S. 18:431(A), shall receive one hundred dollars.

(4) A commissioner who has received a certificate of instruction, as provided in R.S. 18:431(B), shall receive two hundred dollars.

(5) An uncertified commissioner shall receive thirty-five dollars.

Acts 2004, No. 693, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2007, No. 254, §1, eff. July 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 297, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 2007, No. 297, §2, regarding effectiveness.*

§427. Watchers

A. Qualifications. A qualified voter of the state of Louisiana who is not entitled to assistance in voting and is not a candidate in the election may serve as a watcher; however, a watcher who is not a resident of the parish where he serves may not serve as a commissioner.

B. Powers and duties. A watcher shall be admitted within all parts of the polling place during the election day and the counting and tabulation of votes, and shall call any infraction of the law to the attention of the commissioners. A watcher may keep notes on the conduct of the election, but he shall not take part in the counting and tabulation of votes. A watcher shall not electioneer, engage in political discussions, or unnecessarily delay a voter at the polling place. A watcher shall be subject to the authority of the commissioners and shall not interfere with the commissioners in the performance of their duties.

C. Number of watchers inside a polling place. If the number of watchers inside a polling place is so great as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election, the commissioners shall regulate the number of watchers inside the polling place for each precinct so that the election may be conducted in an orderly manner. The watchers shall draw lots under the supervision of the commissioners to determine which watchers shall be the first to wait outside the polling place, but the amount of time each watcher spends inside the polling place shall, as nearly as practicable, be equal.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1991, No. 201, §1, eff. July 2, 1991; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§428. Law enforcement assistance to commissioners

A. Presence at polling places on election day. Law enforcement officers shall not be stationed at polling places on election day, but the commissioners may summon law enforcement officers to assist them in preserving order, enforcing the election laws, or protecting election officials from interference with the performance of their duties. Law enforcement officers shall not be eligible to serve as commissioners-in-charge, commissioners, alternate commissioners, or watchers.

B. Authority over law enforcement officers. A law enforcement officer at a polling place on election day is subject only to the orders of the commissioners at that polling place.

C. Duty of law enforcement officers. A law enforcement officer at a polling place on election day shall assist the commissioners in preserving order, enforcing the election laws, and protecting election officials from interference with the performance of their duties. A law enforcement officer shall not enter a polling place on election day except to vote or to enforce the orders of the commissioners, and a law enforcement officer shall not interfere with the conduct of the election, the voters, or the election officials.

D. The office of the district attorney in each parish in which an election where a candidate appears on the ballot is being conducted may remain open during the hours that polling places are required to be open for voting. However, the office of the district attorney in each parish in which a special bond or tax election is being held shall not remain open during the hours that polling places are required to be open for voting, unless requested by the governing authority.

E. Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, law enforcement officers may be stationed at polling places if in the regular course and scope of their duties such law enforcement officers provide security for the public building in which the polling place is located and for the personnel working in such building. Law enforcement officers stationed at a polling place pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection shall not interfere with the conduct of the election, the voters, or the election officials.

F. Law enforcement officers. For purposes of this Code, the term "law enforcement officer" shall mean any employee of the state, a municipality, a sheriff, or other public agency, whose permanent duties actually include the making of arrests, the performing of searches and seizures, or the execution of criminal warrants, and who is responsible for the prevention or detection of crime or for the enforcement of the penal, traffic, or highway laws of this state.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 296, §1; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1986, No. 853, §1; Acts 1988, No. 585, §1; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2013, No. 189, §1.

SUBPART B. INSTRUCTION AND SELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND WATCHERS

§431. Commissioners; courses of instruction; certificates; reports; list of certified persons furnished by parish board of election supervisors

A.(1)(a) At least annually the clerk of court shall conduct a general course of instruction for commissioners. Each such course of instruction shall be open to the public, and the clerk shall publicize each course in a manner reasonably calculated to encourage maximum attendance and participation. For informational purposes, the registrar may assist the clerk of court in conducting the course.

(b) The clerk shall furnish to the persons who attend the course of instruction a copy of the informational pamphlet provided by the secretary of state, and he shall instruct them in the use of voting machines and the duties of commissioners in conducting primary and general elections. The clerk shall instruct the commissioners that it is their duty to offer any voter who does not have picture identification as provided in R.S. 18:562(A) an affidavit to sign to that effect. All such instruction and materials shall be provided pursuant to minimum standards issued by the secretary of state for the course of instruction.

(c) The clerk shall issue a certificate of instruction to each person who attends the course of instruction for commissioners and achieves a satisfactory score on the test issued by the secretary of state for that course of instruction. The clerk is prohibited from issuing a certificate to any person who has not attended the course of instruction for commissioners and achieved a satisfactory score on the test for that course of instruction.

(2)(a) A certificate issued under the provisions of this Subsection to any person who attends and satisfactorily completes a course of instruction shall be valid through December thirty-first of the year of expiration of the term of office of the clerk who conducted the school.

(b) The certificate shall indicate that the commissioner shall notify the clerk of any change in party affiliation and that failure to do so shall result in the commissioner being unable to serve as a commissioner.

(c) After receiving notification of change in party affiliation from the commissioner, the clerk shall notify the parish board of election supervisors of such change.

(3)(a) After each course of instruction for commissioners is completed, the clerk of court shall promptly file a report with the parish board of election supervisors stating the time and place the course of instruction was held, the number of persons who attended the course, the manner in which the course was publicized, and the name, social security number, party affiliation, if any, and mailing address of each person who attended the course to whom a certificate of instruction was issued. The clerk of court shall also provide a report to the secretary of state in the manner required by the secretary of state.

(b) The parish board of election supervisors shall retain and preserve the reports for the unexpired term of office of the clerk who conducted the course of instruction.

(4) From the reports received from the clerk, the parish board of election supervisors shall prepare a list containing the names, addresses, and party affiliations of all persons registered to vote in each ward to whom certificates of instruction have been issued during the term of office of the clerk of court who issued the certificate. The clerks of court shall schedule a general course of instruction for commissioners on some date following the last date for qualifying for office, but at least five days prior to the date for selection of commissioners.

(5) The parish board of election supervisors shall furnish to each commissioner-in-charge a list of the names, addresses, and party affiliations of all persons registered to vote in the ward to whom certificates of instruction have been issued during the term of office of the clerk who issued the certificates of instruction, and who have not been selected as commissioners-in-charge, commissioners, or alternate commissioners for the election.

B.(1) The clerk of court shall conduct a course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge, commissioners, and alternate commissioners who are selected to serve in each election. The course shall be held after the selection of these officials but not less than four days prior to each election. The course shall primarily cover the procedures to be used in the election for which the officials were selected. The clerk of court shall instruct the commissioners-in-charge, commissioners, and alternate commissioners that it is their duty to offer any voter who does not have picture identification as provided in R.S. 18:562(A) an affidavit to sign to that effect.

(2) The clerk of court shall issue a certificate of instruction to each person who attends and satisfactorily completes the course of instruction provided for in this Subsection.

(3) After the completion of a course of instruction required by this Subsection, the clerk of court shall promptly file a report with the parish board of election supervisors stating the name of each person to whom a certificate was issued, the kind of certificate, the social security number, the party affiliation, and the mailing address of each such person. The clerk of court shall also provide a report to the secretary of state in the manner required by the secretary of state.

(4) The parish board of election supervisors shall furnish to each commissioner-in-charge a list of the names, addresses, and party affiliations of all persons registered to vote in the ward who have received certificates of instruction for the course of instruction required by this Subsection.

(5)(a) The clerk of court shall not be required to conduct the pre-election course of instruction provided for in this Subsection if at least fourteen days prior to the election, the clerk of court mails a notice to each commissioner-in-charge, commissioner, and alternate commissioner who has been chosen for the election informing them that the course of instruction will not be conducted for the election. In such case, for purposes of compensation and replacement, the commissioners from that parish shall be treated as though they had attended the pre-election course of instruction.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, the clerk of court shall conduct at least one pre-election course of instruction provided for in this Subsection prior to a presidential or congressional general election.

C. When a proposed constitutional amendment is to be included on an election ballot, prior to each course of instruction for commissioners and commissioners-in-charge for such election, the secretary of state shall furnish each clerk of court with a statement, which has been approved by the attorney general, explaining the scope and nature of such proposed amendment in simple, unbiased, concise, and easily understood language. Upon approval, such statement shall be posted on the website of the secretary of state at least until the election returns have been promulgated.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, No. 277, §1; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2004, No. 627, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§431.1. Examinations for courses of instruction

A. In order to satisfactorily complete the courses of instruction provided for in R.S. 18:431(A) and R.S. 18:433, an applicant for certification shall achieve a minimum score on a written examination as provided in this Section.

B. The secretary of state shall prepare and shall distribute to the several clerks of court the examination to be used for each course of instruction as required by Subsection A of this Section. The secretary of state shall determine the correct answer for each question and shall determine the minimum examination score required for certification.

C. Each examination shall include but shall not necessarily be limited to questions relating to the following subject matter:

(1) Election laws applicable to officials at polling places.

(2) Procedures for the operation and handling of voting machines before, during, and after voting on election day, including the operation of lockouts, recordation and preservation of vote totals, and the locking and sealing of voting machines.

(3) Procedures to be used in processing challenges of voters.

(4) Procedures to be used in preparing, transmitting, and preserving election returns.

(5) Requirements of general election laws which are applicable to commissioners.

(6) Procedures for allowing a person to vote whose name appears on the inactive list of voters.

D. In addition to the requirements set forth in Subsection C above, the examination for the course of instruction provided for in R.S. 18:433(A) shall examine the applicant with respect to procedures pertaining to the powers, functions, duties, and responsibilities of commissioners-in-charge.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1988, No. 831, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A), relative to effective date.*

§432. *Repealed by Acts 1988, No. 907, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.*

§433. Commissioners-in-charge; course of instruction; selection; commission; disqualification; replacement

A. Course of instruction. (1) The clerk of court shall conduct a course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge during the period beginning August first through the end of December of each year. The course shall be open to any certified commissioner who meets the qualifications set forth in R.S. 18:424(B).

(2) *Repealed by Acts 2009, No. 369, §3.*

(3) During the week prior to the date scheduled for the course of instruction, the clerk shall notify each commissioner of the date, time, and place where he will conduct the course of instruction. The course of instruction shall include but shall not necessarily be restricted to instruction in the operating of voting machines, relevant laws and regulations concerning the conduct of elections, and matters pertaining to the powers and duties of commissioners-in-charge. The clerk shall instruct the commissioners-in-charge that it is their duty to offer any voter who does not have picture identification as provided in R.S. 18:562(A) an affidavit to sign to that effect.

(4) The clerk shall issue a certificate to each person who successfully completes the course of instruction by being present for the entire period of the course.

(5) On or before the last day of December of each year, but after the date of the course of instruction, the clerk of court shall file with the parish board of election supervisors and the secretary of state a certified list containing the name of each person to whom he has issued a certificate,

together with the social security number, the party affiliation, the mailing address, and the ward in which each such person is registered to vote.

(6) A person who receives a certificate for attending a course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge may be selected as hereafter provided to serve in any precinct of the ward where he is registered to vote.

B. Selection. (1) The parish board of election supervisors shall meet at 10:00 a.m. on the second Friday in January of each year to select a commissioner-in-charge to serve at each precinct in the parish. The meeting shall be open to the public. The board shall have previously posted a notice on the front door of the courthouse stating the location within the courthouse where the meeting is to be held. The selection of commissioners-in-charge shall be made from the certified list furnished by the clerk as required by Paragraph (A)(5) of this Section and in the manner hereafter set forth.

(2) For any precinct in which only one qualified person on the list resides, that person shall be appointed commissioner-in-charge.

(3) For any precinct in which more than one qualified person on the list resides, the names of all such persons shall be compiled on one list, in alphabetical order according to surnames, and numbered consecutively from first to last. The parish board of election supervisors shall select a person to conduct a drawing. A ball made of plastic or similar material with a number corresponding to each of the numbers on the compiled list of qualified commissioners-in-charge for each precinct shall be placed in a receptacle and thoroughly mixed. The members of the board may participate in the mixing. The person conducting the drawing shall draw one ball from the receptacle and shall announce and publicly display the number on the ball. The person whose number on the compiled list of qualified commissioners-in-charge corresponds with the number on the ball drawn from the receptacle shall be the commissioner-in-charge for the precinct.

(4) For any precinct in which no qualified person on the list resides, the parish board of election supervisors shall select a qualified person whose name is on the list and who resides in the ward in which the precinct is located. The selection shall be by drawing in the same manner as is provided in Paragraph (3) of this Subsection.

(5) If the number of persons eligible to serve as commissioners-in-charge who reside in the ward is insufficient to provide a commissioner-in-charge for each precinct, the parish board of election supervisors shall select a qualified person on the list within the parish. If the number of persons eligible to serve as commissioner-in-charge within the parish is insufficient to provide a commissioner-in-charge for each precinct, the parish board of election supervisors shall appoint sufficient additional persons who have attended a general course of instruction for commissioners and have received a certificate of instruction within the preceding year to provide a commissioner-in-charge for each precinct in each ward.

(6) The parish board of election supervisors may opt to select the commissioner-in-charge for any precinct from the lists of all persons qualified to serve as a commissioner-in-charge in the entire parish without utilizing the selection process set forth in Paragraphs (2) through (5) of this Subsection. The parish board of election supervisors must vote unanimously to make such a selection.

(7) Any person on the list of qualified persons furnished by the clerk who is not chosen as a commissioner-in-charge shall be eligible to serve as a commissioner.

(8) After the commissioners-in-charge are selected, the parish board of election supervisors shall compile a list containing the name, social security number, party affiliation, and mailing address of each and shall mail the list to the secretary of state.

C. Commission. Immediately after the commissioners-in-charge are selected, the parish board of election supervisors shall issue a commission to each commissioner-in-charge.

D. Term of office. A commissioner-in-charge shall serve a term of office of one year, commencing on the third Monday in January of the year of selection, provided that the commissioner-in-charge remains on the list of certified commissioners during his term of office.

E.(1) Removal. The parish board of election supervisors may remove any commissioner-in-charge for cause.

(2) Disqualification. Upon a finding by the parish board of election supervisors that a commissioner-in-charge has performed his duties in a negligent manner, after appropriate hearing and opportunity for the commissioner-in-charge to be heard, the board shall disqualify him from service as a commissioner-in-charge. Such disqualification shall continue until the commissioner-in-charge has been recertified as having again attended the entirety of the course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge conducted pursuant to R.S. 18:433(A). Performance of duties in a negligent manner shall include failure to perform any of the duties of commissioner-in-charge or performance of any of the duties of commissioner-in-charge incorrectly.

F. Vacancy. A vacancy in office caused by the removal for cause, death, disqualification, or resignation of a commissioner-in-charge shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term of office in the same manner as the original appointment.

G. Replacement. (1) Except as provided in Subsection H of this Section, if it becomes certain that a commissioner-in-charge will not be able to serve for a primary election, or if a commissioner-in-charge fails to attend a course of instruction held immediately prior to a primary election as provided in R.S. 18:431(B), the parish board of election supervisors shall select a replacement commissioner-in-charge who shall serve for both the primary and general elections. Except as provided in Subsection H of this Section, if it becomes certain that a commissioner-in-charge will not be able to serve for a general election, or if a commissioner-in-charge fails to attend the course of instruction held prior to a general election, the parish board of election supervisors shall select a replacement commissioner-in-charge who shall serve for the general election.

(2) The selection of a replacement commissioner-in-charge as required by Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall be made promptly upon receipt by the board of the list prepared by the clerk of court of all persons who have successfully completed the course of instruction for a particular election. The replacement commissioner-in-charge shall be selected at random from the following categories in the order of priority listed:

(a) A commissioner or alternate commissioner who has received a certificate of instruction from a course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge and who has successfully completed the course of instruction held immediately prior to the particular election, or, if none,

(b) A commissioner who has received a certificate of instruction from a general course of instruction for commissioners and who has successfully completed the course of instruction held immediately prior to the particular election, or, if none,

(c) An alternate commissioner who has received a certificate of instruction from a general course of instruction for commissioners and who has successfully completed the course of instruction held immediately prior to the particular election.

H. Replacement. (1) If a commissioner-in-charge fails to appear at the polling place at least thirty minutes before the time when the polls are to open on election day, the commissioners in attendance at the polling place shall immediately notify the clerk of court of the absence. Immediately upon receipt of the notice, the clerk of court shall select a replacement commissioner-in-charge for that precinct. Subject to the provisions of Subsection G of this Section, a replacement commissioner-in-charge selected for a primary election also shall serve for the general election. The

replacement commissioner-in-charge shall be selected from the following categories in the order of priority listed:

(a) A commissioner serving at the polling place who has attended a course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge and the course of instruction for the particular election.

(b) A person who has attended both a course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge and the course of instruction for the particular election.

(c) A commissioner serving at the polls who has attended the course of instruction for the particular election.

(d) An alternate commissioner serving at the polls who has attended a course of instruction for the particular election.

(2) A commissioner-in-charge who fails to appear at the polling place at least thirty minutes before the opening of the polls on election day is disqualified for the remainder of his term unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the parish board of election supervisors that his absence was for just cause.

I. The president, or in his absence or inability the secretary, of the parish board of election supervisors shall promptly issue a commission to a replacement commissioner-in-charge selected under the provisions of Subsection G or H of this Section. The commissioners present at the polling place shall administer the constitutional oath or affirmation to the replacement commissioners-in-charge.

J. A replacement commissioner-in-charge selected under the provisions of Subsection F, G, or H of this Section shall exercise the same powers, duties, and functions and shall receive the compensation of a commissioner-in-charge.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 471, §1; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1980; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 374, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 363, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2009, No. 369, §§1, 3; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§434. Commissioners and alternate commissioners; selection; commission; disqualification; replacement

A. Time and place of selection. (1) The parish board of election supervisors shall meet at 10:00 a.m. on the twenty-ninth day before a primary election to select the commissioners and alternate commissioners for each precinct. The meeting shall be open to the public. The board shall have previously posted a notice on the front courthouse door designating the location within the courthouse where the meeting is to be held.

(2) The board shall publish at least one notice, in the official journal of the parish, of the date, time, and location of the meeting herein required. The notice shall be published at least five days prior to the date of the meeting.

B. Method of selection. The number of commissioners required for each precinct for the election and the same number of alternate commissioners shall be selected for each precinct from the certified list furnished by the parish board as required in R.S. 18:431(A)(4) in the following manner:

(1) The names of all the qualified commissioners for each precinct shall be compiled on one list, in alphabetical order according to surnames, and numbered consecutively from first to last.

(2) The parish board of election supervisors shall select a person to conduct the drawing.

(3) A ball made of plastic or a similar material with a number corresponding to each of the numbers on the compiled list of proposed commissioners for a precinct shall be placed in a receptacle and thoroughly mixed. The members of the parish board of election supervisors may participate in the mixing.

(4) The person conducting the drawing shall draw the same number of balls as the number of commissioners required to serve the precinct at the election from the receptacle and shall announce and publicly display the number on each ball as it is drawn. Each person whose number on the compiled list of commissioners corresponds with the number on a ball drawn from the receptacle shall be a commissioner for the precinct unless he has already been selected as the commissioner-in-charge for the precinct.

(5) If one of the persons selected already has been selected as the commissioner-in-charge, the ball drawn for that person shall be set aside, and the drawing shall continue until a person not previously selected as the commissioner-in-charge is selected.

(6) The parish board of election supervisors may opt to select one of the commissioners needed in each precinct from the lists of all persons qualified to serve as a commissioner in the entire parish, without utilizing the selection process set forth in Paragraphs (2) through (5) of this Subsection. The parish board of election supervisors must vote unanimously for each precinct for which it makes such a selection.

(7) When the appropriate number of commissioners have been selected, as provided in Paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) of this Subsection, the person conducting the drawing shall determine if each political party recognized pursuant to R.S. 18:441(C) having one or more local or municipal candidates on the ballot to be voted on in the precinct is represented by at least one commissioner. If none, one ball shall be set aside for each political party recognized pursuant to R.S. 18:441(C) thus still to be represented, beginning with the last ball drawn for a person affiliated with a political party recognized pursuant to R.S. 18:441(C) that has more than one commissioner at the precinct. The drawing shall continue until one of the persons affiliated with each of such political parties is selected, unless there are no remaining certified commissioners in the parish to represent such political parties.

(8) After the appropriate number of commissioners have been selected for each of the precincts in an election, the person conducting the selection shall select the alternate commissioners by drawing additional balls from the receptacle for each of the precincts and shall announce and publicly display the number on each ball as it is drawn. Each person whose number on the compiled list of qualified commissioners corresponds with the number on a ball drawn from the receptacle shall be an alternate commissioner for the precinct for which selected unless he already has been selected as the commissioner-in-charge for the precinct, in which event the ball drawn for that person shall be set aside and the drawing shall continue until a person not previously selected as the commissioner-in-charge for the precinct is selected.

(9) The drawing shall continue in this manner until the appropriate number of commissioners and alternate commissioners have been selected for each precinct in each parish. However, if there are not enough qualified commissioners to select the appropriate number of commissioners and alternate commissioners for each precinct, the parish board of election supervisors shall select a person to serve as a commissioner or an alternate commissioner from the list containing the names of persons within that ward who have received certificates of instruction from the clerk of court pursuant to R.S. 18:431(A)(1). If no person on that list is available to serve as a commissioner or alternate commissioner, the parish board of election supervisors shall select any person within the parish who has received a certificate of instruction from the clerk of court pursuant to R.S. 18:431(A)(1).

C. Commission. Once the commissioners and alternate commissioners are selected for a primary and general election, the parish board of election supervisors shall immediately:

(1) Issue a commission to each person who was selected as a commissioner together with a written notice stating the time, date, and place of the course of instruction to be held before the election.

(2) Issue a commission to each person who was selected as an alternate commissioner, together with a written notice stating the time, date, and place of the course of instruction to be held before the election and a written notice stating that an alternate commissioner who does not replace an absent or unqualified commissioner may serve as a watcher in the primary and general elections if his name is included on a timely filed list of watchers.

D. Replacement of a commissioner. (1) If prior to the day of the election a commissioner notifies the parish board of election supervisors that he is unable to serve as commissioner, the parish board of election supervisors shall select an alternate commissioner to serve in place of the absent commissioner. An alternate commissioner who replaces an absent commissioner in a primary election shall replace the absent commissioner in the general election. If there are no alternate commissioners or an insufficient number of alternate commissioners available, the parish board of election supervisors shall select a person to serve as commissioner from the list containing the names of persons within that ward who have received certificates of instruction from the clerk of court pursuant to R.S. 18:431(A)(1). If no person on that list is available to serve as commissioner, the parish board of election supervisors shall select any person within the parish who has received a certificate of instruction from the clerk of court pursuant to R.S. 18:431(A)(1). If there is no such qualified person available, the parish board of election supervisors shall select a watcher.

(2) If a commissioner fails to appear at the polling place at least thirty minutes before the time when the polls are to open on election day, or if a commissioner is selected as commissioner-in-charge, the commissioner-in-charge shall select an alternate commissioner to serve in place of the absent commissioner. An alternate commissioner who replaces an absent commissioner in a primary election shall replace the absent commissioner in the general election. If there are no alternate commissioners or an insufficient number of alternate commissioners available, the commissioner-in-charge shall select a person to serve as commissioner from the list containing the names of those who have received certificates of instruction that was furnished him by the parish board of election supervisors pursuant to R.S. 18:431(A)(5). If no person on that list is available to serve as commissioner, the commissioner-in-charge shall select any person present at the polls who possesses the qualifications of a commissioner as set forth in R.S. 18:425(B). If there is no such qualified person available, the commissioner-in-charge shall select a watcher.

(3) If by 8:00 a.m. on the day of the election the commissioner-in-charge has been unable to replace a commissioner pursuant to this Subsection, any replacement thereafter made shall require the approval of the clerk of court.

E. Disqualification. (1) A commissioner who fails to appear at the polling place at least thirty minutes before the opening of the polls on election day is disqualified from serving as such in the next primary and general elections held in the ward where he is registered to vote unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the parish board of election supervisors that his absence was for just cause.

(2) Upon a finding by the parish board of election supervisors that a certified commissioner has performed his duties in a negligent manner, after appropriate hearing and opportunity for the commissioner to be heard, the board shall disqualify the commissioner from service as a commissioner. Such disqualification shall continue until the commissioner has been recertified as having again attended the course of instruction for commissioners conducted pursuant to R.S. 18:431(A) and as having achieved a satisfactory score on the test prepared by the secretary of state for that course of instruction. Performance of duties in a negligent manner shall include failure to

perform any of the duties of commissioner or performance of any of the duties of commissioner incorrectly.

F. Removal for cause. Any commissioner selected under the provisions of R.S. 18:434 may be removed for cause by the parish board of election supervisors at any time after his selection and before the closing of the polls on election day. Any commissioner removed for cause under the provisions of this Subsection shall not serve as a commissioner in any election for twelve months after his removal.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 471, §1; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 374, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1988, No. 907, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, No. 201, §1, July 2, 1991; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 363, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§435. Watchers; appointment and commission

A. Right to have watchers. (1) Each candidate is entitled to have one watcher at every precinct on election day where the office he seeks is voted on in a primary or general election. The candidate or his authorized representative shall file one list of watchers on a form provided by the secretary of state or on a form which contains the same information as required by the form provided by the secretary of state. When a candidate's list of watchers is filed by the candidate's authorized representative, a letter of authorization from the candidate shall accompany the list of watchers; however, in the case of a presidential election, each slate of candidates for presidential elector is entitled to have one watcher at every precinct. The state central committee of each recognized political party shall be responsible for filing the list of watchers for its slate of candidates for presidential elector. The list of watchers for an independent or other party slate of candidates for presidential elector shall be filed by any person so authorized by the presidential candidate supported by the slate of electors. A letter of authorization from the presidential candidate, or an authorized agent of his campaign, shall accompany the list of watchers.

(2) In addition to the watchers provided for in Paragraph (1), each candidate may designate one watcher as a "super watcher" who shall have the qualifications, powers, and duties of watchers provided for by R.S. 18:427 and who shall be admitted as a watcher in every precinct in the designated parish where the office the candidate seeks is on the ballot in the primary and general election. The selection of the super watcher shall be made in the same manner as for watchers set forth in this Section.

(3) Any person who is supporting or opposing a proposition or question to be submitted to the voters or supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer and who has filed a report required by R.S. 18:1486 for such election is entitled to have one watcher at every precinct where the issue he seeks to influence is voted on in an election. For the purposes of this Subsection, "person" means any individual, partnership, association, labor union, political committee, corporation, or other legal entity, including its subsidiaries.

(4) The commissioners shall regulate the number of watchers inside the polling place as provided in R.S. 18:427.

B. Lists of watchers. A list of watchers shall be filed with the clerk of court before 5:00 p.m. on the tenth day before the primary or general election; however, if the tenth day before the primary or general election falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, the list shall be filed on the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday. Except for a candidate or

recognized political party filing for a slate of candidates for presidential elector, any person filing a list of watchers must attach a certified statement that the report required by R.S. 18:1486 has been filed with the supervisory committee in compliance with the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act. If any candidate submits a list for the primary election and does not submit a list for the general election, the list submitted in the primary election shall be treated as his list submitted for the general election. A list of watchers shall contain only one watcher and one alternate watcher for each precinct where the candidate or person submitting the list is entitled to have a watcher. The list shall be typed or legibly written, and it shall contain the name and mailing address of each watcher and a designation of the precinct where he is to serve.

C. The parish board of election supervisors shall promptly issue a commission to each watcher named on a timely filed list of watchers. A person shall not be commissioned as a watcher if he has been appointed as a commissioner-in-charge or selected as a commissioner in the same election. A person selected as an alternate commissioner may be commissioned as a watcher. However, if the alternate commissioner must replace an absent or unqualified commissioner, he shall not serve as a watcher in the same election and his commission as a watcher shall be deemed void. Prior to the opening of the polls on election day, the parish board of election supervisors shall deliver to each precinct a list of the watchers and alternate watchers who are entitled to serve at the election. The list shall specify the precinct or precincts for which each watcher is eligible to serve. A watcher must present his commission to the commissioner-in-charge of the precinct for which he is eligible to serve prior to serving at the polling place.

D. A candidate, or person as defined in Subsection A of this Section, shall be entitled to have both a watcher and an alternate watcher serve at the same precinct on election day. However, the watcher and alternate watcher may not serve at the same time.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 471, §1; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1985, No. 58, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, No. 201, §1, eff. July 2, 1991; Acts 1993, No. 317, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1999, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2010, No. 759, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§436. Election officials at certain special elections

A. When a special primary election to fill a vacancy or an anticipated vacancy in elective public office is called to be held at the same time as a previously scheduled general election, or if a previously scheduled election is delayed for any reason, the commissioners who were selected to serve at the previously scheduled primary and general election also shall be the commissioners for the special primary and general elections and any such delayed primary or general election, and the compensation for each shall be only that amount provided for in R.S. 18:426.1 for a day of service as a commissioner or commissioner-in-charge. Each candidate to be voted on in the special primary election or delayed primary election may appoint one watcher for each precinct in which that candidate is to be voted on. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 18:427(C) or of any other law to the contrary, the watchers so appointed shall be allowed to remain in the polling place at all times.

B. When a special general election to fill a vacancy or an anticipated vacancy in elective public office is called to be held at the same time as a previously scheduled primary election, the commissioners who were selected to serve at the special primary election for which the special general election is to be held shall also be the commissioners for both the previously scheduled primary and general elections. In such case the compensation for each shall be only that amount provided for in R.S. 18:426.1 for a day of service as a commissioner or commissioner-in-charge.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

PART III. POLITICAL PARTIES

§441. Recognition

A. A political party shall be recognized in this state pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B or C of this Section.

B.(1) A political party shall be recognized if ninety days prior to the opening of the qualifying period for any election at least one thousand registered voters in the state are registered as being affiliated with such political party; such political party has filed a notarized registration statement as described in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection with the secretary of state; and the political party has paid a registration fee of one thousand dollars to the secretary of state upon filing the registration statement. The political party designation of a candidate shall not be listed on the ballot unless the political party was recognized prior to the close of qualifying for the office the candidate is seeking.

(2) The registration statement filed with the secretary of state by a political party shall be sworn to by an officer of the party, notarized, and shall include the following information:

(a) The name of the political party.

(b) The mailing address of the party within the state of Louisiana.

(c) If the party is affiliated with a national political party, the name of the national party and the address of its national headquarters.

(d) The names, addresses, and official titles of the party's state officers in Louisiana.

(e) A copy of the party's emblem, if any.

(f) Copies of the state party's charter or constitution, its governing bylaws, rules, and regulations.

(3) No registration statement of a political party shall be accepted by the secretary of state, if the secretary of state finds any of the following defects:

(a) The name of the party is identical to or deceptively similar to the name of any other existing political party.

(b) The name of the party is deliberately misleading or fraudulent in any respect.

(c) An emblem submitted by the party is deceptively similar to an emblem or trademark of any other existing political party.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no political party shall be recognized in this state which declares its name solely to be "Independent" or "the Independent Party".

(5) Any person aggrieved by the filing of a registration statement pursuant to Paragraph (2) of this Subsection alleged to be false, fraudulent, deceptive, substantially misleading, or otherwise prohibited by Paragraph (3) of this Subsection may, within two years of such filing, object to the filing in writing to the secretary of state. The secretary of state, upon determination that the registration statement is defective, shall declare such registration statement null and void, and such political party shall no longer be considered as recognized.

(6) A political party that has been recognized pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection shall cease to be a recognized political party if no registered member of the party qualifies as a candidate in a primary election for any period of four consecutive years.

(7) The secretary of state shall promulgate and adopt rules as necessary to effectuate the provisions and purposes of this Section. Any act or omission of the secretary of state in the

implementation of the provisions of this Subsection shall be reviewable upon filing a petition for judicial review in the Nineteenth Judicial District Court.

C.(1) A political party shall be recognized if any one candidate of the political party for presidential elector received at least five percent of the votes cast in this state for presidential electors in the last presidential election, or if any one candidate of the political party for any statewide office received at least five percent of the votes cast for the statewide office in any primary or general election.

(2) A political party that has received recognition pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall no longer be recognized if, within any period of four consecutive years, the party no longer complies with the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

D.(1) A political party that has received recognition pursuant to Subsection B of this Section shall not be entitled to representation on a parish board of election supervisors, nor shall such party be subject to the provisions of R.S. 18:443 through 446, unless at least five percent of the registered voters in the state are registered as being affiliated with such political party. A political party that has been recognized pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this Section shall not be entitled to representation on a parish board of election supervisors nor be subject to the provisions of R.S. 18:443 through 446 unless such candidate as provided for in Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this Section received at least ten percent of the votes cast for such office in the most recent election in which a candidate for such party received the number of votes as specified in Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this Section.

(2) Any political party recognized pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of this Section shall not be considered to be a recognized political party pursuant to R.S. 18:1505.2(H).

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2004, No. 889, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006.

§442. Organization

A recognized political party shall be controlled and directed by one state central committee and a parish executive committee for each parish.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§443. State central committee

A. A member of the state central committee of a recognized political party shall meet the qualifications established by the rules and regulations of the state central committee of that recognized political party.

B.(1) All members of the state central committee of a recognized political party shall be elected every four years at the same time as the presidential preference primary election. The term of office shall not extend for a period beyond the time for which the member was elected. Notwithstanding this provision, members elected in 1991 shall serve until their successors are chosen.

(2) Candidates for membership on the state central committee of a recognized political party shall qualify for office pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 of this Title.

(3) If the number of candidates who qualified for office exceeds the number of candidates to be elected for that office, the candidate who receives the greater number of votes cast shall be elected. If two or more offices of the same character are to be filled, each candidate who received the greater number of votes cast, as compared with the number of votes cast for each other candidate, is elected until all offices are filled. If two or more candidates receive the same number of votes, and as a result thereof, the number of candidates who would otherwise be elected exceed the number of remaining offices, the offices shall be filled by a public drawing of lots among such candidates

conducted by the state central committee at its organizational meeting held pursuant to Subsection C hereof.

(4) If, after the close of the qualifying period, the number of candidates for an office for membership on the committee does not exceed the number of persons to be elected to the office, the candidates for that office, or those remaining after the death or withdrawal of one or more candidates, are declared elected by the people, and their names shall not appear on the ballot.

C. The newly-elected members of the state central committee of a recognized political party shall meet at the state capitol, shall take office, and shall organize the committee within forty days following their election. A majority of the newly-elected members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. No member shall exercise the proxy votes of more than three other members at any meeting. A member shall not vote by proxy at more than two consecutive meetings. No member shall exercise the proxy vote of a member who does not reside in the same congressional district as the member who exercises the proxy vote.

D. At the first meeting of the state central committee of a recognized political party, the newly-elected members of the committee shall elect the officers provided for by the rules and regulations of the committee.

E. The state central committee of a recognized political party may adopt rules and regulations for its government that are not inconsistent with the laws of this state, and it may create any committee it deems necessary. Rules and regulations establishing or changing the qualifications for membership on the state central committee or parish executive committees of a recognized political party shall be filed with the secretary of state within ten days after their adoption and shall be published by the state central committee in the Louisiana Register.

F. A vacancy occurs in the membership of the state central committee of a recognized political party when a member dies or no longer meets the qualifications for membership on the state central committee, or no one qualifies and is elected to succeed a member whose four-year term has expired. A vacancy in the membership of a state central committee shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by a member appointed by the chairman of the state central committee.

G. *Repealed by Acts 1982, No. 672, §5, eff. Jan. 14, 1984.*

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1981, No. 513, §1, eff. July 19, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 672, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1985, No. 50, §1; Acts 1986, No. 1030, §1; Acts 1987, No. 119, §1, eff. June 18, 1987; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995.

§443.1. State central committee; composition and apportionment

A.(1) The membership of the state central committee of a recognized political party shall be composed of two hundred ten members.

(2) Two members shall be elected from each of the districts from which members of the House of Representatives of the legislature are elected.

(3) Each office for membership on the state central committee shall constitute a separate and distinct office. For the purpose of nomination and election to office, the offices within a district shall be designated alphabetically as Office "A" and Office "B". Office "A" shall be the designated seat for all female candidates for that district. Office "B" shall be the designated seat for all male candidates for that district. Each office within a district shall be arranged separately on the ballot and shall be designated as Office "A" and Office "B". The electors of the district who are qualified to vote for members of the particular state central committee shall elect one member to the state

central committee from among the candidates for each office. The successor to any member shall hold the same office as his predecessor.

B. The membership of the state central committee of a recognized political party with which thirty percent or less of the registered voters in the state are affiliated shall be composed and apportioned as provided in R.S. 18:443.2.

Added by Acts 1982, No. 672, §2, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 49, §1; Acts 1987, No. 119, §1, eff. June 18, 1987; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2003, No. 910, §1, eff. July 1, 2003; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005.

NOTE: *See Acts 1987, No. 119, §§2, 3 & 4.*

§443.2. State central committee of a recognized political party with thirty percent or less voter registration; election; composition and apportionment

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a state central committee of a recognized political party with which thirty percent or less of the registered voters in the state are affiliated on the day of the close of registration for the gubernatorial general election shall be established, composed, apportioned, and elected as follows:

(1) All members of any such state central committee shall meet the qualifications established by the rules and regulations of the state central committee of that recognized political party.

(2)(a)(i) A governor who is affiliated with any such recognized political party, or his designee, shall be a member of such state central committee, with all the rights and privileges of an elected member of such committee. Each member of the United States Congress from this state who is affiliated with any such recognized political party shall be a member of such state central committee, with all the rights and privileges of an elected member of such committee.

(ii) Except as otherwise provided in this Subparagraph, all members of any such state central committee shall be elected at the same time as the presidential preference primary election. The term of office shall not extend for a period beyond the time for which the member was elected. Notwithstanding this provision, members elected in 1992 shall serve until noon on the second Saturday following the statewide presidential general election in 1996. Members elected in 1996 shall serve from noon on the second Saturday following the statewide presidential general election in 1996 until noon on the second Saturday following the presidential preference primary in 2000, thereafter members shall serve a four-year term.

(b) Candidates for membership on any such state central committee shall qualify for office pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 of this Title.

(c) If the number of candidates who qualified for office exceeds the number of candidates to be elected for that office, the candidate who receives the greater number of votes cast shall be elected. If two or more offices of the same character are to be filled, each candidate who received the greater number of votes cast, as compared with the number of votes cast for each other candidate, is elected until all offices are filled. If two or more candidates receive the same number of votes, and as a result thereof, the number of candidates who would otherwise be elected exceed the number of remaining offices, the offices shall be filled by a public drawing of lots among such candidates conducted by the state central committee at its organizational meeting held pursuant to Paragraph (3) hereof.

(d) If, after the close of the qualifying period, the number of candidates for an office for membership on the committee does not exceed the number of persons to be elected to the office, the candidates for that office, or those remaining after the death or withdrawal of one or more candidates, are declared elected by the people, and their names shall not appear on the ballot.

(3) The members who serve pursuant to Item (2)(a)(i) of this Section and the newly elected members of any such state central committee shall meet at the state capitol, shall take office, and shall organize the committee at noon on the second Saturday following the election of the newly elected members. A majority of the total of the members who serve pursuant to Item (2)(a)(i) of this Section and the newly elected members of the committee shall constitute a quorum. No member shall exercise the proxy votes of more than three other members at any meeting. A member of such state central committee may be present in person or by proxy. Proxies may be exercised in compliance with rules and regulations adopted by the state central committee.

(4) At the first meeting of any such state central committee, the members of the committee shall elect the officers provided for by the rules and regulations of the committee.

(5) A state central committee may adopt rules and regulations for its government that are not inconsistent with the laws of this state, and it may create any committee it deems necessary. The members of such a state central committee who serve on the committee pursuant to Item (2)(a)(i) of this Section shall serve with all rights and privileges on any executive committee or other committee which may be created by such a state central committee the purpose of which is to be responsible for the operations of such recognized political party. Rules and regulations establishing or changing the qualifications for membership on the state central committee or parish executive committees of such recognized political party shall be filed with the secretary of state within ten days after adoption and shall be published by such state central committee in the Louisiana Register.

(6) A vacancy occurs in the membership of any such state central committee when an elected member dies or no longer meets the qualifications for membership on the state central committee, or no one qualifies and is elected to succeed a member whose four-year term has expired. Any such vacancy in the membership of a state central committee shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by a member appointed by the state central committee.

(7) A state central committee shall adopt a plan to provide for the number of members of such committee and the apportionment thereof, and such plan shall be effective if the committee files a copy of the plan with the secretary of state not later than the ninetieth day prior to the opening of qualifying for the election of the members of such state central committee. If a state central committee does not adopt and file a plan as provided herein, the membership of such state central committee shall be composed of one hundred forty-four members with one member elected from each of the districts from which members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Legislature are elected.

Acts 1987, No. 119, §1, eff. June 18, 1987; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, No. 201, §4, eff. Nov. 1, 1991; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 469, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 910, §1, eff. July 1, 2003; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008.

§444. Parish executive committees

A. Qualifications of members. A member of a parish executive committee of a recognized political party shall meet the qualifications established by the rules and regulations of the state central committee of that recognized political party. The qualifications for membership on parish executive committees of a recognized political party shall be uniform throughout the state.

B. Election and term. (1) Members of a parish executive committee of a recognized political party shall be elected every four years at the same time as the presidential preference primary election. The term of office shall not extend beyond the time for which the member was elected. Notwithstanding this provision, members elected in 1991 shall serve until their successors are chosen.

(2) *Repealed by Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995.*

(3) Candidates for membership on a parish executive committee of a recognized political party shall qualify for office pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 of this Title.

(4)(a) If the number of candidates who qualified for office exceeds the number of candidates to be elected for that office, the candidate who receives the greater number of votes cast shall be elected. If two or more offices of the same character are to be filled, each candidate who received the greater number of votes cast, as compared with the number of votes cast for each other candidate, is elected until all offices are filled. If two or more candidates receive the same number of votes, and as a result thereof, the number of candidates who would otherwise be elected exceed the number of remaining offices, the offices shall be filled by a public drawing of lots among such candidates conducted by a parish executive committee at its organizational meeting held pursuant to Subsection C hereof.

(b) If, after the close of the qualifying period, the number of candidates for membership on a political party committee does not exceed the number of members to be elected to the committee, the candidates for membership on that political party committee, or those remaining after the death or withdrawal of one or more candidates, are declared elected by the people, and their names shall not appear on the ballot.

C. Meetings. (1) The newly-elected members of the parish executive committee of a recognized political party shall meet at the parish courthouse, shall take office, and organize the committee within forty days after their election. A majority of the newly-elected members of the parish executive committee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of organizing and filling any vacancies which may exist due to death, ineligibility, or failure to fill a vacancy by election.

(2) Proxy voting. A member of a parish executive committee may vote by written proxy subject to the following conditions:

(a) A member shall not vote by proxy at more than two consecutive meetings.

(b) A member shall exercise the proxy votes of no more than two other members at any time.

D. Officers. At the first meeting of the parish executive committee of a recognized political party, the newly-elected members of the committee shall elect the officers provided for by the rules and regulations of the state central committee of that political party, which shall be uniform for all parish executive committees.

E. Powers of the committee. The parish executive committee of a recognized political party may adopt rules and regulations for its government that are not inconsistent with the laws of this state or the rules and regulations of the state central committee, and it may create any committee it deems necessary. The rules and regulations of the parish executive committee of a recognized political party shall be filed with the clerk of court within ten days after their adoption. In parishes which have a civil and a criminal district court, the rules and regulations of a parish executive committee shall be filed with the clerk of the criminal district court.

F. Vacancies. (1) A vacancy occurs in the membership of a parish executive committee of a recognized political party when a member dies or no longer meets the qualifications for membership on the committee, or no person qualifies and is elected to succeed a member whose four-year term has expired.

(2)(a) A vacancy in the membership of a parish executive committee shall be filled by any qualified resident of the parish appointed by the parish executive committee for a vacancy in an at-large position.

(b) A vacancy in the membership left by a representative of a district shall be filled by any qualified resident of the district appointed by the parish executive committee. If no qualified resident

of the district will accept the membership, the committee may appoint any qualified resident of the parish to fill the vacancy.

G. Composition. In each parish, except Orleans and Jefferson parishes, the parish executive committee of a recognized political party shall be composed of five members-at-large and as many members as there are members of the parish governing authority. The members-at-large shall be elected from the entire parish, while the additional members shall be elected, one each, from the districts or wards from which the members of the parish governing authority are elected. In Orleans Parish, the parish executive committee of a recognized political party shall be composed of fourteen members elected from each councilmanic district. In Jefferson Parish, the parish executive committee of a recognized political party shall be composed of five members elected from each councilmanic district and ten members elected at large from the entire parish.

H. Removal. (1) An elected member of the parish executive committee is subject to removal from office when one of the following occurs:

(a) A member establishes residence outside of the parish.

(b) A member is convicted of a felony.

(c) A member changes his official party registration.

(2) When a member of a parish executive committee commits any of the grounds for removal set forth in this Subsection, the parish executive committee shall schedule a hearing to review all available information on the incident. The parish executive committee shall provide a ten-day written notice to the member prior to conducting said hearing. Removal of the member, after completion of the hearing by the committee, shall be by a two-thirds vote of a majority of the members of the parish executive committee at a regularly scheduled meeting. A vacancy in the membership of the parish executive committee created by the removal shall be filled by appointment by the parish executive committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

I. Party with thirty percent or fewer of registered voters.

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, beginning in 1988, members of a parish executive committee of a recognized political party with which thirty percent or less of the registered voters of the state are affiliated, except those for Orleans Parish, shall be elected every four years at the same time as the presidential preference primary election. The term of office shall not extend beyond the time for which the member was elected.

(2) Beginning in 1992, members of a parish executive committee of a recognized political party with which thirty percent or less of the registered voters are affiliated in Orleans Parish shall be elected every four years at the same time as the presidential preference primary election. The terms for which members of such parish executive committee were elected in 1986 are extended until the members are elected at the 1992 presidential preference primary election and take office.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 477, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1982, No. 672, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1986, No. 391, §1; Acts 1986, No. 1019, §1; Acts 1986, No. 1030, §1; Acts 1987, No. 119, §1, eff. June 18, 1987; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1992, No. 800, §1; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 968, §1; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 171, §1; Acts 2003, No. 910, §1, eff. July 1, 2003; Acts 2008, No. 287, §1; Acts 2012, No. 758, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

NOTE: *See Acts 1987, No. 119, §§2, 3 & 4.*

§445. Parish executive committees; formation in parishes where no committee has been elected

A. Call for formation. (1) In a parish where a parish executive committee of a recognized political party has not been elected, fifteen or more qualified voters who are registered in the parish as being affiliated with the party may petition the chairman of the state central committee of the party to issue a call to the qualified voters who are registered in the parish as being affiliated with the party for a public meeting to elect a parish executive committee. Within thirty days after receipt of the petition, the chairman of the state central committee shall fix a date for the meeting, appoint a temporary chairman and secretary to open the meeting, and issue a call for the public meeting to elect a parish executive committee. The call shall be published three times in the official parish journal or a newspaper of a general circulation in the parish, and the first publication shall be at least twenty-one days before the day fixed for the meeting.

(2) If there is no chairman of the state central committee or if the chairman of the state central committee fails to issue the call within thirty days after receipt of the petition, the signers of the petition may fix the date of the public meeting and issue the call.

(3) For a recognized political party with which more than thirty percent of the registered voters of the state are affiliated, if after such a public meeting is held, no qualified voter who is registered in the parish as being affiliated with the party qualifies as a candidate for any position on the parish executive committee, the chairman of the state central committee may appoint a qualified voter who is registered in the parish to fill any remaining vacancy.

(4) For a recognized political party with which no more than thirty percent of the registered voters of the state are affiliated, if the qualified voters who are registered in the parish as being affiliated with the party fail to petition the chairman of the state central committee to issue a call for the formation of a parish executive committee, the chairman of the state central committee may fix the date of the public meeting, issue the call, and form a parish executive committee.

B. Public meeting. At the public meeting, a majority of the qualified voters who are registered in the parish as being affiliated with the political party who are present at the meeting shall elect a chairman and a secretary to preside over the meeting. The chairman shall conduct the election of the parish executive committee members, who shall be elected by a majority of the qualified voters present at the meeting who are registered as being affiliated with the party and are residents of the parish, ward, or district from which the committee members are elected.

C. Accreditation. Within ten days after the public meeting, a certified copy of the minutes of the meeting shall be filed with the secretary of state, the clerk of the district court, and the chairman of the state central committee of the party. When the copies of the minutes of the public meeting are filed, the parish executive committee shall be accredited by the state central committee of the party, and the members of the parish executive committee shall be vested with all the authority of duly elected committee members.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1993, No. 981, §1; Acts 2003, No. 910, §1, eff. July 1, 2003.

§445.1. Political party committees; election

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Part, if the presidential preference primary is repealed, all elections for members of a state central committee or a parish executive committee of a recognized political party shall occur at the same time as the statewide presidential general election.

Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995.

§446. Candidates for membership on political party committees; method of qualifying for a primary election

A. Candidates for membership on a political party committee are not classified as local candidates. However, a person who desires to become a candidate for membership on a political party committee shall qualify for a primary election by filing the required qualification papers in the manner provided in Part IV of this Chapter for persons who desire to become local candidates.

B. If the committee membership is voted on throughout an entire parish, the candidates shall qualify in the same manner as candidates for a parochial office; if the committee membership is voted on in a special election district, the candidates shall qualify in the same manner as candidates for a district office; and if the committee membership is voted on in a police jury ward or the equivalent subdivision in parishes which have no police jury wards, the candidates shall qualify in the same manner as candidates for a ward office.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.

§447. Parish executive committees; fundraising

A. A parish executive committee of a political party may accept donations, conduct fundraising activities, and accept funds from such activities for the purpose of funding the operation of the committee, in addition to collecting the fees assessed to candidates pursuant to R.S. 18:464.

B. Funds accepted by a parish executive committee pursuant to this Section may be used only as provided in R.S. 18:464(G) for the use of fees received from candidates.

C. Funds accepted by a parish executive committee pursuant to this Section, and the spending of such funds as authorized in this Section, shall be subject to the reporting requirements set forth in Chapter 11 of this Title, and shall be included in the financial statements provided to the legislative auditor and state central committee pursuant to R.S. 18:464(F).

Acts 2001, No. 229, §1.

PART IV. CANDIDATES

SUBPART A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§451. Qualifications of candidates

A person who meets the qualifications for the office he seeks may become a candidate and be voted on in a primary or general election if he qualifies as a candidate in the election. Except as otherwise provided by law, a candidate shall possess the qualifications for the office he seeks at the time he qualifies for that office. In the event that the qualifications for an office include a residency or domicile requirement, a candidate shall meet the established length of residency or domicile as of the date of qualifying, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary. No person, whether or not currently registered as a voter with the registrar of voters, shall become a candidate if he is under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, Jan. 1, 1978. Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 2001, No. 172, §1.

§451.1. Local ordinances affecting the qualifications of candidates

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no ordinance of a local governing authority affecting the qualifications of a candidate for an office shall become effective until such ordinance has been duly adopted, promulgated, and if necessary, has been precleared pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and no such ordinance of a local governing authority shall become

effective during the period between the opening of the qualifying period and the election of a candidate to such office; however, a local governing authority may provide that such ordinance is effective on a date subsequent to the election of a candidate to such office.

Acts 1997, No. 140, §1; Acts 2003, No. 1022, §1.

§451.2. Qualifications of candidates for sheriff, tax assessor, and clerk of court

At the time he files his notice of candidacy, a candidate for sheriff, tax assessor, or clerk of court shall have resided in the state for the preceding two years and shall have been actually domiciled for the preceding year in the parish from which he seeks election. The provisions of this Section shall not affect persons holding office on August 15, 1999.

Acts 1999, No. 1381, §1.

§451.3. Displaced persons seeking to qualify; domicile, residence

If the qualifications for an office include a residency or domiciliary requirement, any person who is seeking election to such office and who has been involuntarily displaced from his residence or domicile by the effects of a gubernatorially declared state of emergency shall not be considered to have vacated his domicile or residence for purposes of qualifying for and subsequently holding office, unless any of the following is true:

(1) He has established a new domicile.

(2) He has changed his registration to an address outside the voting district in which he seeks election.

(3) One year has passed since the end of the declared state of emergency.

Acts 2006, No. 269, §1, eff. June 8, 2006; Acts 2010, No. 827, §1.

§452. Classification of candidates

Candidates are classified according to the character of the office they seek and are designated as follows:

(1) State candidates are candidates for offices voted on throughout the state or throughout a congressional district, justice of the supreme court, judge of a court of appeal, and candidates for membership on a state board or commission.

(2) Local candidates are candidates for the state legislature and other district offices not included in Paragraph (1) of this Section; parochial offices, including the office of parish judge; and ward offices.

(3) Municipal candidates are candidates for city, town, and village offices.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§453. Dual candidacy

A. General prohibitions. A person shall not become a candidate in a primary or general election for more than one office unless one of the offices is membership on a political party committee, nor shall a person be a candidate at the same time for two or more different offices to be filled at separate elections.

B. Unexpired and succeeding term of office. A person may become a candidate in a primary or general election for the unexpired and the succeeding term of an office when both terms are to be filled at the same election.

C. Political party committees. A person may become a candidate in any primary or general election for membership on more than one committee of a political party, but a person may only become a candidate for one position, either at-large or from a political subdivision, on the same committee of a political party.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

SUBPART B. QUALIFYING FOR A PRIMARY ELECTION

§461. Manner of qualifying

A.(1) A person who desires to become a candidate in a primary election shall qualify as a candidate by timely filing notice of his candidacy, which shall be accompanied either by a nominating petition or by the qualifying fee and any additional fee imposed. A candidate whose notice of candidacy is accompanied by a nominating petition shall not be required to pay any qualifying fee or any additional fee. A candidate serving in the armed forces of the United States who is stationed or deployed outside of the United States shall not be required to pay any qualifying fee or any additional fee.

(2) The notice of candidacy may be filed in any of the following ways:

(a) In person by the candidate.

(b) By certified mail or commercial carrier, provided the notice is received within the qualifying period provided by law by the qualifying official.

(c) By an agent on behalf of the candidate.

(d) By facsimile or electronic mail if filed by a candidate serving in the armed forces of the United States who is stationed or deployed outside of the United States.

(3) No person, whether or not currently registered as a voter with the registrar of voters, shall qualify to become a candidate if he is under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony.

B. When a candidate has filed multiple notices of candidacy for election to more than one office at the same election, which multiple candidacies would be in violation of R.S. 18:453 the candidate shall be disqualified as a candidate in all the primary and general elections for all but the last of such offices for which he filed notices of candidacy, and any qualifying fees for those offices paid by the candidate shall be refunded as provided in R.S. 18:501. The secretary of state shall include the name of the candidate on the ballot for election to the last of such offices for which the candidate filed notices of candidacy and to no other such office for which dual candidacy would be prohibited.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1988, No. 140, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 47, §1; Acts 2006, No. 598, §1; Acts 2012, No. 778, §1, eff. June 12, 2012.

§461.1. Ethics education requirement; certification for ethics education

A. Any person who becomes a candidate for statewide elective office or the office of state representative or state senator shall be required to obtain at least one hour of ethics education and training in the same manner as required of public servants by R.S. 42:1170.

B. Each person who has qualified for a statewide elective office or the office of state representative or state senator shall certify that he has obtained at least one hour of ethics education and training as required by this Section by executing the certification designed pursuant to

Subsection C of this Section. The certification shall be filed with the Board of Ethics no later than three business days after the close of the qualifying period for such office.

C. The certification required by this Section shall be designed by the Board of Ethics and shall at a minimum include the assertion that all of the statements contained in it are true and correct.

D. The certification form and a notice to the candidate regarding the requirements and the availability of education and training shall be included in the informational packets provided for in R.S. 18:463(D).

Acts 2012, No. 707, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§462. Officials with whom candidates qualify

A. State candidates shall qualify for a primary election with the secretary of state or a person in his office designated to receive qualifying papers.

B. Local and municipal candidates shall qualify for a primary election with the clerk of court for the parish in which the candidate is registered to vote.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §1, eff. Sept. 1, 1991.

§463. Notice of candidacy; campaign finance disclosure; political advertising; penalties

A.(1)(a) A notice of candidacy shall be in writing and shall state the candidate's name, the office he seeks, the address of his domicile, and the parish, ward, and precinct where he is registered to vote. The candidate shall list on the notice of candidacy the name of the political party if he is registered as being affiliated with a recognized political party, "other" if he is registered as being affiliated with a political party that is not a recognized political party, or "no party" or an abbreviation thereof if he is registered with no political party affiliation. No candidate shall change or add his political party designation, for purposes of printing on the election ballot as required by R.S. 18:551(D), after he has qualified for the election.

(b) The candidate shall designate in the notice the form in which his name shall be printed on the ballot. The candidate may designate his given, first, and middle name, the initials of his given, first, and middle name, a nickname, or any combination thereof as the form in which his name shall be printed on the ballot, but he shall not designate a title, designation, or deceptive name, nor shall he designate an occupational or professional description or abbreviation. If the candidate designates a nickname in place of or in combination with his given name or the initials thereof, the nickname shall be set off with quotation marks and shall be placed immediately preceding his surname. A candidate shall include his surname in his designation of the form in which his name shall be printed on the ballot.

(c) When an agent files a notice of candidacy on behalf of a candidate, the agent shall file with the qualifying official an affidavit attesting that the agent has the authorization and consent of the candidate to file the notice.

(d) When a candidate serving in the armed forces of the United States who is stationed or deployed outside of the United States files his notice of candidacy and does not pay any qualifying fees or any additional fee, he shall file with the qualifying official a certification prepared by the secretary of state certifying that at the time of qualifying he is serving in the armed forces of the United States and he is stationed or deployed outside of the United States and that he is eligible to become a candidate pursuant to United States Department of Defense Directive 1344.10.

(2)(a) The notice of candidacy also shall include a certificate, signed by the candidate, certifying all of the following:

(i) That he has read the notice of his candidacy.

(ii) That he meets the qualifications of the office for which he is qualifying.

(iii) That he is not currently under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony and that he is not prohibited from qualifying as a candidate for conviction of a felony pursuant to Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution of Louisiana.

(iv) Except for a candidate for United States senator or representative in congress, that for each of the previous five tax years, he has filed his federal and state income tax returns, has filed for an extension of time for filing either his federal or state income tax return or both, or was not required to file either a federal or state income tax return or both.

(v) That he acknowledges that he is subject to the provisions of the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act if he is a candidate for any office other than United States senator, representative in congress, or member of a committee of a political party and that he does not owe any outstanding fines, fees, or penalties pursuant to the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act.

(vi) That, if he is a major or district office candidate as defined in R.S. 18:1483, he has filed each report he has been required to file by the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act, if any were previously due.

(vii) That he does not owe any outstanding fines, fees, or penalties pursuant to the Code of Governmental Ethics.

(viii) That all of the statements contained in it are true and correct.

(b) The certificate shall be executed before a notary public or shall be witnessed by two persons who are registered to vote on the office the candidate seeks. If the candidate is serving outside the state with the armed forces of the United States, his notice of candidacy shall be witnessed by a commissioned officer in the armed forces of the United States.

(c) For the purposes of this Paragraph:

(i) "Outstanding fine, fee, or penalty pursuant to the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act" shall mean a fine, fee, or penalty equal to an amount of two hundred fifty dollars or more assessed by order of the Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure or by final decision of an adjudicatory panel of the Ethics Adjudicatory Board pursuant to the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act that has been converted into a court order for which all appeals have been exhausted or a judgment of a district court assessing civil penalties pursuant to the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act and that has become executory pursuant to R.S. 18:1511.4.1 or 1511.5.

(ii) "Outstanding fines, fees, or penalties pursuant to the Code of Governmental Ethics" shall mean a fine, fee, or penalty equal to an amount of two hundred fifty dollars or more imposed by the Board of Ethics for which all appeals have been exhausted.

(iii) "Outstanding fine, fee, or penalty" shall not mean any fine, fee, or penalty that has been paid in full as of the time of the filing of the notice of candidacy.

(3) The notice of candidacy also shall include a certificate, signed by the candidate, certifying that he is knowledgeable of the laws governing election offenses as provided in Chapter 10 of this Title and that he is knowledgeable of the prohibitions relative to erecting, displaying, or posting political campaign signs on any highway right-of-way, publicly owned property or right-of-way, or to or on any public utility pole or stanchion, as provided in R.S. 48:347(D), R.S. 30:2544(A), and R.S. 18:1470. Except as provided in R.S. 30:2544, whoever so erects, displays, or posts political campaign signs on any publicly owned property or right-of-way, or to or on any public utility pole or stanchion shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not in excess of one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both.

(4) An agent who files a notice of candidacy without the authorization or consent of the candidate to file such notice of candidacy shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not in excess of five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both.

B. *Repealed by Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 1, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 2009.*

C. On the forms for notice of candidacy which are prepared, printed, and distributed by the secretary of state, a notice shall be printed below the signature line which shall inform the candidate that copies of the forms and pamphlets of explanation and instruction which are distributed by the Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure are available from the clerk of court or the committee, and that information contained in the notice of candidacy may be posted on the website of the secretary of state as determined by the secretary of state.

D. Not later than the Friday before the opening of the qualifying period for any primary election, the Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure shall deliver a sufficient number of informational packets containing reporting forms and instructions to all officials with whom candidates will qualify for such primary election. The informational packet shall include a notice to the candidate that questions concerning the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act should be addressed to the Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure, not the official with whom the candidate qualifies. If a candidate qualifies in person, such informational packets shall be distributed to each candidate upon receipt of the candidate's notice of candidacy by the official with whom the candidate qualifies for office. If a candidate qualifies by submitting his notice of candidacy by certified mail, commercial carrier, or agent, such informational packets shall be mailed to the candidate at his mailing address or, if no mailing address is provided, the address of his domicile as set forth in the notice of candidacy within two business days after receipt of the notice of candidacy.

E.(1) A candidate who has filed a notice of candidacy may change the information contained therein by filing a new notice of candidacy and paying the qualifying fee required by R.S. 18:464 during the qualifying period; however, a candidate who is serving in the armed forces of the United States who is stationed or deployed outside of the United States shall not be required to pay the qualifying fee.

(2) No changes to the information contained in a notice of candidacy shall be made after the close of qualifying, except to correct an error made by the qualifying official who entered the information contained in the notice of candidacy into the database of the Department of State.

F. The Board of Ethics shall work in conjunction with the attorney general to create informational packets summarizing provisions of the laws relative to dual officeholding and laws under the jurisdiction of the board applicable to public officials relative to conflicts of interest and prohibited transactions, payments, contracts, and employment. The Board of Ethics shall provide such an informational packet in the same manner as provided in Subsection D of this Section to any candidate who qualifies for office.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 786, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1980; Acts 1982, No. 747, §1, eff. Aug. 2, 1982; Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1984, No. 225, §2; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 768, §2; Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §1, eff. Sept. 1, 1991; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 1130, §1; Acts 2001, No. 47, §1; Acts 2003, No. 529, §1, eff. June 27, 2003; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005, and §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 829, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2004, No. 896, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 1, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2010, No. 827, §1; Acts 2011, No. 152, §1; Acts 2012, No. 533, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013; Acts 2012, No. 609, §1, eff. June 7, 2012; Acts 2012, No. 758, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013; Acts 2012, No. 778, §1, eff. June 12, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§464. Qualifying fees; additional fees imposed by political party committees; financial statements

A. Method of payment. The qualifying fee shall be paid to the official with whom the candidate qualifies and shall accompany the notice of candidacy. The qualifying fee shall be paid in cash or by certified or cashier's check on a state or national bank or credit union, United States postal money order, or money order issued by a state or national bank or credit union.

B. Amount of qualifying fees. The qualifying fees for candidates in primary elections are:

(1) For state candidates -- seven hundred fifty dollars for governor, four hundred fifty dollars for justice of the supreme court, judge of a court of appeal, and member of the public service commission, and six hundred dollars for all other state candidates.

(2) For local candidates -- three hundred dollars for state senator and district judge, two hundred twenty-five dollars for state representative, parish president, and other district or parochial offices, one hundred fifteen dollars for police juror, parish council member, and school board member, and seventy-five dollars for ward and all other local offices.

(3) For municipal candidates -- forty dollars in a municipality with a population of less than five thousand, seventy-five dollars in a municipality with a population of five thousand or more but less than twenty-five thousand, one hundred fifty dollars in a municipality with a population of twenty-five thousand or more but less than fifty thousand, two hundred twenty-five dollars in a municipality with a population of fifty thousand or more but less than one hundred thousand, three hundred dollars in a municipality with a population of one hundred thousand or more but less than three hundred thousand, and three hundred seventy-five dollars in a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more.

(4) For candidates for membership on state central committees and parish executive committees of political parties -- seventy-five dollars.

C. Additional fees imposed by state central committees. (1) A state central committee of a political party may impose an additional fee on a state candidate or a candidate for presidential nominee who is affiliated with that political party. The amount of the additional fee shall be uniform as to all candidates for each office of the same kind or character and in no event shall be in an amount in excess of one-half the qualifying fee fixed by law. If a state central committee of a political party fixes an additional fee, then at the time a state candidate or a candidate for presidential nominee qualifies with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall collect the additional fee and make a record containing the name of the candidate from whom received, the amount of the fee, and the state central party committee with which the candidate is affiliated. After the close of the qualifying period for state candidates in a primary election, the secretary of state shall immediately transmit all additional fees so collected to the state central committee for the party with which the candidate is affiliated. The fee so imposed and collected shall be retained and used by that state central party committee.

(2) A state central committee of a political party may fix and impose an additional fee on all candidates for membership on that committee; however, if an additional fee as authorized by Paragraph (1) herein is imposed on state candidates, then a fee of not less than twenty-five dollars shall be assessed and collected from all candidates for membership on the state central committee. The additional fee shall be paid at the time of qualification as a candidate and shall be collected by the official with whom the candidate qualifies. The official who collects these additional fees shall make a record containing the name of each candidate from whom received, the amount of the fee, and political party with which the candidate is affiliated. After the close of the qualifying period for a candidate in a primary election, the official who collected such additional fees shall immediately transmit all additional fees so collected and the name of each candidate to the state central committee

on which the candidate is seeking membership. The fee so imposed and collected shall be retained and used by the state central committee imposing the fee.

(3)(a) In any parish, a state central committee of a political party may impose an additional fee on a local or municipal candidate who is affiliated with that political party. The amount of the additional fee shall be uniform as to all candidates for each office of the same kind or character and in no event shall be in an amount in excess of one-half the qualifying fee fixed by law.

(b) If a state central committee of a political party fixes an additional fee, then at the time a local or municipal candidate qualifies, the additional fee shall be paid to and collected by the official with whom the candidate qualifies. The official who collects these additional fees shall make a record containing the name of each candidate from whom received, the amount of the fee, and political party with which the candidate is affiliated. After the close of the qualifying period for a candidate in a primary election, the official who collected the additional fees shall immediately transmit all additional fees so collected and the name of each candidate to the state central committee. The fees so imposed and collected shall be retained and used by the state central committee imposing the fee.

(4) The additional fee imposed by a state central committee of a recognized political party with which thirty percent or less of the registered voters in the state are affiliated at the opening of the qualifying period for all candidates for membership on that committee shall be two hundred sixty-two dollars and fifty cents unless such amount is decreased by resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the state central committee of such party.

D. Additional fees imposed by parish executive committees.

(1)(a) A parish executive committee of a political party in any parish may impose an additional fee on a local or municipal candidate who is affiliated with that political party. The amount of the additional fee shall be uniform as to all candidates for each office of the same kind or character and in no event shall be in an amount in excess of one-half the qualifying fee fixed by law.

(b) If a parish executive committee fixes an additional fee, then at the time a local or municipal candidate qualifies with the clerk of court, the clerk shall collect the additional fee and make a record containing the name of the candidate from whom received, the amount of the fee, and the parish executive committee with which the candidate is affiliated. After the close of the qualifying period for a candidate in a primary election, the clerk shall immediately transmit all additional fees so collected to the parish executive committee with which the candidate is affiliated. The fee so imposed and collected shall be retained and used by that parish executive committee.

(2) A parish executive committee of a political party may fix and impose an additional fee on all candidates for membership on such committee; however, in no event shall the additional fee be in an amount in excess of one-half of the qualifying fee fixed by law. If an additional fee as authorized by Paragraph (1) herein is imposed on local and municipal candidates, then a fee of not less than twenty-five dollars shall be assessed and collected from all candidates for membership on the parish executive committee. The additional fee shall be paid at the time of qualification as a candidate and shall be collected by the official with whom the candidate qualifies. The official who collects these additional fees shall make a record containing the name of each candidate from whom received, the amount of the fee, and the political party with which the candidate is affiliated. After the close of the qualifying period for a candidate in a primary election, the official who collected the additional fees shall immediately transmit all additional fees so collected to the parish executive committee on which the candidate is seeking membership. The fee so imposed and collected shall be retained and used by the parish executive committee imposing the fee.

E. Clerks' fees. Each clerk of court may retain from the qualifying fees of each local and municipal candidate and each candidate for membership on a political party committee a fee of not more than ten percent, but not less than ten dollars, which shall be retained by the clerk and used by him to cover his office expenses for filing and recording the candidate's qualifying papers. However,

the sums retained by the clerk of court shall be retained only from those qualifying fees that are remitted to the secretary of state.

F. Financial statements. Each state central committee and each parish executive committee shall file a financial statement annually, certified by the treasurer or, if none, by the chairman, as to its accuracy, with the legislative auditor. Each parish executive committee shall file a copy of the financial statement with the state central committee of the party with which it is affiliated. The financial statement shall be in a form approved by the legislative auditor.

G. Use of fees. Fees collected by state central committees and parish executive committees pursuant to this Section shall be used solely for the operation of such committees. No such fees shall be used for the direct benefit of any particular candidate for public office.

H. Notice of imposition of fees. Each state central committee and parish executive committee shall, no later than thirty days prior to the beginning of qualifying, notify, in writing, the secretary of state and the clerk of court of any parish affected, if said committee will impose additional qualifying fees on candidates. However, once the notice of imposition is filed in accordance with this Subsection, a notice need not be filed again unless the state central committee or parish executive committee discontinues such imposition or changes the amount of fees to be imposed.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1982, No. 531, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1985, No. 123, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 235, §1; Acts 1989, No. 652, §1; Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §1, eff. Sept. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 596, §1; Acts 1992, No. 944, §1; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1997, No. 469, §1; Acts 2003, No. 910, §1, eff. July 1, 2003; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2004, No. 604, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005.

NOTE: *See Acts 1989, No. 652, §2, relative to disposition of funds from fees.*

§465. Nominating petitions

A. Time and place of filing. A nominating petition shall be filed with the official with whom the candidate qualifies and shall accompany the notice of candidacy.

B. Method of nominating candidates. A person may only be nominated as a candidate in a primary election by persons who are registered to vote on the office he seeks who sign a nominating petition for him no more than one hundred twenty days before the qualifying period opens for candidates in the primary election. In addition to his signature, each voter who signs a nominating petition shall date his signature and shall provide the ward and precinct in which he is registered to vote, his residence address, including the municipal number, the apartment number, if any, the rural route and box number, or any other physical description that will identify his actual place of residence. Once a voter has signed a nominating petition, he may not withdraw the nomination. The secretary of state shall prepare forms which may be used by any person who seeks nomination as a candidate by nominating petition. The secretary of state shall furnish copies of the forms to each clerk of court, and the forms shall be available, upon request, at the office of the secretary of state or at the office of the clerk of court. Nothing in this Subsection shall be construed to require nominating petitions to be filed only on forms prepared by the secretary of state.

C. Number of signatures required. The number of qualified voters who must timely sign a nominating petition is:

(1) For a candidate for an office voted on throughout the state--five thousand, not less than five hundred of which shall be from each of the congressional districts into which the state is divided.

(2) For a candidate for membership on the Public Service Commission--one thousand from within that district.

(3) For a candidate for any of the following offices:

(a) Louisiana Supreme Court Justice--one thousand from within that district.

(b) United States Representatives in Congress--one thousand from within that district.

(c) Member of the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education--one thousand from within that district.

(d) Judge of a court of appeal--five hundred from within that district.

(e) Any officer elected from throughout a judicial district--five hundred from within the district.

(f) Louisiana Senate--five hundred from within the senatorial district.

(g) Louisiana House of Representatives--four hundred from within the representative district.

(h) Any officer elected from throughout a parish--four hundred.

(i) Any officer elected from throughout a ward--one hundred for member of a parish governing authority and for member of a parish or city school board and one hundred for any other.

(4) For a candidate for a municipal office--fifty in a municipality having a population of five thousand or less, two hundred in a municipality having a population of more than five thousand but less than twenty-five thousand, three hundred in a municipality having a population of twenty-five thousand or more but less than fifty thousand, five hundred in a municipality having a population of fifty thousand or more but less than one hundred thousand, seven hundred fifty in a municipality having a population of one hundred thousand or more but less than three hundred thousand, and one thousand in a municipality having a population of three hundred thousand or more.

(5) For a candidate for membership on a political party committee - the lesser of four hundred or ten percent of the qualified voters in the voting area who are registered as being affiliated with the same political party as the candidate.

(6) Any office not hereinabove provided for shall require the signatures of at least one-half of one percent of the registered voters in the voting area from which the officer is elected. The number of signatures of registered voters required shall be calculated based on the number of voters who are registered thirty days before the qualifying period ends.

(7) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, if qualifying for any public office is reopened pursuant to R.S. 18:469(A) after the death of a candidate - twenty-five in the area from which the public officer is elected.

D. Form. Each sheet of the nominating petition shall set forth the candidate's name, the address of his domicile, the office for which the signers nominate him, the political party with which he is affiliated, if any, and the date of the primary election for which he seeks to qualify. The name of each voter who signed the nominating petition shall be typed or legibly written on the petition, and each signature on the nominating petition shall be dated and witnessed by the candidate or the person who obtained the signature on his behalf. The candidate and all persons who obtained signatures on his behalf shall certify on the nominating petition that to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief all of the signatures on the nominating petition are genuine and all of the statements contained in the nominating petition are true and correct.

E. Certification. (1)(a) A nominating petition shall be submitted to the registrars of voters in the parishes where the signers reside. A nominating petition shall be submitted to the registrars in such parishes not less than thirty days before the qualifying period ends for candidates in the primary election or, in the case of presidential electors, in the presidential election, except that in a special election called pursuant to R.S. 18:402(E), 601(A)(2), or 1279, a nominating petition shall be submitted by the candidate to the registrars of voters in such parishes not less than fourteen days before the qualifying period ends for candidates in the special election.

(b) In the case of an election for which qualifying has been reopened pursuant to R.S. 18:469(A) after the death of a candidate, the nominating petition shall be submitted by the candidate during such qualifying period to the registrars of voters in the parishes where the signers reside.

(2) The registrar for each parish shall endorse upon the nominating petitions, whether original or supplemental, the date and time of submission and shall promptly certify the nominating petitions, in the order received, by determining and certifying on each nominating petition which of the signers who provided a residence address in the parish signed the nominating petition timely and are registered to vote on the office the candidate seeks. A supplemental nominating petition shall be certified in the order in which it is received, without regard to the time when the original nominating petition for that candidate was submitted. A registrar may stop certifying the signatures on a nominating petition when the total number of the signers he has certified as having signed the petition timely and as being registered to vote on the office the candidate seeks equals one hundred fifteen percent of the number of qualified voters required to nominate the candidate for the office he seeks. A registrar's certification shall be conclusive as to the number of qualified voters who timely signed a nominating petition, and evidence to the contrary shall not be admitted in an action objecting to the candidacy of the candidate who filed the nominating petition.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2008, No. 522, §1, eff. July 1, 2008; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§466. Time for qualifying in a primary election

A notice of candidacy, accompanied either by the qualifying fee or by a nominating petition, is filed timely only if received by the secretary of state, for state candidates, or by the clerk of court, for local or municipal candidates, during the qualifying period for candidates in the primary election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979.

§467. Opening of qualifying period

The qualifying period for candidates in a primary election shall open:

(1) For candidates in a gubernatorial primary election and those in any special primary election to be held at the same time, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September of the year of the election.

(2) For candidates in a congressional primary election and those in any special primary election to be held at the same time, on the third Wednesday in August of the year of the election.

(3) For candidates in a primary election for municipal and ward officers who are not elected at the same time as the governor or members of congress in municipalities with a population of less than three hundred thousand and those in any special primary election to be held at the same time, on the second Wednesday in February of the year of the election, unless the primary election is held on the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March; in such case the qualifying period for candidates in such primary election shall open on the first Wednesday in December of the year prior to the election.

NOTE: *Paragraph (4) eff. until Jan. 1, 2015. See Acts 2013, No. 95, §1.*

(4) For candidates in a primary election for parochial and municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more and in which the municipal and parochial elections are held at the same time, on the second Wednesday in December preceding the year of the election.

NOTE: *Paragraph (4) as amended by Acts 2013, No. 95. §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015.*

(4) For candidates in a primary election for parochial and municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more and in which the municipal and parochial elections are held at the same time, on the second Wednesday in August in the year of the election.

(5) For candidates in any other special primary election, except for the office of judge, state legislator, or representative in Congress, on the first Wednesday which is at least five days after publication of the proclamation ordering the special election.

(6) For candidates in a primary election held on the third Saturday in October of 1981 and every fourth year thereafter, on the second Wednesday in August of the year of the election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 545, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 720, §1; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 673, §1, eff. Jan 1, 1985; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, No. 277, §1; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 1114, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2006, No. 845, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 22, §1; Acts 2011, No. 293, §1; Acts 2013, No. 95, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2015.

§467.1. Opening of qualifying period in event of change of date for primary election

In the event that the date for the primary election is advanced in accordance with R.S. 18:402(G), the qualifying period for candidates in the primary election shall be advanced from the date specified in R.S. 18:467 the same number of weeks as the primary election.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 43, §2, eff. June 5, 1980. Acts 1984, No. 673, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1985; Acts 1991, No. 201, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1992.

§468. Close of the qualifying period

A. The qualifying period for candidates in a primary election shall close at 4:30 p.m. on the Friday after the opening of the qualifying period for candidates in the primary election or, if that Friday is a legal holiday, at 4:30 p.m. on the next day which is not a legal holiday.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section, the qualifying period for candidates in a gubernatorial primary election and those in any special primary election to be held at the same time shall close at 4:30 p.m. on the Thursday after the opening of the qualifying period.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1. eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§469. Reopening of qualifying period; effect

A. When a person who qualified as a candidate and has opposition in a primary election for a public office dies after the close of the qualifying period and before the time for closing the polls on the day of the primary election, the qualifying period for candidates in the primary election for that office shall reopen for candidates on the day after the death and shall close at 4:30 p.m. on the third day after the death or, if that day is a legal holiday, at 4:30 p.m. on the next day which is not a legal holiday. The name of the deceased candidate shall not be printed on the primary election ballot. If the primary election ballot was printed with the deceased candidate's name on it, any votes received by the deceased candidate shall be void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever.

B. When, at the close of the qualifying period, no candidate has qualified for an office or the number of candidates who have qualified for an office is fewer than the number of positions to be filled in that office, the qualifying period shall be reopened, but only for the office or offices for which no candidates qualified or for which an insufficient number of candidates qualified, on the first Wednesday after the close of the qualifying period and shall close at 4:30 p.m. on the Friday

thereafter or, if that day is a legal holiday, at 4:30 p.m. on the next day which is not a legal holiday. The provisions of this Subsection shall not be applicable to election of members of any state central committee or any parish executive committee of any recognized political party as provided in R.S. 18:443 and R.S. 18:444.

C. Whenever the qualifying period is reopened as required by Subsections A or B hereof, the clerk of court shall cause notice of the reopening, listing the dates and times the period shall run, to be posted in a prominent place at or near the courthouse door and also in a prominent place in the office of the clerk of court. If the qualifying period is reopened solely for the qualification of one or more municipal candidates, or, if the municipal offices to be filled by election are in a building other than the courthouse, the clerk of court shall cause the notice provided for herein to be posted in a prominent place at or near the door of the municipal building for the city for which the candidates are seeking an elective office, as well as in the court house and the clerk's office as above required.

D.(1) If the qualifying period for candidates reopens within thirty days before a primary election, all the votes cast in the primary election for that public office are void, unless the qualifying period for the office reopened and closed without additional candidates qualifying for the office. If additional candidates qualify for the office and the votes for the primary will be void for that reason, the clerk of court with whom any of the additional candidates qualified shall immediately publish in the official journal of the parish a notice to the electorate that the election for that office has been voided because new candidates qualified. Such notice shall include the dates for the rescheduled primary and general elections. If the election district includes all or part of more than one parish, the clerk of court shall notify the secretary of state, who shall notify the clerk of court of each of the parishes, and the clerk of court shall publish such notice. If the additional candidates have qualified with the secretary of state, he shall publish such notice in the official state journal.

(2) If all the votes cast in a primary election for a public office are void because of the death of a candidate, the primary election for the office shall be held on the date of the general election, and the general election for the office shall be held on the fourth Saturday after the primary election. However, if the primary election is held on the date scheduled for a congressional general election, the general election for the office shall be held on the fifth Saturday after the primary election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 445, §1, eff. July 21, 1980; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 1988, No. 329, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1991, No. 201, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§470. Disposition of notices of candidacy; qualifying fees; nomination petitions

A. Notices of candidacy. (1) Upon receipt of a notice of candidacy, the secretary of state or the clerk of court, as the case may be, shall endorse upon it the date and time of filing and either the amount of the qualifying fee paid by the candidate or a statement that a nominating petition was filed by the candidate. If a candidate qualifies in person, a certified copy of the original notice of candidacy shall be furnished to the candidate at the time he qualifies with the qualifying official but after the date and time have been endorsed thereon. If a candidate qualifies by submitting his notice of candidacy by certified mail, commercial carrier, or agent, the qualifying official shall mail a certified copy of the original notice of candidacy after the date and time have been endorsed thereon to the candidate at the address of his domicile as set forth in the notice of candidacy within forty-eight hours after receipt of the notice of candidacy.

(2) At the time a candidate files his notice of candidacy with the clerk of court it shall become a public record and shall be recorded by the clerk of court in the same manner as sales of immovables and the recordation of mortgages and miscellaneous acts are recorded with him. The clerk of court shall place all notices of candidacy for each election in a separate book which he shall

keep in his office, and each such notice of candidacy shall be the official document and the official public record. The clerk of court shall daily post a list of all the candidates, and the offices for which they qualify, whose notices of candidacy have been filed with his office.

(3)(a) After the close of the qualifying period, the secretary of state shall transmit a list of the candidates who have qualified with him to the clerk of court in each parish in which the office is to be voted on. After the close of the qualifying period for candidates in a primary election, the clerk of court shall immediately transmit to the secretary of state a certified list of the candidates for each office who have qualified with him. This list shall include the name of each candidate as said candidate designated his name to appear on the ballot on his notice of candidacy form. The clerk shall also immediately forward qualifying fees for candidates to the secretary of state.

(b) If a notice of candidacy, together with the qualifying fee or a nominating petition, is not filed timely or is filed with the wrong official, the official receiving the papers shall endorse the date and time of receipt upon them and shall return them forthwith, either personally or by registered or certified mail, to the candidate filing them.

B. Qualifying fees. The secretary of state shall deliver all qualifying fees to the state treasurer, who shall place the qualifying fees in an escrow account and from that account shall make all refunds required by R.S. 18:501(B). After all required refunds have been made, the treasurer shall remit all funds remaining in the escrow account to the state treasury in accordance with law.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 786, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §1, eff. Sept. 1, 1991; Acts 2001, No. 47, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §3.*

§470.1. List of candidates

The secretary of state shall furnish the Supervisory Committee, Campaign Finance Disclosure Act, an alphabetical listing of the candidates for each of the offices to be voted on in each election. For a primary election, the list shall be furnished no later than five days after the close of the qualifying period for candidates and for a general election, no later than the day after the day on which the primary election returns are promulgated. For purposes of this Section, "candidate" shall be defined as in R.S. 18:1483.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 786, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§471. Acts performed with or by clerk of court

Wherever in this Code any act is required to be performed with or by the clerk of court, such act shall be performed in the office of the clerk and may be performed by or with the clerk of court or any deputy clerk employed by him designated by him for the purpose.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

SUBPART C. QUALIFYING FOR A GENERAL ELECTION

§481. Candidates who qualify for a general election

The candidates who qualify for each office remaining to be filled in the general election are those who received the two highest numbers of votes, the four highest number of votes, and so on among those not elected in the primary election, until the maximum number of candidates for each office on the general election ballot is reached.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2005, No. 282, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§482. Number of candidates who may qualify for a general election

Except in the case of a tie vote, the number of candidates for an office who may qualify for the general election is twice the number of persons remaining to be elected to the office.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§483. Effect of tie vote in a primary election

If, as a result of a tie vote in a primary election, the number of candidates who would qualify for the general election is more than twice the number of persons remaining to be elected to the office, all of the candidates who received the same number of votes in the primary election qualify for the general election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

SUBPART D. OBJECTIONS TO CANDIDACY

§491. Standing to object to candidacy

A. A registered voter may bring an action objecting to the candidacy of a person who qualified as a candidate in a primary election for an office for which the plaintiff is qualified to vote.

B. A registered voter may present evidence that a candidate has illegally qualified for elective office. The evidence may be presented to the respective parish district attorney, who shall determine whether or not the evidence presented establishes grounds for objecting to such candidacy and if the district attorney makes such a determination he shall file an action objecting to candidacy within the time limitation provided in R.S. 18:493.

C. In addition to the persons with standing to bring an action objecting to candidacy as provided in Subsections A and B of this Section:

(1) The Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure shall bring or join in an action objecting to the candidacy of a person who qualified as a candidate in a primary election for an office on the grounds provided in R.S. 18:492(A)(5).

(2) The Board of Ethics shall bring or join in an action objecting to the candidacy of a person who qualified as a candidate in a primary election for an office on the grounds provided in R.S. 18:492(A)(6).

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2003, No. 797, §1; Acts 2004, No. 896, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§492. Grounds for an objection to candidacy

A. An action objecting to the candidacy of a person who qualified as a candidate in a primary election shall be based on one or more of the following grounds:

(1) The defendant failed to qualify for the primary election in the manner prescribed by law.

(2) The defendant failed to qualify for the primary election within the time prescribed by law.

(3) The defendant does not meet the qualifications for the office he seeks in the primary election.

(4) The defendant is prohibited by law from becoming a candidate for one or more of the offices for which he qualified.

(5) The defendant falsely certified on his notice of candidacy that he does not owe any outstanding fines, fees, or penalties pursuant to the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act as provided in R.S. 18:463(A)(2).

(6) The defendant falsely certified on his notice of candidacy that he does not owe any outstanding fines, fees, or penalties pursuant to the Code of Governmental Ethics as provided in R.S. 18:463(A)(2).

(7) The defendant falsely certified on his notice of candidacy that for each of the previous five tax years he has filed his federal and state income tax returns, has filed for an extension of time for filing either his federal or state income tax return or both as provided in R.S. 18:463(A)(2), or was not required to file either a federal or state income tax return or both.

B. A violation of R.S. 18:463(A)(1)(c) by an agent shall not constitute ground for objecting to a candidacy pursuant to Paragraph (A)(1) of this Section.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 47, §1; Acts 2004, No. 896, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 16, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2010, No. 827, §1.

§493. Time for objecting to candidacy

An action objecting to candidacy shall be commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction within seven days after the close of qualifications for candidates in the primary election. However, if the time interval ends on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then noon of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the end of the time interval. After the expiration of the time period set forth in this Section, no action shall be commenced objecting to candidacy based on the grounds for objections to candidacy contained in R.S. 18:492 above.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§494. Effect of sustaining an objection to candidacy

A. Disqualification. When an objection to candidacy is sustained on the ground that the defendant failed to qualify for the primary election in the manner prescribed by law, that the defendant failed to qualify for the primary election within the time prescribed by law, or that the defendant does not meet the qualifications for the office he seeks, the final judgment shall disqualify the defendant as a candidate in the primary election for the office for which he failed to qualify properly.

B. Withdrawal. When an objection to candidacy is sustained on the ground that the defendant is prohibited by law from becoming a candidate for one or more of the offices for which he qualified in the primary election, the final judgment shall order the defendant to remove the grounds for the objection by withdrawing from the primary election for one or more of the offices. If the defendant fails to comply with this judgment within twenty-four hours after it becomes definitive, the court shall render judgment disqualifying the defendant as a candidate for all of the offices for which he qualified in the primary election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§495. Initiation of action by district attorney; attorney general; court costs and attorney fees

A. If after investigation the district attorney has reason to believe that a convicted felon who is prohibited from qualifying for office pursuant to Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution of Louisiana has filed a notice of candidacy, the district attorney shall immediately bring an action objecting to the candidacy of such person. However, if the district attorney has a conflict or is

otherwise unable to bring the action objecting to the candidacy of such person, he shall request the attorney general to bring such action.

B. The district attorney shall have standing to bring such an action pursuant to this Subpart. In addition, if requested in accordance with Subsection A of this Section, the attorney general shall have standing to bring such an action pursuant to this Subpart. The time limitation to commence an action objecting to candidacy prescribed by R.S. 18:493 shall apply to such actions brought by the district attorney or the attorney general.

C. Such an action shall not impede or impair the ability of the district attorney or any other law enforcement official from pursuing any violation of R.S. 18:1461 or any other applicable provision of law.

D. The provisions of this Section shall not be interpreted in any manner to limit or impede the ability of a registered voter to bring an action objecting to candidacy pursuant to the provisions of this Part.

E. The court shall assess all court costs, including any applicable attorney fees, incurred in the institution of the action required by this Section against the subject of the action if such person qualified for office in violation of Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Acts 2003, No. 529, §1, eff. June 27, 2003; Acts 2006, No. 593, §1, eff. Aug. 1, 2006.

SUBPART E. WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATES

§501. Procedure for withdrawal

Prior to the close of the polls on election day, a candidate in a primary or general election may withdraw from the election by filing notice of his withdrawal, signed by the candidate and duly acknowledged by him before an officer authorized to administer oaths, with the secretary of state, who shall forward a copy of the notice of withdrawal filed by a local or municipal candidate to the president of the board of election supervisors and the clerk of court of the parish in which the candidate has qualified.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 329, §1; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§502. Effect of withdrawal

A notice of withdrawal shall be effective when it is filed with the secretary of state, and the candidate who filed the notice no longer shall be qualified as a candidate in the election from which he withdrew. If the election ballot was printed with a withdrawn candidate's name on it, any votes received by the withdrawn candidate shall be null and void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981.

§503. Notice of withdrawal and disqualification

A.(1) If the early voting election ballot was prepared with a withdrawn candidate's name on it and the withdrawal was filed prior to the close of early voting for the election, the registrar of voters of any parish where such ballot will be used shall, to the extent possible, cause notice to be posted of the withdrawal of such candidate at any location for early voting where the candidate's name appears on the ballot. Failure to post such notice of withdrawal shall not void the election.

(2) If the early voting election ballot was prepared with the name of a candidate who has been disqualified by final judgment of a court prior to the close of early voting for the election, the

registrar of voters of any parish where such ballot will be used shall, to the extent possible, cause notice to be posted of the disqualification of the candidate at any location for early voting where the candidate's name appears on the ballot. Failure to post such notice of disqualification shall not void the election.

B.(1) If the election ballot was printed with a withdrawn candidate's name on it, the clerk of court of any parish where such ballot will be used shall, to the extent possible, cause notice to be posted of the withdrawal of such candidate at any polling place where the candidate's name appears on the ballot. Such notice shall be posted or placed adjacent to the precinct register so that it is clearly visible. The notice shall be capitalized and in bold typed print of not less than fourteen-point font. Failure to post such notice of withdrawal shall not void the election.

(2) If the election ballot was printed with the name of a candidate who has been disqualified by a final judgment of a court, the clerk of court of any parish where such ballot will be used shall, to the extent possible, cause notice to be posted of the disqualification of such candidate at any polling place where the candidate's name appears on the ballot. Such notice shall be posted or placed adjacent to the precinct register so that it is clearly visible. The notice shall be capitalized and in bold typed print of not less than fourteen-point font. Failure to post such notice of disqualification shall not void the election.

Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2008, No. 764, §1, eff. July 1, 2008.

SUBPART F. ELECTION OF CANDIDATES

§511. Election of candidates in a primary election

A. Majority vote. A candidate who receives a majority of the votes cast for an office in a primary election is elected. If there are two or more offices of the same character to be filled, the number of votes necessary to constitute a majority shall be greater than the result obtained by dividing the total votes cast for all of the candidates by the number of offices to be filled and dividing the result so obtained by two. If more candidates receive a majority than there are offices to be filled, those of such candidates receiving the highest total of votes shall be elected, to the number required to fill all of the offices. Any votes received by a withdrawn candidate or a deceased candidate shall be void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever.

B. Election of unopposed candidates for public office. If, after the close of the qualifying period for candidates in a primary election, the number of candidates for a public office does not exceed the number of persons to be elected to the office, the candidates for that office, or those remaining after the withdrawal of one or more candidates, are declared elected by the people, and their names shall not appear on the ballot in either the primary or the general election.

C. Election of unopposed candidates for membership on party committees. If, after the close of the qualifying period for candidates in a primary election, the number of candidates for membership on a political party committee does not exceed the number of members to be elected to the committee, the candidates for membership on that political party committee, or those remaining after the death or withdrawal of one or more candidates, are declared elected by the people, and their names shall not appear on the ballot in either the primary or the general election.

D. Effect of a tie vote. If, as a result of a tie vote in a primary election, the number of candidates who would be elected to an office exceeds the number of persons to be elected to the office, the candidates who received the same majority of the votes cast in the primary election are not elected, but they are qualified as candidates in the general election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2005, No. 282, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§512. Election of candidates in a general election

A. Generally. The candidate who receives the most votes cast for an office in a general election is elected. If there are two or more offices of the same character to be filled, those candidates receiving the highest total number of votes shall be elected, to the number required to fill all of the offices.

B. Election of unopposed candidates. If, as a result of the death or withdrawal of one or more candidates, the number of candidates for an office in a general election does not exceed the number of persons to be elected to the office, the remaining candidates are declared elected by the people, and their names shall not appear on the ballot in the general election.

C. Effect of a tie vote. If, as a result of a tie vote in a general election, the number of candidates who would be elected to an office exceeds the number of persons to be elected to the office, the candidates who received the same number of votes for that office in the general election are not elected. The election for officers thus not elected shall be returned to the people on the third Saturday after the date on which the results in the election at which the tie vote occurred were promulgated.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 2005, No. 282, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§513. Certification of candidates elected

A. Certification of candidates elected for a full term. Within thirty days after the date on which a general election is scheduled to be held, the secretary of state shall certify the name of each candidate elected for a full term to the appropriate official in the following manner:

(1) The name of a candidate elected to the state legislature and the district from which he was elected shall be certified to the appropriate house of the state legislature, and the name of the candidate shall be entered on the rolls of the appropriate house by the secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the House of Representatives.

(2) The name of a candidate elected to Congress and the election results shall be certified as provided by R.S. 18:1277.

(3) The name of a candidate elected as a presidential elector and the election results shall be certified as provided by R.S. 18:1261.

(4) The name of the candidate elected to membership on a political party committee shall be certified to the chairman of the political party committee to which the candidate was elected.

(5) The name of a candidate elected to any other office, except governor or lieutenant governor, shall be certified to the governor, who shall issue a commission to the elected official on the date the term begins as provided by law or the home rule charter or plan of government. If the date the term begins for an official of a municipality elected in accordance with R.S. 18:402(C) is not provided for, the term shall begin July first following the election. If the date the term begins for any other elected official is not provided by law or home rule charter or plan of government, the governor shall issue a commission:

(a) To an official elected for a full term at the gubernatorial election, within thirty days after the date on which the governor is inaugurated.

(b) To an official elected for a full term at the congressional election, within thirty days after the name of the official has been certified to the governor by the secretary of state.

(c) To an official elected for a full term at a municipal election not held at the time of a congressional or gubernatorial election, within thirty days after the name of the official has been certified to the governor by the secretary of state.

(d) To an official elected at a special election to fill an unexpired term, within thirty days after the name of the official has been certified to the governor by the secretary of state.

(e) *Repealed by Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 23, §2.*

(6) The name of a candidate elected to the office of parish president for the parish of Jefferson or to the Jefferson Parish Council shall be certified by the secretary of state to the governor who shall issue a commission to the elected official which shall not become effective until the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January following the election.

B. Certification of candidates elected for an unexpired term. If a candidate is elected at a special primary or general election for an unexpired term or if he is elected at such an election by the people without opposition, the secretary of state shall promptly certify the name of the candidate elected to the appropriate official named in Paragraphs (1) through (6) of Subsection A of this Section.

C. Certification of candidates elected to a reduced term due to a postponed election. When a reapportionment or redistricting plan fails to receive preclearance pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by the deadline set forth in R.S. 18:1941 or 1942 and there is a postponement of the election, the secretary of state shall certify the name of each candidate elected at the postponed election to the appropriate official named in Subsection A of this Section. The certification shall be made within thirty days of the date that every candidate to be elected at the election pursuant to the reapportionment or redistricting plan has been elected.

D. If the secretary of state receives a proclamation calling a special election in accordance with the provision of R.S. 18:583(A), prior to certifying a candidate's name as required by this Section, the secretary of state shall not be required to certify the name of the candidate as being elected to the office.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 630, §1; Acts 1978, No. 720, §2, eff. July 17, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 444, eff. July 21, 1980; Acts 1986, No. 815, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 23, §§1, 2; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§514. Parish with municipality population of three hundred thousand or more; municipal and parochial officers; date of taking office

All elected parochial and municipal officers in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more shall take office on the first Monday in May of 1982 and each four years thereafter.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 618, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1981, No. 398, §1; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, No. 277, §1; Acts 2001, No. 542, §1; Acts 2006, No. 621, §20, eff. June 23, 2006; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 22, §1.

PART V. VOTERS AND VOTING

SUBPART A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§521. Qualifications of voters

A. Candidates for public office. All persons who have registered to vote in this state prior to the time the registration records are closed as required in R.S 18:135 may vote in the election for any candidates except those seeking membership on a committee of a political party with which the voter is not registered as being affiliated.

B. Candidates for party office. (1) In a primary or general election at which members of a political party committee are voted on, only qualified voters who are registered as being affiliated with the same political party as the candidates for membership on a political party committee may vote on such candidates. The secretary of state shall adjust the voting machines so that the candidates for membership on a political party committee may only be voted on by voters who are registered as being affiliated with the same political party as the candidates.

(2) The qualification of a voter to vote on a candidate for membership on a political party committee shall be subject to the following provisions:

(a) A change of party affiliation in his registration shall not permit the registrant to vote for any candidate for membership on a committee of the political party to which he has thus affiliated within thirty days after the date on which the registrar notes the change on the original application form. During this same period he may not vote for any candidate for membership on a party committee for the political party which he has renounced and abandoned, and the registrar shall so inform him;

(b) A designation of party affiliation by a registrant previously not affiliated with a party renders the registrant eligible to vote in the election next following the designation which is at least thirty days after the date on which the registrar notes the party affiliation on the original application form; and

(c) A designation of no party affiliation by a registrant previously affiliated with a party shall be effective for elections held at least thirty days after the date on which the registrar notes the no-party affiliation on the original application form. During this same period he may not vote for any candidate for membership on a party committee for the political party which he has renounced and abandoned, and the registrar shall so inform him.

C. Change of residence. (1) A registrant who changes his residence from one precinct to another in the same parish shall retain the right to vote in the precinct from which he has removed, as to all issues upon which he was entitled to vote prior to his change of residence, until he changes his registration as provided in R.S. 18:110(A). Upon changing registration, such registrant shall have the right to vote in the precinct to which he has moved in accordance with law.

(2) A registrant who changes his residence from one parish to another shall retain the right to vote in the parish from which he has removed, as to all issues upon which he was entitled to vote prior to his change of residence, until he registers in the parish to which he has moved or until three months after he has moved, whichever is sooner. Upon registering in the parish to which he has moved, such registrant shall have the right to vote in such parish in accordance with law. After the three-month period, he shall no longer have the right to vote in the parish from which he has moved.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.

§522. Number of candidates for whom a voter may vote

A. A voter in a primary or a general election must cast at least one vote on the ballot before leaving the voting machine.

B. A voter in a primary or general election may vote for as many of the candidates for an office as there are persons to be elected to the office, or he may vote for fewer.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

SUBPART B. PLACES FOR VOTING

§531. Places for voting in primary and general elections

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, a voter in a primary or general election shall vote at the polling place in the precinct where he is registered to vote.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, whenever the polling place to which a voter is assigned is inaccessible to him by reason of a physical disability, the voter may cast his vote at the polling place nearest the precinct at which he is registered which is accessible to the voter, provided such polling place is within the same congressional, senatorial, representative, school board, police jury, councilmanic and all other districts as the precinct at which he is registered. To be permitted to cast his vote at another precinct, the voter, not less than ten days before the election, shall produce satisfactory evidence of his disability to the registrar of voters in the parish in which he is registered. If, in the opinion of the registrar, the voter, due to the physical disability, is unable to cast his vote at the precinct in which he is registered, the registrar shall issue to the voter special authorization to cast his vote at another specifically named precinct as provided in this Section and shall transfer the registration certificate of such voter to that precinct. The authorization so issued shall be shown by the voter to the commissioners at the polling place. The right of a voter to cast his vote in a precinct within the ward and district other than the one in which he is registered shall remain effective for subsequent elections until the voter no longer is in need of the right to vote in another precinct. The voter shall notify the registrar of voters immediately if for any reason such need no longer exists.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 755, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

§531.1. Exception to opening polls; alternative voting locations

A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the polling place for a particular precinct shall not be required to be opened in either of the following circumstances:

(1) When it is determined by the registrar of voters that there are no voters eligible to vote in the voting district in the precinct for any office or proposition on the ballot.

(2) When it is determined by the registrar of voters after the close of early voting, that all voters eligible to vote in the precinct have voted absentee by mail or during early voting.

B. The registrar of voters shall notify the secretary of state of all such determinations.

C. Whenever the polling place for a precinct to which a voter is assigned is not opened pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A and it is subsequently determined on election day that a voter is eligible to vote and has not voted absentee by mail or during early voting, the voter may cast his vote at the polling place nearest the precinct at which he is registered, provided such polling place has the ballot for which he is eligible to vote on a voting machine. The registrar of voters shall authorize a commissioner at the nearest polling place to allow the voter to vote after the voter completes and signs the affidavit of voter form. If no such polling place is available, the voter may cast his vote by paper ballot in the office of the registrar of voters or at a location designated by the registrar.

Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004, which provides for the change of of references from the Dept. of Elections and Registration to the Department of State.*

§532. Establishment of precincts

A. Subject to the provisions of R.S. 18:532.1 and 1903, the governing authority of each parish shall establish precincts, define the territorial limits for which each precinct is established, prescribe their boundaries, and designate the precincts. The governing authority of each parish shall by ordinance adopt the establishment and boundaries of each precinct in accordance with the timetable as set forth herein and in accordance with R.S. 18:532.1.

B.(1)(a) Each precinct shall be a contiguous, compact area having clearly defined and clearly observable boundaries coinciding with visible features readily distinguishable on the ground and approved extensions of such features, such as designated highways, roads, streets, rivers, or canals, and depicted on United States Bureau of the Census base maps for the next federal decennial census, except where the precinct boundary is coterminous with the boundary of a parish or an incorporated place when the boundaries of a single precinct contain the entire geographic area of the incorporated place. Except as otherwise provided in this Paragraph, on and after July 1, 1997, any precinct boundary which does not coincide with a visible feature shall be changed by the parish governing authority to coincide with a visible feature in accordance with R.S. 18:532.1.

(b) For the purposes of this Paragraph, the term "approved extension" shall mean an extension of one visible feature to another visible feature which has been approved by the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives or their designees and which is or which will be a census tabulation boundary.

(2) No precinct shall be wholly contained within the territorial boundaries of another precinct, except that a precinct which contains the entire geographical area of an incorporated place and in which the total number of registered voters at the last general election was less than three hundred may be so contained.

(3) No precinct shall contain more than two thousand two hundred registered voters within its geographic boundaries. Within thirty days after the completion of each canvass, the registrar of voters of each parish shall notify the parish governing authority of every precinct in the parish which contains more than two thousand two hundred registered voters within its geographic boundaries. Within sixty days of such notification, the parish governing authority shall divide such precincts by a visible feature in accordance with R.S. 18:532.1.

(4)(a) No precinct shall contain less than three hundred registered voters within its geographical boundaries, except:

(i) When necessary to make it more convenient for voters in a geographically isolated and unincorporated area to vote. A voter in a geographically isolated and unincorporated area shall mean a voter whose residence is outside an incorporated place and who would have to travel by roadway more than ten miles or cross a public ferry to a polling place to vote if the precinct were not established.

(ii) When the precinct contains the entire geographical area of an incorporated place.

(iii) When the precinct may not be merged with any adjacent precinct due to voting district boundaries, provided that such a precinct has a consolidated polling place with an adjacent precinct and the number of commissioners for the polling place has been reduced in accordance with R.S. 18:425.1 and 1286.1.

(b)(i) No precinct shall be established as authorized in this Paragraph unless it is in compliance with the provisions of R.S. 18:532.1(C) and unless the parish governing authority has submitted documentation to the Department of State that the precinct meets one of the criteria in this Paragraph

and the parish governing authority has received written approval for the establishment of the precinct from the secretary of state. However, a precinct may contain less than three hundred registered voters if the parish governing authority is responsible for all election expenses incurred in the precinct as provided in R.S. 18:1400.7.

(ii) In addition to the authority in Item (i) of this Subparagraph, the secretary of state may permit the establishment of precincts with less than three hundred registered voters under extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances.

(c) Within thirty days after the completion of each canvass, beginning with the 1996 canvass, the registrar of voters of each parish shall notify the parish governing authority of every precinct in the parish which contains fewer than three hundred registered voters within its geographic boundaries. Within sixty days after such notification, the parish governing authority shall merge such precincts with other precincts, unless the approval of the Department of State has been granted as provided in this Paragraph.

(5) The provisions of Paragraph (4) of this Subsection shall not be effective from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2013.

C. Each parish governing authority shall provide and maintain at all times a suitable map showing the current geographical boundaries with designation of precincts and a word description of the precinct geographical boundaries. Each parish governing authority shall send a copy of each map, with description attached, to the registrar of voters and the secretary of state. The map may be composed of one or more sheets but each sheet shall not exceed three feet by four feet. The map shall include all existing roads, streets, railroad tracks, and drainage features but shall not include underground utility lines, land use and zoning symbols or shadings, symbols for vegetation cover, topographic contour lines, and similar items that obscure the basic street pattern and names. All features, names, titles, and symbols on the map shall be clearly shown and legible. The map sheet of the entire parish shall be on a scale of one inch equals one mile to one inch equals two miles. Map sheets of each incorporated place within the parish shall be on a scale of one inch equals eight hundred feet to one inch equals sixteen hundred feet. Each map sheet shall indicate the date of the base map or the date of last revision. Wherever the boundaries of a precinct or incorporated place are coterminous, they shall be clearly indicated as such.

D. The parish governing authority shall also furnish, a map clearly indicating the boundaries of each parish governing authority district, school board district, special election district, representative district, and senate district.

E.(1) In complying with the provisions of this Section for the establishment of precincts and the prescription of their boundaries, each parish governing authority and registrar of voters shall coordinate with the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives, or their designees, pursuant to their authority to submit a plan for census data for reapportionment under the provisions of Chapter 13 of this Title and shall adopt or adjust precinct boundaries as may be necessary to comply with this Section.

(2) The proposed precinct boundaries submitted to the United States Bureau of the Census by a parish through the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives or their designees, and approved by the Bureau of the Census as block boundaries for each federal decennial census, shall be the precinct boundaries for the parish for reapportionment purposes following each federal decennial census.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978; Acts 1978, No. 298, §1, eff. July 10, 1978; Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 670, §1, eff. July 16, 1985; Acts 1986, No. 286, §1, eff. June 30, 1986; Acts 1988, No. 329, §1; Acts 1988, No. 403, §1, eff. July 10, 1988; Acts 1990, No. 629, §1; Acts 1992, No. 788, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1992, No. 803, §1; Acts 1995, No. 552, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §2, eff. July 1, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 254, §2, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008.

§532.1. Changing boundaries

A. The parish governing authority shall have authority, in accordance with this Section, to change the configuration, boundaries, or designation of an election precinct. Any change so determined shall be adopted by ordinance of the parish governing authority. Within fifteen days after adoption of the ordinance, the parish governing authority shall send to the secretary of state a certified copy of the ordinance and a copy of the map showing the new precinct boundaries and designations together with a written description of such boundaries. The parish governing authority shall comply with the provisions of R.S. 18:1941 when changing precinct boundaries.

B.(1) A parish governing authority shall change a precinct only by dividing the precinct into two or more precincts except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection.

(2)(a) When in order to make it more convenient for voters to vote, or to facilitate the administration of the election process, or to accomplish reapportionment, or to comply with the provisions of R.S. 18:532(B)(1) or (4), it becomes necessary to merge all or part of a precinct with adjacent precincts, a part or parts may be merged but only when the parts that are joined are in the same legislative, Public Service Commission, State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, state, federal, and local governing authority voting district as such districts have been redistricted subsequent to the release of the latest federal decennial census. However, no precinct shall be merged unless the local governing authorities and the parish, city, or other local public school boards within the area affected by the merger have completed redistricting and received preclearance pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

(b) In order to establish block boundaries for the 2010 federal decennial census, proposed precinct consolidations submitted for review through December 31, 2008, in accordance with Subsection C of this Section, shall not be subject to the requirement that the precincts or parts of the precincts shall be in the same state, local, and municipal office voting district and shall not be subject to the provisions of Paragraph (C)(3) of this Section; however, any consolidation accomplished pursuant to the provisions of this Subparagraph shall be effective for the following purposes at the following times:

(i) Not later than January 1, 2010, for the purpose of establishing block boundaries for the 2010 federal decennial census and for reapportionment purposes.

(ii) Not later than July 1, 2011, for all purposes.

(c) The provisions of Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph shall not apply to consolidations required by R.S. 18:532(B)(4).

(3) Any establishment, division, or merger of precincts as provided in Paragraphs (1) and (2) herein shall be considered a change in precinct boundaries and shall be subject to the requirements of this Section.

C.(1) The parish governing authority shall comply with the provisions of R.S. 18:532(A), (B), (C), and (E) when changing any precinct boundary.

(2)(a) In determining features to be used as precinct boundaries, the parish governing authority shall consult with the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives or their designees. The parish governing authority shall submit proposed changes in precinct boundaries to the secretary and the clerk or their designees on United States Bureau of the Census maps prepared for the next federal decennial census and, where practicable, by electronic medium. No change in a precinct boundary may be made by the parish governing authority without prior review and approval by the secretary and the clerk or their designees, except as provided in this Paragraph. Such review shall consist of a determination whether the proposed precinct change coincides with a visible

feature depicted on a base map that will be used by the United States Bureau of the Census to determine visible tabulation boundaries for the federal decennial census.

(b) The secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives or their designees shall send a report of the findings resulting from the review to the parish governing authority within forty-five days after the receipt of the proposed precinct changes. If the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives or their designees fail to respond within forty-five days after the receipt of the proposed precinct changes, the proposed visible feature for precinct boundaries shall be deemed to be approved by the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives or their designees.

(3)(a) In addition to the requirements of Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, when the proposed precinct change involves a merger authorized by Paragraph (B)(2) or Subparagraph (D)(1)(b) of this Section, prior to adoption by ordinance, the parish governing authority shall submit proposed changes of the merger to the secretary of state. No change in a precinct merger may be made by the parish governing authority without prior review and approval by the secretary of state, except as provided in this Paragraph. Such review shall consist of a determination whether the proposed merger of the precincts establishes a precinct or precincts where all parts of each proposed new precinct are in the same state, local, and municipal office voting district.

(b) The secretary of state shall send a report of the findings resulting from the review to the parish governing authority within forty-five days after the receipt of the proposed precinct changes. If the secretary of state fails to respond within forty-five days after the receipt of the proposed precinct mergers, the proposed mergers shall be deemed to be approved by the secretary of state. No precinct shall be merged until all local governing authorities and the parish or city school board within the area affected by the merger have completed redistricting and such redistricting has been precleared pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

D.(1)(a) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no election precinct shall be created, divided, abolished, or merged, or the boundaries thereof otherwise changed between January first of any year of which the last digit is nine and December thirty-first of any year of which the last digit is three.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph or R.S. 18:1903 to the contrary, if the legislature has completed the reapportionment required by Article III, Section 6 of the Constitution of Louisiana following the latest federal decennial census and has received preclearance pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the parish governing authority may merge precincts upon the parish governing authority's certifying in writing to the office of the secretary of state that the parish governing authority and all school boards within the parish have completed all redistricting that is required following the latest federal decennial census and have received preclearance pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

(i) A certified copy of the ordinance describing such precinct mergers, a written description of proposed new precinct boundaries, and a copy of a map clearly detailing the precinct boundaries within the parish shall be sent to the secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, the secretary of state, the clerk of court, and the registrar of voters of the parish within fifteen days after the adoption of the ordinance.

(ii) No precinct merger shall become effective without prior review and approval by the secretary of state, the secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, or their designees. The secretary of state, the secretary of the Senate, and the clerk of the House of Representatives, or their designees shall send a report of the findings of the review to the parish governing authority within forty-five days after receipt of the proposed precinct changes. If the

secretary of state, the secretary of the Senate, or the clerk of the House of Representatives, or their designees fail to respond within forty-five days after receipt of the proposed precinct changes, the proposed precinct changes shall be deemed to be approved by the official or designee who failed to respond.

(2)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection or R.S. 18:1903 to the contrary, if after the release of the federal decennial census data a parish governing authority is unable to comply with applicable law regarding redistricting and reapportionment, including adherence to traditional redistricting principles, in the creation of its redistricting or reapportionment plan using the whole precincts submitted to the United States Bureau of the Census, the parish governing authority may divide a precinct into two or more precincts; any such division shall be by a visible feature which is a census tabulation boundary.

(b) Any such parish governing authority shall include the precinct changes in its ordinance establishing its redistricting or reapportionment plan.

(c) Within fifteen days after the adoption of the ordinance, the parish governing authority shall send to the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives a certified copy of the ordinance and a copy of a map showing the new precinct boundaries together with a written description of such boundaries. If the precinct changes were the result of action in a court of competent jurisdiction, the parish governing authority shall include a certified copy of the court order, and the secretary and the clerk shall likewise be notified of appeals filed or other actions that pertain to any such order or ordinance.

(d) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not be construed as authority for a parish governing authority which has adopted or accomplished redistricting or reapportionment or is able to redistrict or reapportion itself in accordance with applicable law using the whole precincts submitted to the United States Bureau of the Census to divide precincts. Any plan adopted by a parish governing authority in contravention of this Subsection shall be null and void, and no election shall be conducted using any ballot based on such a null and void plan. Any declaration of nullity of a plan pursuant to this Paragraph shall be by a court of competent jurisdiction. In the event a plan is declared null, such declaration shall not affect the validity or legality of any actions taken by, ordinances or regulations adopted by, or contracts entered into by the governing authority elected pursuant to the null plan.

E.(1) A precinct shall not be changed, and no precinct shall be established or altered in any way, including alphabetical division by voter surname, and no annexation shall be implemented during the period commencing on the date the qualifying period opens and ending on the date of the general election.

(2) For an election which is exclusively for bonds, taxes, and other propositions or questions and for no other kind of election, a precinct shall not be changed during the period commencing on the forty-sixth* day prior to the election and ending on the date of the election.

(3) No precinct change or annexation that is made prior to the date the qualifying period opens or, in the case of an election exclusively for bonds, taxes, and other propositions or questions, prior to the forty-sixth day before the election shall become effective for those elections, respectively, unless the information required in Subsection A of this Section, including a statement of no objection to the change from the United States attorney general, is received by the secretary of state prior to the date the qualifying period opens or prior to the forty-sixth day before the election, as the case may be.

F. Within fifteen days after the adoption of the ordinance as provided in this Section, the parish governing authority shall send to the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives, the secretary of state, the clerk of court, and the registrar of voters a certified copy of the ordinance and a copy of a map showing the new precinct boundaries together with a written description of such boundaries.

G, H. *Repealed by Acts 2008, No. 136, §3, eff. June 6, 2008.*

Added by Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 670, §1, eff. July 16, 1985; Acts 1986, No. 286, §1, eff. June 30, 1986; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 329, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 288, §1, eff. July 5, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 629, §§1 and 2; Acts 1992, No. 803, §1; Acts 1993, No. 418, §§1 and 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1995, No. 552, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §§2, 3, eff. July 1, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 1999, No. 254, §2, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 123, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1022, §1; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2008, No. 136, §§1, 3, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 824, §2, eff. June 30, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2012, No. 726, §1.

***NOTE:** *The word "forty-sixth" in R.S. 18:532.1(E)(2) is as it appears in Acts 1988, No. 329, §1; the word "forty-fifth" is used in Acts 1988, No. 909, §1 and in prior law.*

§533. Establishment and location of polling places; responsibility for acts or omissions

A. Establishment. (1) The governing authority of each parish shall establish one polling place for each precinct. Each polling place shall be equipped with proper electric current, fixtures, and outlets necessary to properly operate the voting machines and otherwise to conduct the election. Each polling place shall have sanitary facilities available. The governing authority shall complete a survey form prepared by the secretary of state for each polling place in its parish and shall certify to the secretary of state that each polling place meets the accessibility standards for individuals with disabilities adopted by the secretary of state.

(2) The parish governing authority shall, to the extent possible, locate multiple precincts in a polling location, if it determines after due consideration that to locate multiple polling places within the same polling location would be efficient, cost-effective, and convenient to voters.

B. Location. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection, the polling place for a precinct shall be located in the precinct in a suitable public building and all public bodies are hereby required to allow the use of public buildings as voting precincts without cost or charge when the parish governing authority requires it. If no public building is available, then a precinct may be located on private property. The parish governing authority shall inform the secretary of state as to whether the parish polling places are located in public buildings or on private property.

(2) When, after the exercise of due diligence, the governing authority of a parish is unable to secure a location for a polling place within a precinct, the governing authority may select a location for the polling place which is within the nearest precinct having proper facilities. All other laws relating to the establishment and location of a polling place shall be complied with. The governing authority shall take all reasonable steps to notify the residents of the precinct of the location of the polling place.

C. Prohibited locations. A polling place shall not be located in or on the grounds of:

(1) A place where beverages of high or low alcoholic content are dispensed to the public, but this prohibition shall not prevent the location of a polling place on premises housing a nonprofit organization whose principal business is not the dispensing of beverages of high or low alcoholic

content, but no such alcoholic beverages shall be dispensed on such premises during election day or for three hours before the polls open.

(2) A jail, penitentiary, or other penal institution.

(3) A mental hospital or a mental health center.

(4) An eleemosynary institution where wards of the state are confined or housed at state expense, except educational institutions and the United States Marine Hospital No. 88 at Carville.

(5) Private property owned, occupied, or leased by a candidate in the election or the spouse of any such candidate, or an officer or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions.

D. Payment for use of private property. When it is necessary to pay for the use of private property as a polling place, the payment shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars for each election.

E. Lease. Prior to the designation by the governing authority of any polling place to be located on private property, the governing authority shall enter into a written lease for such property which lease shall state that the property is to be used as a polling place for a specified precinct and that the polling place is not owned, occupied, or leased by a candidate in the election, or a spouse of any such candidate, or an officer or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions. Such lease shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of court for the parish wherein such property is located and in addition shall be prominently posted in the office of the registrar of voters. After July 1, 1986, the lease shall also be filed with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall not pay precinct rental for a polling place if a copy of the lease thereon has not been properly filed at least thirty days prior to the election, unless a change in the location of the polling place was necessitated immediately prior to the election and the governing authority lacked sufficient time to transmit a copy of the lease to the secretary of state prior to the election. Lease contracts entered into immediately prior to the election shall be filed with the secretary of state not later than ten days after the election for payment to be made by the secretary of state. Payments on leases filed later than ten days following an election will not be made by the secretary of state except for subsequent elections.

F. Responsibility for acts or omissions. (1) An owner, lessee, or occupant of a premises to be used by any person as a polling place on any election day shall not be liable to such person for injury to person or property which occurs on the premises while it is being used as a polling place on any election day.

(2) This Subsection does not exclude any liability which would otherwise exist for willful or malicious injury to persons or property or liability imposed on the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises pursuant to Civil Code Articles 2317 and 2322.

(3) Nothing in this Subsection shall be construed to relieve any person using the premises of another as a polling place from any obligation which he may have in the absence of this Subsection to exercise care in his use of such premises, or from the legal consequences of failure to employ such care.

(4) The word "premises" as used in this Subsection includes lands, private ways, buildings, and structures which are being used as a polling place, or used as access to a polling place, on any election day.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 580, §1; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1984, No. 426, §1; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1995, No. 715, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

NOTE: *See Acts 1995, No. 715, §2, relative to severability.*

§534. Change of polling places

A. Once a polling place is established, it may only be changed by a vote of the parish governing authority.

B. The location of a polling place shall not be changed during the period commencing on the date the qualifying period opens and ending on the date of the general election or, in the case of an election date exclusively for bond, tax, or other propositions or questions, during the period commencing on the forty-sixth day prior to the election and ending on the day of the election unless the polling place becomes unavailable due to an emergency caused by an act of God or when privately owned property being used as a polling place becomes unavailable through no fault of the governing authority.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994.

§535. Notice of location of precincts and polling places

A. Establishment and change. When a precinct or polling place is established or changed, notice of its location shall be published by the parish governing authority. The publication shall be in the official journal of the parish.

B. Before primary elections. The parish board of election supervisors shall publish the location of the polling places in the parish at least once before each primary election. The publication shall be in the official journal of the parish during the third week before the primary election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§536. Notice of change of location of polling place

A. When a parish governing authority, in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:534, changes the location of a polling place during the period commencing on the date the qualifying period opens and ending on the date of the general election or during the period commencing on the forty-sixth day prior to an election and ending on the day of the election for an election date exclusively for bond, tax, or other propositions or questions, the governing authority shall give adequate notice of the change of the location to each voter registered to vote at that polling place and to each candidate to be voted on at that polling place, if applicable, in the following manner:

(1) Each candidate shall be given immediate notice by telephone and by certified mail of the new location of the polling place.

(2) A sign shall be posted at the former polling place directing voters to the new location of the polling place.

(3) An employee of the parish governing authority shall be stationed at the former polling place for the purpose of directing potential voters to the new location of the polling place. Such employee shall be required to take the constitutional oath or affirmation. The clerk of court shall administer the oath.

(4) If reasonable time exists, the notice of the change in location shall be published by the parish governing authority in the official journal of the parish and in any other newspaper of general circulation in the precinct or precincts affected. Publication of the notice shall appear under the heading, NOTICE OF CHANGE OF POLLING PLACE.

B. The governing authority may take such other reasonable steps as it deems necessary or desirable to inform the voters and the candidates of the change in location, including but not limited to posting notices on utility poles and advertisements in the electronic media.

Added by Acts 1978, No. 580, §2. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994.

§537. Enforcement, venue; penalty

A. In each instance in which the provisions of R.S. 18:533(E), or 18:536 are violated, each person registered to vote at the affected polling place, and each candidate to be voted on at the affected polling place may institute an action to enforce those provisions. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, such action shall be governed by the provisions of Chapter 9 of this Title.

B. In each instance in which the provisions of R.S. 18:532 and 532.1 are not complied with, the attorney general shall institute an action to enforce those provisions.

C. Actions or proceedings instituted pursuant to R.S. 18:537(B) shall be instituted in the district court for the parish where the state capitol is situated.

D. The defendant shall pay the court costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred in any action or proceeding instituted pursuant to R.S. 18:537(B).

E. The state shall not pay to any parish governing authority the cost of ballots, election materials, or any election expenses incurred by the clerks of court and registrars of voters, as defined in Chapter 8-A of Title 18 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, while said parish governing authority is in noncompliance with R.S. 18:532 or R.S. 18:532.1.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 670, §1, eff. July 16, 1985.

SUBPART C. TIME FOR VOTING

§541. Opening and closing of the polls

A. In the primary and general elections, the polls shall open at 7:00 a.m. on election day and shall close at 8:00 p.m. on election day.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section, in regularly scheduled congressional primary elections and elections held at the same time, the polls shall open at 6:00 a.m. on election day and shall close at 8 p.m. on election day.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2012, No. 577, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§542. Termination of voting

A person who is in line to vote when the polls close on election day shall be allowed to vote. Voting in a primary or general election shall terminate (1) when the polls close, if no one is in line to vote at that time, or (2) when all the persons who were in line to vote at 8:00 p.m. have been allowed to vote.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

SUBPART D. PREPARATION FOR VOTING

§551. Ballots

A. Preparation. The secretary of state shall prepare and certify the absentee by mail ballots, the early voting ballots, and the ballots to be used on the voting machines in primary and general elections.

B. Titles of offices. (1) The titles of the offices to be voted on in a primary or general election shall be listed on the ballot in capital letters in the following order:

(a) President and vice president.

(b) Presidential nominees in a presidential preference primary.

(c) State offices--governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of insurance, United States senator, United States representative, justice of the supreme court, judge of a court of appeal, member of the public service commission, member of another state board or commission, and any other state office.

(d) Local offices--state senator, state representative, district judge, district attorney, judge of a parish court, sheriff, clerk of court, assessor, coroner, police juror, judge and marshal of a city court, member of a school board, member of other local boards and commissions, justice of the peace, and other local offices.

(e) Municipal offices--mayor, chief of police or marshal, alderman or member of a city council, member of a municipal board or commission, and other municipal offices.

(f) Political party offices--member of a state central committee, member-at-large of a parish executive committee, and member of a parish executive committee from a political subdivision. If an election for a political party office appears on the same ballot with an election for presidential nominees in a presidential preference primary election, the secretary of state may place the political party office immediately following the office of presidential nominees of the same political party.

(2) When a special election to fill a newly created office or a vacancy in an existing office is held at the same time as a regularly scheduled election, the secretary of state may list the titles of the offices to be voted on in the special election at the end of the ballot. However, when the geographic area of an office in the regularly scheduled election and in the special election are the same and when the candidates in the regularly scheduled election and in the special election for such office are the same, the title of the office and the names of the candidates shall appear only once on the ballot as provided in this Section and the ballot shall state that the election is being held to fill both the vacancy and the full term for the office. Each elector shall cast the same vote for both the regular and the special election for the office, and the candidates who qualify for the general election shall qualify for the general election for both the regular and the special election for the office, and the candidate who is elected shall be elected to fill both the vacancy and the full term for the office.

(3) The titles of offices not specifically provided for in this Section shall be listed on the ballot in the order determined by the secretary of state.

C. Names and numbers of candidates. The names of the candidates in a primary or general election shall be listed on the ballot as follows:

(1) In a primary election only the names of candidates who qualified for election and were not subsequently disqualified by a judgment rendered in an action objecting to candidacy shall be listed on the ballot. The name of each local candidate shall be listed on the ballot as certified to the secretary of state by the clerk of court and the name of each state candidate shall be listed on the ballot in the form designated by the candidate in his notice of candidacy on file with the secretary of state. The names of the candidates for each office shall be arranged alphabetically by surname and shall be listed below the title of the office, in smaller capital letters. The names of the candidates shall be numbered from first to last. Once the secretary of state has assigned numbers to the candidates on the primary election ballot, the numbers shall not be changed. If the qualifying period reopens because of the death of a candidate, additional candidates who qualify for the primary election shall be given the numbers following the number assigned to the last candidate on the ballot.

If two or more candidates have the same surname, the word "Incumbent" shall be listed after the name of each candidate having the same surname who is an incumbent and the residence address shall be listed after the name of each candidate having the same surname who is not an incumbent.

(2) In a general election only the names of the candidates who qualified for election shall be listed on the ballot, and the names shall be listed in the same form as they were listed on the ballot for the primary election. The names of candidates who were elected in the primary election shall not be listed on the ballot. The names of the candidates for each office shall be arranged alphabetically by surname, and shall be listed below the title of the office, in smaller capital letters. The names of the candidates shall be given the same number assigned to them on the primary election ballot.

D. Political party designation. The political party designation of a candidate who is registered as being affiliated with a recognized political party shall be listed on the primary or general election ballot on the same line and immediately after or below the candidate's name. If a candidate is affiliated with a political party, but such party is not a recognized political party, the word "other" shall be placed after his name. If a candidate is not affiliated with any political party, the words "no party" or an abbreviation thereof shall be placed after his name. The secretary of state shall promulgate and adopt rules as necessary to effectuate the provisions and purposes of this Subsection.

E. Uniformity. The names of the candidates shall be listed on the ballot in type of uniform size and style. The spaces between the names of the candidates for each office shall be uniform, and the names of the candidates for one office shall be separated from the names of candidates for another office by sufficient space to avoid confusion. All propositions and constitutional amendments shall be listed on the ballot in type of uniform size and style.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 545, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 588, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978, Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1988, No. 139, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §1, eff. Sept. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2004, No. 889, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2005, No. 220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2012, No. 533, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§552. Election materials

A. Materials furnished. At least twenty-two days before a primary election and as soon as possible for a general election:

(1) The secretary of state shall furnish the ballots to be used on the voting machines;

(2) The secretary of state shall furnish to the parish custodian of voting machines for each parish in which voting shall be conducted in an election two copies of a statement, which has been approved by the attorney general, explaining the scope and nature of any proposed constitutional amendment on the ballot and two sample ballots for each voting precinct at which voting shall be conducted in an election; and

(3) The secretary of state shall furnish the parish custodian of voting machines for each parish with the election materials required by the rules and regulations of the state board of election supervisors for the conduct of the election at each polling place.

(4) The secretary of state shall furnish to the parish custodian of voting machines for each parish in which voting will be conducted in an election a supply of state mail voter registration application forms. The custodian of voting machines shall distribute the forms to every location in the parish

where voting will be conducted, and the forms shall be made available to the public at the polling place at all times when the polling place is open for voting.

B. In the case of a federal election, in addition to the materials provided in Subsection A of this Section, the secretary of state shall supply informational posters as required by the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

C. Delivery of materials. The contractor who delivers the voting machines also shall deliver the election materials to each polling place under the direction and supervision of the parish custodian of voting machines.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§553. Inspection and preparation of voting machines at polling places; precinct registers and supplemental list

A. Delivery of the key envelope. The parish custodian of voting machines shall seal the keys, if applicable, to the voting machines at each polling place in an envelope on which shall be written the ward and precinct number of the polling place, the location of the polling place, and the numbers of the seal and protective counter of each voting machine at the polling place. The parish custodian shall deliver the sealed key envelope to the deputy parish custodian appointed for the polling place, and the deputy parish custodian shall deliver the sealed key envelope to the commissioner-in-charge at the polling place at least thirty minutes before the time for opening the polls on election day.

B. Inspection of the voting machines. After the commissioners take their oath and before the time for opening the polls, the commissioners, in the presence of the watchers, shall prepare the polling place for voting as follows:

(1)(a) Compare the voting machine serial numbers on either side of the machines with the numbers on the envelope containing the keys to the voting machines received from the deputy custodian. Verify that the numbers on the keys also match the serial numbers of the machines. Compare the protective counter numbers on the key envelope with the protective counter numbers on the machines. Compare numbers on the key envelope with the seal numbers on the machines.

(b) If the numbers do not agree, the commissioners shall notify the parish custodian, and the commissioners shall not proceed further in the preparation of the voting machine for voting until a representative of the parish custodian has reexamined the voting machine and certified that it is properly arranged. If the numbers agree, the commissioners shall open the envelope, take out the keys, and open the door.

(2) The commissioners shall cause each machine to produce a zero proof sheet. Determine from the zero proof sheet that each counter on that machine is set at zero. Sign and certify to the correctness of each zero proof sheet. Immediately post each zero proof sheet within the polling place. If any zero proof sheet is illegible or damaged, immediately notify the parish custodian who will take action necessary to make the machine operative. If any zero proof sheet indicates that any candidate or question counter does not register zero, immediately notify the parish custodian, who will, if practical, readjust the counters. If it is impractical to readjust the counters before the polls open, immediately make a written statement of the letter and number designation on each counter and the number registered on the counter. Post this statement at the polling place throughout the election and preserve the statement as part of the election returns.

(3) Check the ballot on the face of each voting machine against the sample ballot supplied by the custodian of voting machines to make certain it is correct. If the ballot is not correct, the commissioners shall notify the parish custodian, and the machine shall not be used until the ballot has been corrected under supervision of the parish custodian or his representatives.

(4) Post the instructions, informational posters, if required, the statement of proposed constitutional amendments on the ballot, and a sample ballot in a conspicuous place at the principal entrance to the polling place, where they shall remain posted throughout the election day.

(5) Leave the voting machines locked against voting until the polls are formally opened and thereafter they shall be operated only by the voters in casting their votes.

(6) Complete in triplicate Certificate No. 1 of the composite certificate designated "Machine Certificates", which shall be prepared and furnished by the secretary of state. This certificate shall state:

(a) The exact time when the keys to the voting machines were delivered.

(b) The serial number on each voting machine.

(c) The number of the seal on each voting machine or cartridge, if applicable.

(d) The number shown on the protective counter on each voting machine.

(e) That the public counter on each machine numbered zero.

C. Disposition of the keys. When the voting machines at the polling place are unlocked for voting, the commissioners shall place the keys to the voting machines in the envelope provided for that purpose. The commissioners, in the presence of the watchers, shall seal and sign the envelope containing the voting machine keys, and the sealed envelope shall be kept with the other election materials until the termination of voting. The keys to the voting machines shall not be used during the election except by mechanics or experts repairing or adjusting a voting machine under the supervision and control of the parish custodian.

D. Operation of voting machines. During the election, the voting machines shall only be operated by voters casting their votes.

E. Maintenance of precinct registers.

(1) The parish custodian of voting machines shall be responsible for delivering a supplemental list of absentee voters who voted absentee by mail and whose ballots were received after the last day for early voting and before election day, if necessary.

(2) For each name appearing on the supplemental list, the commissioners shall mark "Absentee" in the place where the voter usually signs the precinct register and initial the precinct register adjacent to the word "Absentee".

(3) The parish custodian of voting machines shall be responsible for delivering to the precinct a supplement to the official list of voters, if necessary.

(4) Upon receipt of any supplement to the official list of voters, the commissioners shall add the supplement to the precinct register behind the "supplemental" divider.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2004, No. 627, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2005, No. 220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2007.

§553.1. Inspection and preparation of paging ballot electronic voting machines at polling places

Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 18:553 regarding the procedures and duties of the commissioners for the inspection and preparation of voting machines, such procedures and duties for polling places using paging ballot electronic voting machines shall be conducted as provided in the informational pamphlet prepared pursuant to R.S. 18:421(C). A copy of the informational pamphlet shall be provided to the standing committees of each house of the legislature which have oversight over elections.

Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002.

SUBPART E. PROCEDURE FOR VOTING

§561. Poll lists

Two commissioners at each polling place shall keep duplicate poll lists, numbered consecutively from one to the end. Each such commissioner shall enter the name of every person who votes at the polling place on the poll lists.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§562. Prerequisites to voting

A. Identification of voters.

(1) A person who desires to vote in a primary or general election shall give his name and address to a commissioner, who shall announce the applicant's name and address to the persons at the polling place.

(2) Each applicant shall identify himself, in the presence and view of the bystanders, and present to the commissioners a Louisiana driver's license, a Louisiana special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321, or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the applicant. If the applicant does not have a Louisiana driver's license, a Louisiana special identification card, or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the applicant, the applicant shall complete and sign an affidavit, which is supplied by the secretary of state, to that effect before the commissioners, which affidavit shall include the applicant's date of birth and mother's maiden name. If the applicant is unable to read or write or is otherwise unable to complete the affidavit due to disability, the applicant may receive assistance in completing the affidavit and the commissioner shall make a notation on the affidavit. The applicant may receive the assistance of any person of his choice, including a commissioner, except a candidate, commissioner-in-charge, the applicant's employer or employer's agent, or the applicant's union agent. The commissioners shall place the affidavit in the envelope marked "Registrar of Voters" and attach the envelope to the precinct register. However, an applicant who is allowed to vote without the picture identification required by this Paragraph is subject to challenge as provided in R.S. 18:565.

B. Review of precinct register. The commissioners shall then determine:

(1) If the applicant's name is found in the precinct register on the official list of voters and he has not voted absentee by mail or during early voting, one of the commissioners shall announce the applicant's name again.

(2) If the applicant's name is found in the precinct register on the inactive list of voters and has not voted absentee by mail or during early voting, the applicant may vote after complying with provisions of R.S. 18:196(B). After such compliance, one of the commissioners shall announce the

applicant's name again and shall preserve the address confirmation card received from the voter by placing the address confirmation card in the envelope marked "Registrar of Voters" and attaching the envelope to the precinct register.

(3) If the name of a qualified voter was omitted from or incorrectly printed on the precinct register, the commissioner shall:

(a) Contact the registrar of voters to ascertain whether or not the person applying to vote is registered to vote in that precinct.

(b) In the absence of a valid challenge of the voter, allow the applicant to sign an affidavit before a commissioner attesting that he is a qualified registered voter and describing the error or omission in the voter records.

(c) Preserve the applicant's original affidavit as part of the election records by placing it in the envelope marked "Put in Voting Machine" and place the duplicate affidavit in the envelope marked "Registrar of Voters" and attach the envelope to the precinct register.

C. Handwritten signature of the applicant. If the applicant is able to sign his name, he shall sign his handwritten signature in ink in the space for his signature on the precinct register. When the applicant has submitted picture identification to the commissioners, the applicant's signature shall be compared to his signature on the picture identification. If the applicant is unable to sign his name, he shall make his mark in ink in the proper space on the precinct register.

D. Procedure after identification. If satisfied that the applicant has identified himself as the voter named on the precinct register and that he is qualified to vote, a commissioner shall initial the precinct register opposite the voter's signature or mark. The voter then shall be allowed to vote.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 779, §1; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§563. Procedure for voting

A. The commissioners shall not allow more voters to approach the voting machines than there are vacant machines available for voting. Except as otherwise provided by law, the commissioners shall not allow more than one person to enter a voting machine at a time.

B. A pre-teen child may accompany his parent or legal guardian into the voting machine.

C.(1) A voter shall not remain in a voting machine longer than three minutes. If a voter fails to leave a voting machine promptly after a commissioner has notified him that three minutes have elapsed, the commissioners shall have the voter removed from the voting machine.

(2) Notwithstanding Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, a voter receiving assistance in voting pursuant to R.S. 18:564 or a voter using the audio ballot shall be allowed to remain in a voting machine for up to twenty minutes. If such a voter fails to leave a voting machine promptly after a commissioner has notified him that twenty minutes have elapsed, the commissioners shall have the voter removed from the voting machine.

D.(1) In order to cast a vote on a voting machine, a voter shall make at least one selection in a candidate or proposition election. Voting is completed by activating the cast vote mechanism. If the voter has made any selection in a candidate or proposition election but has failed to activate the

cast vote mechanism, a commissioner observed by at least one other commissioner shall activate the cast vote mechanism for the fled voter without altering any selections made by the voter.

(2) In order to cast a vote on a paper ballot, a voter must make a selection for a candidate or for or against a proposition by completely filling in the oval to the right of a selection and returning the ballot to the appropriate election official within the applicable deadline set forth by law. If a voter makes selections for more than the number of candidates to be elected for an office or makes selections for and against the same proposition, the selections for that office or proposition will be void.

E. A voter shall promptly leave the polling place after voting and shall not reenter a voting machine.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1987, No. 237, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008.

§564. Assistance in voting on election day

A. Voters entitled to assistance. A voter shall not receive assistance in voting unless he is unable to read, or is unable to vote without assistance because of a physical disability, including being visually impaired. If a voter who is entitled to receive assistance in voting chooses to vote using the audio ballot instead of receiving assistance, and the audio ballot equipment fails, the voter shall be entitled to assistance in voting as provided in this Section.

B. Persons prohibited from assisting voters.

(1) No candidate in any election shall assist any voter in casting his ballot in that election.

(2) No commissioner-in-charge can assist a voter.

(3) No employer or employer's agent can assist an employee in voting.

(4) No union agent can assist a union member in voting.

(5)(a) Except as provided in Paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Subsection, a voter entitled to assistance in voting may receive the assistance of any person of his choice, including a commissioner.

(b) The commissioners shall write the voter's name in the precinct register and write the name of the person, including a commissioner, assisting the voter behind the tab for Assistance to Voters. The person, including a commissioner, assisting the voter shall sign his name behind the tab for Assistance to Voters.

C. Procedure when voter receives assistance. The person or commissioners assisting the voter shall enter the voting machine with the voter and assist him in voting. No other person shall enter the voting machine or assist the voter in voting. No person selected by the voter to assist him shall reveal the name of any person for whom the voter has voted, any proposition upon which he voted, or anything that took place while the voter was being assisted. When a precinct is equipped with a voting machine which provides an audio ballot, the commissioner shall offer the option of voting using the audio ballot to a visually impaired voter or a voter who is unable to read. If the voter elects to vote using such method, the commissioner shall assist the visually impaired voter or the voter who is unable to read with the headset and instruct the voter and the person selected to assist the voter on the use of the audio ballot.

D.(1)(a) Prior to receiving assistance under this Section due to a disability, including visual impairment, the voter shall file with the registrar in person or by mail a statement setting forth the necessity and reasons for this assistance and shall furnish the registrar one of the following:

(i) A certificate of a medical doctor or optometrist certifying to the irremediable nature of the physical disability as proof of disability.

(ii) A copy of a current mobility-impaired identification card bearing a photograph of the voter and the international symbol of accessibility issued by the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections as authorized by the provisions of R.S. 47:463.4.

(iii) A copy of current documentation showing eligibility for social security disability benefits, veteran's disability benefits, paratransit services, benefits from the office for citizens with developmental disabilities, or benefits from Louisiana Rehabilitation Services.

(b) If the voter is submitting the information required by this Paragraph by mail, he shall also submit to the registrar a copy of his Louisiana driver's license, his Louisiana special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321, or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the voter.

(c) If such statement with such documentation, if applicable, is filed with the registrar as provided in this Paragraph or if a statement with such documentation, if applicable, is presented to the commissioner-in-charge on election day pursuant to Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, the registrar shall indicate such facts in the registrant's information on the state voter registration computer system and, if the original application is available in hard copy in the registrar's office, on the original application for registration. The registrar shall retain the statement and documentation, if applicable. Thereafter, the voter shall not be required to present evidence of any kind at the polls or during early voting.

(2)(a) A voter shall also be entitled to assistance without having filed with the registrar a statement setting forth the necessity and reasons for this assistance if, on election day, the voter presents to the commissioner-in-charge one of the following as proof of disability:

(i) A physician's certificate indicating the voter's inability to vote without assistance because of a physical disability.

(ii) A current mobility-impaired identification card bearing a photograph of the voter and the international symbol of accessibility issued by the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections as authorized by the provisions of R.S. 47:463.4.

(iii) A copy of current documentation showing eligibility for social security disability benefits, veteran's disability benefits, paratransit services, benefits from the office for citizens with developmental disabilities, or benefits from Louisiana Rehabilitation Services.

(b) The commissioner-in-charge shall place any physician's certificate, statement setting forth the necessity and reasons for assistance, or copy of proof of disability presented by a voter in the envelope marked "Registrar of Voters" and attach the envelope to the precinct register.

E. A voter who has a visible physical disability or who presents a current mobility-impaired identification card bearing a photograph of the voter and the international symbol of accessibility issued by the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections as authorized by the provisions of R.S. 47:463.4, and the person who will be assisting him in voting, shall be allowed to go to the front of the line to cast a ballot at the polls.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1991, No. 201, §1, eff. July 2, 1991; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1997, No. 752, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2008, No. 602, §1; Acts 2009, No. 186, §2, eff. June 29, 2009; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2010, No. 590, §1, eff. June 25, 2010.

§565. Challenge of voters

A. Grounds for challenge. A commissioner, watcher, or qualified voter may challenge a person applying to vote in a primary or general election on the ground that:

(1) The applicant is not qualified to vote in the election,

(2) The applicant is not qualified to vote in the precinct, or

(3) The applicant is not the person whose name is shown on the precinct register.

B. Disposition of record of challenge and address confirmation card. The original record of the challenge, signed by the challenger, shall be placed in the envelope marked "Put in Voting Machine" and shall be preserved as part of the election returns. The duplicate record of the challenge and address confirmation card shall be placed in the envelope marked "Registrar of Voters" and the envelope shall be attached to the precinct register.

C. Disposition of the challenge. The commissioners present shall determine the validity of the challenge. If they determine by majority vote that the challenge is valid, the applicant shall not be permitted to vote. However, if the valid challenge has determined that the applicant has moved within the parish or has moved outside the parish within the last three months, the voter shall be allowed to vote upon completing an address confirmation card. If a majority of the commissioners determine that the challenge is invalid, the applicant shall be permitted to vote.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.

SUBPART F. PROVISIONAL VOTING

§566. Provisional voting for federal office; polling place and early voting

A. In an election for federal office, when an applicant's name does not appear on the precinct register and the registrar of voters has not authorized the applicant to vote by affidavit, or the commissioners assert that the applicant is not eligible to vote, and the applicant declares himself to be a registered voter and eligible to vote in the election for federal office, the applicant may cast a provisional ballot for candidates for federal office.

B. Procedure for provisional voting for federal office at a polling place:

(1) The applicant shall first fill in the blanks on the provisional ballot envelope flap and sign the certificate on the envelope flap in the presence of a commissioner attesting that he is a registered voter in the parish and is eligible to vote in the election for federal office. The applicant shall then sign the precinct register on the page marked "Provisional Voters". The commissioner shall record the provisional ballot number on the provisional ballot envelope and then shall provide the applicant the provisional ballot envelope and the provisional ballot listing the federal offices. The applicant shall then mark the provisional ballot according to the printed instructions on its face, place the ballot in the provisional ballot envelope, seal the envelope, and return the provisional ballot envelope to the commissioner. The applicant shall be allowed to mark the provisional ballot in an area and in a manner that protects the secrecy of his vote. The commissioner shall place the provisional ballot envelope inside the envelope marked "Provisional Ballot". The "Provisional Ballot" envelope shall be returned to the registrar of voters, in care of the clerk of court, on election night.

(2) The commissioner shall provide an applicant who casts a provisional ballot with written instructions for how the applicant may ascertain whether the provisional vote was counted, and, if the provisional vote was not counted, the reason the vote was not counted.

C. In an election for federal office during the period of early voting, when an applicant's name does not appear on the precinct register and the registrar of voters has not authorized the applicant to vote by affidavit, or the registrar or deputy registrar asserts that the applicant is not eligible to vote, and the applicant declares himself to be a registered voter and eligible to vote in the election for federal office, the applicant shall be permitted to cast an early voting provisional ballot for candidates for federal office.

D. Procedure for provisional voting for federal office during the period of early voting:

(1) The applicant shall first fill in the blanks on the provisional ballot envelope flap and sign the certificate on the envelope flap in the presence of the registrar or deputy registrar attesting that he is a registered voter in the parish and is eligible to vote in the election for federal office. The applicant shall then sign the precinct register on the page marked "Provisional Voters". If the applicant is voting at a branch office of the registrar, the applicant shall be required to sign and date a register for early voting provisional voters kept by the registrar prior to voting by provisional ballot. The registrar or deputy registrar shall record the provisional ballot number on the provisional ballot envelope flap and then shall provide the applicant the provisional ballot envelope and the provisional ballot listing the federal offices. The applicant shall then mark the provisional ballot according to the printed instructions on its face, place the ballot in the provisional ballot envelope, seal the envelope, and return the provisional ballot envelope to the registrar or deputy registrar. The applicant shall be allowed to mark the provisional ballot in an area and in a manner that protects the secrecy of his vote. The registrar or deputy registrar shall place the provisional ballot envelope inside the envelope marked "Early Voting Provisional Ballot".

(2) The registrar or deputy registrar shall provide an applicant who casts an early voting provisional ballot with written instructions for how the applicant may ascertain whether the provisional vote was counted, and, if the provisional vote was not counted, the reason the vote was not counted.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan 1, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§566.1. Provisional voting for federal office; order for extension of poll hours during an election for federal office

A. If the poll hours in an election for federal office are extended as a result of a federal or state court order or any other order extending the time established for closing the polls, an individual who votes during the extension shall vote by provisional ballot for federal offices as set forth in R.S. 18:566(B).

B. Any provisional ballot cast pursuant to Subsection A of this Section shall be kept separate and placed by the appropriate election official in the envelope marked "Provisional Ballot – Extended Poll Hours", and shall be counted and tabulated as provided in R.S. 18:566.2.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§566.2. Tabulation and counting of provisional ballots for federal office

A. Upon receipt of the "Provisional Ballot" envelope, the registrar of voters shall compile a list of the names of individuals who voted a provisional ballot, including the names of individuals who voted an early voting provisional ballot. On or before the date prescribed for the date of tabulation and counting of provisional ballots set forth in Subsection C of this Section, the registrar of voters, secretary of state, and other state and local agencies shall compile and provide available registration documentation to the parish board of election supervisors for the purposes of determining whether the individual casting a provisional ballot is a registered voter and eligible to vote in the election.

B. The parish board of election supervisors in each parish shall be responsible for the counting and tabulation of all provisional ballots for federal office. The board may utilize absentee by mail and early voting commissioners to count the provisional ballots in the parish. If the board determines that absentee by mail and early voting commissioners are necessary to count and tabulate the provisional ballots, it shall select absentee by mail and early voting commissioners in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:1314(D). In a parish where no absentee by mail and early voting commissioners are utilized during the counting and tabulation of absentee by mail and early voting ballots, the board may utilize commissioners to count the provisional ballots. The selection and compensation of such commissioners to count and tabulate provisional ballots shall be in the same manner as absentee by mail and early voting commissioners as provided for in R.S. 18:1314(D) and (E).

C. Provisional ballots shall be counted on the third day following the election and prior to the compilation of returns pursuant to R.S. 18:574 at the office of the registrar of voters or at a public facility within the parish designated by the parish board of election supervisors. For a presidential or regularly scheduled congressional general election, the provisional ballots may be counted on the third or fourth day, or both, following the election.

D. Candidates, their representatives, and qualified electors may be present during the counting and tabulation of provisional ballots.

E. The board shall count and announce the results of the provisional ballots as the total number of provisional votes cast in the election for each candidate for federal office.

F. The procedure for counting provisional ballots shall be as follows:

(1) A member of the board shall remove the envelopes containing the provisional ballots from the envelopes marked "Provisional Ballot" and "Early Voting Provisional Ballot".

(2) The board shall announce the name of each provisional voter and shall compare the name on the flap of the provisional ballot envelope with the name on the list of provisional voters.

(3) If the board has determined that a provisional ballot shall be counted, a member of the board shall write the provisional ballot number and the word "counted" adjacent to the provisional voter's name on the list of provisional voters. A member of the board shall tear the flap from the envelope containing the provisional ballot, attach the provisional voter's registration documentation to the envelope flap, and leave the envelope sealed.

(4) If the board has determined that a provisional ballot shall not be counted, the members of the board shall leave the flap on the envelope containing the provisional ballot, leave the envelope sealed, and shall write the word "rejected", together with the reason for rejecting the provisional ballot across the envelope containing the ballot. A member of the board shall write the provisional ballot number and the word "rejected" adjacent to the provisional voter's name, together with the reason for rejecting the provisional ballot, on the list of provisional voters. The rejected provisional ballots shall be placed in the special provisional ballot envelope. No rejected provisional ballot shall be counted.

(5) After the validity of all provisional ballots has been determined, the members of the board shall place the original signed list of provisional voters, the flaps removed from the valid provisional ballots and the attached registration documentation in the envelope provided for that purpose, and seal the envelope. Two of the members of the board shall execute the certificate on the envelope and transmit the envelope to the registrar of voters.

(6) The members of the board shall open the envelopes containing the valid provisional ballots and remove the ballots.

(7) The provisional votes cast for a candidate for federal office shall be counted by hand, and the total number of provisional votes cast for a candidate shall be announced in the order the offices and candidates are listed on the provisional ballot. The members of the board shall enter the total number of votes on the final provisional ballot vote report and certify the results.

(8) The original of the final provisional ballot vote report prepared by the parish board of election supervisors shall be transmitted to the clerk of court upon completion of the tabulation of the provisional ballots.

(9) A copy of the signed list of provisional voters and a copy of the final provisional ballot vote report shall be transmitted immediately to the secretary of state.

G. When the flaps of the provisional ballots that were counted and the attached registration documentation have been returned to the registrar of voters, the registrar shall add the name of each provisional voter whose ballot was counted to the list of those who have voted.

H. Upon completion of the tabulation and counting of the provisional ballots, the parish board of election supervisors shall return the provisional ballots and a copy of the final provisional ballot vote report to the special provisional ballot envelope, shall seal the envelope, and shall deliver the envelope to the registrar of voters. The registrar shall preserve the envelope and its contents inviolate and, except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction, shall not allow the provisional ballot documents to be inspected by anyone until the delay for filing an action contesting the election has lapsed. If an action contesting the election is commenced timely, the registrar shall continue to preserve the envelope and its contents inviolate, subject to the orders of the court, until the final judgment in the action has become definitive.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1.

SUBPART G. ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

§567. Administrative complaint procedure; scope

This Subpart provides a uniform, nondiscriminatory procedure for the resolution of any complaint alleging a violation of any provision of Title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 for an election for federal office, including a violation that has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§567.1. Definitions

As used in this Subpart, the following words and terms shall have the meanings hereinafter ascribed to each, unless the context clearly indicates another meaning:

(1) "Board" means the State Board of Election Supervisors.

(2) "Complainant" means the person who files a complaint with the board under this Subpart.

(3) "Federal election" means a general, special, primary, or runoff election for federal office; and a primary election held for the expression of a preference for the nomination of individuals for election to the office of president.

(4) "Respondent" means any state or local election official whose actions relating to a federal election are asserted, in a complaint under this Subpart, to be in violation of Title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

(5) "Title III" means Title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, Public Law 107-252, 116 Stat. 1666 (2002), 42 U.S.C. §15481- 15485.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§567.2. Filing a complaint

A. Any person who believes that there is a violation by any state or local election official of any provision of Title III may file a complaint, including a violation which has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur. The complaint procedures set forth in this Subpart are limited to allegations of violations of Title III in a federal election.

B. The complaint shall be in writing, signed by the complainant, executed before a notary public, and sworn under oath. The complaint shall provide the name and mailing address of the complainant and shall include a description of the alleged violation that is sufficiently detailed to put the board and the respondent on notice of the nature of the alleged violation.

C. The complainant may use any of the following forms to file a complaint:

(1) The form provided by the secretary of state, subject to approval of the attorney general as to content.

(2) Any other form which contains the same information as required by the approved form prepared by the secretary of state.

D. A complaint shall be filed with the secretary of state and shall be filed within ninety days after the final certification of the federal election.

E. The complainant shall mail or deliver a copy of the complaint to each respondent.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§567.3. Processing of complaint

A. The secretary of state or his designee shall examine each complaint and may reject the complaint for filing if any of the following apply:

(1) The complaint does not clearly identify the name of the complainant and include an adequate means of contacting the complainant.

(2) The complaint is not signed by the complainant and notarized.

(3) The complaint does not, on its face, allege a violation of Title III with regard to a federal election.

(4) The complaint is not in proper form.

B. The chairman of the board shall establish a schedule under which the complainant and respondent, as well as any other interested person, may file written submissions concerning the complaint and under which the complaint shall be finally determined.

C. The board may consolidate complaints if they relate to common issues or to the same actions or events.

D.(1) The board shall compile and maintain an official record in connection with each complaint under this Subpart.

(2) The official record shall contain all of the following:

(a) A copy of the complaint, including any amendments requested by the board.

(b) A copy of any written submissions by the complainant, respondent(s), or other interested persons, including any responses authorized by the board.

(c) A written report of any investigation conducted or commissioned by the board.

(d) Copies of all notices and correspondence to or from the board in connection with the complaint.

(e) Originals or copies of any tangible evidence produced at any hearing conducted pursuant to Subsection F of this Section.

(f) The original tape recording produced at any hearing conducted pursuant to Subsection F of this Section and a copy of any hearing transcript.

(g) A copy of any final decision issued pursuant to Subsection G of this Section.

E. If the board has determined that the complaint does not include a clear and concise description of the alleged violation that is sufficiently detailed to put the board and the respondent on notice of the nature of the alleged violation, the board may require the complainant to file an amended complaint. If the complainant fails to file the amended complaint, the chairman of the board shall dismiss the complaint.

F.(1) At the request of the complainant, the board shall conduct a hearing on the record. The request shall be made in writing to the secretary of state no later than ten days after the filing of the complaint or the amended complaint. A request for a hearing made after the deadline set forth in this Subsection shall be denied by the chairman of the board.

(2) The chairman of the board shall establish the date, time, and place for the hearing. He shall give at least five business days' notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing by all of the following means:

(a) By mail to the complainant, each named respondent, and any other person who has made a written request to be advised of the hearing.

(b) On the secretary of state's website.

(c) By posting in a prominent place, available to the general public, at the offices of the secretary of state.

(3) Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum and a quorum is required to conduct any hearing under this Subpart.

(4) The complainant, any respondent, or any other interested person may appear at the hearing and testify or present tangible evidence in connection with the complaint. Each witness shall be sworn. The Louisiana and federal rules of evidence shall not apply to this hearing. The chairman of the board may limit the testimony, if necessary, to ensure that all interested participants are able to present their views. The chairman of the board may recess the hearing and reconvene at a later date, time, and place announced publicly at the hearing.

(5) A complainant, respondent, or other person who testifies or presents evidence at the hearing may, but need not, be represented by an attorney.

(6) The proceedings shall be tape recorded by and at the expense of the board. The recording shall not be transcribed as a matter of course, but the board, a parish board of election supervisors, or any party may obtain a transcript at its own expense. A copy of the transcript shall be filed as part of the record, and any other interested person may examine the record copy.

(7) Any party to the proceedings may file a written brief or memorandum within five business days after the conclusion of the hearing upon authorization of the board. No responsive or reply memoranda will be accepted, except with the specific authorization of the chairman of the board.

G.(1) If there has been no hearing conducted pursuant to Subsection F of this Section, the members of the board shall review the record and determine whether a preponderance of the

evidence establishes a violation of Title III. The decision of the board shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the board.

(2) At the conclusion of a hearing conducted pursuant to Subsection F of this Section, the board shall determine whether a preponderance of the evidence establishes a violation of Title III. The decision of the board shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the board present at the hearing.

(3)(a) If the board determines that a violation of Title III has occurred, the board shall provide an appropriate remedy. The remedy so provided may include an order to any respondent, commanding the respondent to take specified action, or prohibiting the respondent from taking specified action, with respect to past or future elections; however, the remedy shall not include an award of monetary damages, costs, or attorney fees, and shall not invalidate the results of any election or invalidate any ballot or vote cast.

(b) The board shall dismiss the complaint if any of the following apply:

(i) The complaint is not filed within the time set forth in R.S. 18:567.2.

(ii) The board determines that a violation of Title III has not occurred.

(iii) The board determines that there is insufficient evidence to establish a violation of Title III.

(4) The board shall provide reasons for the decision and for any remedy ordered. A written decision shall be issued by the board.

H. Except as specified in Subsection J of this Section, the final decision of the board shall be issued within ninety days from the date the complaint was filed, unless the complainant consents in writing to an extension. The final decision shall be mailed to the complainant, each respondent, and any other person who has made a written request to be advised of the final decision. It shall also be posted on the secretary of state's website.

I. If the board fails to make a final decision within ninety days from the date the complaint was filed, or within any extension to which the complainant consents, the complaint shall be referred for final resolution as provided in Subsection J of this Section. The record compiled pursuant to Subsection D of this Section shall be made available for use pursuant to Subsection J of this Section.

J.(1) If the board fails to render a final decision within the time set forth in Subsection H of this Section, the board shall transmit the record to the Division of Administrative Law on or before the fifth business day after the board's decision was due. The Division of Administrative Law shall assign the complaint to an administrative law judge.

(2) The administrative law judge shall review the record compiled in connection with the complaint, including the tape recording or any transcript of a hearing and any submissions, briefs, or memoranda. The administrative law judge shall not receive additional testimony or evidence, unless the complainant requested a hearing within the deadline set forth in Subsection F of this Section and the hearing was not conducted within the time set forth in Subsection H of this Section. In exceptional cases, the administrative law judge may request that the parties present additional briefs or memoranda.

(3) The administrative law judge shall determine the appropriate resolution of the complaint.

(4) The administrative law judge shall issue a written resolution of the complaint within sixty days after the final board decision was due pursuant to Subsection H of this Section. The sixty-day period shall not be extended. The final resolution of the administrative law judge shall be transmitted to the board. The final resolution shall be mailed by the board to the complainant, each respondent, and any other person who has made a written request to be advised of the final resolution. It shall also be posted on the secretary of state's website. The resolution so provided may include an order to any respondent, commanding the respondent to take specified action, or prohibiting the respondent from taking specified action, with respect to past or future elections;

however, the resolution shall not include an award of monetary damages, costs, or attorney fees, and shall not invalidate the results of any election or invalidate any ballot or vote cast.

K. A complaint filed pursuant to this Subpart shall not constitute an election contest pursuant to R.S. 18:1401 et seq.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan.1, 2004.

§567.4. Computation of time

Except as otherwise provided in this Subpart, computation of all time intervals in this Subpart shall include Sundays and other legal holidays. However, if the time interval ends on a Sunday or other legal holiday, then noon of the next legal day shall be deemed to be the end of the time interval.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§567.5. Exemption

The provisions of Chapter 13-B of Title 49 relating to the Division of Administrative Law shall not apply to the administrative hearing process established under this Subpart. The board is exempt from the hearing requirements set forth in Chapter 13-B of Title 49 and shall conduct hearings pursuant to this Subpart. However, the board is authorized to contract with the Division of Administrative Law for the alternative dispute resolution services required by R.S. 18:567.3.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§567.6. Judicial review

The final decision of the board or the final resolution of the administrative law judge may be judicially reviewed by filing a petition in the Nineteenth Judicial District Court, Parish of East Baton Rouge. The petition shall be filed within thirty days after the mailing of the notice of the final decision of the board or the final resolution of the administrative law judge.

Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

PART VI. ELECTION RETURNS

§571. Counting and tabulating the votes

A. At the termination of voting in a primary or general election, the commissioners shall announce that voting is terminated. The commissioners in the presence of the watchers shall immediately:

(1) Secure the voting machines against further voting and expose the count on the voting machines, leaving the counter in full view of the watchers.

(2)(a) Cause each voting machine to produce a set of four identical official election results reports.

(b) Examine, sign, and certify each set of official election results reports.

(c) If a voting machine produces a set of official election results reports which is illegible or damaged, notify the parish custodian of voting machines, who shall provide technical assistance in obtaining the election results from such machine.

(3)(a) Complete in triplicate Certificate No. 2 of the composite certificate designated "Machine Certificates", which shall state (i) that the voting machines were secured against further voting, (ii) the exact time the voting machines were secured against further voting, (iii) the number on each

voting machine, (iv) the number shown on the public counter of each voting machine, which shall be the total number of voters casting votes on that machine in the election, and (v) the number shown on the protective counter of each voting machine, which shall be the total number of times the machine has been voted in its lifetime.

(b) Sign the completed machine certificates.

(4) Sign and certify to the correctness of the duplicate poll lists.

(5) Announce the results of the election in the order the offices, candidates, and propositions are listed on the ballot, announce that the results of the election will be posted at the polling place for public review, and post the results of the election at a conspicuous place at the polling place for public viewing.

(6) Complete in duplicate an affidavit. The affidavit shall be prepared by the secretary of state and shall contain the name, address, and last four digits of the social security number of each commissioner and an acknowledgment that the law prohibits disclosure of confidential voter information listed in the precinct register. The affidavit shall be signed by each commissioner, and the original affidavit shall be placed in the bag that is delivered to the clerk of court.

(7) Place the duplicate affidavit, all duplicate records of challenges, all duplicate precinct register corrections, all voter identification affidavits, any physicians' certificates, and any address confirmation cards in the envelope marked "Registrar of Voters", seal it and attach it to the precinct register, and seal the precinct register.

(8) Seal any original precinct register corrections and original challenges of voters that have been executed, the official election zero proof report, one copy of the official election results reports, one of the duplicate poll lists, and a copy of the machine certificates in the envelope marked "Put in Voting Machine" and place in or attach to a voting machine that envelope and the sealed precinct register.

(9)(a) Lock the doors of the voting machines.

(b) Secure the voting machines and election paraphernalia in accordance with the procedures in the informational pamphlet as provided in R.S. 18:553.1.

(10) Place the keys to the voting machines in an envelope, which then shall be sealed and signed by all of the commissioners.

B. The official election zero proof reports and the official election results reports from each voting machine shall be the official election results and shall form a part of the official election returns.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 471, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2006, No. 403, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§572. Transmission of election returns; voting machine keys; machine certificates

A.(1) Upon completion of the counting and tabulating of votes, the commissioner-in-charge shall immediately:

(a) Mail to the secretary of state the following:

(i) One copy of the final result tally sheets.

(ii) *Repealed by Acts 2007, No. 240, §2.*

(iii) One of the duplicate poll lists.

(iv) One copy of the machine certificates.

(b) Deliver to the clerk of court the following:

(i) The keys to the voting machines, if applicable.

(ii) The original of the machine certificates.

(iii) The original of the signed list of commissioners.

(iv) One copy of the final result tally sheets.

(v) *Repealed by Acts 2007, No. 240, §2.*

(vi) All election result cartridges, if applicable.

(2) Upon receipt of the items listed above, the clerk of court shall affix the time of receipt upon the election documents which contain election results. The clerk of court shall make a copy of the election results available to the press and public.

B. The commissioner-in-charge shall complete the procedures prescribed by this Section not later than 12:00 o'clock midnight on the day of the election. Failure to comply with this time limit shall not void the election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981. Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1985, No. 754, §2; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 1381, §1; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2006, No. 403, §2, eff. Jan 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §2.

§573. Evidence of election results

A. Opening the voting machines. (1) The voting machines used in a primary or general election shall remain locked or otherwise secured and, if applicable, sealed until the third day after the election unless the election is in judicial controversy and a court of competent jurisdiction has ordered the machines opened at an earlier time. However, if the third day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, the machines shall be opened and, if applicable, the seals broken on the second day following the election.

(2) On the day immediately preceding the election, the clerk of court shall prominently post in his office a notice of the time and place where the voting machines will be opened after the election. If no order requiring an earlier opening has been issued, then at the time and place designated in the notice, the clerk of court, assisted by at least one member of the parish board of election supervisors, in the presence of the candidates or their representatives who desire to be present, shall open the voting machines and, if applicable, break the seals. Public and protective counter numbers shall be recorded. Verification of the election results on each machine, as provided for in Subsection B and subject to Subsection C of this Section, shall be completed before another machine is opened.

(3) Each voting machine shall be relocked or otherwise secured and, if applicable, resealed after the candidates or their representatives have had a reasonable opportunity to inspect the machine, which shall not be less than thirty minutes after the time designated for opening the machines by the clerk of court in the notice posted in his office. The clerk of court, in the presence of a majority of the parish board of election supervisors, shall reopen any voting machine for reinspection by a candidate or his representative after receipt of a written request for reinspection by the candidate. All reinspections shall be held at 10:00 a.m. on the fifth day after the election and at any time ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction. If the fifth day after the election falls on a holiday or

weekend, such reinspection shall be held at 10:00 a.m. on the next working day. Any written request for reinspection of voting machines shall be filed with the clerk of court. The deadline for filing a request for reinspection shall be the last working day prior to the date of the reinspection. Immediately upon receiving any request, the clerk of court shall prominently post in his office a notice of the time and place where the voting machines will be reopened and the name of the candidate requesting that the machines be reopened. The candidate requesting the reinspection shall be responsible for all reasonable costs associated with such reinspection, which shall be payable to the clerk of court. The costs shall be paid at the time the written request for reinspection of voting machines is filed with the clerk of court and shall be paid in cash or by certified or cashier's check on a state or national bank or credit union, United States postal money order, or money order issued by a state or national bank or credit union. The parish board of election supervisors shall be entitled to reimbursement for attending the reinspection at the rate established in R.S. 18:423(E); however, such reimbursement shall not be counted toward the six-day limitation provided in R.S. 18:423(E). If it is necessary to reopen a voting machine which has been relocked or otherwise secured and, if applicable, resealed to conduct a reinspection thereof, the clerk of court shall relock or otherwise secure and, if applicable, reseal the machine after the reinspection is completed.

(4) The vote totals shown on the machines shall be retained as provided in R.S. 18:1376.

B. Verification of election results. After the machines are opened, the clerk of court, in the presence of the parish board of election supervisors or the members of the board selected by the board as its representatives and the candidates or their representatives, shall immediately verify the total votes cast for each candidate and the total votes cast for and against each proposition as shown on the voting machines or voting machine election result sheets and the total number of absentee by mail and early voting votes cast for each candidate and the total number of absentee by mail and early voting votes cast for and against each proposition as shown by the tabulation blanks of absentee by mail and early voting votes filed with the clerk by the parish board of election supervisors. The machine votes cast shall be shown separately by each precinct, and the absentee by mail and early voting votes cast shall be shown as the total number of votes cast for each candidate and the total number of votes cast for and against each proposition.

C. The clerk of court may utilize deputy clerks and other employees of his office to assist him in opening the voting machines and verifying the election results as required in Subsections A and B of this Section. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the clerk from utilizing more than one team of his deputies or employees to perform the duties required of him. To facilitate the verification of election results, two or more voting machines may be opened simultaneously and the results thereon verified.

D. Preservation of election records. At the opening of the voting machines, the clerk of court shall immediately remove the envelope marked "Put in Voting Machine" and shall preserve the envelope and its contents inviolate and, except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction, shall not allow them to be inspected by anyone until the delay for filing an action contesting any election to office has lapsed. If an action contesting any election to office is commenced timely, the clerk shall continue to preserve these records inviolate, subject to the orders of the court, until the final judgment in the action has become definitive.

E. Transmission and disposition of duplicate challenges, duplicate voters' affidavits, and address confirmation cards.

(1) At the opening of the voting machines, the sealed precinct registers shall be immediately returned to the registrar of voters. Upon receipt of the sealed precinct registers, the registrar shall remove any attached duplicate record of challenges of voters made during the election, any duplicate voters' affidavits made pursuant to R.S. 18:562(B), and any address confirmation cards.

(2) The registrar shall utilize the procedures set forth in Part V of Chapter 4 of this Code to determine the validity of the registration of each challenged voter who did not submit an address confirmation card. In any instance where an address confirmation card was received that stated an address different from the address on file in the registrar's office for a registrant, the registrar shall change or cancel the registration. If an address confirmation card was received that affirmed the address on file in the registrar's office, the registrar shall reinstate the registrant to the official list of voters if he appears on the inactive list of voters. If the address confirmation card was a result of a valid challenge, the registrar shall so inform the district attorney and shall transmit to him the address confirmation card of that person.

(3) The registrar also shall proceed to determine if each voter submitting an affidavit attesting that he is a qualified registered voter and alleging an error or omission on the precinct register is in fact a registered voter qualified to vote in the election. If the registrar determines that any person who has voted in the election by virtue of his submission of such an affidavit was not a registered voter qualified to vote in the election, the registrar shall so inform the district attorney and shall transmit to him the affidavit of that person.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978, Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 712, §1, eff. July 13, 1984; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§574. Compilation and promulgation of returns

A.(1) The parish board of election supervisors or the members of the board selected by the board as its representatives shall meet at the time and place designated by the clerk of court for the voting machines to be opened. The board or its representatives shall observe the verification of the votes by the clerk of court.

(2) Immediately after the completion of the verification by the clerk of court and the counting and tabulation of provisional ballots for federal office, if applicable, the board shall publicly prepare two compiled statements of the election returns as shown by the record of the votes made by the clerk of court. The compiled statements shall separately show the machine votes for each candidate and for and against each proposition in each precinct, the total absentee by mail and early voting votes for each candidate and for and against each proposition in the parish, the total provisional votes for each candidate for federal office, and the total of all votes for each candidate and for and against each proposition in the parish.

(3) The board shall complete the compilation of the election returns and file one copy of the compiled statement with the clerk of court no later than 4:00 p.m. on the fourth day after the election. One copy of the compiled statement shall be postmarked no later than 12:00 noon on the fifth day after the election and mailed to the secretary of state. The clerk of court shall transmit the election returns as shown by the compiled statement from the parish board of election supervisors to the secretary of state no later than 12:00 noon on the fifth day after the election. In a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, the parish board of election supervisors shall transmit the election returns as shown by their compiled statement to the secretary of state no later than 12:00 noon on the fifth day after the election. Failure to comply with these time limits shall not void the election.

B. By a majority vote of the members, the parish board of election supervisors may attach to the compiled statements a notation of any irregularities observed by the board with respect to:

(1) The security of the place in which the voting machines are located;

(2) The security of the voting machines;

(3) The physical condition of the voting machines;

(4) The physical condition of the election materials in the voting machines;

(5) The substantive contents of the election materials in the voting machines; and

(6) Any other matter affecting the verification of the vote totals by the clerk of court.

C. The compiled statements made by the parish board of election supervisors shall be admissible in court in an action contesting a primary or general election as prima facie proof of the number of votes received by the candidates in the election.

D.(1) The secretary of state shall compile the results of the election for all candidates, proposed constitutional amendments, and recall elections based upon the compilation of the votes transmitted to him by the clerks of court from the compiled statements by the parish boards of election supervisors. In a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, the secretary of state shall compile the results of the election for all candidates, proposed constitutional amendments, and recall elections based upon the compilation of the votes transmitted to him by the parish board of election supervisors. The compilation shall be completed and the results thereof shall be announced not later than 12:00 noon on the sixth day after the election.

(2) The secretary of state shall announce the results for state candidates, proposed constitutional amendments, and recall elections and that the results of elections for candidates other than state candidates are available in his office. The results thus announced shall be deemed to be the tentative results of the election and shall not be deemed to be the official results of the election.

E.(1) On or before the twelfth day after the primary or general election, if no action has been timely filed contesting the election to the office of a state candidate, the secretary of state shall promulgate the returns for state candidates, proposed constitutional amendments, and recall elections by publishing in the official journal of the state the names of the state candidates for each office in the election, the text of the proposed constitutional amendment, and recall elections and the number of votes received by each such candidate, proposed constitutional amendment, and recall elections as shown by the returns transmitted by the clerks of court from the compiled statements by the parish boards of election supervisors. In a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, the promulgation shall be from the returns transmitted by the parish board of election supervisors. On or before the twelfth day after the primary or general election, if no action has been timely filed contesting the election to office of a candidate other than a state candidate, the secretary of state shall promulgate the returns for the election for candidates other than state candidates by transmitting to the clerk of court for the parish wherein the state capital is located a notice containing the results of the elections for candidates other than state candidates. The clerk of court shall post this notice in a prominent place in his office.

(2) However, if the twelfth day after the primary or general election falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, and the secretary of state does not promulgate said returns prior to the twelfth day after the primary or general election, he shall promulgate said returns on the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday.

F. Computation of all time intervals in this Section shall include Saturdays, Sundays, and other legal holidays. However, if the final day in a time interval falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal

holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day of the time interval. If one or more of the duties in this Section, required to be performed on the fourth, fifth, or sixth day after an election are delayed because of a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, the duties which follow will be delayed a like amount of time.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §1, eff. Sept. 1, 1991; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 423, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 32, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 1991, 1st E.S., No. 1, §3.*

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A), relative to effective date.*

§575. Official results of a primary or general election

A. Uncontested elections. The election returns compiled and promulgated by the secretary of state shall be the official results of a primary or general election for an office if an action contesting the election for that office is not commenced timely.

B. Contested elections. If an action contesting a primary or general election is commenced timely, the final judgment in the action contesting the election shall determine the result of the election for that office. The result of a contested election shall not be official until the final judgment in the action contesting the election becomes definitive. The secretary of state shall promulgate results of a contested election in accordance with the final judgment of the court as soon as practicable after the final judgment becomes definitive.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998.

§576. Election night returns

A. Immediately upon receipt of the tabulation blank and compiled statement forms or voting machine election result sheets and election result cartridges, where utilized, from the commissioners-in-charge, the clerks of court shall tabulate the results from each precinct in the parish.

B. Each clerk of court shall transmit the results of the elections to the secretary of state expeditiously and in accordance with rules and regulations which shall be adopted by the secretary of state.

C. The secretary of state shall compile the results of the elections immediately upon receipt of the results from the clerks of court and shall make the compiled results available to the press and public.

D. The election night results required to be compiled and transmitted by the provisions of this Section shall be unofficial.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

PART VII. FILLING OF VACANCIES

SUBPART A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§581. Definitions

As used in this Title:

(1) "Local governmental subdivision" means a parish or municipality.

(2) "Political subdivision" means a parish, municipality, and any other unit of local government, including a school board and a special district, authorized by law to perform governmental functions.

(3) "Vacancy" occurs in an elective office when the office is or will be unoccupied by reason of the death of the official who was elected to the office, or by reason of his retirement or resignation, removal from office by any means, failure to take office for any reason, or when it becomes certain that the person elected to the office will not take the office on the day when the term for which he was elected commences, or when the person elected to or holding the office no longer meets the residence or domicile requirements of that office, any declaration of retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding, or when an office is created due to a reclassification of a municipality.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004.

§582. Applicability

The provisions of this Title shall apply to the filling of vacancies for all offices in this state and its political subdivisions, except those offices for which specific provision otherwise is made or provided for in the constitution.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§583. Procedure for anticipated vacancies

A.(1) The authority required by law to call a special election to fill a vacancy in an office shall issue a proclamation ordering a special election to be held to elect a person to fill the full term of an office when it becomes certain, after the election for the term but prior to its commencement, that a vacancy will exist on the day when the term of the office commences as provided by the constitution or by law. The proclamation ordering the special election shall state the dates, in accordance with R.S. 18:402, on which the primary and general elections will be held.

(2) It shall become certain that a vacancy will exist on the day the term of office commences when the person elected to the office dies or makes a declaration to the secretary of state that he will not accept the office.

B.(1) The declaration provided for herein shall be in writing and shall be signed by the official-elect and duly acknowledged by him before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

(2) The secretary of state shall immediately transmit notice of such declarations to the authority required by law to make the appointment to fill the vacancy and to the authority required by law to call the election to fill the vacancy if said authority is not the same as the authority required to make the appointment.

(3) Such declaration shall become irrevocable when received by the secretary of state, at which time an anticipated vacancy shall be deemed to have occurred.

C. When an elected official has properly tendered a notice of retirement or resignation which specifies a prospective effective date, an anticipated vacancy shall be deemed to have occurred on the date the notice of retirement or resignation becomes irrevocable. However, no special election shall be called to fill the anticipated vacancy if there is one year or less, or with respect to the office of state legislator six months or less, remaining between the prospective effective date contained in the notice of retirement or resignation and the end of the term of office of the resigning official.

D.(1) An appointment to fill an anticipated vacancy shall be made at the time the office is actually vacated and such appointment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the filling of vacancies in the affected office. An appointment to fill an anticipated vacancy that is made prior to the time the office is actually vacated is premature and without effect.

(2) A special election to fill an anticipated vacancy shall be called in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the filling of vacancies in the affected office except the proclamation calling the special election shall be issued after an anticipated vacancy is deemed to have occurred. In determining the dates to be used to call the special election, the provisions of R.S. 18:402 shall apply.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 38, §1, eff. May 31, 1978; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, No. 201, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1992; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006.

§584. *Repealed by Acts 1980, No. 792, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §2, eff. June 26, 1981.*

§585. Procedure for vacancies

A vacancy in office, including a vacancy caused by the failure of any candidate to qualify for election to the office or the failure of a sufficient number of candidates to qualify for the number of positions to be filled in the office, shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of the constitution or of law.

Added by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978.

SUBPART B. STATE OFFICES

§591. Vacancy in office of elective members of state boards and commissions

Within twenty-four hours after any member of a state board or commission has knowledge of a vacancy in an elective office on that state board or commission, he shall notify the governor by certified mail of the vacancy, the date on which it occurred, and the cause thereof. Within twenty days after he is notified of the vacancy, the governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy who has the qualifications for the office. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. If the unexpired term is one year or less, the member so appointed shall serve for the remainder thereof. If the unexpired term exceeds one year, the governor, within twenty days after he is notified of the vacancy, shall issue his proclamation ordering a special election to fill the vacancy, which shall specify, in accordance with R.S. 18:402, the dates on which the primary and general elections shall be held, and in accordance with R.S. 18:467, 467.1, and 468, the dates of the qualifying period for the candidates in the special election. However, if the deadline for issuing the proclamation falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for issuing such proclamation. Immediately thereafter the governor shall publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held. Within twenty-four hours after issuing the proclamation, the governor shall send a copy of the proclamation to the secretary of state who shall within twenty-four hours after receipt of the information notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with the special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish boards of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the vacancy occurred. The governor may appoint a person to fill a vacancy and issue a proclamation ordering a special election when he learns of a vacancy, whether or not he has received notice thereof from a state board or commission member. Whenever a special election is required, the governor's appointee shall serve only until the successor is elected and takes office.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 545, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

SUBPART C. LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES

§601. Vacancy in state legislative office; legislative service

A.(1) If a vacancy in the office of a state legislator occurs and if six months or more of the term remains unexpired, then within ten days of the vacancy occurring, the presiding officer of the house in which the vacancy occurs shall issue a proclamation advising of the vacancy and ordering a special election to fill the vacancy and shall specify in the proclamation, in accordance with R.S. 18:402, the dates on which the primary and general elections shall be held and, in accordance with R.S. 18:467, 467.1, and 468, the dates of the qualifying period for candidates in the special election. However, if the deadline for issuing the proclamation falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for issuing such proclamation. The speaker of the House of Representatives or the president of the Senate shall immediately forward such information to the secretary of state, who shall within twenty-four hours after receipt of the information notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish boards of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the vacancy occurred. The secretary of state shall also publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection or R.S. 18:402, if a vacancy in the office of state legislator occurs and if six months or more of the term remains unexpired and in the discretion of the presiding officer of the house of the legislature in which the vacancy occurs a person may be elected and serve during a session of the legislature which occurs prior to the next regularly scheduled election dates provided in R.S. 18:402, then within ten days of the vacancy occurring, the presiding officer of the house in which the vacancy occurs shall determine the dates of the primary and general elections and the dates of the qualifying period for the election and shall issue a proclamation advising of the vacancy and setting forth the election dates and dates of the qualifying period for candidates. However, if the deadline for issuing the proclamation falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for issuing such proclamation. The speaker of the House of Representatives or the president of the Senate shall immediately forward such information to the secretary of state, who shall within twenty-four hours after receipt of the information notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish boards of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the vacancy occurred. The secretary of state shall also publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held.

B. For purposes of Article III, Section 4(E) of the Constitution of Louisiana only, the service of a person who is elected to fill an unexpired term in the office of state legislator shall begin at the time such person takes the oath of office before his house of the legislature.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 545, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1992, No. 730, §1, eff. July 6, 1992; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2011, No. 201, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2012.

§602. Vacancies in certain local and municipal offices; exceptions

A. When a vacancy occurs in the office of a member of a parish or municipal governing authority or a combination thereof, a mayor, or any other local or municipal office, except an office covered by Subsections B and C of this Section and except the office of judge, state legislator, or marshal of a city or municipal court, and the office is filled by election wholly within the boundaries

of a local governmental subdivision, the governing authority of the local governmental subdivision where the vacancy occurs shall within twenty days appoint a person to fill the vacancy who meets the qualifications of the office. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. The presiding officer of the governing authority shall not be required to vote on such an appointment to be made by the governing authority of a local governmental subdivision unless a tie vote occurs thereon, in which case he shall vote to break the tie; however, in no case shall the presiding officer vote more than once on the appointment.

B. When a vacancy occurs in the membership of a city or parish school board, the remaining members of the board shall within twenty days declare that the vacancy has occurred and proceed to appoint a person who meets the qualifications of the office to fill the vacancy. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. For the purposes of this Subsection, in addition to the definition of "vacancy" provided in R.S. 18:581, a "vacancy" in a city or parish school board office shall be deemed to have occurred when, in the case of a city school board, a member's residence no longer lies within the jurisdiction of the board or when, in the case of a parish school board, a member changes his domicile from the district he represents or, if elected after reapportionment, is domiciled outside the district he represents at the time he is sworn into office, any declaration of retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding.

C.(1) When a vacancy occurs in any of the following offices, the duties of the office shall be assumed by the person hereinafter designated: (a) district attorney, by the first assistant; (b) clerk of a district court, by the chief deputy; (c) coroner, by the chief deputy; (d) sheriff, by the chief criminal deputy, except that in a parish that has both a civil sheriff and a criminal sheriff, the civil sheriff by the chief civil deputy, and the criminal sheriff, by the chief criminal deputy, respectively; and (e) tax assessor, by the chief deputy assessor.

(2)(a) If there is no such person to assume the duties when the vacancy occurs, the governing authority or authorities of the parish or parishes affected shall within twenty days appoint a person having the qualifications of the office to assume the duties of the office. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment.

(b) If the vacancy in the office of sheriff occurs after a regularly scheduled election for the office of sheriff but prior to the beginning of the term and there is no chief deputy sheriff as provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection to assume the duties of the office, the parish governing authority may appoint the person who was elected to the office of sheriff in the regular election to assume the duties of the office in the manner provided in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph.

D. If a vacancy is not filled within the time specified in Subsection A, B, or C of this Section, the governor shall fill the vacancy.

E.(1)(a) If the unexpired term of an office covered by Subsection A, B, or C of this Section is one year or less, the person appointed to fill the vacancy or designated to assume the duties of the office shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

(b) If any member of a parish or city school board is removed or suspended from office pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 42:1411, except in the parish of Jefferson, the person appointed to fill the vacancy or to perform the official acts, duties, and functions of that office during the period of suspension shall be eligible in the next election as a candidate for the office to which he is appointed.

(c) If a sheriff is removed or suspended from office pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 42:1411 or 1412 and a person is appointed to assume the duties of the office pursuant to Subparagraph (C)(2)(b) of this Section, the person so appointed shall be eligible in the next election as a candidate for the office to which he is appointed.

(2)(a) If the unexpired term exceeds one year, the governing authority of the local governmental subdivision in which the vacancy occurs, or the school board when the vacancy occurs in its membership, or the governor when a vacancy occurs in the office of district attorney or in an office for which there is not a single governing authority or as provided in Subsection F of this Section, within twenty days after the vacancy occurs, shall issue a proclamation ordering a special election to fill the vacancy and shall specify in the proclamation, in accordance with R.S. 18:402, the dates on which the primary and general elections shall be held and, in accordance with R.S. 18:467, 467.1, and 468, the dates of the qualifying period for candidates in the special election. However, if the deadline for issuing the proclamation falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for issuing such proclamation. In selecting the dates for such special elections, the governing authority or school board as the case may be, 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 R.S. 18:402. In the cases in which the governor has the authority to select the date for such special elections, the governor shall first choose a gubernatorial or congressional election date. If no such date is available within a year of the occurrence of the vacancy, the governor shall then select an election date in accordance with R.S. 18:402. If the governing authority or school board fails to issue the proclamation within twenty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall issue the proclamation.

(b) Immediately thereafter the governing authority, the school board, or the governor, as the case may be, shall publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held.

(c) Within twenty-four hours after issuing the proclamation, the authority or authorities ordering the special election shall send a copy of the proclamation, by certified or registered mail, to the clerk of the district court for the parish in which the vacancy occurred. If the vacancy occurred in the parish of Orleans, the copy of the proclamation shall be so mailed to the clerk of the criminal district court. If the vacancy occurs in an office which affects more than one parish, a copy of the proclamation shall at the same time be so mailed to the clerk of each of the parishes. A copy of the proclamation also shall be mailed to the secretary of state at the same time and in the same manner.

(d) Within twenty-four hours after he receives the copy, the secretary of state shall notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish boards of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the vacancy occurred.

(3) The special election shall be held, without the necessity of a call by the governor, except in the case of a vacancy in the office of district attorney. When a special election is required, the appointee or person designated to assume the duties of the office shall serve only until the successor is elected and takes office.

(4) If the unexpired term of a parish or municipal office covered by Subsection A of this Section is one year or more, but the vacancy occurs within one year of the regularly scheduled primary election for that office, no special election will be called, and the appointee shall serve for the remainder of the term of office.

F. Whenever multiple vacancies in a local or municipal governing authority or in a school board covered by Subsection A or B of this Section reduce the membership of such governing authority or board below the number of total members required to constitute a quorum to conduct official

business, the remaining members shall immediately inform the governor of the existence of the vacancies. Within twenty days after he receives this notice, the governor shall make appointments to fill all the vacancies and shall issue a proclamation calling special elections to fill such vacancies if special elections are required under the provisions of this Section. However, if the deadline for making the appointment or issuing the proclamation, if applicable, falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment or issuing such proclamation.

G. The provisions of this Section shall apply to all local governmental subdivisions, including those operating under the provisions of a legislative charter, but shall not apply where the filling of a vacancy otherwise is provided for by the constitution or by the home rule charter or home rule plan of government of the affected local governmental subdivision. Such constitutional home rule plan provisions shall govern the filling of the vacancies, except that the provisions of R.S. 18:402 shall apply to the time and manner of calling the special elections to fill the vacancies.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 545, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 38, §1, eff. May 31, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1979, No. 503, §1; Acts 1980, No. 314, §1; Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 839, §1; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1990, No. 892, §1; Acts 1992, No. 393, §1, eff. June 19, 1992; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 622, §4, eff. Dec. 11, 2006; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2012, No. 296, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 2006, No. 621, §31 regarding vacancies in civil or criminal district courts, the office of the clerk of civil or criminal district courts, and civil or criminal sheriffs.*

NOTE: *See Acts 2012, No. 296, §2 regarding retroactive application of R.S. 18:602(C)(2)(b) and (E)(1)(c).*

NOTE: *See R.S. 41:1113(A)(1)(b) relative to eligibility of certain appointees to seek election.*

§603. Persons designated to assume duties of vacant offices; salary and emoluments; power to appoint

When a vacancy occurs in an office covered by R.S. 18:602(C), the person designated to assume the duties of the office shall receive the salary and other emoluments of the vacated office until a successor is elected and takes office. A person designated to assume the duties of an office shall take the oath of office and file any bond required for the vacated office. The person who assumes the duties of an office may appoint a person to perform the duties of the office or position he formerly held and the person so appointed shall receive the salary and other emoluments of that office or position.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§604. Marshal of city or municipal court; temporary absence; vacancy

A. When a marshal of a city or municipal court is temporarily absent or unable to act, the judge of that court may appoint a person to serve as marshal during the period of temporary absence or inability.

B.(1) When a vacancy occurs in the office of constable or marshal of a city or municipal court and the unexpired term of the office is one year or less, the chief deputy shall assume such duties and position and shall serve for the remainder of the expired term. However, in those cases where there is no such person to assume the duties when the vacancy occurs, the appropriate governing

authority shall within twenty days appoint a person having the qualifications of the office to assume the duties of the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. The appointment shall be made by the governing authority of the parish, unless the jurisdiction of the city or municipal court is wholly within the municipal city limits, in which case, such appointment shall be made within twenty days by the municipal governing authority. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. If the appropriate governing authority fails to fill the vacancy within twenty days, the governor shall fill the vacancy. The judge of the city or municipal court which he serves shall fix the amount of the bond.

(2)(a) When the unexpired term exceeds one year, the chief deputy shall assume such duties and position and shall serve until the successor is elected and takes office. If there is no such person to assume the duties when the vacancy occurs, the appropriate governing authority shall within twenty days appoint a person having the qualifications of the office to assume the duties of the office until the successor is elected and takes office. However, if the deadline for making the appointment falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for making such appointment. If the appropriate governing authority fails to fill the vacancy within twenty days, the governor shall fill the vacancy. The appropriate governing authority shall, within twenty days after the vacancy occurs, issue a proclamation ordering a special election to fill the vacancy and shall specify in the proclamation, in accordance with R.S. 18:402, the dates on which the primary and general elections shall be held and, in accordance with R.S. 18:467, 467.1, and 468, the dates of the qualifying period for candidates in the special election. However, if the deadline for issuing the proclamation falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for issuing such proclamation. If the appropriate governing authority fails to issue the proclamation within twenty days after the vacancy occurs, the governor shall issue the proclamation.

(b) The appropriate governing authority or the governor, as the case may be, shall publish the proclamation in the official journal of the parish in which the election is to be held and also shall immediately send a copy of the proclamation by certified or registered mail to the clerk of the district court for the parish in which the vacancy occurred.

(c) A copy of the proclamation shall also be mailed to the secretary of state who shall within twenty-four hours after receipt of the information notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish board of election supervisors. When a special election is required, the appointee shall serve only until the successor is elected and takes office.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 533, §1, eff. July 23, 1980; Acts 1988, No. 329, §1; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 1345, §1; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

SUBPART D. OFFICE OF JUDGE

§621. Vacancy in office of judge

A.(1) Within twenty-four hours after having knowledge of a vacancy in the office of a judge, including a vacancy by reason of a newly created judgeship, the supreme court shall give written notice to the governor that the vacancy exists, the date on which it occurred, and the cause thereof.

(2) If more than twelve months of the term remain unexpired, then within ten days after being notified of the vacancy, the governor shall determine the dates on which the special elections to fill the vacancy shall be held and the dates of the qualifying period and shall issue his proclamation ordering a special election and specifying the dates on which the primary and general elections will be held and the dates of the qualifying period for the election. However, if the deadline for issuing the proclamation falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day for issuing such proclamation.

(3) The governor shall call any special election to fill a newly created judgeship or a vacancy in an existing judgeship in accordance with the dates for elections set forth in R.S. 18:402, if such dates can be utilized to fill a newly created judgeship or fill a vacancy in an existing judgeship within the period of time prescribed in Article V, Section 22(B) of the Louisiana Constitution. In selecting the dates for such special elections, the governor shall first choose a gubernatorial or congressional election date; if no such date is available during the constitutionally prescribed time period, the governor shall then select another election date, as provided for in R.S. 18:402.

B. Immediately after issuance of the proclamation, the governor shall publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held. Within twenty-four hours after its issuance, the governor shall send a copy of the proclamation to the secretary of state. Within twenty-four hours after he receives the copy, the secretary of state shall notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish boards of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the vacancy occurred.

Added by Acts 1978, No. 38, §1, eff. May 31, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 152, §1, eff. as per Section 2, see note; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

NOTE: *See Acts 2006, No. 621, §31, regarding vacancies in civil or criminal district courts.*

SUBPART E. RESIGNATION OF ELECTED PUBLIC OFFICER

§651. Applicability

The provisions of this Subpart shall apply to all elected officials of this state and its political subdivisions. The provisions of this Subpart shall not apply to members of the congress.

Added by Acts 1978, No. 38, §1, eff. May 31, 1978; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

§652. Retirements and resignations

A. Except for members of the legislature and the congress, all notices of retirements or resignations of elected officials shall be filed with the secretary of state. Notices of retirements and resignations of members of the legislature shall be filed with the presiding officer of the house of the legislature to which the member of the legislature was elected.

B. A notice of retirement or resignation shall be in writing, shall be dated, may specify a prospective date on which the retirement or resignation is to be effective, and shall be signed by the official and duly acknowledged by him before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

Added by Acts 1978, No. 38, §1, eff. May 31, 1978; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

§653. Transmission of notices of retirements and resignations

The secretary of state shall immediately transmit notice of retirements or resignations filed with him to the authority required by law to make the appointment to fill the vacancy and to the authority required by law to call the election to fill the vacancy, if said authority is not the same as the authority required to make the appointment.

Added by Acts 1978, No. 38, §1, eff. May 31, 1978; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000.

§654. Effect of filing of resignations

A. Except for members of the legislature, a notice of retirement or resignation shall not be effective until the original notice of retirement or resignation is received by the secretary of state and shall become irrevocable upon such receipt by the secretary of state.

B. A notice of retirement or resignation of a member of the legislature shall become irrevocable upon receipt by the presiding officer of the house of the legislature to which the member was elected.

Added by Acts 1978, No. 38, §1, eff. May 31, 1978; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006.

SUBPART F. JUDGMENT DECLARING OFFICE VACANT

§671. Judgment declaring office vacant

A. In addition to other procedures authorized by law, an office shall be considered vacant for purposes of this Part when a judgment declaring the office vacant as provided in this Subpart becomes final.

B. For purposes of this Part, "designated domicile" means the residence or domicile stated on an officeholder's notice of candidacy or on the document evidencing the appointment or selection of the officeholder.

C. For purposes of this Part, "proper official" means the district attorney of the officeholder's designated domicile, except that in the case of an officeholder of a state office, as defined in R.S. 18:452, a state legislator, or a district attorney, the proper official shall be the attorney general, provided that in the case of the attorney general, the proper official shall be the district attorney of the Nineteenth Judicial District.

Acts 1988, No. 550, §1, eff. Aug. 1, 1988.

§672. Filing of complaint

When any voter lawfully registered in the district or geographical area from which an officeholder has been elected, or from which an officeholder has been appointed or otherwise selected to hold an office, has reason to believe that the officeholder no longer meets the residence or domicile requirements of that office, the voter may make a written complaint of that fact to the proper official.

Acts 1988, No. 550, §1, eff. Aug. 1, 1988.

§673. Official's opinion

Within twenty days of the receipt of such written complaint, the proper official shall investigate and provide a written opinion, with reasons, as to whether the officeholder meets the residence or domicile requirements of the office he holds to the complainant and to the legislative or executive

agency, board, commission, governing authority, or other body or entity of the state or of any political subdivision, to which the officeholder has been elected or appointed. The opinion shall also be published in the official journal of the parish of the officeholder's designated domicile.

Acts 1988, No. 550, §1, eff. Aug. 1, 1988.

§674. Procedure

A. The proper official shall institute suit in the district court of the officeholder's designated domicile to obtain a judgment declaring the office vacant within ten days after the issuance of his opinion, if his opinion is that the officeholder no longer meets the residence or domicile requirements of his office. The matter shall be tried by preference over all other matters and, if the court shall find that the officeholder no longer meets the residence or domicile requirements of his office, a judgment shall be rendered declaring the office vacant, and the vacancy may be filled as provided by law.

B. A hearing on the petition for declaration of vacancy shall be held not more than twenty days after service upon the officeholder whose removal is sought. Judgment shall be rendered in the matter within ten days after trial. Either party may appeal the judgment suspensively within five days after the signing of the judgment, by obtaining an order of appeal and posting bond for a sum fixed by the court to secure the payment of costs. The trial judge shall fix the return day at a time not to exceed five days after the granting of the order of appeal. An application to the supreme court for a writ of certiorari may be made only within three days after the signing of judgment by the court of appeal. Each appellate court to which the action is brought shall place the matter on its preferential docket, shall hear it without delay, and shall render a decision within ten days after oral argument. The granting of an order of suspensive appeal or writ of certiorari suspends the effect of the judgment during the pendency of such proceedings.

Acts 1988, No. 550, §1, eff. Aug. 1, 1988.

§675. Subpart not exclusive

The provisions of this Subpart shall not be construed as the exclusive procedure for declaration of vacancy in public office and shall not be construed to repeal any other provision of law for the removal of public officers or declaration of vacancy in public office.

Acts 1988, No. 550, §1, eff. Aug. 1, 1988.

CHAPTER 6. NATIONAL ELECTIONS

PART I. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

§1251. Election; time of electing

A. In every fourth year after an election of a president and vice president of the United States, the electors of president and vice president of the United States, hereinafter referred to as "presidential electors," shall be chosen by election by the qualified electors of the state. The election shall be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November and shall be conducted and the returns made in accordance with the provisions of this Title, except insofar as such provisions may conflict with the provisions of this Part.

B. One presidential elector shall be chosen from among the qualified electors of each congressional district and two presidential electors shall be chosen from among the qualified electors of the state at large.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 588, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1252. Qualifications

A. No person shall be elected as a presidential elector who is not a qualified elector of the district for which he is chosen, unless he is elected at large, in which case he shall be a qualified elector of the state. A candidate for presidential elector may be registered to vote with or without a declaration of party affiliation.

B. No United States senator, representative in Congress, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be elected a presidential elector.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 588, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1253. Nominating by political parties; certificates of nomination

A. Nominations for candidates for presidential electors made by each recognized political party shall be made in such manner as shall be determined by a resolution adopted by the state central committee of the respective recognized political party. Each recognized political party shall nominate a full slate of candidates for elector, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large.

B. The names of candidates for presidential elector nominated by each recognized political party shall be filed with the secretary of state by a sworn statement, which shall be known as a certificate of nomination. The certificate of nomination shall be sworn to, signed, and filed by the chairman and secretary of the state central committee, except when the state central committee orders the nomination of presidential electors by a convention, in which case the chairman and secretary of the convention shall swear to, sign, and file the certificate of nomination.

C. Each certificate of nomination shall contain: (1) the name and place of residence, including the street and number thereof, if any, of each candidate for presidential elector; (2) the particular office of presidential elector for which each is nominated, that is, the district for which each has been chosen or the designation "At large" in the case of the two at large candidates; (3) the name of the recognized political party making the nomination; (4) the names of the candidates for president and vice president supported by the party. In addition, a certificate of nomination filed by the chairman and secretary of a state central committee shall certify the adoption by the state central committee of the resolution of the committee which authorized the method of nomination, the method of nomination used, and the time and place where the nomination took place. Similarly, a certificate of a nominating convention also shall certify the adoption by the state central committee of the resolution which authorized the convention, the time and place where the convention was held, and the election of the chairman and secretary. Each certificate of nomination filed with the secretary of state shall be accompanied by the notarized affidavit of each candidate for elector signifying that the certificate constitutes his acceptance of the nomination.

D. The certificate of nomination shall constitute full proof of the nominations it recites and shall entitle the candidates for electors to each receive the number of votes received in the election by the party's candidate for president.

E. If the nominees for the offices of president and vice president nominated by a national convention of a recognized political party, together with a slate of candidates for the offices of presidential electors to support such nominees, are not properly certified to the secretary of state by the state central committee of that party prior to 4:30 p.m. on the third Tuesday in August of each year in which a presidential election is to be held, the national chairman of the political party, after notifying the chairman of the state central committee of that political party, shall certify a slate of electors to support such nominees by 4:30 p.m. on the first Friday following the third Tuesday in August. Such certificate filed with the secretary of state shall be accompanied by the notarized

affidavit of each candidate for elector signifying that the certificate constitutes his acceptance of the nomination.

F. If the certificate of nomination and notarized affidavit of each candidate for elector are not filed timely with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall endorse the date and time of receipt upon all documents and shall return them forthwith, either personally or by registered or certified mail, to the national chairman of the political party.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 588, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1254. Slates of independent candidates; nominating petitions and qualifying by payment of qualifying fees

A. A slate of independent candidates for presidential elector may be nominated by nominating petition or may qualify by the payment of a qualifying fee of five hundred dollars. Such qualifying fee shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:464(A). The period for filing such qualifying fee shall begin on the third Tuesday in July and shall end at 4:30 p.m. on the first Friday following the third Tuesday in August of each year in which a presidential election is to be held. Each qualifying fee shall be accompanied by the notice of candidacy and notarized affidavit of each candidate for elector signifying his acceptance of the nomination. An independent candidate for presidential elector may be registered to vote with or without a declaration of party affiliation.

B. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Part, a nominating petition for a slate of candidates for the offices of presidential elector shall be signed, filed, and certified as provided in Chapter 5 of this Title for state candidates voted on throughout the State.

C. Nominating petitions for the office of presidential elector shall be in the form prescribed by R.S. 18:465(D), except that in lieu of including the recognized political party with which the candidates are affiliated, the petition shall contain, in not more than three words, the political principle which the candidates represent. Also, in lieu of the date of the primary election for which the candidates seek to qualify, the petition shall include the date of the general election. The petition also shall include the names of the candidate for president and the candidate for vice president whom the candidates for elector support; however, neither the candidate for president nor the candidate for vice president supported by the slate of candidates for electors shall be a candidate for that office supported by a recognized political party or by a slate of candidates for elector who have previously filed a nominating petition or qualified by the payment of a qualifying fee for that election. Each petition shall contain a full slate of candidates for elector, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large. In designating the office for which the candidate is nominated, the petition shall designate the particular office of presidential elector, that is, the district in which the candidate is a qualified elector if he is nominated for the office for that district, or the designation "At large" in the case of the two offices to be filled at large. Each nominating petition shall be accompanied by the notice of candidacy and notarized affidavit of each candidate for elector signifying that the certificate constitutes his acceptance of the nomination.

D. Any slate of candidates for presidential elector that qualifies by payment of a qualifying fee shall be a full slate of candidates for elector, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large, and shall submit with the qualifying fee the following information for each candidate:

(1) The candidate's name;

(2) The address of his domicile;

(3) The office sought;

(4) The names of the candidate for president and the candidate for vice president whom the candidates for elector support; however, neither the candidate for president nor the candidate for vice president supported by the slate of candidates for elector shall be a candidate for that office supported by a recognized political party or by a slate of candidates for elector who have previously filed a nominating petition or qualified by the payment of a qualifying fee for that election;

(5) The recognized political party, if any, with which each candidate for presidential elector is affiliated;

(6) In not more than three words, the political principle that he represents; and

(7) The date of the election for which he seeks to qualify.

E. If the notice of candidacy and notarized affidavit of each candidate for elector, together with the qualifying fee or a nominating petition, are not filed timely with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall endorse the date and time of receipt upon all documents and shall return them forthwith, either personally or by registered or certified mail, to the candidate or the person who filed them.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 588, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977 No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1255. Filing nominating petitions

A. All nominating petitions of presidential electors shall be filed with the secretary of state during the period beginning on the third Tuesday in July and ending at 4:30 p.m. on the first Friday following the third Tuesday in August of each year in which a presidential election is to be held. The secretary of state shall endorse on the nominating petitions the date and time of filing. Any nominating petitions submitted other than during such period shall be null and void and shall not be accepted by the secretary of state.

B. All nominating petitions filed with the secretary of state shall be open to public inspection, and the secretary of state shall preserve them in his office for at least one year.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1256. Withdrawal of candidate

Any person nominated as a candidate may withdraw his candidacy by written statement of withdrawal made, signed, and acknowledged before an officer qualified to administer oaths. The original of the statement shall be filed with the secretary of state, who shall note thereon the date it was filed. The withdrawal shall become effective on the date of the filing. Once filed as herein provided, a statement of withdrawal shall not be returned to the person withdrawing. The effect of his withdrawal shall be as provided in R.S. 18:502.

Acts 1976, No. 697, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1257. Objections to certificates of nomination, nominating petitions, and notices of candidacy for those qualifying by payment of fee

Certificates of nomination for presidential electors, nominating petitions filed in apparent conformity with the provisions of this Part, and notice of candidacy filed by slates of candidates who qualify by the payment of a qualifying fee, are deemed to be regular, unless an action objecting to their regularity is commenced as otherwise provided in this Title for contests of candidacy.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991.

§1258. Vacancy in nomination; procedure; death of candidate

A vacancy by reason of death or withdrawal among the slate of candidates for the office of presidential elector nominated by a recognized political party, whether by a convention or otherwise, shall be filled in the manner which shall be provided by the state central committee of the party. In all other cases, if the candidate who withdrew or died is elected, the remaining presidential electors who are elected shall vote to fill the vacancy as provided in R.S. 18:1264.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 588, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1259. Arrangement of ballot; designation of party candidates

A. In any year in which presidential electors are to be elected, the secretary of state shall arrange the voting machine ballot in such manner that the names of candidates for president and vice president shall appear on the ballot in the first column, beginning at the top and proceeding downward. If necessary, the listing of the names of candidates for president and vice president may continue in the second and succeeding columns. The names of the presidential electors shall appear on the ballot in the manner as provided for in Subsection B of this Section.

B.(1) The ballot shall be so arranged that the names of the candidate for president and the candidate for vice president nominated by each recognized political party, by nominating petition, or by filing of notices of candidacy accompanied by a qualifying fee shall appear prominently together with the name of the presidential candidate on top and the name of the vice presidential candidate directly underneath.

(2) Directly to the left of the names of the presidential and vice presidential candidates shall appear:

(a) If nominated by a recognized political party, the name of the party and such national party emblem, if any, or state party device, if any, as the state central committee of the party shall direct, and

(b) If nominated by a nominating petition or by the filing of notices of candidacy, the political principal which the candidates support, as stated on the nominating petition or on the notices of candidacy, if any, and the words "Nominating Petition" or the abbreviation "Nom. Petition" shall appear if nominated by petition.

(3) Immediately below the name of the party, or, if nominated by a nominating petition, the words "Nominating Petition" or the abbreviation "Nom. Petition" shall appear the word "Electors".

(4) Immediately below the word "Electors" the names of the presidential electors nominated in support of the nominees for president and vice president of that party or political principal shall appear.

(5) On a voting machine, there shall be a button or candidate selection button with which to mark the ballot opposite each pair of names. On paper ballots, there shall be a single box within which to mark the ballot opposite each pair of names.

(6) In preparing the ballots, the secretary of state shall arrange the names of the candidates of recognized political parties alphabetically, according to the names of the parties, followed by the names of the candidates nominated by nominating petitions and by the filing of notices of candidacy, listed alphabetically by designation of political principal.

C. No candidate nominated other than by a recognized political party shall use the name of any recognized political party in the political or party designation of such candidate.

D. The ballot shall contain the following statement: "A vote for candidates for president and vice president is a vote for each of the electors supporting those candidates."

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 588, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008.

§1260. Votes for presidential electors

A vote for a presidential and a vice presidential candidate shall be a vote for each of the electors nominated in support of those candidates, whether by a recognized political party, by a nominating petition, or by the filing of notices of candidacy accompanied by a qualifying fee.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 588, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991.

§1261. Determination of election results; tie vote; issuance of certificate

A. The secretary of state shall ascertain from the returns the slate of candidates who received the greatest number of votes cast for presidential electors. If two or more of the slates of candidates having the highest number of votes receive the same number of votes, none of the slates of candidates is elected, and the slate of candidates elected shall be selected by a public drawing of lots conducted by the state board of election supervisors from among the slate of candidates who received such highest number of votes in the election. The public drawing of lots shall be conducted at the state capitol on a day and at a time fixed by the board within one week after the results of the election for that office become official. The candidates involved shall be given at least three days' written notice of the time and place of the public drawing of lots.

B. The governor shall issue a certificate of election to the persons elected and authorize them to cast the vote of the state for president and vice president.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 588, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1262. Credentials of electors

The governor shall transmit the credentials of presidential electors to the appropriate federal officials in the manner provided by the constitution and laws of the United States.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1263. Meeting of electors

The electors shall meet in the State Capitol in Baton Rouge on the day appointed for their meeting by federal law and shall execute the duties and services enjoined upon them by the constitution and laws of the United States, in the manner therein prescribed. Notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be transmitted to each elector by the secretary of state no later than seven days preceding the day of the meeting.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1264. Vacancies; procedure

If one or more of the presidential electors fails for any cause to attend at the appointed place at 12:00 noon of the day prescribed for their meeting, the other electors shall fill the vacancy by voice vote by no later than 4:00 p.m. Any person selected to fill such a vacancy in the office of presidential elector from a congressional district shall be a qualified elector of the district for which the vacancy occurred.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1265. Compensation

Presidential electors shall be paid fifty dollars for attendance at the meeting of electors and shall be paid the same mileage allowance as is provided for state officers and employees on official state business. Such compensation and mileage allowance shall be paid out of funds appropriated to the office of the secretary of state for such purpose.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

PART II. UNITED STATES CONGRESS

§1271. Applicable laws

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Part, United States senators and representatives in Congress shall be elected as provided in this Title for the election of public officers.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1272. United States senators; representatives in congress; time of electing

A. All general elections for representatives in congress shall be held on the fifth Saturday after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years. The primary election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of an election year.

B. One United States senator shall be elected in the year 1980, and every six years thereafter, at the same time and at the same polling places as representatives in Congress. In the same manner, one United States senator shall be elected in the year 1978, and every six years thereafter.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 139, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1273. Opening and closing of qualifications for candidates for United States senators and representatives in Congress

When a member of the United States Senate or members of the United States House of Representatives are to be elected at the congressional election or at a special election, qualifications for candidates shall open and close as provided in Chapter 5 of this Title.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1274. Declaration of candidacy by congressional candidates

Any person desiring to become a candidate in a primary election for United States senator or representative in Congress shall file notification of his candidacy and declaration of his qualifications as provided for state candidates in Chapter 5 of this Title.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1275. United States senator and representative in Congress; qualifications

A. No person shall be a United States senator who has not attained the age of thirty years and who has not been a citizen of the United States for nine years and who is not, when elected, an inhabitant of this state.

B. No person shall be a representative in Congress who has not attained the age of twenty-five years and who has not been a citizen of the United States for seven years and who is not, when elected, an inhabitant of this state.

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the qualifications for United States senators and members of the United States House of Representatives as provided in this Section shall be exclusive.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§§1275.1 - 1275.24. *Repealed by Acts 2010, No. 570, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.*

§1276. *Repealed by Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 2, §4, eff. noon on Jan. 3, 2013.*

§1276.1. Congressional districts

Louisiana shall be divided into six congressional districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one representative to the United States House of Representatives. The districts shall be composed as follows:

(1) District 1 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 136, 192, 198, 199, 246, 247, 248, 1-GI, 1-H, 2-H, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H, 6-H, 7-H, 8-H, 9-H, 1-K, 2-K, 3-K, 4-K, 5-K, 6-K, 7-K, 8-K, 9-K, 10-K, 11-K, 12-K, 13-KA, 14-K, 16-K, 17-K, 18-K, 19-K, 20-K, 25-K, 27-K, 28-K, 34-K, 35-K and 1-L of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 3-2, 3-3, 3-6, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 8-1, 9-1, 9-2, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 10-15, 10-16, 11-1 and 11-2 of Lafourche Parish; Precincts 3-20, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11, 4-14, 4-15, 4-17, 4-17A, 4-18, 4-20, 4-21, 4-22, 4-23, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18, 7-41, 7-42, 14-2, 14-3, 14-4, 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-9, 14-10, 14-11, 14-12, 14-13A, 14-14, 14-15, 14-16, 14-18A, 14-19, 14-21, 16-2, 16-3, 17-1, 17-17, 17-18, 17-18A, 17-19 and 17-20 of Orleans Parish; Plaquemines Parish; St. Bernard Parish; St. Tammany Parish; Precincts 40, 40A, 41, 42, 42A, 43, 44, 45, 45A, 46, 47, 48, 49, 70, 70A, 71, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 119, 121B, 122, 122A, 123, 124, 127, 127A, 129, 129A, 133, 133A, 137, 137A, 137B, 137C, 137D, 139, 141, 141A, 143, 145, 149, 149A and 151 of Tangipahoa Parish and Precincts 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 80, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89 and 90 of Terrebonne Parish.

(2) District 2 is composed of Precincts 30, 36, 37, 39, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 60 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 2-2, 6-1, 6-2 and 7-1 of Assumption Parish; Precincts 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-10, 1-13, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-36, 1-45, 1-50, 1-51, 1-58, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-67, 1-77, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-100, 1-101, 1-104, 2-1, 2-9, 2-11, 2-13, 2-16, 2-20, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24 and 2-30 of East Baton Rouge Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13A, 13B, 13C, 14, 14A, 14B, 15, 15A, 16, 17, 17A, 18, 19, 19A, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of Iberville Parish; Precincts 57, 104, 107, 108, 115, 116, 131, 133, 138, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157A, 157B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179A, 179B, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185A, 185B, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194A, 194B, 195, 196, 197A, 197B, 197C, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 210, 211, 212A, 212B, 213A, 213B, 213C, 214A, 214B, 215, 216A, 216B, 217, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232A, 232B, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 1-G, 2-G, 3-G, 4-G, 5-G, 6-G, 7-G, 8-G, 9-G, 10-G, 11-G, 12-G, 13-G, 13-KB, 15-K, 21-K, 22-K, 23-K, 24-K, 26-K, 29-K, 30-K, 31-K, 33-K, 1-W, 2-W, 3-W, 4-W, 5-W, 6-W and 7-W of Jefferson Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-5, 1-6, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, 2-6A, 2-7, 3-1, 3-3, 3-5, 3-8, 3-9, 3-12, 3-14, 3-15, 3-18, 3-19, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9, 5-10, 5-11, 5-12, 5-13, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9, 7-1, 7-2, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9A, 7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15, 7-16, 7-17, 7-18, 7-19, 7-20, 7-21, 7-23, 7-24, 7-25, 7-25A, 7-26, 7-27, 7-27B, 7-28, 7-28A, 7-29, 7-30, 7-32, 7-33, 7-34,

7-35, 7-37, 7-37A, 7-40, 8-1, 8-2, 8-4, 8-6, 8-7, 8-8, 8-9, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, 8-15, 8-19, 8-20, 8-21, 8-22, 8-23, 8-24, 8-25, 8-26, 8-27, 8-28, 8-30, 9-1, 9-3, 9-3A, 9-4, 9-5, 9-5A, 9-6B, 9-6C, 9-6D, 9-6E, 9-6F, 9-7, 9-8, 9-8A, 9-9, 9-10, 9-11, 9-12, 9-13, 9-14, 9-15, 9-16, 9-17, 9-19, 9-21, 9-23, 9-25, 9-26, 9-28, 9-28C, 9-28E, 9-29, 9-30, 9-30A, 9-31, 9-31A, 9-31B, 9-31D, 9-32, 9-33, 9-34A, 9-35, 9-35A, 9-36, 9-36B, 9-37, 9-38, 9-38A, 9-39, 9-39B, 9-40, 9-40A, 9-40C, 9-41, 9-41A, 9-41B, 9-41C, 9-41D, 9-42, 9-42C, 9-43A, 9-43B, 9-43C, 9-43E, 9-43F, 9-43G, 9-43H, 9-43I, 9-43J, 9-43K, 9-43L, 9-43M, 9-43N, 9-44, 9-44A, 9-44B, 9-44D, 9-44E, 9-44F, 9-44G, 9-44I, 9-44J, 9-44L, 9-44M, 9-44N, 9-44O, 9-44P, 9-44Q, 9-45, 9-45A, 10-3, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13, 10-14, 11-2, 11-3, 11-4, 11-5, 11-8, 11-9, 11-10, 11-11, 11-12, 11-13, 11-14, 11-17, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, 12-4, 12-5, 12-6, 12-7, 12-8, 12-9, 12-10, 12-11, 12-12, 12-13, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17, 12-19, 13-1, 13-2, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 13-6, 13-7, 13-8, 13-9, 13-10, 13-11, 13-12, 13-13, 13-14, 13-15, 13-16, 14-1, 14-17, 14-20, 14-23, 14-24A, 14-25, 14-26, 15-1, 15-2, 15-3, 15-5, 15-6, 15-8, 15-9, 15-10, 15-11, 15-12, 15-12A, 15-13, 15-13A, 15-13B, 15-14, 15-14A, 15-14B, 15-14C, 15-14D, 15-14E, 15-14F, 15-14G, 15-15, 15-15A, 15-15B, 15-16, 15-17, 15-17A, 15-17B, 15-18, 15-18A, 15-18B, 15-18C, 15-18D, 15-18E, 15-18F, 15-19, 15-19A, 15-19B, 15-19C, 16-1, 16-1A, 16-4, 16-5, 16-6, 16-7, 16-8, 16-9, 17-2, 17-3, 17-4, 17-5, 17-6, 17-7, 17-8, 17-9, 17-10, 17-11, 17-12, 17-13, 17-13A, 17-14, 17-15 and 17-16 of Orleans Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-5, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 3-5, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 5-1, 5-4, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3 and 7-4 of St. Charles Parish; St. James Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-9, 5-1, 5-2, 5-5, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4 and 7-7 of St. John the Baptist Parish and Precincts 1-1, 3-1A, 3-2, 4-2, 4-3A, 4-4, 4-5 and 5-1 of West Baton Rouge Parish.

(3) District 3 is composed of Acadia Parish; Calcasieu Parish; Cameron Parish; Iberia Parish; Jefferson Davis Parish; Lafayette Parish; Precincts 2-2, 2-6, 2-8 and 3-3 of St. Landry Parish; St. Martin Parish; St. Mary Parish and Vermilion Parish.

(4) District 4 is composed of Allen Parish; Beauregard Parish; Bienville Parish; Bossier Parish; Caddo Parish; Claiborne Parish; De Soto Parish; Evangeline Parish; Natchitoches Parish; Red River Parish; Sabine Parish; Precincts 1-2, 1-2A, 1-3, 1-3A, 1-5, 1-14, 1-19, 1-23, 1-24, 2-1, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-7, 2-9, 3-2, 4-8, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 5-5, 5-6, 5-8, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9, 6-10, 6-11, 6-11A, 6-13, 6-14, 6-15, 6-16 and 6-16A of St. Landry Parish; Union Parish; Vernon Parish and Webster Parish.

(5) District 5 is composed of Avoyelles Parish; Caldwell Parish; Catahoula Parish; Concordia Parish; East Carroll Parish; Precincts 1-2B, 3-1A, 3-1B, 3-1C, 3-2A, 3-2B, 4-1A, 4-1B, 4-2, 5-1, 5-3, 7-1, 8-1A and 8-1B of East Feliciana Parish; Franklin Parish; Grant Parish; Jackson Parish; La Salle Parish; Lincoln Parish; Madison Parish; Morehouse Parish; Ouachita Parish; Rapides Parish; Richland Parish; Precincts 1-1 and 6-1 of St. Helena Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-4, 1-4A, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-12, 1-13, 1-15, 1-15A, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-25, 1-26, 1-26A, 1-28, 1-28A, 1-29, 3-1, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 4-2, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-9, 4-10, 4-11, 4-12, 4-12A and 4-13 of St. Landry Parish; Precincts 1, 2, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 27A, 28, 28A, 33, 101, 102, 103, 104, 104A, 105, 106, 106A, 106B, 107, 108, 109, 109A, 110, 111, 111A, 112, 114, 115B, 116, 117, 118, 120, 120A, 120B, 121, 121A and 125 of Tangipahoa Parish; Tensas Parish; Washington Parish; West Carroll Parish; West Feliciana Parish and Winn Parish.

(6) District 6 is composed of Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41, 43, 58 and 61 of Ascension Parish; Precincts 2-1, 2-3, 3-1, 3-2, 4-1, 4-2, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-4, 7-2, 8-1 and 9-1 of Assumption Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-12, 1-33, 1-34, 1-35, 1-37, 1-38, 1-39, 1-40, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-46, 1-47, 1-48, 1-49, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-56, 1-57, 1-59, 1-60, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-68, 1-69, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-73, 1-74, 1-75, 1-78, 1-80, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-87, 1-88, 1-89, 1-90, 1-97, 1-98, 1-99, 1-102, 1-103, 1-105, 1-107, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-10, 2-12, 2-14, 2-15, 2-17, 2-18,

2-19, 2-21, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-31, 2-32, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-8, 3-9, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 3-21, 3-22, 3-23, 3-24, 3-25, 3-26, 3-27, 3-28, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31, 3-32, 3-33, 3-34, 3-35, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-39, 3-40, 3-41, 3-42, 3-43, 3-44, 3-45, 3-46, 3-47, 3-48, 3-49, 3-50, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-54 and 3-55 of East Baton Rouge Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2A, 1-3, 2-1A, 2-1B, 2-1C, 5-2 and 6-1 of East Feliciana Parish; Precincts 4, 5, 6A, 13, 15B, 24, 25, 25A, 25B, 26, 26A, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Iberville Parish; Precincts 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 2-1, 2-1A, 2-2, 2-3, 2-3A, 2-4, 2-4A, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 3-1, 3-4, 3-5, 5-1, 5-1A, 5-1B, 5-2, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 11-3 and 11-4 of Lafourche Parish; Livingston Parish; Pointe Coupee Parish; Precincts 1-6, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, 3-6, 5-2, 5-3, 5-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4 and 6-5 of St. Charles Parish; Precincts 1-2, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 4-1, 4-2, 5-1, 5-2 and 6-2 of St. Helena Parish; Precincts 4-8, 5-3, 5-4, 5-6, 5-7, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4 and 7-5 of St. John the Baptist Parish; Precincts 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 27, 51, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 74, 76, 81, 82, 86 and 87 of Terrebonne Parish and Precincts 2-1A, 2-1B, 2-2, 2-3, 3-1B, 4-1, 4-3B, 6-1, 6-2, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3 and 7-4 of West Baton Rouge Parish.

Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 2, §1, eff. noon on Jan. 3, 2013 (eff. for election purposes only for the regular elections in 2012).

NOTE: *See Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 2, §5(A), relative to effectiveness of the Act.*

NOTE: *See Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 2, §2, relative to precincts referenced and territorial limits of districts; see also §3 relative to other officers appointed or elected based on congressional districts.*

§1276.2. *Repealed by Acts 1992, No. 42, §4, eff. June 1, 1992.*

§1276.3. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 1, §2, eff. April 25, 1994.*

§1277. Certification of votes cast for United States senator and representative in Congress

Immediately after the results of the election for United States senator and representatives in Congress become official, the secretary of state shall separately certify the votes cast for United States senator and for each representative in Congress who was elected. Each such certificate shall be signed by the governor and by the secretary of state. Thus certifying the election of the persons determined to have been elected, the governor shall cause the seal of the state to be affixed to each certificate. One copy of the appropriate certificate shall be delivered to each person elected. Another copy of the certificate of the election of the United States senator shall be transmitted by the governor to the President of the United States Senate. A copy of each certificate of the election of representatives in Congress shall be transmitted by the governor to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, directed to the clerk thereof.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1278. Vacancies; United States senator

A. The governor may fill any vacancy in the office of United States senator by appointment. If the United States Senate is in session when the vacancy occurs, the governor shall appoint a senator to fill the vacancy within ten days after receiving official notice of the vacancy.

B. If a vacancy occurs in the office of United States senator and the unexpired term is more than one year, an appointment to fill the vacancy shall be temporary. Any senator so appointed shall serve until his successor is elected at a special election and takes office. Within ten days after receiving official notice of the vacancy, the governor shall issue a proclamation for special election to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. The date of the special election shall be established by the governor in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:402(E). The dates of the qualifying period

shall be established by the governor in accordance with R.S. 18:467, 467.1, and 468. Immediately after issuance of the proclamation, which shall include the dates of the primary and general elections and the dates of the qualifying period, the governor shall publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held. Within twenty-four hours after its issuance, the governor shall send a copy of the proclamation to the secretary of state. Within twenty-four hours after he receives the copy, the secretary of state shall notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish boards of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the vacancy occurred. The election shall be conducted and the returns shall be certified as in regular elections for United States senator.

C. If a vacancy occurs in the office of United States senator and the unexpired term is one year or less, no special election shall be called by the governor and, if a senator is appointed to fill the vacancy, he shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term, and his successor shall be elected at the next regular election for United States senator.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 38, §1, eff. May 31, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1279. Vacancies; representatives in congress

When a vacancy occurs in the office of representative in congress, the governor shall determine the dates on which the special elections shall be held and the dates of the qualifying period and shall issue a proclamation ordering a special election and specifying the dates on which the primary and general elections will be held and the dates of the qualifying period for the election. Immediately thereafter he shall publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held. Within twenty-four hours after issuing the proclamation, the governor shall send a copy of the proclamation to the secretary of state, who shall within twenty-four hours of receipt of the information notify all election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a special election to fill such vacancy, including the parish boards of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the vacancy occurred. The election shall be conducted in the same manner and at the same places and the returns shall be certified as in regular congressional elections. If at a primary or general election in a congressional district one representative in congress is to be elected for a full term and another to fill a vacancy, the ballots containing the names of the candidates shall, as a part of the title of the office, designate the term for which the candidates are respectively nominated.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 545, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1280. Contests

Except as may be otherwise provided by the constitution and laws of the United States, contests of elections under this Part shall be made as provided in this Title for state candidates.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

PART III. PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

§1280.21. Presidential preference primary election

A. A statewide presidential preference primary election shall be held on the third Saturday after the first Tuesday in March in 2012 and every fourth year thereafter for the purpose of allowing the

electors of each political party in the state which has forty thousand or more registered members to express their preference for a person to be the nominee of the party for president of the United States.

B. Each elector voting in such election may vote only for a candidate who is affiliated with the same party as the elector, except that the state central committee of a recognized political party may allow in its bylaws, electors who are not affiliated with any political party to cast a vote on the ballot of such recognized political party.

C. The state central committee shall notify the Department of State that its bylaws allow for such voting by non-affiliated electors no later than seven days prior to the opening of qualifying for the presidential preference primary. Such notification shall be considered valid and effective for subsequent presidential preference primaries unless the state central committee notifies the Department of State that its bylaws no longer allow for such voting by non-affiliated electors no later than seven days prior to the opening of qualifying for a presidential preference primary.

D. Any elector who is not affiliated with any political party and who is allowed to cast his vote on the ballot of a recognized political party in the presidential preference primary pursuant to this Section shall cast his vote on the ballot of only one recognized political party.

E. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Code to the contrary, in any statewide presidential preference primary election, at any precinct where the presidential preference issue or election of political party officials or both are the only matters on the ballot, the number of election commissioners required in such precinct shall be one commissioner-in-charge and two commissioners.

Added by Acts 1979, No. 684, §1, eff. Dec. 1, 1979; S.C.R. No. 4, 1983 2nd Ex. Sess.; Acts 1986, No. 35, §1, eff. June 17, 1986; Acts 1986, No. 427, §1; Acts 2004, No. 678, §1; Acts 2006, No. 845, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2011, No. 293, §1.

§1280.22. Candidates; procedure for qualifying

A. Candidates for presidential nominee shall qualify in accordance with procedures established by the party. Prior to qualification as a candidate of a political party for presidential nominee, a person shall pay a qualifying fee of seven hundred fifty dollars and any additional fee as authorized by R.S. 18:464(C) or shall have obtained a nominating petition, bearing the handwritten signatures of no less than one thousand registered voters affiliated with the party from each of the congressional districts into which the state is divided. If the candidate is qualifying by paying a fee, the fee shall be paid in cash, by certified or cashier's check drawn on a state or national bank or credit union, by United States postal money order, or by a money order issued by a state or national bank or credit union.

B.(1) The qualifying period for presidential candidates shall open on the first Wednesday in December and shall close at 5:00 p.m. on the following Friday. During the qualifying period, presidential candidates shall file notices of candidacy with the secretary of state.

(2)(a) A notice of candidacy shall be in writing and shall state the candidate's name, the office he seeks, the address of his domicile, and the political party with which he is registered as being affiliated. The political party with which the candidate was affiliated at the time of qualifying is the one which shall appear on the ballot, even if the candidate changes his political party designation after he qualified for the election.

(b) The candidate shall designate in the notice the form in which his name shall be printed on the ballot. The candidate may designate his given, first, and middle name, the initials of his given, first, and middle name, a nickname, or any combination thereof as the form in which his name shall be printed on the ballot. However, he shall not designate a title, designation, or deceptive name, nor shall he designate an occupational or professional description or abbreviation. If the candidate

designates a nickname in the place of or in combination with his given name or the initials thereof, the nickname shall be set off with quotation marks and shall be placed immediately preceding his surname. A candidate shall include his surname in his designation of the form in which his name shall be printed on the ballot.

(c) The notice of candidacy also shall include a certificate signed by the candidate, certifying that he has read the notice of his candidacy and that all of the statements contained therein are true and correct. The certificate shall be executed before a notary public. If the candidate is serving outside the state with the armed forces of the United States, his notice of candidacy shall be witnessed by a commissioned officer in the armed forces of the United States.

(d) A notice of candidacy shall be accompanied by the qualifying fee and any additional fee imposed or a nominating petition.

(3)(a) Each sheet of a nominating petition shall set forth the name of the presidential candidate, as it shall appear on the election ballot, the address of the candidate, the political party with which he is affiliated, and the date of the presidential primary.

(b) Each voter who signs a nominating petition shall include his name and residence address.

(c) All persons who obtained signatures shall certify that to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief all of the signatures on the nominating petition are genuine, and all of the statements contained in the petition are true and correct.

(d) A nominating petition shall be submitted to the registrars of voters in the parishes where the signers reside not less than thirty days before the end of the qualifying period.

(e) The registrar for each parish shall endorse upon the nominating petitions, whether original or supplemental, the date and time of submission and shall promptly certify the nominating petitions, in the order received, by determining and certifying on each nominating petition which of the signers are registered to vote in the parish. A registrar may stop certifying the signatures on a nominating petition when the total number of the signers he has certified as having signed the petition timely and as being registered to vote equals fifteen percent more than the number of registered voters required from the congressional district. A registrar's certification shall be conclusive as to number of qualified voters who timely signed a nominating petition, and evidence to the contrary shall not be admitted in an action objecting to the candidacy of a presidential candidate filing the nominating petition.

C. Any person who qualifies as a candidate for presidential nominee may withdraw his candidacy by filing a notice of his withdrawal, that is signed by the candidate, and duly acknowledged before an officer authorized to administer oaths with the secretary of state, who shall note thereon the date it was filed. The withdrawal shall become effective when it is filed with the secretary of state. Once filed as herein provided, a notice of withdrawal shall not be returned to the person withdrawing. The effect of his withdrawal shall be as provided in R.S. 18:502.

Added by Acts 1979, No. 684, §1, eff. Dec. 1, 1979; S.C.R. No. 4, 1983 2nd Ex. Sess; Acts 1984, No. 673, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1985; Acts 1986, No. 35, §1, eff. June 17, 1986; Acts 1986, No. 427, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1992, No. 944, §1; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2004, No. 604, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2006, No. 845, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2011, No. 293, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§1280.23. Conduct of election

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Part, the election for which provision is made in this Part shall be conducted and the returns thereof published and promulgated as provided in the election laws of the state.

Added by Acts 1979, No. 684, §1, eff. Dec. 1, 1979.

§1280.24. Arrangement of ballot

The ballot for the election provided in this Part shall contain the names of each candidate arranged by party affiliation and placed in alphabetical order within each party.

Added by Acts 1979, No. 684, §1, eff. Dec. 1, 1979; S.C.R. No. 4, 1983 2nd Ex. Sess.; Acts 1986, No. 35, §1, eff. June 17, 1986; Acts 1986, No. 427, §1.

§1280.25. Voting according to party affiliation

No elector may vote in the election provided in this Part for a candidate affiliated with a party in which the elector is not registered, except as provided in R.S. 18:1280.21.

Added by Acts 1979, No. 684, §1, eff. Dec. 1, 1979; S.C.R. No. 4, 1983 2nd Ex. Sess.; Acts 1986, No. 35, §1, eff. June 17, 1986; Acts 1986, No. 427, §1; Acts 2004, No. 678, §1.

§1280.26. *Repealed by Acts 1983, No. 681, §2, eff. July 21, 1983.*

§1280.27. Delegates to political party conventions; selection; oaths; voting; allocation among presidential nominees

A. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, at least ninety days prior to a presidential preference primary election, the state governing body of each eligible political party shall establish procedures to be followed in the selection of individual delegates and alternates to the convention of that party, including procedures for the selection of committed and uncommitted delegates. A copy of any rule adopted by the state party committee shall be filed with the secretary of state within seven days after its adoption and shall become public record.

B. Delegates shall be allocated among the presidential candidates according to the results of the presidential primary and according to guidelines established by the governing bodies of the respective parties.

C. *Repealed by Acts 1984, No. 672, §3.*

Added by Acts 1979, No. 684, §1, eff. Dec. 1, 1979. S.C.R. No. 4, 1983, 2nd Ex. Sess. Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1986, No. 35, §1, eff. June 17, 1986; Acts 1986, No. 427, §1.

CHAPTER 6-A. BOND, DEBT, AND TAX ELECTIONS

§1281. Statement of purpose

The purpose of this Chapter is to implement Article VI, Section 22 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 by establishing a uniform procedure for the conduct of elections to authorize the issuance of bonds, the assumption of indebtedness, and the imposition or increase of taxes by political subdivisions. The procedure for elections set forth in this Chapter shall apply to and shall supersede those provisions of the Louisiana Constitution of 1921 which were continued as statutes under authority of Part II of Article XIV of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 and existing laws of the state of Louisiana, notwithstanding any contrary provisions contained therein. However, nothing contained in this Chapter shall repeal the limitations in effect on January 1, 1975 on the authority of political subdivisions to impose or increase taxes.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1282. Political subdivision defined

For purposes of this Chapter, the term "political subdivision" means a state department, agency, board, or commission; a parish; a municipality; a school board and a school district; a levee board and a levee district; a port board and a port commission; a port, harbor, terminal and industrial district; and any special service district, including but not limited to a road, water, sewerage, fire, protection, recreation, gas utility, or garbage district, and any other board, district, or unit of local government authorized by law to conduct elections for the issuance of bonds, the levying or increasing of any tax, or the assumption of indebtedness.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1283. Elections

A. In every case in which the provisions of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 as now existing or hereafter amended, or of law, as now existing or hereafter amended or enacted, requires the approval of voters at an election in a political subdivision as a prerequisite to the issuance of bonds, levying or increasing of any tax, or the assumption of indebtedness by said political subdivision, the election shall be held substantially in accordance with the election laws set forth in Title 18 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, except that the election shall be called, conducted, canvassed, promulgated, and notice thereof given by the governing authority of the political subdivision in accordance with the procedures hereinafter set forth.

B. The governing authority of the political subdivision may call a special election for any of these purposes to be held on any of the dates set forth in R.S. 18:402(F), and it shall call an election for any of these purposes when requested to do so by the petition in writing of one-fourth of the electors qualified to vote at an election.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1284. Resolution calling election; proposition

A. The election shall be ordered by a resolution of the governing authority of the political subdivision which shall state the purpose for which it is called.

B. If the purpose of the election is to authorize the issuance of bonds, the resolution and the proposition submitted to the voters shall state the purpose for which the bonds are to be issued and, if required by the law pursuant to which the bonds are issued, the estimated millage rate to be levied in the first year of issue, the maximum amount of the bonds to be issued, the number of years for which the bonds are to run, and the maximum rate of interest on the bonds.

C. If the purpose of the election is to authorize the levy or increase of a special tax, the resolution and the proposition submitted to the voters shall state the rate, object, and purpose for which the tax is to be levied or increased; the estimated amount reasonably expected to be collected from the levy or increase of the tax for one entire year at the time it is proposed; and, if it is to be limited as to duration, the number of years it is to run. If the purpose of the election is to authorize an increase of a tax, the resolution and the proposition shall also state the rate increase. The contents of any proposition or resolution relative to the issuance of general obligation bonds shall be as provided in Subsection B of this Section.

D. If the purpose of the election is to authorize the assumption of indebtedness, the resolution and the proposition submitted to the voters shall state the amount and nature of the debt to be assumed.

E. In each election ordered by a governing authority of a political subdivision for the purpose of authorizing the issuance of bonds, the proposition on the ballot submitted to the voters shall state the kind and source of revenues which are pledged to retire the bonds.

F.(1) The preparation of the proposition to be submitted to the voters at an election shall be the responsibility of the governing authority of the political subdivision ordering the election. The proposition shall include the information required by this Section in simple, unbiased, concise, and easily understood language and be in the form of a question. The proposition shall not exceed two hundred words in length.

(2) The secretary of state shall be responsible for ensuring that the proposition complies with the requirements of this Section.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1993, No. 426, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan.1, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 768, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 591, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 138, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§1285. Notice of election

A.(1)(a)(i) Notice of the election shall be given and shall embrace substantially all matters required to be set forth in the resolution ordering the election, including a list of precincts where the proposition will be voted on and an indication for each precinct as to whether or not all registered voters in the precinct will be eligible to vote on the proposition, unless the proposition is to be voted on parishwide.

(ii) If the notice is relative to the increase of a special tax, the notice shall also state the proposed increase in the millage rate of a property tax or percentage rate of sales tax.

(iii) If the notice is relative to an election which affects ad valorem taxation, the notice shall also state that a portion of the monies collected shall be remitted to certain state and statewide retirement systems in the manner required by law.

(iv) The notice shall also state that the governing authority of the political subdivision ordering the election will, in open session, at the hour and place named, proceed to canvass the returns and declare the result of the election.

(b) The list of commissioners for an election called in accordance with R.S. 18:1286(A) is not required to be set forth in the notice of election.

(2) The notice shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the official journal of the political subdivision, or, if there is none, then in a newspaper of general circulation in the parish or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the parish, then in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining parish. Not less than forty-five days nor more than ninety days shall intervene between the date of the first publication and the date of the election.

B.(1)(a) Written notice of the election and the certificate required by Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph shall be transmitted to the secretary of state and each clerk of court and registrar of voters in the area affected by the election. If the election is to be held on a primary election date, then such notice and certificate shall be received by the secretary of state at least four weeks prior to the opening of the qualifying period for the primary election. If the election is not to be held on a primary election date, then the notice and certificate shall be received by the secretary of state on or before the forty-sixth day prior to the election. The secretary of state shall not accept any revisions to propositions, including but not limited to changes in title, text, or numerical designations, after the last day for submission of the notice and certificate to the secretary of state.

(b) The secretary of state shall not prepare or certify the ballot with respect to any election for bond, debt, or tax propositions, conducted pursuant to this Chapter, or in respect to any other election where the proposition is subject to approval by the Louisiana State Bond Commission, including but not limited to any proposition to adopt, amend, or repeal a home rule charter which is subject to such approval, until he receives certification in writing from the chairman of that commission that the commission has considered and approved the proposition.

(2) The secretary of state shall not include any proposition on any ballot of any election if such notice and certificate required by Subparagraph (1)(b) of this Subsection are not timely received by the secretary of state. The failure of the clerk of court or registrar of voters to timely receive notice and the certificate, as provided for herein, shall not prevent the secretary of state from including the proposition on the ballot. Any elector who is eligible to vote in the election may apply for injunctive relief to prohibit the placing of a proposition on the ballot if notice and the certificate are not timely received by the secretary of state. Venue for such application shall be in any parish in which the election is called, and the secretary of state shall be a proper party defendant.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; S.C.R. No. 8 of 1981 1st Ex. Sess; Acts 1984, No. 589, §1, eff. July 12, 1984; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989, Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1995, No. 1114, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2010, No. 591, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 139, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2013; Acts 2012, No. 283, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§1286. Polling places; election officers

A. When an election called under the provisions of this Chapter is not held at the same time as the election of any public official, the governing authority of the political subdivision ordering the election shall use the established polling places and provide the voting machines and a compiled statement of qualified voters. On or before the twenty-first day prior to such election, the parish board of election supervisors shall appoint the number of commissioners for each precinct as provided in R.S. 18:425(A)(1)(b) and not less than the same number of alternate commissioners for each precinct, all of whom shall meet the qualifications set forth in Part II of Chapter 5 of this Title. The commissioner-in-charge for each precinct at which an election called under the provisions of this Chapter is held shall be the commissioner-in-charge selected or appointed for such precinct under the provisions of Part II of Chapter 5 of this Title.

B. When an election called under the provisions of this Chapter is held at the same time as the election for any public official, the election shall be held solely in compliance with the provisions of Parts II and V of Chapter 5 of this Title, and the commissioners selected for the election for public officials shall be the commissioners for the election called under the provisions of this Chapter and shall only receive the compensation provided for in R.S. 18:424 and R.S. 18:425.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1988, No. 907, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004.

§1286.1. Authority to consolidate polling places; reduce number of election officials

A. Notwithstanding any provision of R.S. 18:1286(A), when an election called under the provisions of this Chapter is not held at the same time as the election of any public official, in cases where more than one polling place is within the same location the parish board of election supervisors may consolidate polling places in that location for that election and may reduce the number of voting machines to be used in the election below the number fixed by R.S. 18:1363 and, in such case, shall notify the parish custodian of voting machines and the secretary of state of the number of machines to be prepared and delivered for the polling places so consolidated.

B. Whenever the parish board of election supervisors consolidates polling places as authorized by Subsection A of this Section, it shall appoint a commissioner-in-charge to serve at each such consolidated polling place and may reduce to not less than two the number of commissioners and alternate commissioners to be appointed to serve at each such polling place.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

§1287. Election officers; substitutes

The commissioner-in-charge and the commissioners shall be present at the polling place at least thirty minutes prior to the time the polls are to open. A commissioner-in-charge who fails to so appear shall be replaced in accordance with R.S. 18:433(H). If any commissioner fails to so appear, or if the number of commissioners present is less than the number necessary to conduct the election as previously established by the governing authority, the commissioner-in-charge shall appoint the necessary number of commissioners in accordance with R.S. 18:434(D)(2).

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982.

§1288. Election officers; oaths

Commissioners-in-charge and commissioners shall take the oath or affirmation as provided by R.S. 18:424 and R.S. 18:425. A commissioner may administer any oath and receive any affidavit provided for in this Chapter.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1289. Penalty for violations

A. In elections held under the provisions of this Chapter the commissioners shall have the same powers and duties in conducting the elections and in preserving order at the polls as are conferred and imposed upon similar officers under the provisions of this Title for other elections. Whatever is declared in Chapter 10 of this Title to be a felony, misdemeanor or other crime shall be the same for any election held under the provisions of this Chapter and shall be punished in the same manner.

B. Any willful failure or neglect to comply with the requirements of this Chapter or any willful violation by any officer, agent, or employee of any political subdivision availing itself of the provisions of this Chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, with or without hard labor, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1290. Qualification of voters

A. All qualified electors of the political subdivision ordering the election shall be entitled to vote in an election on the issuance of bonds, levying or increase of a tax, or the assumption of indebtedness by the political subdivision, and such bonds may be issued, such tax levied or increased, or indebtedness assumed if approved by a vote of a majority in number of the qualified electors voting on the proposition at such election as is provided in this Chapter. No voter shall be required to sign a ballot or vote assessed valuation of property.

B. The registrar of voters shall furnish to the election commissioners appointed to hold the election the precinct register for each precinct or polling place. No defect or irregularity in or omission from the register so furnished shall affect the validity of the election unless it is established that the voters were thereby deprived of votes sufficient in number to have changed the result of the election.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1291. Voting

Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, voting machines shall be used and the election laws of this state applicable to other elections held under this Title shall govern the conduct of the voting in elections held under this Chapter.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1292. Canvass of returns

On the date and at the hour and place specified in the notice of election, the governing authority ordering the election, in public session, shall examine and canvass the returns and declare the result of the election. The result shall be promulgated by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the political subdivision or, if there is none, in a newspaper of general circulation in the parish or, if there is no newspaper of general circulation in the parish, then in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining parish.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1293. Proces verbal

The governing authority ordering the election shall preserve a proces verbal of the canvass. If the election affects ad valorem taxation, the governing authority shall include a copy of the notice of election and proof of publication of the notice in the proces verbal. The governing authority shall forward a copy of the proces verbal to the secretary of state, who shall record it. A copy also shall be forwarded to the clerk of the district court, and in Orleans Parish to the clerk of the civil district court, who shall record it in the mortgage records. A copy shall be retained in the archives of the office of the governing authority ordering the election.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2012, No. 283, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§1294. Contests

For sixty days after promulgation of the results of an election held under this Chapter to incur debt, issue bonds, levy or increase a tax or assume debt, any person in interest may contest the legality of the election, the bond issue provided for, the tax authorized, or the assumption of indebtedness for any cause. After that time no one shall have any cause or right of action to contest the regularity, formality, or legality of the election, tax provisions, or bond authorization, for any cause whatsoever. If the validity of any election, tax, debt assumption, or bond issue authorized or provided for is not raised within the sixty days, the authority to incur or assume debt, levy the tax, or issue the bonds, the legality thereof, and the taxes and other revenues necessary to pay the same shall be conclusively presumed to be valid, and no court shall have authority to inquire into such matters.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1295. Special election to increase interest rate

A. Any parish, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state in which a special election has been held, at which election the issuance of bonds of said political subdivision has been approved and a maximum rate of interest to be borne by said bonds has been established may, through the respective governing authority thereof, call and hold a special election to authorize the issuance and sale of such bonds at a maximum rate of interest greater than that rate specified in the proposition or propositions previously approved. However, such greater maximum rate of interest so submitted for approval shall not exceed the maximum rate of interest than permitted by the applicable laws of the state for the type of bonds described in the aforesaid proposition or propositions.

B. Any election called and held hereunder shall be held and conducted under the same legal authority under which the previous election was held and conducted unless such laws since have been amended, in which event said election shall be held and conducted in accordance with the laws of the state then in effect with respect to the holding and conducting of special elections to authorize the issuance of such bonds. An election held and conducted hereunder shall have no effect other

than to permit the issuance and sale of said bonds at a maximum rate of interest greater than that approved at the previously held election.

C. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this Chapter, the authority to issue any bonds approved in prior bond elections shall remain in full force and effect.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 545, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1296. *Repealed by Acts 1984, No. 672, §3.*

CHAPTER 6-B. ELECTIONS AT WHICH A PROPOSITION OR QUESTION IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS

§1299. Applicability

The provisions of this Chapter provide the procedures to be used in elections, except those provided for in Chapter 6-A of this Code, at which a proposition or question, authorized by the state constitution, by a statute of this state, or by a home rule charter, shall be submitted to the voters.

Added by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978. Acts 1984, No. 672, §1.

§1299.1. Question or proposition to be voted on; length

A. The preparation of a question or proposition to be submitted to the voters at an election shall be the responsibility of the governing authority or other entity calling the election or submitting the question or proposition. The proposition shall be comprised of simple, unbiased, concise, and easily understood language and be in the form of a question. The proposition shall not exceed two hundred words in length.

B. The secretary of state shall be responsible for ensuring that the proposition complies with the requirements of this Section.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1993, No. 426, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2012, No. 138, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

§1300. Procedures; notice of election; expenses

A.(1) When an election at which a proposition or question is to be submitted to the voters is held at the same time as an election for any public official, the election shall be held in compliance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 5 and Chapter 6-A of this Title.

(2) The commissioners selected to serve at the election for the public officials also shall serve as the commissioners for the election at which a proposition or question is to be submitted to the voters, and the compensation for each shall be only that amount provided for in R.S. 18:424 and R.S. 18:425 for the day of service as a commissioner or commissioner-in-charge.

B. When an election at which a proposition or question is to be submitted to the voters is not held at the same time as the election of any public official, the election shall be held solely in compliance with and shall be subject to the applicable provisions of Chapter 6-A of this Title.

C.(1) When an election is called under the provisions of this Chapter, written notice of the election shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the commissioner of elections, and each clerk of court and registrar of voters in the area affected by the election. If the election is to be held on a primary election date, then such notice shall be received by the secretary of state at least four

weeks prior to the opening of the qualifying period for the primary election. If the election is not to be held on a primary election date, then such notice shall be received by the secretary of state on or before the forty-sixth day prior to the election.

(2) The secretary of state shall not accept any revisions to propositions or questions, including but not limited to changes in title, text, or numerical designations, after the last day for submission of the notice to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall not include any proposition or question on any ballot of any election if such notice is not timely received by the secretary of state.

(3) Any elector who is eligible to vote in the election may apply for injunctive relief to prohibit the placing of a proposition on the ballot if notice is not timely received by the secretary of state. Venue for such application shall be in any parish in which the election is called, and the secretary of state shall be a proper party defendant.

D. *Repealed by Acts 1983, No. 681, §2, eff. July 21, 1983.*

Added by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 792, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; H.C.R. No. 8, 1981 1st Ex. Session; Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 681, §2, eff. July 21, 1983; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1995, No. 1114, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 139, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

CHAPTER 6-C. RECALL ELECTIONS

§1300.1. Recall authorized

Any public officer, excepting judges of the courts of record, may be recalled in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. However, no recall petition may be submitted for certification to or accepted for certification by the registrar of voters or any other official if less than six months remain in the term of office.

Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993.

§1300.2. Petition for recall election; campaign finance disclosure

A.(1) Whenever the recall of any public officer is sought, a petition shall be directed to the governor. The petition shall be limited to the request that an election be called and held in the voting area for the purpose of recalling the officer. No recall petition shall seek an election for the recall of more than one public officer, individually, in the same recall petition.

(2) The secretary of state shall provide a form approved by the attorney general to be used for the petition for a recall election. Such form shall be in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter and R.S. 18:3. All recall petitions shall be on an approved form or on a form which contains the same information as required by the approved form and any petition not on such a form shall be invalid.

B. All signatures on recall petitions shall be handwritten. This petition shall be signed by a number of the electors of the voting area as will in number equal not less than thirty-three and one-third percent of the number of the total electors of the voting area wherein and for which a recall election is petitioned; however, where fewer than one thousand qualified electors reside within the voting area, the petition shall be signed by not less than forty percent of said electors.

C.(1) Prior to the entering of any signatures on a petition, the chairman designated to represent the petitioners shall file with the secretary of state a copy of the recall petition which will be used and upon receipt of the recall petition the secretary of state shall endorse thereon the fact and the date of filing. A copy shall be transmitted by the secretary of state to the registrar of voters for each parish in which the recall election is to be held. The chairman shall list on the petition every parish which is wholly or partially within the voting area in which the recall election is to be held. The petition shall be deemed filed when it is received in the office of the secretary of state, or at the time it is postmarked by the United States Postal Service or is receipted on a return receipt request form, if it is subsequently received in the office of the secretary of state.

(2) The signed and dated petition shall be submitted to the registrar of voters for each parish within the voting area not later than one hundred eighty days after the day on which the copy of the petition was filed with the secretary of state; however, where fewer than one thousand qualified electors reside within the voting area, the petition shall be submitted to the registrar of voters not later than ninety days after the day on which the copy of the petition is filed with the secretary of state. If the final day for submitting the signed and dated petition falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the deadline for filing such petition shall be on the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(3)(a) The chairman shall file notice with the registrar on the third day before the petition is submitted to the registrar that he will submit the petition and the date of such submission, unless such submission is made within three days prior to the expiration of the period for submitting such petition. Such notice of submission shall be a public record. If the notice filed with the registrar on the third day before the petition is submitted includes a date for submitting the signed and dated petition which falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, the registrar shall so inform the chairman and advise the chairman of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday and on which the petition is to be submitted.

(b) The chairman shall provide written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the public officer whose recall is sought on the third day before the petition is submitted to the registrar.

D. Each elector, at the time of signing the petition, shall enter his address and the date on which he signed beside or underneath his signature; however, if a person is unable to write, as provided in R.S. 18:1300.4, the two witnesses shall date their signatures. In addition, each petition shall be in compliance with the provisions of R.S. 18:3. In determining the number of qualified electors who signed the petition in any parish, the registrar of voters shall not count any signature which is undated or bears a date prior to the date on which the copy of the petition initially was filed with the secretary of state or after the date of the submission of the petition to the registrar except as otherwise provided in R.S. 18:1300.3(B). The registrar shall not receive or certify a petition submitted to him for certification unless it is submitted to him timely.

E. The secretary of state shall notify the Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure of the filing of a copy of a recall petition to be used to seek the recall of a public officer, including the date of such filing, the officer who is the subject of the petition, and the names and addresses of the chairman and vice chairman designated on the petition. The Campaign Finance Disclosure Act shall be applicable to persons supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer as provided in R.S. 18:1486.

Amended by Acts 1968, No. 590, §1; Acts 1977, No. 473, §1; Acts 1979, No. 148, §1; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1995, No. 555, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 1995, No. 1046, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§1300.3. Certification of registrar of voters; addition or withdrawal of signatures; form of names

A. The registrar of voters of each parish in the voting area wherein a recall election is sought shall certify on the recall petition, within fifteen working days after it is presented to him for that purpose, the number of names appearing thereon, the number of qualified electors of the voting area within the parish whose handwritten signatures appear on the petition, and also the total number of electors of the voting area within the parish as of the date of the filing of the petition with the secretary of state. However, if any parish wholly or partially within the voting area has more than fifty thousand registered voters, the registrar of voters for each parish within the voting area shall complete such certification on the recall petition within twenty working days after it is presented to him for that purpose. Each registrar also shall indicate on the petition the names appearing thereon who are not electors of the voting area. Each person who participates in the review of the names on the petition for certification by the registrar as required in this Section shall initial each of those portions of the petition which he reviews for certification by the registrar.

B.(1) The registrar of voters shall honor the written request of any voter who either desires to have his handwritten signature stricken from the petition or desires to have his handwritten signature added to the petition at any time after receipt of the signed petition as provided in R.S. 18:1300.2(C) but prior to certification of the petition or within five days after receipt of such signed petition, whichever is earlier. The written request of the voter shall include the name and address of the voter, the signature of the voter, and the date.

(2) Upon the signature of the voter, the written request of the voter to have his signature stricken or added to the recall petition shall be a public record. Any person in possession of such a written request shall be the custodian thereof. The voter or any other person who is the custodian of the written request shall transmit the written request to the registrar of voters for each parish within the voting area by mail or directly by hand, immediately upon signature of the voter or upon receipt of the signed, written request.

C.(1) When there is no registrar of voters, or deputy registrar of voters in any parish, or in case of the absence or inability of that officer, the clerk of the district court of the parish shall execute the certificate.

(2) Immediately after the recall petition is certified, a copy of the petition shall be made and the original recall petition shall be sent to the governor by the officer executing the certificate. Such copy shall be retained in the office of the registrar of voters in each parish affected by the petition and shall be a public record.

(3) On the date the recall petition is sent to the governor, the registrar of voters or person who executes the certificate as provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall provide written notice of the certification to the public officer whose recall is sought. The written notice required by this Paragraph shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the registration address of the public officer.

D. When any officer designated in this Chapter refuses to execute the certificates provided for, any signer of a recall petition, or the chairman or vice chairman designated to represent the signers, may compel the execution of the certificates by summary process in the district court having jurisdiction over the officer.

E. The registrar of voters shall comply with the provisions of R.S. 18:3(C) when determining the number of qualified electors of the voting area who signed the petition.

Amended by Acts 1952, No. 127, §16; Acts 1975, No. 338, §1; Acts 1977, No. 473, §1; Acts 1980, No. 247, §1; Acts 1982, No. 166, §1, eff. July 14, 1982. Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 555, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§1300.4. Signature to recall petition

No person may sign any name to a recall petition other than his own, except in a case where a person is unable to write, in which case the incapacitated person shall affix his mark to the petition and the person circulating the petition shall affix the name and address of the incapacitated person, as well as the date on which the incapacitated person affixed his mark to the petition, provided he does so in the presence of two witnesses who shall also sign their names as witnesses to the mark.

Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988.

§1300.5. Chairman and vice chairman designated in petition; petition designated as a public record

A. The recall petition shall designate a chairman to act for the signers of the petition in all matters, and a vice chairman to act on order of the chairman or in case of the death, disability, absence, or resignation of the chairman. The petition shall include the full name and residence address of the chairman and the vice chairman. The chairman and vice chairman each shall be a qualified voter in the voting area from which the public official whose recall is being sought is elected.

B. Upon the signature of the first elector, the recall petition, including the name, address, and signature of each elector who has signed thereon, shall be a public record. The chairman, or the vice chairman when acting as the chairman, shall be the custodian thereof. The petition and the custodian shall be subject to all of the provisions of R.S. 44:31 et seq.

C. Upon the filing of the petition pursuant to R.S. 18:1300.2(C)(2), the chairman, or the vice chairman when acting as chairman, shall no longer be the custodian thereof.

Acts 1989, No. 727, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 2001, No. 21, §1.

§1300.6. *Repealed by Acts 2010, No. 797, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.*

§1300.7. Governor to order election; proclamation; publication

A. If the required number of qualified electors of the voting area sign the petition for recall, the governor shall issue a proclamation ordering an election to be held for the purpose of voting on the question of the recall of the officer. The total number of registered voters in the voting area and the total number of registered voters in the voting area signing the petition shall be calculated from the totals on the certificates of all of the registrars of voters received by the governor. The governor shall issue such proclamation within fifteen days after he receives the certified petitions from all of the registrars of voters in the voting area who have received petitions for certification. The proclamation shall order the election to be held on the next available date specified in R.S. 18:402(F). If the election is to be held on a primary election date, the proclamation shall be issued on or before the last day for candidates to qualify in the election. If the election is not to be held on a primary election date, then the proclamation shall be issued on or before the forty-sixth day prior to the election.

B. Immediately after the issuance of the proclamation, the governor shall publish the proclamation in the official journal of each parish in which the election is to be held. Within twenty-

four hours after issuing the proclamation, the governor shall send a copy of the petition and proclamation, by registered or certified mail, to the clerk of the district court for each parish in which the election is to be held. If the election is to be held in Orleans Parish, the city of New Orleans, the copy of the petition and proclamation shall be mailed to the clerk of the criminal district court. A copy of the petition and proclamation also shall be sent to the secretary of state. Within twenty-four hours after he receives the copies, the secretary of state shall notify all other election officials having any duty to perform in connection with a recall election, including the parish board of election supervisors for the parish or parishes in which the election is held.

C.(1) If the officer subject to the recall election has submitted an irrevocable resignation prior to the first day of early voting and the recall election is the only issue on the ballot, the secretary of state shall notify the governor, governing authority, recall chairman, clerk of court, and registrar of voters of the resignation, and the recall election shall not be held. In the case of the recall of a member of the legislature, the presiding officer of the member's house shall notify the secretary of state as soon as possible when the member subject to the recall election resigns.

(2)(a) If the officer subject to the recall election has submitted an irrevocable resignation prior to the first day of early voting and the recall election is not the only issue on the ballot, the secretary of state shall notify the governor, governing authority, recall chairman, clerk of court, and registrar of voters of the resignation. In the case of the recall of a member of the legislature, the presiding officer of the member's house shall notify the secretary of state as soon as possible when the member subject to the recall election resigns.

(b) If the early voting election ballot has already been prepared, the registrar of voters of any parish where such ballot will be used shall, to the extent possible, cause notice to be posted of the resignation of such public officer at each location for early voting in the parish where the recall election appears on the ballot. Any votes cast during early voting in the recall election shall be null and void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever.

(c) If the election day ballot for the recall of the public officer has not been printed, the recall election shall not appear on the election day ballot. If the election day ballot for the recall of the public officer has been printed with the public officer's name on it, the clerk of court of any parish where the ballot will be used shall, to the extent possible, cause notice to be posted of the resignation of the public officer subject to recall at each polling place in the parish where the public officer's name appears on the ballot for recall. Any votes cast in the recall election shall be null and void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever.

D.(1) If the officer subject to a recall election has submitted an irrevocable resignation anytime during early voting and prior to election day and the recall election is the only issue on the ballot, the secretary of state shall notify the governor, governing authority, recall chairman, clerk of court, and registrar of voters of the resignation, and early voting shall be canceled, and the recall election shall not be held. Any votes cast during early voting in the recall election shall be null and void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever. In the case of the recall of a member of the legislature, the presiding officer of the member's house shall notify the secretary of state as soon as possible when the member subject to the recall election resigns.

(2)(a) If the officer subject to a recall election has submitted an irrevocable resignation anytime during early voting and prior to election day and the recall election is not the only issue on the ballot, the secretary of state shall notify the governor, governing authority, recall chairman, clerk of court, and registrar of voters of the resignation. In the case of the recall of a member of the legislature, the presiding officer of the member's house shall notify the secretary of state when the member subject to the recall election resigns.

(b) The registrar of voters of any parish where the recall election appears on the ballot shall, to the extent possible, cause notice to be posted of the resignation of such public officer at each location for early voting in the parish where the recall election appears on the ballot. Any votes cast

during early voting in the recall election shall be null and void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever.

(c) If the election day ballot for the recall of the public officer has not been printed, the recall election shall not appear on the election day ballot. If the election day ballot has been printed with the public officer's name on it, the clerk of court of any parish where such ballot will be used shall, to the extent possible, cause such notice to be posted of the resignation of the public officer subject to recall at each polling place in the parish where the public officer's name appears on the ballot for recall. Any votes cast in the recall election shall be null and void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever.

E.(1) If the officer subject to the recall election has submitted an irrevocable resignation after the close of early voting and prior to election day and the recall election is the only issue on the ballot, the secretary of state shall notify the governor, governing authority, recall chairman, clerk of court, and registrar of voters of the resignation, and the recall election shall not be held. Any votes cast during early voting in the recall election shall be null and void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever. In the case of the recall of a member of the legislature, the presiding officer of the member's house shall notify the secretary of state as soon as possible when the member subject to the recall election resigns.

(2)(a) If the officer subject to the recall election has submitted an irrevocable resignation after the close of early voting and prior to election day and the recall election is not the only issue on the ballot, the secretary of state shall notify the governor, governing authority, recall chairman, clerk of court, and registrar of voters of the resignation.

(b) Any votes cast during early voting in the recall election shall be null and void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever. In the case of the recall of a member of the legislature, the presiding officer of the member's house shall notify the secretary of state as soon as possible when the member subject to the recall election resigns.

(c) If the election day ballot for the recall of the public officer has not been printed, the recall election shall not appear on the election day ballot. If the election day ballot for the recall of the public officer has been printed with the public officer's name on it, the clerk of court of any parish where such ballot will be used shall, to the extent possible, cause such notice to be posted of the resignation of the public officer subject to recall at each polling place in the parish where the public officer's name appears on the ballot for recall. Any votes cast in the recall election shall be null and void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever.

Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §2, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 555, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1300.8. Voting area

A. The voting area for an election to recall an officer is the area which composes the state, district, parish, municipality, or ward that the officer represents as of the date the petition is filed with the secretary of state.

B. This area is the basis on which to determine whether the handwritten signatures to the recall petition are sufficient and proper; the number of handwritten signatures required is determined by calculation of the number of electors of the voting area as set forth in R.S. 18:1300.2.

Acts 1995, No. 555, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§1300.9. Recall elections, conduct in accordance with Election Code

Elections for the recall of any public officer shall be held under and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Louisiana Election Code, except as otherwise specifically provided in this Chapter.

Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §2, eff. July 6, 1978.

§1300.10. Commissioners of election

The parish board of election supervisors shall name the three commissioners who shall compose the three election commissioners.

Acts 1988, No. 907, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.

§1300.11. Preparation of ballots; marking of ballots

The ballots at recall elections shall be provided and supplied in the same manner as the ballots for general elections, and in accordance with general election laws, except as provided in this Chapter. The top of the ballot shall provide in large capital letters:

"SPECIAL ELECTION FOR THE RECALL OF

(Here state name and title of the officer whose recall is at issue.)"

Then shall follow the number and name of the election district and the location of the polling place. Then shall follow the dates of the election. Then shall follow, in separate lines on the ballot, the following:

"FOR the Recall. _____

AGAINST the Recall. _____"

After the words "FOR the Recall", shall be a blank square, and after the words "AGAINST the Recall", shall be a blank square. The ballot shall provide instructions for voting.

Amended by Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 166, §1, eff. July 14, 1982; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002.

§1300.12. Results of election

The majority of the votes cast shall determine the result of the recall election. If the proposition for the recall does not receive a majority of the votes cast, the effort to recall shall have failed. Votes shall be tabulated and returns made, declared, and promulgated as at a general election.

Acts 1995, No. 555, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

§1300.13. Declaration of vacancy

When the majority is in favor of the recall, the public officer is, ipso facto, recalled and removed from office, and the office shall be vacated upon expiration of the time period for contesting the recall election set forth in R.S. 18:1405(H) if an action contesting the recall election is not commenced timely or when the final judgment becomes definitive if an action contesting the recall election is commenced timely, and the office shall be filled as in the case of ordinary vacancies and according to the constitution and laws of the state. A public officer who has been recalled and removed from office shall not be appointed to succeed himself in the office from which he was recalled and removed.

Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §2, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1300.14. Failure of recall

In case any election is called and held for the purpose of deciding upon whether or not any public officer shall be recalled, and at the election the effort to recall fails, then no election shall be held to recall the same officer within eighteen months from date of the election at which the recall failed to carry.

§1300.15. Recall proceedings involving governor or Secretary of State

In all cases where the governor's office is involved in a recall election, the Secretary of State shall issue the proclamation and act in all matters where it is made the duty of the governor to act, and in case the office of Secretary of State is involved, then the governor shall act instead of the Secretary of State.

§1300.16. Penalty

Whoever violates any provision of this Chapter shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

§1300.17. Right to contest preserved

Nothing contained in this Chapter shall be construed to deny to any public officer recalled, or whose recall is sought, the right to contest the recall, or any proceedings in relation thereto, in any court of competent jurisdiction, for fraud or other illegality. The procedural provisions of Chapter 9, Part I, of this Code shall be applicable to such actions.

Acts 1986, No. 669, §1.

CHAPTER 6-D. GAMING ELECTIONS

§1300.21. Discontinuance of certain gaming activities, except as continued by local election

A.(1) All forms of gaming activity as defined in Paragraph (3) of this Subsection shall be discontinued unless a majority of electors voting in the election provided for in this Section permit the continuance of such gaming activity.

(2) At the time of the 1996 congressional general election, a proposition shall appear on the ballot in every parish to determine whether the conducting of gaming activity shall be permitted in the parish.

(3) As used in this Section, "gaming activity" means with respect to what is authorized by law prior to May 9, 1996, in each parish, the operation of video draw poker devices, the conduct of gaming on a riverboat upon a designated river or waterway, or the conducting of land-based casino gaming operations at the official gaming establishment.

B.(1) The ballot for the election shall provide as follows:

"LOCAL OPTION ELECTION

Within _____ (name of parish or other voting area authorized by law):

(a) Shall the operation of a land-based casino be permitted? YES ( ) NO ( )

(b) Shall riverboat gaming activities be permitted? YES ( ) NO ( )

(c) Shall the operation of video draw poker devices be permitted? YES ( ) NO ( )"

(2) The secretary of state shall prepare the ballot for the election by deleting from the ballot for use in each parish the ballot question pertaining to riverboat gaming in each parish not adjoining a river or waterway designated in R.S. 27:43 and by deleting from the ballot the question pertaining to the land-based casino in each parish in which an official gaming establishment is not located as provided in R.S. 27:203.

C. A majority of votes cast on each proposition shall separately determine that issue for each parish.

D. If a majority of the electors voting in the election vote in favor of permitting the continuation of any gaming activity, then such gaming activity may be conducted in such parish as provided by law. If a majority of the electors voting in the election vote not to continue any gaming activity in the parish, then no license or permit shall be issued to conduct such gaming activity and no such gaming activity may be permitted in that parish. If any such gaming activity was, prior to May 9, 1996, authorized, licensed, or permitted, and conducted in any parish in which the voters vote against continuance of such gaming activity, the licensees or permittees for such gaming activity shall discontinue gaming activity in that parish upon expiration of their current gaming license or upon revocation, suspension, or return thereof if such revocation, suspension, or return occurs prior to expiration of the license. Video draw poker licenses may be renewed twice following the election provided the licensee is in compliance with the law and the rules adopted thereunder. The regulatory and licensing agency for the regulation of video draw poker operations, as authorized by R.S. 27:301 et seq., and for the regulation of riverboats upon which gaming may be conducted as authorized by R.S. 27:41 et seq., shall obtain the results of the election and shall not issue any licenses in parishes where a majority of the voters voting in the election have voted against continuance of gaming activities.

E. In any parish where a land-based casino has been authorized by state law, the election provided for in this Section shall also allow the voters of the parish to vote on the conducting of land-based casino gaming operations in the parish. If the voters vote not to allow the conducting of land-based casino gaming operations in the parish, then the licensing and regulatory agency for the conducting of land-based casino gaming operations shall obtain the results of the elections and no license shall be issued and no such gaming operations shall be permitted in the parish. The operation of land-based casino gaming previously existing in the parish shall be discontinued.

F. The provisions of this Section shall not be construed to be an authorization or expansion of any type of gaming or gambling activity. If a majority of the electors voting in the election vote in favor of gaming activity and one or more forms of such gaming were not authorized by law and conducted within the parish, such a vote shall not be interpreted to authorize that gaming activity to be conducted within the parish without a subsequent Act of the legislature which would authorize or permit that type of gambling activity or operation within the parish.

G. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no gaming operations are to be conducted upon a riverboat berthed or docked at a facility on that portion of Lake Pontchartrain or any waterway connected thereto from the Kenner/Metairie border in Jefferson Parish to the Industrial Canal in Orleans Parish.

H. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no more than one riverboat upon which gaming activities are conducted shall be berthed or docked on that portion of Lake Pontchartrain within the city of Kenner. Additionally, no riverboat upon which gaming activities are conducted shall be berthed or docked in the unincorporated portion of Jefferson Parish contiguous to Lake Pontchartrain.

I. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no riverboat gaming activities shall be conducted upon a riverboat berthed or docked at a facility on that portion of Lake Pontchartrain or any waterway connected thereto located within St. Tammany Parish.

J. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the election required in this Section shall be conducted as provided in Chapter 6-B of this Title.*

K. The costs of the election required in this Section shall be borne by the state.

L. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no licensee shall berth a riverboat in any parish in which an election was not held pursuant to this Section or in such parish in which such election was held but in which election authority was denied without a favorable vote of the electorate in the parish in which a berth is being sought as provided in this Section.

M. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, in parishes where riverboats are authorized to conduct gaming activities and a majority of the electors vote not to allow such gaming activities, then the license or permit shall not be reissued nor transferred to another authorized berth in any parish other than in a parish in which a riverboat upon which gaming is conducted is berthed.

Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 57, §1, eff. May 9, 1996; Acts 1997, No. 1235, §2, eff. July 15, 1997.

**R.S. 18:1299 et seq.*

NOTE: *See Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 57, §§2, 3, and 4.*

§1300.22. Calling of gaming elections as required by the constitution

A. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, except as otherwise permitted in Subsection B of this Section, any election required by Article XII, Section 6(C) of the Constitution of Louisiana may be called only by an enactment of the legislature which specifically authorizes each such election.

B. If the election is required by Article XII, Section 6(C)(2) of the Constitution of Louisiana, then such an election may be called either by law or by the adoption of a resolution or ordinance of the governing authority of the parish in which such an election would be required provided the license to conduct such riverboat gaming has been approved, subject to the outcome of the election, by the Gaming Control Board prior to the authorization for the election. The election authorized by this Subsection shall only apply to those parishes in which a majority of the electors of the parish voted to permit riverboat gaming in the election authorized in R.S. 18:1300.21, and conducted at the 1996 congressional general election.

Acts 1997, No. 1235, §1, eff. July 15, 1997.

§1300.23. Riverboat gaming election; procedure; Bossier Parish

A. A referendum election, as required by Article XII, Section 6(C)(2) of the Constitution of Louisiana, may be called by ordinance or resolution by the parish governing authority and may be held in Bossier Parish on July 19, 1997, or on a succeeding appropriate date selected by the parish governing authority and as provided by law, to consider the proposition of whether to allow additional riverboat gaming, gambling, or wagering operations and activities in Bossier Parish pursuant to a new license to be issued by the Louisiana Gaming Control Board in accordance with the decision of the board entered on March 13, 1997.

B. The proposition on the ballot shall be stated as follows: Shall additional riverboat gaming operations be allowed at a berth or docking facility in Bossier Parish pursuant to a new license to be issued by the Louisiana Gaming Control Board as provided in the board decision entered on March 13, 1997? Yes ( ) No ( )

C. If a majority of those voting thereon vote in favor of allowing such additional riverboat gaming operations and activities, then such additional gaming operations and activities may be conducted in Bossier Parish in accordance with law, subject, however, to the licensing and regulatory authority of the Louisiana Gaming Control Board. No such additional gaming operations

and activities shall be conducted unless and until a license is issued by the Louisiana Gaming Control Board.

D. Except as provided in this Section, the election shall be conducted as provided in Chapter 6-B of this Title, including but not limited to those provisions providing for the responsibility of the parish governing authority to provide notice to the public as provided by law.

Acts 1997, No. 36, §1, eff. May 29, 1997.

CHAPTER 6-E. NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY DISTRICT ELECTIONS

§1300.31. Petition for neighborhood crime prevention and security district and parcel fee

A. Whenever the creation of a neighborhood crime prevention and security district and approval of a parcel fee for such district is proposed as provided for in R.S. 33:9100.21, the board of directors of the homeowners' association or associations of the subdivision or subdivisions which are to compose the district shall adopt a resolution proposing the district and parcel fee addressed to the governing authority of the municipality, if the subdivision or subdivisions are located within a municipality, or the governing authority of the parish if the subdivision or subdivisions are not located within a municipality, hereinafter "the appropriate local governing authority". The resolution shall state all of the following:

(1) The name of the district proposed to be created and its proposed boundaries.

(2) The purpose for which the district is to be formed, including the amount of any parcel fee proposed to be levied on parcels within the district, a definition of the parcels upon which it will be levied, including whether the fee will be levied on all parcels located within the district, or on only improved parcels, the term of the fee, any possible renewal of the fee at the end of such term, and the purposes for which the fee proceeds may be expended.

(3) The composition of the board of commissioners which will govern the district.

(4) A reference to R.S. 33:9100.21 and this Section.

(5) A request that the appropriate local governing authority authorize the collection of signatures within the subdivision or subdivisions comprising the proposed district for a petition requesting the governing authority to call an election to approve the district and parcel fee and, if such petition is signed by not less than thirty percent of the number of the total electors of such subdivision or subdivisions, that the appropriate local governing authority then may adopt a resolution ordering an election for the purpose of creating the district and approving the levy of the parcel fee.

(6) A designation of the chairman to act for the signers of the petition in all matters, and a vice chairman to act on order of the chairman or in case of the death, disability, absence, or resignation of the chairman, including their full names and residence addresses, each of whom shall be a qualified voter in the subdivision or subdivisions for which the district is proposed to be created.

(7) A list of the precincts included within the boundaries of the district and, in the case of a precinct not entirely within the district, a description of the part of the precinct that is within the district. Prior to adoption of the resolution by the association or associations, the association or associations shall submit a description of the boundaries of the proposed district to the registrar of voters for the parish and the registrar shall prepare a precinct list as required by this Paragraph to be included in the resolution.

B.(1) Upon the adoption of a resolution by the appropriate local governing authority authorizing the collection of signatures for such a petition within such area, a petition may be circulated which requests that an election be called and held within the area comprising the proposed district to authorize creation of the district and the levy of the parcel fee.

(2)(a) The secretary of state shall provide a form approved by the attorney general to be used for the petition to request an election to authorize the creation of a neighborhood crime prevention and security district and the levy of a parcel fee for such district. The form shall describe all of the information set forth in Paragraphs (A)(1), (2), and (3) of this Section.

(b) Such form shall be in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter and Chapters 6-A and 6-B of this Title. All such petitions shall be on an approved form or on a form which contains the same information as required by the approved form and any petition not on such a form shall be invalid.

C. All signatures on such petitions shall be handwritten. The appropriate local governing authority shall have the authority to call an election as provided in R.S. 18:1300.33 only if the petition is signed by a number of the electors of the subdivision or subdivisions proposing to create the district as will in number equal not less than thirty percent of the number of the total electors of such voting area wherein and for which an election is petitioned.

D.(1) Prior to the entering of any signatures on a petition, the person designated to represent the petitioners shall file with the appropriate local governing authority as provided for in Subsection A of this Section a copy of the petition which will be used, and upon receipt of the petition, the fact and the date of filing with the governing authority shall be endorsed thereon. A copy shall be transmitted by such governing authority to the secretary of state and to the registrar of voters for the parish in which the election is to be held. The chairman shall describe on the petition the subdivision or subdivisions within the municipality or parish in which the election is to be held. The petition shall be deemed filed when the petition is either:

(a) Received in the office of the appropriate local governing authority.

(b) Postmarked by the United States Postal Service, if subsequently received in the office of the appropriate local governing authority.

(c) Receipted on a return receipt form, if subsequently received by the office of the appropriate local governing authority.

(2) The signed and dated petition shall be submitted to the appropriate local governing authority and to the registrar of voters for the parish not later than one hundred eighty days after the day on which the copy of the petition was filed with the appropriate local governing authority. If the final day for submitting the signed and dated petition falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the deadline for filing such petition shall be on the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

(3) The chairman shall file notice with the appropriate local governing authority and the registrar on the third day before the petition is submitted to them that he will submit the petition and the date of such submission, unless such submission is made within three days prior to the expiration of the period for submitting such petition. Such notice of submission shall be a public record. If the notice filed with the appropriate local governing authority and the registrar on the third day before the petition is submitted includes a date for submitting the signed and dated petition which falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, the appropriate local governing authority shall so inform the chairman and the registrar and advise them of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday and on which the petition is to be submitted.

E.(1) Each elector, at the time of signing the petition, shall enter his address and the date on which he signed beside or underneath his signature; however, if a person is unable to write, such

incapacitated person shall affix his mark to the petition, and the person circulating the petition shall affix the name and address of such incapacitated person, as well as the date on which such incapacitated person affixed his mark to the petition, in the presence of two witnesses who shall also sign their names as witnesses to the mark and date their signatures.

(2) In addition, each petition shall be in compliance with the provisions of R.S. 18:3.

F. In determining the number of qualified electors who signed the petition in any subdivision or subdivisions comprising a proposed district, the registrar of voters shall not count any signature which is undated or bears a date prior to the date on which the copy of the petition initially was filed with the appropriate local governing authority or after the date of the submission of the petition to the appropriate local governing authority, except as provided for in R.S. 18:1300.32(B). The registrar shall not receive or certify a petition submitted to him for certification unless it is submitted to him timely.

Acts 2008, No. 930, §1, eff. July 15, 2008.

§1300.32. Certification of registrar of voters; addition or withdrawal of signatures; form of names

A. The registrar of the parish shall certify on the petition within fifteen working days after it is presented to him for that purpose, the number of names appearing thereon, the number of qualified electors of the voting area within the parish whose handwritten signatures appear on the petition, and also the total number of electors of the voting area within the parish as of the date of the filing of the petition with the appropriate local governing authority. The registrar also shall indicate on the petition the names appearing thereon who are not electors of the voting area. Each person who participates in the review of the names on the petition for certification by the registrar as required in this Section shall initial each of those portions of the petition which he reviews for certification by the registrar.

B.(1) The registrar of voters shall honor the written request of any voter who either desires to have his handwritten signature stricken from the petition or desires to have his handwritten signature added to the petition at any time after receipt of the signed petition as provided in R.S. 18:1300.31(D) but prior to certification of the petition or within five days after receipt of such signed petition, whichever is earlier. The written request of the voter shall include the name and address of the voter, the signature of the voter, and the date.

(2) Upon the signature of the voter, the written request of the voter to have his signature stricken or added to the petition shall be a public record. Any person in possession of such a written request shall be the custodian thereof. The voter or any other person who is the custodian of the written request shall transmit the written request to the registrar of voters for each parish within the voting area by mail or directly by hand, immediately upon signature of the voter or upon receipt of the signed, written request.

C. When there is no registrar of voters, or deputy registrar of voters in any parish, or in case of the absence or inability of that officer, the clerk of the district court of the parish shall execute the certificate. Immediately after the petition is certified a copy of the petition shall be made and the original petition shall be sent to the appropriate local governing authority by the officer executing the certificate. Such copy shall be retained in the office of the registrar of voters and shall be a public record.

D. When any officer designated in this Chapter refuses to execute the certificates provided for, any signer of a petition, or the chairman or vice chairman designated to represent the signers, may compel the execution of the certificates by summary process in the district court having jurisdiction over the officer.

E. The registrar of voters shall comply with the provisions of R.S. 18:3(C) when determining the number of qualified electors of the voting area who signed the petition.

Acts 2008, No. 930, §1, eff. July 15, 2008.

§1300.33. Appropriate local governing authority to order election

A. If the required number of qualified electors within the subdivision or subdivisions proposing the creation of a district and the levy of a parcel fee sign the petition, the appropriate local governing authority may adopt a resolution ordering an election within such area for the purpose of creating the district and approving the levy of the parcel fee in the manner provided for in Chapter 6-A of this Title. Such election shall occur only in a congressional general election or gubernatorial primary election; however, in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more, such election shall occur only in a gubernatorial primary election.

B. At least thirty days prior to such election, the local governing authority calling the election shall mail notification of the upcoming election to each registered voter in the proposed district and each owner of a parcel in the proposed district if the owner is not a registered voter. No other election shall be required except as provided by this Section.

Acts 2008, No. 930, §1, eff. July 15, 2008; Acts 2013, No. 318, §1.

CHAPTER 7. ABSENTEE BY MAIL AND EARLY VOTING

§1301. Applicability

This Chapter provides a method of voting by absentee by mail and early voting ballot in primary and general elections, bond elections, tax elections, and special elections, which is in addition to the methods otherwise provided in this Title.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

NOTE: *See Acts 2005, No. 220, §3, relative to prohibition on Dept. of State disposing of election materials in implementation of early voting.*

§1302. Definitions

As used in this Chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall have the meanings hereafter ascribed to each:

(1) "Ballot" means a paper ballot or electronic ballot, where applicable.

(2) "Board" means the parish board of election supervisors of each parish. If absentee by mail and early voting commissioners are utilized by the parish board of election supervisors to count and tabulate absentee votes, the term "board" for the purposes of R.S. 18:1306, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1315, and 1316 may also mean absentee by mail and early voting commissioners.

(3) "Clerk" means the clerk of court of each parish, except that in a parish having both a civil and a criminal sheriff, the word refers to the civil sheriff.

(4) "Early voting" means the period of time from fourteen days to seven days prior to any scheduled election when any person who is qualified to vote may vote in person at a place designated by the registrar as provided in R.S. 18:1309.

(5) "Election official" means the parish board of election supervisors; clerks and their employees who perform duties in the election process; registrars of voters and their employees; the secretary of state and employees of his office who perform duties in the election process; and the poll commissioners, including the commissioner-in-charge.

(6) "Federal postcard application" means an application for absentee by mail ballot as permitted by 50 USC 1464.

(7) "Registrar" means the registrar of voters of each parish.

(8) "United States Service" means the following persons, and their spouses and dependents:

(a) A member of the armed forces while in active service.

(b) A member of the merchant marine of the United States.

(c) A civil employee of the United States, in any category, while serving outside the territorial limits of the several states of the United States and the District of Columbia, whether or not the employee is subject to the federal civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949 and whether or not paid from funds appropriated by congress.

(d) A member of a religious group or welfare agency assisting members of the armed forces who is officially attached to and serving with the armed forces.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §§1, 4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 229, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

[1]50 U.S.C.A. §1464

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A), relative to effective date.*

§1303. Persons entitled to vote in compliance with this Chapter

A. In person. Any person who is qualified to vote may vote during the early voting period at a place designated by the registrar as provided in R.S. 18:1309.

B. By mail. The following persons, otherwise qualified to vote, who expect to be out of the parish on election day, may vote absentee by mail upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter:

(1) A member of the United States Service, as defined in R.S. 18:1302, and his spouse and dependents.

(2) A student, instructor, or professor in an institution of higher learning located outside the parish in which he is qualified to vote and who lives outside of said parish by reason thereof, and his spouse and any dependent accompanying and residing with him.

(3) A minister, priest, rabbi, or other member of the clergy assigned to a religious post outside the parish in which he is registered and his spouse and any dependents accompanying and residing with him.

(4) A person who is or who expects to be temporarily outside the territorial limits of the state or absent from the parish in which he is qualified to vote during the early voting period and on election day.

(5) A person who, after the registration books have closed as required by R.S. 18:135, has moved his residence to another parish and the new residence is more than one hundred miles from the parish seat of the parish of his former residence, in which case he may vote absentee by mail in the parish of his former residence.

(6) A person involuntarily confined in an institution for mental treatment outside the parish in which he is qualified to vote, who is not interdicted and not judicially declared incompetent.

(7) *Repealed by Acts 1993, No. 418, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1994.*

(8) A person residing outside the United States.

C. Sequestered jury member. A person who is otherwise qualified to vote, who is a member of a sequestered jury on election day, may vote absentee as provided in R.S. 18:1307.1, R.S. 18:1307.2, and R.S. 18:1308.1, upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter.

D. Hospitalized. (1) A person who is otherwise qualified to vote, who expects to be hospitalized on election day and who did not have knowledge of his proposed hospitalization until after the time for early voting had expired, may vote absentee by mail upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter.

(2) A person who is otherwise qualified to vote, who expects to be hospitalized on election day and who was hospitalized during the time for early voting, may vote absentee by mail upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter.

(3) A person who was hospitalized and released prior to an election but who is either hospitalized or restricted to his bed by his physician during early voting and is restricted to his bed by his physician on election day may vote absentee by mail upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter.

E. Employed upon state waters. A person who by virtue of his employment or occupation expects to be out of his precinct of registration and upon the waters of the state both during the early voting period and on election day may vote absentee by mail upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter.

F. Participants in former program for disabled voters. A person who lives at home and who prior to January 1, 2010, was approved by a parish board of election supervisors as being eligible to participate in the Special Program for Handicapped Voters as such program existed prior to January 1, 2010, may vote absentee by mail upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter.

G. Persons incarcerated. A person incarcerated in an institution inside or outside the parish in which he is qualified to vote, who is not under an order of imprisonment for conviction of a felony, may only vote absentee by mail and only upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter and certification to the appropriate registrar by the sheriff of the parish where the person is incarcerated that he is not a convicted felon.

H. A person who is a program participant in the Department of State Address Confidentiality Program pursuant to R.S. 44:52 may vote absentee by mail upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter. The program participant's substitute address shall be used for all purposes relative to voter registration and voting. A program participant's name and physical address shall not be included on any list of registered voters available to the public. A program participant shall not vote during early voting or in person at the polls on election day.

I. Disabled voters. (1) Any qualified voter who submits any of the following to the registrar of voters may vote absentee by mail upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter:

(a) A copy of a current mobility-impaired identification card bearing a photograph of the voter and the international symbol of accessibility issued by the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections as authorized by the provisions of R.S. 47:463.4.

(b) A copy of current documentation showing eligibility for social security disability benefits, veteran's disability benefits, paratransit services, benefits from the office for citizens with developmental disabilities, or benefits from Louisiana Rehabilitation Services.

(c) Current proof of disability from a physician.

(2) Any voter who submits the information required by Paragraph (1) of this Subsection by mail to the registrar shall include a copy of his Louisiana driver's license, his Louisiana special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321, or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the voter or a form on which the voter has

listed the names and addresses of at least two persons residing in his precinct who could make oath, if required, to the effect that the voter is physically disabled.

J. Senior Citizen. A person who has attained the age of sixty-five years or more may vote absentee by mail upon meeting the requirements of this Chapter.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 299, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1977, No. 513, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 106, §1; Acts 1981, No. 475, §1. Acts 1983, No. 500, §1, eff. July 6, 1983; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1985, No. 223, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 748, §1; Acts 1992, No. 922, §1; Acts 1993, No. 418, §§1 and 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2005, No. 220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006 ; Acts 2006, No. 613, §2; Acts 2007, No. 124, §1; Acts 2008, No. 599, §1; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§1304. *Repealed by Acts 2005, No. 220, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.*

§1305. Voting at polls prohibited

A person who has voted either by absentee by mail ballot or during early voting shall not vote in person at the polls on election day.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 513, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 2005, No. 220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§1306. Preparation and distribution of absentee by mail and early voting ballots

A.(1) The secretary of state shall prepare absentee by mail and early voting ballots. The size and weight of paper, size and type of print, and other matters pertaining to absentee by mail and early voting ballots shall be determined by the secretary of state, subject to approval as to content by the attorney general. All ballots and paraphernalia of the same kind shall be identical as to size and weight of paper, size, type, and color of print, and other matters, except for ballots transmitted electronically to members of the United States Service, as defined in R.S. 18:1302, and to persons residing outside the United States.

(2)(a) Each ballot shall have printed on its face instructions informing the voter of the types of marks which may be used on that ballot to indicate his vote.

(b) The instructions shall inform the voter that a combination of marks may not be used on the same ballot and that the use of more than one type of mark on the same ballot will result in that ballot being voided.

(3) A ballot shall be marked by the voter with a pencil containing black lead, and the instructions printed on the face of the ballot shall inform the voter of this requirement.

(4) The secretary of state shall prepare a special absentee ballot for candidates and constitutional amendments to be voted on in general elections, subject to approval as to content by the attorney general. This special ballot shall only be for use by a qualified voter who is either a member of the United States Service or who resides outside of the United States. Such special ballot shall contain a list of the titles of all offices being contested at the primary election and the candidates qualifying for the primary election for each office, and shall permit the elector to vote in the general election by indicating his order of preference for each candidate for each office. On the special ballot shall also be printed each constitutional amendment to be voted on in the general election. To indicate his order of preference for each candidate for each office to be voted on in the election, the voter shall put the number one next to the name of the candidate who is the voter's first choice, the number two for his second choice and so forth so that, in consecutive numerical order, a number indicating the voter's preference is written by the voter next to each candidate's name on

the ballot. A space shall be provided for the voter to indicate his preference for or against each constitutional amendment contained on the ballot. The voter shall not be required to indicate his preference for more than one candidate on the ballot if the voter so chooses. The secretary of state shall also prepare instructions for use of the special ballot, including instructions for voting by mail using an electronically transmitted ballot.

B.(1) The secretary of state shall prepare absentee by mail ballot envelopes, absentee by mail instructions, certificates, and other absentee by mail balloting paraphernalia consistent with the provisions of this Chapter, subject to approval of the attorney general as to content. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 18:1316 relating to distinguishing marks on absentee by mail ballots, absentee by mail voting instructions on absentee by mail ballots to be transmitted by facsimile in accordance with R.S. 18:1308(A)(1)(b) shall inform the voter of the types of marks which may be used on the ballot to indicate his vote. When a court of competent jurisdiction, a registrar of voters, the secretary of state, or other competent authority determines that there exists a literate linguistic minority equal to more than five percent of the total population of any parish, the secretary of state, with approval of the attorney general as to content, shall prepare and furnish absentee by mail and early voting ballots, absentee by mail and early voting instructions, and certificates in the minority language in sufficient quantity to provide to each absentee by mail and early voter requesting voting material in that language.

(2) The secretary of state shall include with the election paraphernalia accompanying absentee by mail ballots instructions, approved by the secretary of state and the attorney general, generally describing the particular absentee by mail counting equipment utilized in the election to count absentee by mail ballots. The instructions shall inform the voter how to cast his vote, which shall include if applicable instructions for marking the absentee by mail ballot and examples of the correct and incorrect methods of marking the ballot.

(3) The secretary of state shall prepare early voting ballots and include with the election paraphernalia accompanying early voting ballots instructions approved by the secretary of state and the attorney general, which generally describe the particular early voting counting equipment used in the election to count early voting ballots or voting machines used to cast early voting ballots. The instructions shall inform the voter how to cast his vote, which shall include if applicable instructions for marking the early voting ballot and examples of the correct and incorrect methods of marking the ballot.

C.(1) At least twenty days before each primary election and at least thirteen days before each general election, the secretary of state shall deliver to the registrar in each parish in which the election is to be held the paper absentee by mail ballots, envelopes, certificates, instructions to be used in voting an absentee by mail ballot in that election, and a statement, approved by the attorney general, explaining the scope and nature of any proposed constitutional amendment. The number of paper absentee by mail ballots and other necessary paraphernalia to be delivered shall be up to ten percent of the registered voters within each parish.

(2) At least twenty days before each primary election the secretary of state shall deliver to the registrar in each parish in which the election is to be held the special absentee ballot for qualified voters who are either members of the United States Service or persons residing outside of the United States. The number of special ballots and other necessary paraphernalia, including instructions for the use of the special ballot, to be so delivered shall be up to one percent of the registered voters within each parish.

D. An absentee by mail ballot envelope shall have printed on its face in red bold face type:

FOR BALLOT ONLY

VIOLATION OF ABSENTEE BY MAIL OR EARLY

VOTING LAWS VOIDS BALLOT

AND MAY RESULT IN CRIMINAL PENALTIES

VOTING AT POLLS AFTER VOTING ABSENTEE BY MAIL
OR DURING EARLY VOTING IS PROHIBITED
AND MAY RESULT IN CRIMINAL PENALTIES

E.(1) An absentee by mail ballot envelope also shall have a perforated extension or flap below the sealing line, which shall bear a certificate prescribed by the secretary of state and approved by the attorney general. The certificate shall include but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) The full name and place of residence of the voter in Louisiana, including state, parish, ward, precinct, city, and street.

(b) The statement of the voter certifying that he applied for the ballot, marked the enclosed ballot(s) himself or that they were marked for him according to his instructions and in his presence.

(c) The statement of the voter that he is entitled to vote at the precinct he names.

(d) Authorization to the parish board of election supervisors to open the envelope and count his ballot.

(e) His mother's maiden name.

(f) An affidavit followed by a line for the handwritten signature or mark of the voter, certifying that the statements made by him are true and correct and that the voter is aware of the penalties for knowingly making a false statement therein, which penalties shall be stated on the certificate.

(g) Spaces for the state and parish or county where it is executed, if executed outside the voter's parish of registration.

(h) *Repealed by Acts 2005, No. 220, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.*

(2)(a) An absentee by mail ballot envelope flap shall also contain a line for the handwritten signature of one witness. The voter may sign the certificate in the presence of one witness and in such a case, the voter shall not be required to obtain the signature of a notary public, but his certificate shall be made under penalty of perjury for providing false or fraudulent information. Above the perforation and along the seal line, the words "DO NOT DETACH FLAP" shall be printed.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, a member of the United States Service or person residing outside of the United States who is registered to vote shall not be required to sign the certificate in the presence of one witness or to obtain the signature of a notary public, but his certificate shall be made under penalty of perjury for providing false or fraudulent information.

F. *Repealed by Acts 2013, No. 395, §2, eff. June 18, 2013.*

G. *Repealed by Acts 2007, No. 240, §2.*

H. *Repealed by Acts 2005, No. 220, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.*

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 513, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 1982, No. 166, §1, eff. July 14, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 755, §1; Acts 1986, No. 425, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 438, §1, eff. June 20, 1992; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2005, No. 220, §§1, 2, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §§1, 2; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2008, No. 304, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2010, No. 624, §1, eff. June 25, 2010; Acts 2011, No. 195, §1, eff. June 24, 2011; Acts 2013, No. 395, §§1, 2, eff. June 18, 2013.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§1307. Application by mail

A. A person qualified to vote absentee by mail under this Chapter may make application therefor to the registrar by letter; over his signature or mark if the voter is unable to sign his name, signed by two witnesses who witnessed the applicant's mark; setting forth:

(1) The election or elections for which he requests an absentee ballot.

(2) The reason for his request to vote absentee by mail and attaching any documents in support thereof that are required by law. Any person who is or expects to be temporarily outside the territorial limits of the state or absent from the parish in which he is qualified to vote during the early voting period and on election day and who requests an absentee ballot be mailed to an address within the parish shall indicate in his application the dates he will be outside the territorial limits of the state or absent from the parish.

(3) The address to which the absentee ballot or ballots shall be sent. If the address is within the parish or an adjacent parish, such address shall only be the address at which the applicant is registered to vote, his mailing address on file with the registrar of voters, or an address at which he regularly receives mail.

(4) The ward and precinct in which the person is qualified to vote, if known.

(5) The date of birth of the voter.

(6) The maiden name of the voter's mother or other identifying information provided in the voter's application for registration pursuant to R.S. 18:104(A)(12).

(7) The street address in the parish where the voter resides. A post office box is insufficient.

(8) If the person requests that a ballot for a general election be sent in addition to a ballot for the primary, he shall declare in writing to the registrar that he will be eligible to vote absentee by mail in the general election.

B.(1)(a) An application to vote by mail may be delivered to the registrar by any means, including the United States Postal Service, commercial delivery service, hand delivery, or facsimile. If hand delivered by other than a commercial delivery service or the United States Postal Service, the registrar shall require that the person making such delivery sign the application. No person, except the immediate family of any voter, as defined in this code, shall hand deliver more than one voter's application to vote by mail to the registrar of voters.

(b) An application to vote by mail transmitted by facsimile to the registrar of voters shall not be sent on a facsimile machine that is owned, operated, or under the control of a candidate or agent of a party or campaign in the election, unless the application is for the candidate.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, with respect to members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote, an application to vote by mail may be delivered to the registrar by electronic transmission.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, with respect to applicants who have a valid Louisiana driver's license or Louisiana special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321 who are registered to vote, an application to vote by mail may be made by completing and submitting an electronic application to vote by mail on the secretary of state's website.

(2) Except as provided in Subsections C and D of this Section and R.S. 18:1333(D)(1), an application must be received by the registrar not later than 4:30 p.m. on the fourth day prior to the election for which it is requested, and the date received shall be noted thereon. However, if the

deadline falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday, then the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be deemed to be the final day of the deadline.

C. If the applicant is a member of the United States Service or resides outside the United States, he may use the federal postcard application or an application electronically transmitted by the registrar or secretary of state, and the application shall be received by the registrar no later than 4:30 p.m. on the day before the election. Such application shall be valid for a period extending from the date the application is received in the office of the registrar of voters through two subsequent regularly scheduled federal general elections. If the registrar rejects the application of an applicant who is a member of the United States Service or resides outside the United States, the registrar shall provide the applicant with written reasons for the rejection.

D. If the applicant is eligible to vote absentee by mail pursuant to R.S. 18:1303(D)(1) and submits with his application documentation showing his hospitalization from his physician or the hospital, the application shall be received by the registrar of voters no later than 4:30 p.m. on the day before the election.

E. A person entitled to vote absentee by mail may request in his application for an absentee ballot for a primary election that an absentee ballot for the succeeding general election be sent to him when such ballots become available for distribution; however, in such case, the applicant shall declare in writing to the registrar that he will be eligible to vote absentee by mail in the general election.

F. The registrar shall not send an absentee ballot to an applicant whose application for an absentee ballot does not meet the requirements of Subsection A or B of this Section. If the registrar rejects an application for an absentee ballot, the registrar shall provide the applicant with written reasons for the rejection.

G. If the applicant is eligible to vote absentee by mail pursuant to R.S. 18:1303(F), (I), or (J), his application, if such application meets the requirements of this Section, shall remain valid indefinitely, unless an absentee by mail ballot that has been sent to the applicant is returned to the registrar as undeliverable. If the applicant's absentee by mail ballot is returned to the registrar as undeliverable, the registrar shall send notice by forwardable mail to such applicant that his application will no longer be valid, and the applicant shall be required to submit a new application to the registrar that meets the requirements of this Section and provide a current address before the applicant will be eligible to vote absentee by mail again pursuant to this Section.

H. If the applicant is eligible to vote absentee by mail pursuant to R.S. 18:1303(H), his application, if such application meets the requirements of this Section, shall remain valid as long as the applicant is a program participant in the Department of State Address Confidentiality Program pursuant to Part III of Chapter 1 of Title 44 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950. When the applicant ceases participation in the program, the Department of State shall notify the registrar of the parish where the applicant is registered to vote that the applicant is no longer a participant in the program. Upon receipt of the notification from the Department of State, the registrar shall send notice by forwardable mail to the applicant that his application will no longer be valid, and the applicant shall be required to submit a new application to the registrar that meets the requirements of this Section and provide a current address before the applicant will be eligible to vote absentee by mail again pursuant to this Section.

I. If the registrar of voters has reason to believe that the eligibility of a voter to vote absentee by mail pursuant to R.S. 18:1303(I) is based upon false or fraudulent information, he shall immediately notify the parish board of election supervisors. If, after appropriate hearing and opportunity for the voter to be heard, the parish board of election supervisors finds that the voter's eligibility to vote absentee by mail was based upon false or fraudulent information, the board shall

inform the appropriate district attorney and the registrar of voters who shall not allow the voter to vote absentee by mail pursuant to R.S. 18:1303(I).

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 513, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §§1 and 3, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 339, §1, eff. June 13, 2003; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 124, §1; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2008, No. 599, §1; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2011, No. 195, §1, eff. June 24, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1307.1. Application by person serving on sequestered jury

A. A person qualified to vote absentee pursuant to R.S. 18:1303(C) may make application therefor to the registrar by letter over his signature, setting forth:

(1) The election for which he requests an absentee ballot.

(2) The reason for his request to vote absentee and attaching thereto a certified copy of the court order required by R.S. 18:1307.2.

(3) The address to which the absentee ballot shall be delivered.

(4) The ward and precinct in which the person is qualified to vote, if known.

B. An application must be received by the registrar on the day of the election for which it is requested, and the date received shall be noted thereon by the registrar.

Added by Acts 1981, No. 475, §1.

§1307.2. Procedure for absentee voting by member of sequestered jury

Upon the request of a person selected to serve as a member of a jury which is sequestered on the day of an election and who is entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the provisions of R.S. 18:1303(C), the court shall so inform the registrar of voters in writing and shall order that the officer of the court in charge of the jury:

(1) Permit the jurors to make application to vote by absentee ballot as set forth in R.S. 18:1307.1 and provide the jurors with the materials needed to make application.

(2) Deliver all of the applications to the registrar of voters no later than noon on the day of the election.

(3) Obtain from the registrar of voters and deliver to the applicants necessary instructions, certificates, ballots, and envelopes as provided in R.S. 18:1308.1(A).

(4) Deliver to the registrar of voters the envelopes containing absentee ballots as set forth in R.S. 18:1308.1, prior to the closing of the polls.

Added by Acts 1981, No. 475, §1; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995.

§1308. Absentee voting by mail

A.(1)(a) Beginning with the date on which the registrar receives the absentee by mail ballots and other necessary paraphernalia from the secretary of state, and thereafter, immediately upon receipt of an application by mail, the registrar shall mail the necessary instructions, certificates, ballots, and envelopes to the applicant at the address furnished by the applicant.

(b) If the voter feels he will not have time to vote timely by mail, the voter may request that the registrar transmit to him by facsimile a ballot, including the affidavit, or a second ballot, as the case

may be, and the registrar shall do so if he has a facsimile machine in his office. However, the registrar shall not be required to send a second ballot by facsimile if the voter received a ballot by mail. The voter may then mail his voted ballot, including the affidavit, back to the registrar or transmit it by facsimile if the registrar has a facsimile machine in his office. If the voter transmits his voted ballot to the registrar by facsimile, the documents to be transmitted shall contain the following statement: "I understand that by faxing my voted ballot I am voluntarily waiving my right to a secret ballot." This statement shall be followed by the voter's handwritten signature, date, and social security number. Upon receipt of the transmittal, the registrar shall place the voted ballot along with the signed statement and affidavit in an appropriately marked envelope and seal it. The registrar and his staff shall take the steps necessary to keep the voted ballots received by facsimile as confidential as practicable.

(2)(a) With respect to members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote, these materials shall be mailed as provided by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (39 U.S.C. 3406 and 42 U.S.C. 1973ff et seq.) and shall include both the primary election ballot and the special ballot for the general election. The registrar shall mail the materials for candidates for United States senator or United States representative in congressional primary and general elections, candidates for presidential nominee in presidential preference primary elections, and candidates in presidential elections at least forty-five days prior to the election to those voters who have made application to vote absentee by mail by such time.

(b) Notwithstanding the provision of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, with respect to members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote, these materials may be electronically transmitted for candidates for United States senator or United States representative in congressional primary and general elections and must include the special ballot or ballots as provided in R.S. 18:1306(A)(4) for the congressional general election. The registrar shall transmit the materials at least forty-five days prior to the election to those voters who have requested electronic transmission by such time.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, with respect to members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote, these materials may be electronically transmitted for candidates for presidential nominee in presidential preference primary elections and candidates in presidential elections. The registrar shall transmit the materials at least forty-five days prior to the election to those voters who have requested electronic transmission by such time.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, with respect to members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote, these materials may be electronically transmitted for candidates for state, local, and municipal offices and shall include the special ballot or ballots as provided in R.S. 18:1306(A)(4) for the general election.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, with respect to members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote, these materials may be electronically transmitted for candidates for political party offices.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a) of the Paragraph, with respect to members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote, these materials may be electronically transmitted for recall, proposed constitutional amendments, proposition, and question elections.

(g) For mailed ballots, the envelope mailed to the voter shall contain ballot envelopes and a return envelope. The return envelope shall bear the official title and mailing address of the registrar

and the name, return address, and precinct or district number of the voter. The voter shall return his voted primary election ballot and special ballot for the general election to the registrar in the appropriate envelope. The registrar of voters shall mail a regular general election absentee ballot to a member of the United States Service or to persons residing overseas only if the regular general election absentee ballot includes one or more elections that were not included on the special ballot sent, as provided herein, to such voter. The envelope for the special ballot shall contain language on the outside of the envelope that clearly designates which envelope is to be used for return of the general election ballot.

(h)(i) For electronically transmitted ballots, the registrar shall transmit the ballot or ballots, certificate, and waiver of the right to a secret ballot to the voter for each ballot mailing. The waiver of the right to a secret ballot shall contain the following statement: "My ballot was transmitted electronically to me and I am voluntarily waiving my right to a secret ballot." The statement shall also contain a space for the voter's handwritten signature, the date, and the voter's social security number. The voter shall return by mail his voted ballot or ballots, completed certificate, and signed waiver of the right to a secret ballot for each ballot mailing. The registrar and his staff shall take the steps necessary to keep each voted ballot that was transmitted electronically as confidential as practicable.

(ii) The voter may use a separate "Security Envelope" and ballot transmittal envelope from the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot to mail the electronically transmitted presidential preference primary, presidential, congressional primary, or congressional general election ballot or ballots, certificate, and waiver of the right to a secret ballot to the parish registrar of voters for each ballot mailing.

(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraphs (a) through (f) of this Paragraph, a voter who is a member of the United States Service or who resides outside the United States and who feels he will not have time to vote timely by mail, may request that the registrar transmit to him by facsimile a ballot, including the certificate, or a second ballot, as the case may be, and the registrar shall do so. The voter may then either mail or transmit by facsimile his voted ballot and certificate back to the registrar at the facsimile machine number designated by the registrar. If the voter chooses to transmit his voted ballot to the registrar by facsimile, the documents to be transmitted shall contain the following statement: "I understand that by faxing my voted ballot I am voluntarily waiving my right to a secret ballot." This statement shall be followed by the voter's handwritten signature, date, and social security number. Upon receipt of the transmittal, the registrar shall place the voted ballot along with the signed statement and certificate in an appropriately marked envelope and seal it. The registrar and his staff shall take the steps necessary to keep the voted ballots received by facsimile as confidential as practicable.

(j)(i) The secretary of state as the chief election officer of the state shall take all actions reasonably necessary to allow members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States to vote according to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act or otherwise, whether by mail, facsimile, or other means of transmission of the ballot, notwithstanding any provision of this Code to the contrary.

(ii) The secretary of state as the chief election officer of the state shall take all actions reasonably necessary to allow registered voters who are unable to vote during early voting or at the polling place on election day due to out-of-state work responsibilities relating to a declared emergency to vote, whether by mail, facsimile, or other means of transmission of the ballot.

B. The ballot shall be marked as provided in R.S. 18:1310 and returned to the registrar by the United States Postal Service, a commercial courier, or hand delivery. If delivered by other than the voter, a commercial courier, or the United States Postal Service, the registrar shall require that the person making such delivery sign a statement, prepared by the secretary of state, certifying that he

has the authorization and consent of the voter to hand deliver the marked ballot. For purposes of this Subsection, "commercial courier" shall have the same meaning as provided in R.S. 13:3204(D). No person except the immediate family of the voter, as defined in this Code, shall hand deliver more than one marked ballot to the registrar. Upon its receipt, the registrar shall post the name and precinct of the voter as required by R.S. 18:1311.

C. Except as provided in R.S. 18:1308.1(C) and 1311(D)(1) and (5), all ballots received by the registrar by 4:30 p.m. on the day before election day shall be counted.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 513, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 475, §1; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1986, No. 425, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1991, No. 201, §1, eff. July 2, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 438, §1, eff. June 20, 1992; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2010, No. 624, §1, eff. June 25, 2010; Acts 2011, No. 195, §1, eff. June 24, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2012, No. 140, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 241, §1, eff. June 12, 2013; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

NOTE*: See Acts 2001, No. 1032, §17.*

§1308.1. Absentee voting by person serving on sequestered jury

A. Immediately upon receipt of an application, the registrar shall deliver the necessary instructions, certificates, ballots, and envelopes to the officer of the court in charge of the sequestered jury on which the applicant is serving, at the address furnished by the applicant. Each envelope delivered to the officer shall contain two envelopes, one of which shall be the ballot envelope and the other shall be a return envelope bearing the official title and mailing address of the registrar and the name, return address, and precinct or district number of the voter. This latter envelope shall be used by each voter to return his ballot.

B. The ballot shall be marked as provided in R.S. 18:1310 and returned to the registrar by the officer of the court in charge of the sequestered jury. Upon its receipt, the registrar shall post the name and precinct of the voter as required by R.S. 18:1311.

C. All ballots of persons serving on a sequestered jury received by the registrar by the time of closing of the polls on the day of the election shall be counted.

Added by Acts 1981, No. 475, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1308.2. Voting absentee by mail for candidates for presidential nominee, presidential candidates, and congressional candidates

A.(1) At least forty-six days before each presidential election, the secretary of state shall deliver to each registrar a sufficient quantity of absentee by mail ballots, envelopes, certificates, and instructions, including those to be electronically transmitted, for the election of the president of the United States to be used only by members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote. The absentee by mail ballot shall be prepared according to law.

(2) At least forty-six days before each congressional primary and general election, the secretary of state shall deliver to each registrar a sufficient quantity of primary election absentee by mail ballots for congressional candidates and special absentee by mail ballots for congressional candidates as provided in R.S. 18:1306(A)(4), envelopes, certificates, and instructions, including those to be electronically transmitted, to be used only by members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote.

(3) At least forty-six days before each presidential preference primary election, the secretary of state shall deliver to each registrar a sufficient quantity of absentee by mail ballots, envelopes, certificates, and instructions, including those to be electronically transmitted, for candidates for presidential nominee to be used only by members of the United States Service and persons residing outside the United States who are registered to vote.

B. Voting absentee by mail for candidates for presidential nominee, presidential candidates, and congressional candidates as provided in Subsection A of this Section shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter governing absentee by mail voting generally.

Added by Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2010, No. 624, §1, eff. June 25, 2010; Acts 2011, No. 195, §1, eff. June 24, 2011; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1308.3. Special provision for temporarily displaced persons

A. The Legislature of Louisiana recognizes that due to the recent common disaster and state of emergency an unprecedented number of persons have been temporarily displaced from their parishes of residence for an indefinite period of time. Because the right to vote is a right that is essential to the effective operation of a democratic government, the legislature finds that the state has a compelling interest in securing the right to vote for any temporarily displaced person who may experience greater difficulty exercising his right due to his displaced status.

(1) The legislature, therefore, enacts this Paragraph to provide for the following provisions, applicable to members of the United States service or persons residing outside the United States, to apply to any registered voter temporarily displaced from his parish of residence when he submits with an application to vote by mail an affidavit attesting that he is temporarily displaced from his parish of residence by reason of the state of emergency, that he is eligible to vote in his parish of residence, and that he expects to be out of his parish of registration during early voting and on election day: R.S. 18:1307(C) and 1311(D)(1)(a), except that the application to vote by mail shall be valid for a period of one year following February 23, 2006. The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to any person who has not previously voted in his parish of residence either during early voting in the office of the registrar or at the precinct in which he is registered to vote.

(2)(a) The legislature, therefore, additionally enacts this Paragraph to provide for the following provisions, applicable to members of the United States service or persons residing outside the United States, to apply to any registered voter, who registered to vote by mail on or after October 5, 2004 but prior to September 25, 2005, who is temporarily displaced from his parish of residence when he submits with an application to vote by mail an affidavit attesting that he is temporarily displaced from his parish of residence by reason of the state of emergency, that he is eligible to vote in his parish of residence, and that he expects to be out of his parish of registration during early voting and on election day: R.S. 18:115(F)(2)(a), 1307(C), and 1311(D)(1)(a), except that the application to vote by mail shall be valid for a period of one year following February 23, 2006.

(b) Upon expiration of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, any voter who has voted absentee by mail pursuant to Subparagraph (a) who has not voted during early voting at the registrar's office or at the polls on election day shall not be considered to have previously voted in the parish in which he is registered for purposes of R.S. 18:115(F)(1) and shall be subject to the requirements of R.S. 18:115(F)(1).

B. The provisions of R.S. 18:1308(A)(2) shall not apply to absentee by mail voting conducted pursuant to this Section. The provisions of Subsection B, Paragraph (A)(1), and Subparagraph (A)(2)(a) of this Section shall be effective for a period of one year following February 23, 2006.

C. When a person has submitted an application to vote absentee by mail pursuant to this Section, the registrar shall, prior to sending the absentee by mail ballot, contact the appropriate election

official in the jurisdiction where the applicant has requested for his absentee by mail ballot to be sent and attempt to verify that the person has not registered to vote in that jurisdiction, or if such jurisdiction has a statewide voter registration database, in that state. If the registrar finds that the person has registered in that jurisdiction or state, the person shall not be permitted to vote absentee by mail and the registrar shall proceed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Part V of Chapter 4 of this Code.

Acts 2006, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 4, §1, eff. Feb. 23, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006.

§1309. Early voting; verification

A.(1) The period for conducting early voting shall be from fourteen days to seven days prior to any scheduled election.

(2) During the early voting period, the registrar shall maintain regular office hours, remaining open from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Early voting on each day of the early voting period shall terminate when all persons who were in line to vote at the close of the regular office hours of the registrar's office, as provided in this Paragraph, have been allowed to vote. If the office space of the registrar is insufficient or inconvenient to accommodate early voting, the registrar may provide for an alternate location to conduct early voting, which location shall be in the courthouse or in a public building in the immediate vicinity thereof, and in such case, adequate notice shall be posted at the registrar's office informing the public of the location where early voting is being conducted.

(3) A law enforcement officer shall not interfere with the conduct of the election, the voters, or the election officials. However, a registrar may use law enforcement officers to maintain order at any location where early voting is conducted.

(4) A registrar shall observe the holidays which are provided by law or proclaimed by the governor for state departments during any period for conducting early voting.

B.(1) For the purpose of facilitating early voting, the registrar may designate, in addition to the location for early voting provided in Subsection A of this Section, one branch office wherein early voting may be conducted. Any such branch office shall be located in a public building, and the hours during which early voting may be conducted therein shall be fixed by the registrar as provided in Subsection A of this Section. However, if a branch office of a registrar is destroyed, inaccessible, or unsafe during or following a gubernatorially declared state of emergency, the registrar may utilize a temporary building as a branch office to discharge his duties until an office that meets the requirements of this Section becomes available. Such temporary office shall be located within the parish, or if there is no appropriate location within the parish due to the emergency, then in an immediately adjacent parish, or if there is no appropriate location in any immediately adjacent parish due to the emergency, then in the nearest parish in which there is an appropriate location.

(2) The registrar shall provide or post the instructions, informational posters, if required, the statement of proposed constitutional amendments on the ballot, and a certified screenshot as a sample ballot in a conspicuous place at the principal entrance to the early voting polling place, where they shall remain posted throughout early voting.

C. In parishes which extend in one direction more than fifty miles and which are interspersed with navigable waters, the registrar may designate, in addition to the locations for early voting provided for in Subsections A and B of this Section, one additional branch office wherein early voting may be conducted. Any such branch office shall be located in a public building and the hours during which early voting may be conducted therein shall be fixed by the registrar.

D.(1) Before any voter is allowed to vote during early voting, the registrar or his deputy shall establish the voter's identity by requiring him to submit a Louisiana driver's license, a Louisiana

special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321, or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the voter. If the voter does not have a Louisiana driver's license, a Louisiana special identification card, or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the voter, the voter shall complete and sign, in the presence of the registrar or his deputy, a voter identification affidavit to that effect provided by the secretary of state, which affidavit shall include the voter's date of birth and mother's maiden name. If the voter is unable to read or write or is otherwise unable to complete the affidavit due to disability, the voter may receive assistance in completing the affidavit, and the registrar or his deputy shall make a notation on the affidavit. The voter may receive the assistance of any person of his choice, including the registrar or his deputy, except a candidate, the voter's employer or employer's agent, or the voter's union agent. The registrar or his deputy shall retain the affidavit in the office of the registrar of voters. If satisfied that the voter has identified himself as the voter registered in the state voter registration computer system or named on the precinct register and that he is qualified to vote, the registrar or his deputy shall initial the precinct register or early voting list kept by the registrar opposite the voter's signature or mark. The voter then shall be allowed to vote. A voter who votes without the picture identification required by this Paragraph is subject to challenge as provided in R.S. 18:1315.

(2) If the voter's name is found in the state voter registration computer system or precinct register on the inactive list of voters, the voter shall be required to complete an address confirmation card to determine his eligibility to vote.

E.(1) The voter's identity having been established as provided in Subsection D of this Section, the voter shall sign or make his mark in the precinct register or early voting list kept by the registrar prior to voting.

(2) The registrar or deputy registrar shall electronically generate an early voting confirmation sheet for each voter using the state voter registration computer system or a form prepared by the secretary of state and retain the confirmation sheet in the office of the registrar to be used by the registrar to verify each early voter at the end of the early voting period. If a paper ballot is used for early voting in lieu of a voting machine, the registrar or deputy registrar shall write "early voting paper ballot voter" across the early voting confirmation sheet for the voter and attach it to the paper ballot envelope.

(3) The voter then shall be allowed to cast his vote in an area and in a manner that protects the secrecy of his vote.

(4)(a) A voter shall not remain in a voting machine longer than three minutes. If a voter fails to leave a voting machine promptly after the registrar or deputy registrar has notified him that three minutes have elapsed, the registrar or deputy registrar shall have the voter removed from the voting machine.

(b) Notwithstanding Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph, a voter receiving assistance in voting pursuant to R.S. 18:1309.3 or a voter using the audio ballot shall be allowed to remain in a voting machine for up to twenty minutes. If such a voter fails to leave a voting machine promptly after the registrar or deputy registrar has notified him that twenty minutes have elapsed, the registrar or deputy registrar shall have the voter removed from the voting machine.

(5)(a) In order to cast a vote on a voting machine, a voter shall make a selection in a candidate or proposition election. Voting is completed by activating the cast vote mechanism. If the voter has made any selection in a candidate or proposition election but has failed to activate the cast vote mechanism, the registrar or his deputy, observed by a deputy registrar or, in the absence of a deputy registrar, a witness, shall activate the cast vote mechanism for the fled voter without altering any selections made by the voter. In the case of vote activation in the presence of a witness, the registrar or deputy registrar shall record the name and address of the witness.

(b)(i) In order to cast a vote on a paper ballot, a voter must make a selection for a candidate or for or against a proposition by completely filling in the oval to the right of a selection and returning the ballot to the appropriate election official within the applicable deadline set forth by law. If a voter makes selections for more than the number of candidates to be elected for an office or makes selections for and against the same proposition, the selections for that office or proposition will be void.

(ii) If the paper ballot envelope contains a certificate on the envelope flap, the voter shall not be required to sign the certificate. The registrar of voters or deputy registrar shall write "early voting ballot" across the envelope flap and include the voter's name, ward, precinct, and registration number and attach it to the early voting confirmation sheet so that the ballot may be identified for purposes of a challenge filed pursuant to R.S. 18:1315.

(6) If a person who votes during early voting at the registrar's office casts his vote on an incorrect ballot as provided to him by the registrar or his deputy and the time for early voting has not expired, the registrar or his deputy shall write "void, challenge removal" and the reason for the challenge on the confirmation sheet, retain the confirmation sheet, and permit the voter to vote the correct ballot using a paper ballot. The confirmation sheet shall be attached to the paper ballot envelope for review by the parish board of election supervisors on election day and for use by the secretary of state's office in removing the voided ballot from the voting machine as a challenged ballot on election day.

F.(1) At the end of each day during early voting, the registrar shall document on the early voting verification form provided by the secretary of state for each early voting location each of the following:

(a) The total number for the public counters of all early voting machines for the day.

(b) The total number of early voting confirmation sheets for the day.

(c) The total number of early voters from the state voter registration computer system for the day.

(d) Any discrepancies or irregularities observed that prevent the total public counter number from matching the total early voting confirmation sheet number for the day and the total number of early voters from the state voter registration computer system for the day.

(2) Each day, the registrar shall compare the information in the early voting confirmation sheets to the information contained in the state voter registration computer system. If the registrar finds any discrepancies, he shall make a note thereof on the early voting verification form or on a notice of irregularity form provided by the secretary of state that he shall attach to the early voting verification form.

(3) At the end of the early voting period, the registrar shall complete the early voting verification form for each location and sign and certify to its correctness and print an early voter report from the state voter registration computer system listing all early voters from the parish. All early voting verification forms, early voting machine public counter logs, early voting confirmation sheets, early voter reports, and paper ballots voted during early voting shall be placed in the special absentee by mail and early voting envelope or container for delivery to the parish board of election supervisors on election day for the tabulation and counting of early voting ballots.

G. By no later than the day before an election, the registrar shall have received from the branch office and all early voting locations all early voting machine results cartridges, early voting confirmation sheets, early voting verification forms, early voting machine public counter logs, paper ballot envelopes, certificates, early voting lists or duplicate precinct registers, and other election paraphernalia.

H. Prior to delivery of the precinct register to the parish custodian, the registrar shall ensure that the precinct register reflects for each voter whether the voter voted during early voting or voted timely

absentee by mail using the words "voted by mail" and, if the register was not used during early voting, "voted early" in the signature line for the voter in the precinct register.

I. In the event of the inability to utilize voting machines for early voting within a parish, the registrar may utilize paper ballots for early voting.

J. Upon approval of the secretary of state, a registrar of voters may utilize commissioners selected and trained by the registrar of voters to assist the registrar during the early voting period in the conduct of early voting by his office. A registrar of voters shall, in seeking the approval of the secretary of state, indicate to the secretary the number of commissioners that is required for such assistance. A commissioner who assists the registrar in the conduct of early voting shall take an oath of office as a deputy registrar for the early voting period and shall complete an affidavit prepared by the secretary of state that contains the name, address, and last four digits of the social security number of the early voting commissioner and an acknowledgment that the law prohibits the disclosure of confidential voter information listed in the precinct register or early voting list kept by the registrar. The affidavit shall be retained in the office of the registrar of voters. A commissioner who assists the registrar in the conduct of early voting shall be paid in accordance with R.S. 18:426.1(3) for each day of such assistance.

K.(1) Only a certified commissioner may be selected to serve as an early voting commissioner.

(2) A person to whom one or more of the following applies shall not serve as an early voting commissioner:

(a) The person is a candidate in the election.

(b) An immediate family member of the person is a candidate for election to public office in the election.

(c) The person is marked for assistance in voting in the precinct register or requires the use of the audio ballot in voting.

(d) The person has been convicted of an election offense enumerated in Chapter 10 of this Title.

L. During early voting the registrar of voters shall make available to the public at each location where early voting is conducted copies of the state mail voter registration application forms.

M.(1)(a) In a parish where early voting is conducted at an additional location pursuant to R.S. 18:1309.2, the registrar may fix the hours and days during which early voting shall be conducted at the additional location during the early voting period if such hours and days of voting are approved by the secretary of state no later than seven days after the close of qualifying for the election.

(b) The registrar shall ensure that adequate notice is posted at the office of the registrar informing the public of the hours and days during which early voting will be conducted at the additional location, and the secretary of state shall post such notice on the secretary of state's website.

(2) The provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall not apply to early voting for gubernatorial or congressional elections.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 106, §1, eff. July 3, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1985, No. 755, §1; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §§1, 3, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §2, eff. July 3, 2003; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §1, 4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 569, §1, eff. June 23, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 229, §1; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2008, No. 167, §1, eff. June 12, 2008; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1, eff. Aug. 15, 2009, and §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2009, No. 436, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 93, §1, eff. May 11, 2012; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 383, §§1, 5, eff. June 18, 2013; Acts 2013, No. 395, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1309.1. Preparation of machines for early voting; examination by candidate or his representative; sealing machines

A. At the time of qualifying, the parish custodian shall notify each candidate to contact the registrar of voters for the time and place at which the voting machines will be prepared for early voting. The candidate or his representative may be present to observe the preparation of the machines by the registrar of voters with the assistance of the secretary of state's technicians and to observe the testing and sealing of the machines by the registrar of voters in the presence of the parish board of election supervisors. Each candidate or his representative shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to view the test vote tape for each machine to see that they are in the proper condition for use in the election, which opportunity shall not be less than thirty minutes beginning at the time designated by the registrar of voters to begin preparation of the machines for sealing. However, no candidate, representative, or citizen shall interfere with the registrar of voters, secretary of state's technicians, parish board of election supervisors, or any employee or technician or assume any of their duties.

B. Each candidate or representative shall identify to the registrar of voters the candidate whom he is representing. In addition, any citizen of this state may be present to observe the preparation, testing, and sealing of the machines by the registrar of voters and shall be afforded an opportunity to inspect the test vote tape for each machine to see that they are in proper condition for use for early voting.

C. After the machines have been examined by each candidate, or representative, or citizen who is present, the parish board of election supervisors shall generate a zero tally to ensure that the voting machine's public counter is set at zero and that no votes have been cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition. The registrar of voters shall then seal the voting machine.

D. The registrar of voters shall record the public and protective counter numbers for each early voting machine on a form prepared by the secretary of state for use in verifying the early voting results on election day.

Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 395, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1309.2. Program for the conduct of early voting at additional locations

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the secretary of state may develop and implement a program for the conduct of early voting at additional locations within any parish of the state.

B. The secretary of state shall select additional locations for the program based on feasibility, accessibility, and the number of registered voters.

C. In developing the program, the secretary of state shall specifically solicit the input, recommendations, and advice of the registrars of voters and clerks of court on issues such as: the procedures for the conduct of early voting; the tabulation of votes cast at the program locations; the selection of the additional locations and the requirements for such locations; ensuring the integrity and security of the early voting process; and how to ensure that a voter does not vote during early voting in an office of the registrar and at one of the program locations. The registrars of voters and clerks of court in each parish in which an additional location is selected for the program shall assist the secretary of state, as necessary, to implement the program in those parishes.

D.(1) After the development of the program and after any change to the program, the secretary of state shall submit the details of the program and any change to the program, including the locations selected for the program, to the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs and the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs for review and approval at a joint meeting called for

such purpose. No action shall be taken by the joint committee except by the favorable vote of a majority of the members thereof from each house present and voting, each house voting separately.

(2) If approved by the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs and the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs, the program and any change to the program shall be implemented.

E. Not later than March first of each year, the secretary of state shall provide a written report to the House Committee on House and Governmental Affairs and the Senate Committee on Senate and Governmental Affairs. Such report shall provide a review of the program and shall include a description of the types of technology utilized, the costs involved, whether any problems arose, an examination of voter turnout during the program, and any recommendations for legislation.

Acts 2006, No. 349, §1, eff. June 13, 2006; Acts 2008, No. 135, §1, eff. June 6, 2008.

§1309.3. Assistance in voting during early voting

A. Voters entitled to assistance during early voting. A voter shall not receive assistance in voting unless he is unable to read or is unable to vote without assistance because of a physical disability, including visual impairment. If a voter who is entitled to receive assistance in voting chooses to vote using the audio ballot instead of receiving assistance and the audio ballot equipment fails, the voter shall be entitled to assistance in voting as provided in this Section.

B. Persons prohibited from assisting voters during early voting. (1) No candidate in any election may assist any voter in casting his ballot in that election.

(2) No employer or employer's agent may assist an employee in voting.

(3) No union agent may assist a union member in voting.

(4)(a) Except as provided in Paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Subsection, a voter entitled to assistance in voting may receive the assistance of any person of his choice, including a registrar or deputy registrar.

(b) The registrar or deputy registrar shall write the voter's name in the precinct register or early voting list kept by the registrar and the name of the person assisting the voter behind the tab for Assistance to Voters. The person assisting the voter, including a registrar or deputy registrar, shall sign his name behind the tab for Assistance to Voters.

C. Procedure when voter receives assistance during early voting. The person assisting the voter shall enter the voting machine with the voter and assist him in voting. No other person shall enter the voting machine or assist the voter in voting. No person assisting the voter shall reveal the name of any person for whom the voter has voted, how he voted on any proposition upon which he voted, or anything that took place while the voter was being assisted. When an early voting location is equipped with a voting machine which provides an audio ballot, the registrar or deputy registrar shall offer the option of voting using the audio ballot to a visually impaired voter or a voter who is unable to read. If the voter elects to vote using the audio ballot, the registrar or deputy registrar shall assist the voter with the headset and instruct the voter or the person selected to assist the voter concerning the use of the audio ballot.

D.(1)(a) Prior to receiving assistance under this Section because of a disability, including visual impairment, the voter shall file with the registrar in person or by mail a statement setting forth the necessity and reasons for this assistance and shall furnish the registrar one of the following:

(i) A certificate of a medical doctor or optometrist certifying to the irremediable nature of the physical disability as proof of disability.

(ii) A copy of a current mobility-impaired identification card bearing a photograph of the voter and the international symbol of accessibility issued by the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections as authorized by the provisions of R.S. 47:463.4.

(iii) A copy of current documentation showing eligibility for social security disability benefits, veteran's disability benefits, paratransit services, benefits from the office for citizens with developmental disabilities, or benefits from Louisiana Rehabilitation Services.

(b) If the voter is submitting the information required by this Paragraph by mail, the voter shall include a copy of his Louisiana driver's license, his Louisiana special identification card issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1321, or other generally recognized picture identification card that contains the name and signature of the voter.

(2) If such statement with such documentation, if applicable, is filed with the registrar as provided in this Subsection or presented to the registrar or deputy registrar during early voting, the registrar shall document those facts in the voter's information on the statewide voter registration system and, as appropriate, on the voter's original application for registration and on any other official registration records. The registrar shall retain the statement and documentation, if applicable. Thereafter, the voter shall not be required to present evidence of any kind during early voting or at the polls.

E. A voter who has a visible physical disability or who presents a current mobility-impaired identification card bearing a photograph of the voter and the international symbol of accessibility issued by the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections as authorized by the provisions of R.S. 47:463.4, and the person who will be assisting him in voting, shall be allowed to go to the front of the line to cast a ballot when early voting.

Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2010, No. 590, §1, eff. June 25, 2010; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013; Acts 2013, No. 395, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1310. Execution of certificate; marking of ballot; casting vote; assistance

A.(1) When a voter receives the absentee voting materials by mail, he first shall fill in all blanks on the certificate on the ballot envelope flap. The voter then shall mark the ballot according to the printed instructions on its face. Then the voter shall place the voted ballot in the envelope, seal the envelope, and sign the certificate on the ballot envelope flap.

(2) When a member of the United States Service or a person residing outside the United States who is registered to vote receives the absentee voting materials by electronic transmission, he first shall print all documents and fill in all blanks on the certificate and the waiver of the right to a secret ballot for each ballot mailing. The voter then shall mark the ballot or ballots according to the printed instructions on its face. The voter shall then place the voted ballot or ballots, completed certificate, and waiver of the right to a secret ballot for each ballot mailing in a separate envelope, seal the envelope, mark "Absentee Ballot Enclosed" on the envelope, and mail the envelope and its contents to the registrar of voters.

B.(1) No candidate in any election shall assist any voter in casting his ballot in that election.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, a person otherwise qualified to vote by absentee by mail who is visually impaired or physically disabled or who is unable to read or write may receive assistance in voting absentee by mail from any person selected by him. The failure of a voter to furnish notice and proof during the time that the registration records are closed shall not deprive the voter of his right to receive assistance in voting if he complies with the requirements of the laws governing the conduct of elections with respect to assistance to voters in casting their votes as required by R.S. 18:564 or 1309.3.

(3) A person who is eligible for assistance in voting absentee by mail or early voting may, in the same manner, seek assistance in the signing of his name or making of his mark. Any person who assists a voter in signing his name or making his mark shall explain to the voter that a signature or mark so made certifies that all statements in the certificate, if applicable, are true and correct and that any person who knowingly provides false or incorrect statements is subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both.

C.(1) Any person who assists a voter in voting absentee by mail shall execute the acknowledgment on the ballot envelope flap prepared by the secretary of state, verifying that the person providing the assistance has marked the ballot in the manner dictated by the voter.

(2) The registrar or deputy registrar shall follow the procedures contained in R.S. 18:1309.3 when paper ballots are used for early voting.

Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1993, No. 418, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1994; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 240, §§1, 2; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2010, No. 624, §1, eff. June 25, 2010; Acts 2011, No. 195, §1, eff. June 24, 2011; Acts 2013, No. 395, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1311. List of absentee by mail and early voters; posting; delivery of alphabetized list to precincts; supplements; absentee by mail voter report

A. *Repealed by Acts 2012, No. 213, §1, eff. May 22, 2012.*

B. The registrar shall keep a list containing the names of all persons who vote by early voting ballot during early voting and of those whose absentee ballots by mail he has received. He shall post this list in a conspicuous place accessible to the public at the entrance to his office. After the last day for early voting, the registrar shall prepare a list, arranged alphabetically by precinct, of the names of all persons who have voted during early voting or from whom absentee ballots by mail were received on or before the last day for early voting. The registrar shall retain a copy of the list for use by the parish board of election supervisors on election night and shall post a copy of the list in a conspicuous place accessible to the public at the entrance to his office.

C.(1) The registrar shall prepare a supplemental list, arranged alphabetically by precinct, of the names of all persons from whom absentee ballots by mail have been received after the last day for early voting and before election day. The registrar shall deliver the supplemental list for each precinct to the parish custodian. The parish custodian shall then deliver the supplemental list for each precinct to the deputy parish custodian appointed for that precinct when the key envelopes are delivered as provided in R.S. 18:553(A). The registrar shall retain a copy of the supplemental list for use by the parish board of election supervisors on election night and shall post a copy of the supplemental list in a conspicuous place accessible to the public at the entrance to his office.

(2) The registrar shall include the first absentee ballot received from a person voting by mail, if timely received, with those to be counted by the board. Any second or subsequent ballot received from such person shall be considered not timely received.

(3) The registrar shall print an absentee by mail voter report from the state voter registration computer system listing all voters from whom he has received absentee by mail ballots before election day; he shall certify to the correctness of the report and deliver the report to the parish board of election supervisors on election day for use in the tabulation and counting of absentee by mail ballots.

D.(1)(a) Any absentee ballot submitted by a member of the United States Service or person who resides outside of the United States who has made application to vote absentee by mail timely and which ballot is received by the registrar on election day shall be endorsed with the day and hour of

receipt and shall be segregated from and kept separately from any other absentee by mail ballot received on or after election day.

(b) For any voter hospitalized who has made timely application to vote absentee in accordance with R.S. 18:1303(D)(1) and whose absentee ballot is received by the registrar on election day, either by hand delivery or facsimile transmission, such absentee ballot shall be endorsed with the day and hour of receipt and shall be segregated from and kept separately from any other absentee by mail ballot received on or after election day.

(2) Upon receipt of any such absentee by mail ballot, the registrar shall include, on a separate list prepared for this purpose, in alphabetical order and by precinct, the name of any such voter in each precinct.

(3) The registrar shall immediately notify the commissioner-in-charge at each precinct for which a name appears on the list.

(4)(a) If the voter has not voted in person at the precinct, the registrar shall instruct the commissioner-in-charge to mark "voted by mail" in the place where the voter would ordinarily sign the precinct register and to initial the precinct register opposite the words "voted by mail". The registrar shall then include the first absentee by mail ballot received, if received timely, with those to be counted by the board, or, if the counting and tabulation of absentee by mail and early voting ballots has commenced, shall transmit such ballot to the board to be counted. Any second or subsequent ballot received from such person shall be considered as not timely received. Accompanying any such absentee by mail ballot shall be a statement certified by the registrar that he has verified that such voter has not voted in person at the precinct where he is registered to vote.

(b) If the voter has voted in person at the precinct, the registrar shall write across the ballot the words "rejected, voted at precinct" and shall include such ballot with all other mail ballots received on or after election day, to be kept unopened for six months, and destroyed.

(5)(a) Upon receipt of the special ballot for members of the United States Service and persons residing outside of the United States, the registrar shall endorse the day and hour of receipt on said ballots and place those received on the day of the election for which the ballot is cast, in an envelope separate from any other mail ballot. The registrar shall include, on a separate list for this purpose, in alphabetical order and by precinct, the name of each voter submitting such special absentee by mail ballot.

(b) Each envelope containing such ballot shall remain sealed until the registrar, after the close of polls on election day, has verified with the commissioner-in-charge at each precinct for which a name appears on the list whether or not such voter has voted in person at that precinct.

(c) If the voter has not voted in person at the precinct, the first special ballot received from the voter by the registrar, if timely received, shall be counted and tabulated in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter relative to absentee mail ballots.

E. The commissioners at the polling place shall use the supplemental list provided for in Subsection C of this Section to insure that persons who have voted absentee by mail do not vote in person at the polls on election day.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978, Amended by Acts 1977, No. 513, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 76, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1985, No. 755, §1; Acts 1986, No. 425, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 438, §1, eff. June 20, 1992; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §§1, 4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2012, No. 213, §1, eff. May 22, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 395, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1312. Retention of ballots at registrar's office

A. All absentee by mail ballots, early voting machine results reports, early voting verification forms, early voting machine public counter logs, and early voting confirmation sheets, shall be retained in the office of the registrar of voters except as otherwise provided in this Chapter.

B. All absentee by mail ballots which are received timely shall be removed from the mail return envelope, if applicable, shall be arranged by ward and precinct and placed and retained in a special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container designated and used only for that purpose, and shall be delivered to the parish board of election supervisors to be counted and tabulated as provided in R.S. 18:1313.

C. After the tabulation of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots on election night, the board shall replace the absentee by mail ballots, early voting machine results reports, early voting verification forms, early voting machine public counter logs, absentee by mail and early voter reports, and early voting confirmation sheets in the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container and return the envelope or container to the registrar of voters. The registrar shall retain the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container inviolate until the delay for filing an election contest has lapsed, or, if an action contesting the election has been filed, until the judgment in the action becomes definitive.

D. Except as otherwise provided in R.S. 18:1308.1(C) and 1311(D)(1) and (5), all mail ballots received on or after election day shall not be counted, but shall be endorsed with the day and hour of receipt, shall be kept unopened for six months, and then shall be destroyed. Any absentee ballot received by mail or facsimile not the first received from the voter shall be treated as provided in this Subsection.

E. Absentee by mail ballots, early voting machine results reports, early voting verification forms, early voting machine public counter logs, early voting confirmation sheets, absentee by mail and early voter reports, applications for absentee by mail ballots, certificates, and other absentee by mail and early voting ballot paraphernalia associated with an election shall be retained as provided in R.S. 18:403, unless litigation is pending relative to such election. If litigation is pending relative to such election, such paraphernalia shall be retained in accordance with any applicable court order and until the litigation is concluded.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 513, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 475, §1; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1985, No. 755, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1992, No. 438, §1, eff. June 20, 1992; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §1, 4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2013, No. 395, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1313. Tabulation and counting of absentee by mail and early voting ballots

A. The parish board of election supervisors shall be responsible for the counting and tabulation of all absentee by mail and early voting ballots in the parish. The board may utilize parish board commissioners to count the absentee by mail and early voting ballots in the parish. If the board determines that parish board commissioners are necessary to count and tabulate the absentee by mail and early voting ballots, it shall select parish board commissioners in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:1314. If a majority of the members of the board are not present to count the absentee by mail and early voting ballots and no parish board commissioners were previously selected, the members present may select a sufficient number of parish board commissioners on election day to assist in the counting of absentee by mail and early voting ballots.

B.(1) Absentee by mail and early voting ballots shall be counted at a public facility within the parish designated by the registrar of voters at a time fixed by the parish board of election supervisors, which time shall be on election day no later than 8:00 p.m.

(2) Prior to the counting of absentee by mail and early voting ballots on election day, any person authorized by the secretary of state may assist the registrar of voters in the challenge removal process on the early voting machines, in the reading of the early voting machine results cartridges on the secretary of state's equipment, and in producing the early voting machine results report. All early voting machine results reports shall be placed in the special absentee by mail and early voting envelope or container.

C.(1) If the counting and tabulation of absentee by mail and early voting ballots begins prior to the closing of the polls, such counting and tabulation shall be conducted in a location and manner to prevent disclosure of the results prior to the closing of the polls. Each person except a person providing security to the parish board of election supervisors or a person providing technical assistance pursuant to Paragraph (2) of this Subsection who enters the location in which the absentee by mail and early voting ballots are being counted and tabulated shall remain in that location and shall not be allowed to leave except temporarily, and then only when accompanied by a law enforcement officer, and shall not communicate with any person outside until the polls are closed. The parish board of election supervisors may take any action necessary to ensure that no information with respect to the counting and tabulation of absentee by mail and early voting ballots is transmitted from the location where the absentee by mail and early voting ballots are being counted and tabulated prior to the close of the polls on election day.

(2) Any person authorized by the secretary of state may provide security or technical assistance including advice, analysis, diagnosis, or repair for voting machines at the location where absentee by mail and early voting votes are being counted and tabulated. Such security or technical assistance shall be provided only upon the request of the parish board of election supervisors or a team of parish board commissioners, and may be made in person at the location where absentee by mail and early voting votes are being counted and tabulated, or by telephone, or both. Any authorized person providing such security or technical assistance may enter and leave the location where absentee by mail and early voting votes are being counted and tabulated before the closing of the polls and during the process of counting and tabulation. No such person shall disclose any information with respect to the counting and tabulation of absentee by mail and early voting ballots prior to the close of the polls on election day.

D. Candidates, their representatives, and qualified electors may be present during the counting and tabulation of absentee by mail and early voting ballots. If the counting and tabulation of absentee by mail and early voting ballots begin prior to the closing of the polls, the board shall give notice reasonably calculated to inform any person who wants to be present during the counting and tabulation that no person will be allowed to leave or to communicate with any other person outside, until such time as the polls are closed, nor shall any person who is present during the counting and tabulation of absentee by mail and early voting ballots possess a cellular telephone or electronic communication device.

E. The board shall count the absentee by mail and early voting ballots and announce the results after the closing of the polls as the total number of absentee by mail and early voting votes cast in the election for each candidate and the total number cast for and against each proposition.

F. The procedure for counting absentee by mail ballots shall be as follows:

(1) A member of the board shall remove the certificates and special absentee by mail ballots and envelopes containing the absentee by mail ballots from the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container.

(2) The board shall announce the name of each absentee by mail voter and the ward and precinct where he is registered to vote, and shall compare the name on the certificate or on the flap of the envelope containing the absentee by mail ballot with the names on the absentee by mail voter report.

(3) The board shall determine the validity of challenges filed in accordance with R.S. 18:1315.

(4) If the board determines that an absentee by mail ballot is valid, a member of the board shall write the words "voted by mail" and his initials on the absentee by mail voter report beside the name of the voter as it appears on the report. If applicable, a member of the board shall tear the flap from the envelope containing the absentee by mail ballot and leave the envelope sealed.

(5) If a majority of the members of the board determine that an absentee by mail ballot is invalid, the members shall leave the flap on the envelope containing the absentee by mail ballot, leave the envelope sealed, and a member of the board shall write the word "rejected", together with the reasons for rejecting the ballot, across the envelope containing the ballot or across the certificate attached to the special absentee by mail ballot. He shall also write the word "rejected" and his initials on the absentee by mail voter report beside the name of the voter as it appears in the report. The rejected absentee by mail ballots and certificates shall be replaced in the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container. No rejected absentee by mail ballot shall be counted.

(6) After the validity of all absentee by mail ballots has been determined, the members of the board shall place the valid certificates and the flaps removed from the valid absentee by mail ballots in the envelope or container provided for that purpose and seal the envelope or container. Two of the members shall execute the certificate on the envelope.

(7) The members shall open the envelopes containing the valid absentee by mail ballots and remove the ballots.

(8) The board shall, in accordance with the requirements of R.S. 18:1316, reject any ballot which contains a distinguishing mark or feature making the ballot susceptible of identification. However, a ballot shall not be rejected as containing a distinguishing mark if the ballot was transmitted electronically to a member of the United States Service, as defined in R.S. 18:1302, or a person residing outside the United States.

(9) If a ballot is physically damaged or cannot properly be counted by the counting equipment and the vote cast by the voter is clearly discernible from a physical inspection of the defective ballot, a true duplicate may be made of the defective ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the ballot. The duplicate ballot shall be clearly labeled "duplicate", bear a ballot number which shall be recorded on the defective ballot, and be counted in lieu of the defective ballot. After a ballot has been duplicated, the defective ballot shall be placed in the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container, and the duplicate ballot shall be counted with the other valid ballots.

(10) The special absentee ballots cast by members of the United States Service or persons who reside outside of the United States shall be counted by hand.

(11) *Repealed by Acts 2013, No. 395, §2, eff. June 18, 2013.*

G. The procedure for counting early voting machine ballots and paper ballots voted during early voting shall be as follows:

(1) A member of the board shall remove the early voting verification forms, early voting machine public counter logs, early voting confirmation sheets, paper ballots voted during early voting, early voter report, and all early voting machine results reports from the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container.

(2) The board shall review the early voting verification forms and early voting machine public counter logs and, if found to be acceptable to the board, sign each early voting verification form. If the board does not find an early voting verification form to be acceptable, it may review any early voting confirmation sheet and shall document its correction to the early voting verification form and then sign it.

(3) The board shall announce the results from each early voting machine results report for the early voting ballots.

(4) For each paper ballot voted during early voting, the board shall announce the name of the person who voted by paper ballot during early voting and the ward and precinct where he is registered to vote and shall compare the name on the flap of the envelope containing the early voting ballot with the names on the early voter report.

(5) The board shall determine the validity of challenges made in accordance with R.S. 18:1315.

(6) If the board determines that a paper ballot voted during early voting is valid, a member of the board shall write the words "voted early" and his initials on the early voter report beside the name of the voter as it appears on the report. A member of the board shall tear the flap from the envelope containing the paper ballot voted during early voting and leave the envelope sealed.

(7) If a majority of the members of the board determine that a paper ballot voted during early voting is invalid, the members shall leave the flap on the envelope containing the ballot, leave the envelope sealed, and a member of the board shall write the word "rejected" together with the reasons for rejecting the ballot across the envelope containing the ballot. He shall also write the word "rejected" and his initials on the early voter report beside the name of the voter as it appears on the report. The rejected ballot shall be placed in the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container. No rejected paper ballot voted during early voting shall be counted.

(8) After the validity of all paper ballots voted during early voting has been determined, the members of the board shall place the valid early voting confirmation sheets and flaps removed from the valid paper ballots voted during early voting in the envelope or container provided for that purpose and seal the envelope or container. Two of the members shall execute the certificate on the envelope or container.

(9) The members shall open the envelopes containing the valid paper ballots voted during early voting and remove the ballots.

(10) The board shall, in accordance with the requirements of R.S. 18:1316, reject any ballot which contains a distinguishing mark or feature making the ballot susceptible of identification.

(11) If a ballot is physically damaged or cannot properly be counted by the counting equipment and the vote cast by the voter is clearly discernible from a physical inspection of the defective ballot, a true duplicate may be made of the defective ballot in the presence of witnesses and substituted for the ballot. The duplicate ballot shall be clearly labeled "duplicate", bear a ballot number which shall be recorded on the defective ballot, and be counted in lieu of the defective ballot. After a ballot has been duplicated, the defective ballot shall be placed in the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container, and the duplicate ballot shall be counted with the other valid ballots.

(12)(a) Prior to utilizing any absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment, the parish board of election supervisors shall generate a zero tally to ensure that the equipment's candidate and question counters are set at zero and that no votes have been cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition.

(b) The board shall sign and certify to the correctness of each zero proof sheet and place all zero proof sheets in the special absentee by mail and early voting envelope or container.

(13) The absentee by mail and early voting votes cast for a candidate and those cast for and against a proposition shall be counted and the total number of absentee by mail and early voting votes cast for a candidate and those cast for and against a proposition shall be announced in the order the offices and candidates and propositions are listed on the ballot. The members of the board shall enter the total number of votes on the final absentee by mail and early voting vote report and shall certify the results.

H. The final absentee by mail and early voting vote report prepared by the parish board of election supervisors shall be transmitted to the clerk of court immediately upon completion of the

tabulation of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots on election night. A copy of the record shall be transmitted immediately to the secretary of state, and a copy of the record shall be placed in the special absentee by mail and early voting envelope or container.

I. When the absentee by mail and early voter reports have been returned to the registrar of voters, the registrar, based on the information contained in the reports, shall confirm that the words "voted by mail" or "voted early" are written in the proper space on the precinct register for each voter who voted early or absentee by mail.

J.(1) Upon completion of the tabulation and counting of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots, the parish board of election supervisors shall return the absentee by mail and early voting ballots and electronic results report to the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container, shall seal the envelope or container, and shall deliver the envelope or container to the registrar of voters. The registrar shall preserve the envelope or container and its contents inviolate and, except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction, shall not allow the absentee by mail and early voting documents to be inspected by anyone until the delay for filing an action contesting the election has lapsed. If an action contesting the election is commenced timely, the registrar shall continue to preserve the envelope or container and its contents inviolate, subject to the orders of the court, until the final judgment in the action has become definitive.

(2)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, if the number of absentee by mail and early voting ballots cast for all candidates for an office could make a difference in the outcome of the election for such office, upon the written request of a candidate for such office, the board shall recount the absentee by mail ballots by hand or scanning equipment and early voting ballots electronically, unless paper ballots were used for early voting and in such case, the ballots shall be recounted by hand for such office.

(b) All recounts of absentee by mail and early voting ballots shall be held at 10:00 a.m. or following the reinspection of voting machines on the fifth day after the election and at any time ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction. If the fifth day after the election falls on a holiday or weekend, such recount shall be held on the next working day at 10:00 a.m. or following the reinspection of voting machines. Any written request for recount of absentee by mail and early voting ballots shall be filed with the clerk of court. The deadline for filing a request for recount of absentee by mail and early voting ballots shall be the last working day prior to the date of the recount. Immediately upon receiving any request, the clerk of court shall prominently post in his office a notice of the time and place where the absentee by mail and early voting ballots will be recounted and the name of the candidate requesting the recount.

(c) Upon completion of recount of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots, the board shall return the absentee by mail and early voting documents to the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container, shall reseal the envelope or container, and shall deliver the envelope or container and its contents to the registrar of voters who shall preserve the envelope or container and its contents in the manner provided for in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

(d) The candidate requesting the recount shall be responsible for all reasonable costs associated with such recount which shall be payable to the clerk of court. The costs shall be paid at the time the written request for the recount is filed with the clerk of court and shall be paid in cash or by certified or cashier's check on a state or national bank or credit union, United States postal money order, or money order issued by a state or national bank or credit union.

(3) A candidate or his representative, in the presence of a majority of the parish board of election supervisors, shall be allowed to inspect the flaps removed from the valid absentee by mail ballots and the flaps removed from the valid early voting ballots when paper ballots are used for early voting. All such inspections shall be held at 10:00 a.m. or following the recount of absentee by mail and early voting ballots on the fifth day after the election and at any time ordered by a court of competent

jurisdiction. If the fifth day after the election falls on a holiday or weekend, such inspection shall be held on the next working day at 10:00 a.m. or following the recount of absentee by mail and early voting ballots. Any written request for inspection shall be filed with the clerk of court. The deadline for filing a request for inspection shall be the last working day prior to the date of the inspection. Immediately upon receiving any request, the clerk of court shall prominently post in his office a notice of the time and place where the inspection will occur and the name of the candidate requesting the inspection. The candidate requesting the inspection shall be responsible for all reasonable costs associated with such inspection which shall be payable to the clerk of court. The costs shall be paid at the time the written request for the inspection is filed with the clerk of court and shall be paid in cash or by certified or cashier's check on a state or national bank or credit union, United States postal money order, or money order issued by a state or national bank or credit union.

(4) The parish board of election supervisors shall be entitled to reimbursement at the rate established in R.S. 18:423(E) for attending the recount of absentee by mail and early voting ballots and inspection, but not both if they are conducted on the same day. However, such reimbursement shall not be counted toward the six-day limitation provided in R.S. 18:423(E). No member of the parish board of election supervisors shall be reimbursed for attending a recount of absentee by mail and early voting ballots or inspection if such member received reimbursement for attending the reinspection of voting machines which was conducted on the same day as the recount of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots or inspection.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 166, §1, eff. July 14, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1985, No. 755, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §§1, 4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 624, §1, eff. June 25, 2010; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013; Acts 2013, No. 395, §§1, 2, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1314. Parish board commissioners

A. Qualifications. A parish board commissioner shall be a registered voter of the parish in which he is selected to serve and shall have the other qualifications of a commissioner as otherwise provided by law.

B. Selection for primary election. (1) The parish board of election supervisors shall determine the number of parish board commissioners necessary to count the absentee by mail and early voting ballots in the parish. The parish board of election supervisors shall select a maximum of six such commissioners. If the parish board of election supervisors determines that the number of parish board commissioners should be increased to more than six, the parish board shall make a request to the secretary of state for the additional parish board commissioners. If the secretary of state or his designee determines that there is a need for the additional parish board commissioners, the parish board shall select the parish board commissioners.

(2) The parish board of election supervisors shall meet at 10:00 a.m. on the fifth day before a primary election and shall select the parish board commissioners and alternate parish board commissioners for the parish in the manner provided by law for the selection of commissioners and alternate commissioners. If there are not enough certified commissioners to select the appropriate number of parish board commissioners and alternate parish board commissioners, the board of election supervisors may select a qualified elector of the parish to serve; however, no such elector shall serve as a parish board commissioner if a certified commissioner has been selected as an alternate parish board commissioner.

(3) Parish board commissioners and alternate parish board commissioners shall be issued commissions, take the oath of office, be replaced, and be disqualified, all in the manner provided by law for commissioners and alternate commissioners.

C. Selection for general election. (1)(a) The parish board of election supervisors shall determine if the number of parish board commissioners necessary to count the absentee by mail and early voting ballots in the general election can be reduced or should be increased from the number which counted absentee by mail and early voting ballots in the primary election.

(b) If it determines that the number cannot be reduced or should be increased, those persons who served as parish board commissioners and alternate parish board commissioners for the parish in the primary election shall serve in the general election, unless replaced or disqualified in the manner provided by law for commissioners and alternate commissioners. If the parish board of election supervisors determines that the number of parish board commissioners should be increased to more than the number of such commissioners who served in the primary election, the parish board shall make a request to the secretary of state for the parish board commissioners. If the secretary of state or his designee determines that there is a need for the additional parish board commissioners, the parish board shall select the additional parish board commissioners.

(2)(a) If the parish board determines that the number of parish board commissioners can be reduced, it shall notify each person who served as a parish board commissioner or alternate parish board commissioner in the primary election of its decision to reduce the number of parish board commissioners and of the date and time of the meeting to select the parish board commissioners for the general election. The parish board shall meet at 10:00 a.m. on the fifth day before a general election and shall select the parish board commissioners and alternate parish board commissioners to serve in the general election for the parish.

(b)(i) The parish board shall prepare a list containing the names of all persons who served as parish board commissioners in the primary election. The parish board commissioners and alternate parish board commissioners for the general election shall be selected from that list in the manner provided by law for the selection of commissioners and alternate commissioners. The parish board commissioners so chosen shall then serve as needed for the general election.

(ii) If the list does not contain sufficient names to select the number of parish board commissioners and alternate parish board commissioners determined by the board to be needed for the general election, the board shall fill any remaining alternate commissioner positions from a list of those persons who were selected as alternate parish board commissioners for the primary election, such list to be prepared and the selection made in the same manner provided in this Section for selection of parish board commissioners for the general election.

(3) If the parish board and the secretary of state or his designee determine that the number of parish board commissioners should be increased, the parish board shall meet at 10:00 a.m. on the fifth day before a general election and shall select the additional parish board commissioners and alternate parish board commissioners to serve in the general election for that parish from the list of certified commissioners who have not been chosen to serve in the general election as a commissioner-in-charge, commissioner, or, if applicable, parish board commissioner in the manner provided by law for the selection of commissioners and alternate commissioners. If there are not enough certified commissioners to select the appropriate number of parish board commissioners and alternate parish board commissioners, the board of election supervisors may select a qualified elector of the parish to serve; however, no such elector shall serve as a parish board commissioner if a certified commissioner has been selected as an alternate parish board commissioner.

D. Selection for provisional ballot counting for a primary or general election. (1) The parish board of election supervisors shall determine if parish board commissioners are necessary to assist the board in counting and tabulating provisional ballots in the parish. If necessary, the parish board

of election supervisors shall select the number of parish board commissioners and present the number of parish board commissioners to the secretary of state for approval, either in writing or by telephone.

(2) Upon approval by the secretary of state or his designee, the parish board of election supervisors shall appoint the approved number of parish board commissioners for assistance to the board in counting and tabulating the provisional ballots.

(3) Parish board commissioners for provisional ballot counting shall meet the qualifications set forth in Subsection A of this Section and shall be issued commissions, take the oath of office, be replaced, and be disqualified, all in the same manner as provided for by law for commissioners and alternate commissioners.

E. Compensation. A parish board commissioner who serves on election day or during the counting and tabulating of provisional ballots shall receive fifty dollars or one hundred dollars for each day he serves as provided below:

(1) He shall receive one hundred dollars for elections for which the secretary of state has approved such compensation. The secretary of state may provide such approval upon application by the parish board of election supervisors when it is reasonably expected that a large number of persons will vote prior to election day.

(2) He shall receive fifty dollars for elections other than those provided for in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

F. For an election held within one year following the date of the issuance of any gubernatorial proclamation declaring a state of emergency, if a parish board of election supervisors determines that there is a parishwide shortage of parish board commissioners because a significant number of parish board commissioners have been temporarily displaced due to such emergency, the board may submit a written request to the secretary of state for additional parish board commissioners from other parishes in the same manner as provided in R.S. 18:425(A)(4). Approval, selection, training, and reimbursement of expenses of such parish board commissioners shall be in the same manner as provided in R.S. 18:425(A)(4). Nothing in Subsection A of this Section shall prohibit a parish board commissioner from serving in another parish pursuant to this Subsection.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1978, No. 292, §1, eff. July 6, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1985, No. 755, §1; Acts 1988, No. 907, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1988, No. 909, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2012, No. 816, §1, eff. June 13, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1315. Challenge of absentee by mail or early voting ballot

A.(1) A candidate or his representative, a member of the board, or a qualified elector may challenge an absentee by mail or early voting ballot for the grounds specified in R.S. 18:565(A), by personally filing his written challenge with the registrar no later than the fourth day before the election for which the ballot is challenged. Such challenge shall be on a form provided by the secretary of state.

(2) The form shall include:

(a) The ground, specified in R.S. 18:565(A), on which the challenge is made.

(b) The election involved.

(c) The specific reason for which the challenge is made.

(d) The name, address, and telephone number, if any, of the person challenging the ballot, all of which shall be written by the person challenging the vote.

(3) The form shall also include information about the date and place where the board will determine the validity of the challenge, which information shall be included by the registrar. Within twenty-four hours after the challenge has been filed, the registrar shall mail a copy of the challenge to the voter whose absentee by mail or early voting ballot is being challenged at the address shown on the registrar's roll of electors. The registrar shall retain the original challenge form and shall transmit it to the place where the absentee by mail or early voting ballot will be counted and tabulated for the use of the board on election day.

B. During the counting of absentee by mail and early voting ballots, any candidate or his representative, member of the board, or qualified elector may challenge an absentee by mail or early voting ballot for cause, other than those grounds specified in R.S. 18:565(A).

C.(1) During the counting of absentee by mail and early voting ballots, at least a majority of the members of the board shall hear and determine the validity of any ballot challenged in accordance with the provisions of Subsection A or B of this Section.

(2) If a challenge in accordance with the provisions of Subsection A of this Section is sustained, the vote shall not be counted, the ballot or early voting confirmation sheet shall be placed in the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container, and the board shall notify the voter in writing of the challenge and the cause therefor. This notification shall be on a form provided by the secretary of state and shall be signed by at least a majority of the members of the board. The notice of the challenge and the cause therefor shall be given within three days by mail, addressed to the voter at his place of residence. The board shall retain a copy of the notification. However, if the challenge is based upon a change of residence within the parish or is based upon a change of residence outside the parish that has occurred within the last three months, the ballot shall be counted provided that the voter confirmed his current address as shown by the affidavit of the absentee by mail ballot envelope flap or early voting confirmation sheet or, if the voter is on the inactive list of voters, as shown by the information provided on an address confirmation card.

(3)(a) If a challenge in accordance with the provisions of Subsection B of this Section is sustained, the vote shall not be counted, the board shall write "rejected" and the cause therefor across the ballot envelope or early voting confirmation sheet, and shall place the ballots and early voting confirmation sheets so rejected in the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container. The board shall notify the voter in writing of the challenge and the cause therefor. The notification shall be on a form provided by the secretary of state and shall be signed by at least a majority of the members of the board. The notice of the challenge and the cause therefor shall be given within three days by mail addressed to the voter at his place of residence. The board shall retain a copy of the notification.

(b) If a ballot is rejected pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 18:1316, the vote shall not be counted, the board shall write "rejected" and the cause therefor on a separate slip of paper and attach it to the ballot, and shall place the ballots so rejected in the special absentee by mail and early voting ballot envelope or container.

Acts 1985, No. 755, §§1 and 2; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 369, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2013, No. 395, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1316. Rejection of ballot having distinguishing marks

A. Any ballot with a distinguishing mark or feature making the ballot susceptible of identification shall be rejected if at least a majority of the members of the board determine that the distinguishing mark was made by action of the voter. The marking of the ballot by the voter in such manner that a portion of an authorized mark to indicate a vote inadvertently extends outside the box in which it is to be placed shall not be sufficient cause to reject the ballot. Any ballot containing a combination of authorized marks and any ballot marked by a mark or an instrument other than as instructed on the ballot shall be considered as susceptible of identification and shall be rejected by the board.

B. A ballot transmitted by facsimile shall not be considered as having distinguishing marks.

C. A ballot transmitted electronically to a member of the United States Service, as defined in R.S. 18:1302, or a person residing outside the United States shall not be considered as having distinguishing marks.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 166, §1, eff. July 14, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 755, §1; Acts 1992, No. 438, §1, eff. June 20, 1992; Acts 2010, No. 624, §1, eff. June 25, 2010.

§1317. *Repealed by Acts 2012, No. 138, §3, eff. May 14, 2012.*

§1318. Applicability of election laws

All applicable provisions of this Title which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to voting under this Chapter.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1319. Use of Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot; presidential preference primary, presidential, and congressional elections

A member of the United States Service or a person residing outside the United States who made a timely application to vote absentee by mail as provided in R.S. 18:1307(C) and who did not receive absentee by mail ballots may use the Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot to vote for candidates for presidential nominee, presidential candidates, and congressional candidates. The Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot shall be submitted, processed, and counted in the manner provided in this Chapter.

Acts 2010, No. 624, §2, eff. Dec. 31, 2010; Acts 2011, No. 195, §1, eff. June 24, 2011.

CHAPTER 7-A. SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR VOTERS RESIDING IN NURSING HOMES

§1321. *Repealed by Acts 2009, No. 436, §2, eff. January 1, 2010.*

§1325. *Repealed by Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1995.*

§§1331, 1332. *Repealed by Acts 2009, No. 436, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.*

§1333. Nursing home early voting program; voting by persons residing in a nursing home

A. For purposes of this Section, the term "nursing home" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in R.S. 40:2009.2(1) and, with respect to a person with a physical disability who resides in a hospital for an extended period of time by reason of a physical disability that makes it improbable that he will be able to vote in person at the polls on election day or during early voting, the term also shall mean

a hospital. "Nursing home" for the purpose of this Section shall also mean a veterans' home, operated by the state or federal government, where a person, with a physical disability who is unable to vote in person at the polls or during early voting because of a physical disability, resides.

B. A qualified voter who resides in a nursing home within the parish in which he is entitled to vote and who is unable to vote in person at the polls on election day or during early voting as otherwise provided by this Code due to a physical disability may vote early as provided in this Section during the period extending at least one week prior to the beginning day for early voting through the last day for early voting established by R.S. 18:1309.

C. The following voters shall be eligible to vote pursuant to this Section:

(1) A voter who prior to January 1, 2010, was approved by a parish board of election supervisors as being eligible to participate in the Special Program for Handicapped Voters as such program existed prior to January 1, 2010, and who is a resident or has become a resident of a nursing home.

(2) A voter who is a resident of a nursing home who provides to the registrar of voters current proof of disability from a physician along with a certification from the physician which indicates that by reason of the voter's disability the voter is unable to appear in person to vote either during early voting or at the polling place on election day.

D.(1) A voter qualified to vote under this Section shall make application to vote pursuant to this Section to the registrar of voters by letter. An application to vote as provided in this Section shall be submitted to and received by the registrar of voters at least thirty days prior to the election. Such request may be submitted by mail, commercial carrier, or hand delivery. The request shall be submitted over the voter's signature or mark if the voter is unable to sign his name, signed by the registrar, deputy registrar, or one witness; provide the name of the voter and the address of the nursing home; and if qualified pursuant to Paragraph (C)(2) of this Section, provide current proof of disability from a physician along with a certification from the physician which indicates that by reason of the voter's disability the voter is unable to appear in person to vote either during early voting or at the polling place on election day.

(2) Upon receipt of a valid request, the request shall serve as an application to vote pursuant to this Section. The application to vote in the nursing home early voting program as provided in this Section shall remain valid indefinitely unless the voter submits a written request to the registrar to be removed from the program or the voter no longer resides in the nursing home listed in his application. However, if the voter has become a resident of a different nursing home in the parish and has notified the registrar of voters in writing of the change of nursing home address, his application shall remain valid.

E. The registrar shall notify the applicant by letter, at the return nursing home address shown on the request, the day on which a deputy registrar or other qualified person selected by the registrar will be present at the nursing home to permit the applicant to cast his ballot. The registrar shall assign a number to the applicant, that shall be stamped or entered in ink on the upper right side of the letter and also shall be entered in clearly distinguishable figures on the flap of the absentee by mail ballot envelope that will contain the absentee by mail ballot to be delivered to that applicant on the day designated in the letter. If the letter is mailed by the registrar prior to his receipt of the absentee by mail ballots for the election, he shall enter the name of the applicant, his address, ward and precinct, and the number assigned to the applicant on a list that he shall keep for the purpose and, upon receipt of the absentee by mail ballots for the election, he shall enter the number on the absentee by mail ballot envelope as provided in this Subsection.

F.(1) On the day within the period fixed by law for nursing home early voting specified in the letter to the applicant as provided in Subsection E of this Section, the registrar shall go to each nursing home within the parish wherein reside one or more voters who are eligible to vote pursuant

to this Section and to whom the registrar mailed the letter provided for in Subsection E of this Section.

(2) The registrar shall have in his possession such materials and supplies as are needed to permit each of such voters to cast an absentee by mail ballot, including but not restricted to absentee by mail ballot envelopes, each of which bears the number corresponding to the number entered on the letter mailed to the applicant as provided by Subsection E of this Section, instructions, certificates, envelopes, acknowledgment forms required by Paragraph (G)(4) of this Section, and a portable metal box equipped with an open slot in its top surface of sufficient size to permit a completed ballot envelope to be deposited in the box. The registrar shall lock the box before he removes it from his office and shall retain the keys in his office.

G. The voting by each voter shall be accomplished in the following manner:

(1) The voter shall present to the registrar the letter he received from the registrar that bears the reply number assigned as provided in Subsection E of this Section. The registrar shall compare the number on the letter with the number on the absentee by mail ballot envelope in his possession and, if they are identical, he shall hand the envelope containing the absentee by mail ballot to the voter. However, if the voter is on the inactive list of voters, the voter must complete an address confirmation card prior to receiving the envelope containing the absentee by mail ballot.

(2) Unless requested by the voter to assist him in voting as provided in Paragraph (4) of this Subsection, the registrar shall retire from the presence of the voter while the voter marks his ballot and completes his ballot envelope.

(3) The voter shall mark his ballot as provided in R.S. 18:1310(A). The voter then shall place the absentee by mail ballot in the absentee by mail ballot envelope, seal the envelope, and sign the certificate on the absentee by mail ballot envelope flap.

(4)(a) The voter may receive assistance from any person selected by him, except a person who is prohibited from assisting a voter pursuant to R.S. 18:1309.3 and the owner, operator, or administrator of the nursing home or an employee of any of them. However, no person except a spouse, blood relative, or the registrar may assist more than one voter in voting.

(b) Any person who assists the voter in signing his name or marking his ballot shall explain to the voter that a signature or mark so made constitutes certification that all statements in the certificate are true and correct and that any person who knowingly provides false or incorrect statements is subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both.

(c) Any person who assists the voter shall execute an acknowledgment, on a form which shall be prescribed and furnished to the registrar of voters by the secretary of state and made available by the registrar of voters through the deputy registrar who appears at the nursing home, verifying that he has marked the ballot in the manner dictated by the voter.

(5) The voter shall notify the registrar when he has completed his voting, and the voter shall place the sealed absentee by mail ballot envelope in the locked metal box.

(6)(a) The registrar shall proceed in the above described manner and using the same procedure for each voter in the nursing home who is qualified to vote in that election.

(b) Upon returning to the registrar's office, the registrar shall unlock the metal box containing the absentee by mail ballots, remove them from the box, and otherwise follow the procedures for the posting of the name, ward, and precinct of the voter, and other procedures as required by R.S. 18:1311 and other applicable provisions of the Election Code relating to absentee by mail and early voting ballots.

(7) Upon receipt of an address confirmation card, the registrar shall reinstate the voter to the official list of voters.

H. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, the registrar may utilize the same voting procedures, voting machines, and equipment used for early voting to conduct voting under this Section.

I. The secretary of state may adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Section.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 500, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1984; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §§1, 4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

§1334. Electioneering in connection with voting in nursing homes; enforcement; penalty

A. During the period extending from seven days prior to the time that voting begins pursuant to R.S. 18:1333 for an election until the polls have closed on election day, no owner, operator, employee, or agent of such owner, operator, or employee, or any stockholder of any nursing home or candidate or employee of or agent or worker for any candidate shall perform or cause to be performed any of the following acts while on duty or on the premises of the facility:

(1) Solicit in any manner or by any means whatsoever any person residing in a nursing home to vote for or against any candidate or proposition being voted on in the election.

(2) Hand out, place, or display campaign cards, pictures, or other campaign literature of any kind or description in the nursing home.

(3) Place or display political signs, pictures, or other forms of political advertising in the nursing home.

B. The law enforcement officers of the political subdivision in which any such election is to be held shall enforce the provisions of this Section when requested to do so by any person. The law enforcement officers shall seize and remove any political cards, signs, pictures, or literature used or displayed in violation of any provision of this Section.

C. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both. For a second offense or any succeeding offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

D.(1) The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit a person, who is not an owner, operator, employee, or agent of such owner, operator, or employee, or any stockholder of any nursing home from performing any of the listed acts in a nursing home in which he is a resident. However, such a person shall not erect in or affix to any of the common areas of the nursing home any political signs, pictures, or other forms of political advertising, or display any such political material within the common areas of the nursing home on the day when the registrar of voters conducts absentee voting at the nursing home.

(2) The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit a person who is not an owner, operator, employee, or agent of such owner, operator, or employee, or any stockholder of any nursing home and who at the direction of or with the consent of a resident of a nursing home from placing political signs, pictures, or other forms of political advertising in the resident's private room in the nursing home.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 500, §1; eff. Jan. 1, 1984; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 436, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

§1335. *Repealed by Acts 2009, No. 436, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.*

CHAPTER 8. VOTING, VOTING MACHINES, AND ABSENTEE BY MAIL AND EARLY VOTING COUNTING EQUIPMENT

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§1351. Definitions

As used in this Chapter, unless otherwise specified, the following terms shall have the meanings herein ascribed to each:

(1) "Absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment" means a device capable of counting and producing results of votes cast on paper absentee by mail and early voting ballots.

(2) "Candidate counters" and "question counters" mean the counters on which are registered numerically the votes cast with respect to candidates and questions.

(3) "Diagram" means a sample ballot illustrative of the official ballot as placed upon the machine, showing the names of the parties, offices, and candidates and statements of questions, in their proper places, and showing the voting devices therefor.

(4) "Election" means and includes all elections held in Louisiana, whether primary, general, or special.

(5) "Electronic voting machine" means a voting machine that displays a full-face ballot, whereby votes are cast by pushing a vote indicator button on the face of the machine or a voting machine that displays a paging ballot, whereby votes are cast by selecting a vote indicator by touching the screen or using available tools on the voting system.

(6) "Model" means a mechanically operated model or miniature of the whole or a part of the face of the voting machine, illustrating the manner of voting.

(7) "Official ballot" means the list of candidates, offices, amendments, questions, or propositions prominently displayed on the front of the voting machine.

(8) "Parish custodian" refers to the parish custodian of voting machines and means the persons designated as such by R.S. 18:1354.

(9) "Protective counter" means a counter, tabulator, or protective device that will register each time the machine is operated.

(10) "Public counter" means a counter, tabulator, or other device on the outside or on the face of the machine, which shall at all times indicate the number of times votes have been cast on a machine at an election.

(11) "Question" means an amendment, proposition, or like matter to be voted on in an election.

(12) "Vote indicator" means the device on a voting machine with which votes upon a candidate or question are indicated.

(13) "Voting machine" means the enclosure occupied by the voter when voting, as formed by the machine, its screen and privacy shield, which shall include electronic voting machines.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1.

§1352. Use of voting machines throughout state; exception for failure of voting equipment, absentee by mail and early voting

A. Voting machines shall be used throughout this state in all elections.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section, paper ballots may be used when voting machines fail.

C. Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit absentee by mail and early voting as otherwise provided in this Title.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1353. Secretary of state; powers and duties; voting machines; voter registration

A. The secretary of state shall administer the laws relating to the custody of voting machines and relating to voter registration.

B. The secretary of state shall prescribe uniform rules and regulations with respect to matters pertaining to the purchase, preparation, and use of voting machines and absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment in the conduct of elections and the duties of each category of persons charged with responsibility for any matter relating to voting machines or absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment. The rules and regulations shall be approved by the attorney general and thereafter shall be distributed by the secretary of state to the election officials having responsibilities relating to elections. The rules and regulations shall be applied uniformly throughout the state.

C. In addition to any other duties and functions now or hereafter provided by law, the secretary of state shall:

(1) Determine general policy and supervise the administration and execution of the laws relating to voting machines.

(2) Be responsible for all purchases, sales, and transfers of voting machines and absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment and for all matters in connection with the advertising for and opening of bids for or in connection therewith.

(3)(a) Maintain, repair, and store, as provided by law, all voting machines and have custody of them, except when, in accordance with law, the machines are placed in the direct charge and supervision of the parish custodian or of the election commissioners, except as otherwise provided in Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph.

(b) Maintain and repair all voting machines used for early voting and absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment and designate the registrar of voters in each parish to store all such voting machines and absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment, except when, in accordance with law, such voting machines and absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment are placed in the direct charge and supervision of the parish custodian.

(4) Prepare all machines necessary for each election and deliver the machines and other election supplies, in addition to those supplies he is required to supply to the parish custodian under R.S. 18:552, to the custody of the parish custodian in complete readiness for use at the polls.

(5) *Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 403, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 2007.*

D. The secretary of state may appoint or employ mechanics, experts, and other assistants when necessary in order to assume the maintenance, upkeep, and proper functioning and operation of the machines, or when necessary in order to explain and demonstrate to the election officials or to the public the proper method of operation of the machines.

E. On the day of each election the secretary of state shall have mechanics and experts available at suitable and convenient places for the purpose of repairing or adjusting any machine which needs repair or adjustment during election day. During this time each of them shall be under the supervision and control of the parish custodian of voting machines.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 873, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002, and §2, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §§1, 4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 403, §§2, 3, eff. Jan. 1, 2007.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A) and Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §4, relative to effective date.*

§1354. Parish custodian of voting machines; powers and duties; appointment of deputy custodians

A.(1) The clerk of the district court is ex officio parish custodian of voting machines in each parish, except that in any parish having a civil and a criminal district court the clerk of the criminal district court is ex officio parish custodian of voting machines. The parish custodian of each parish shall assist the secretary of state in the performance of his functions within the parish.

(2) The secretary of state may fix a monthly amount to be paid to parish custodians throughout the state as compensation for their duties in connection with elections. Any such amount fixed shall be in conformity with a uniform compensation schedule that the secretary of state shall adopt and that shall be based on the number of machines allocated to the various parishes. No parish custodian shall be paid more than two hundred dollars per month for such duties. Compensation so paid shall be paid monthly by the secretary of state from any funds appropriated to him for the purpose.

B. In addition to any other duties vested in him by law, the parish custodian shall:

(1) Provide for the instruction of election commissioners and the issuance of certificates of instruction as provided in R.S. 18:431 and 433.

(2) Notify the candidates in each election of the date and time when they may examine the voting machines as provided in R.S. 18:1373.

(3) Certify that the candidate counters, question counters, and public counters are set at zero on the machines, and certify to the number on the protective counter or device of the machines prior to the election, as provided in R.S. 18:1373.

(4) Supervise and have custody of the machines from the time they are taken from the warehouses or other central point for distribution to the polling places until the machines are turned over to the election commissioners, and from the time the machines are surrendered by the election commissioners until they are returned to the secretary of state at the place of storage.

(5) Be responsible for the trucking and delivery of the machines to the polling places. Where necessary, he shall provide guards for the machines in transit and at the polling places, and for this purpose, he may use local law enforcement officers. Upon the request of the parish custodian, the chief administrative officer of the police force shall furnish law enforcement officers for this purpose, and his failure to do so shall be punishable as provided in R.S. 18:1461(B).

(6) No later than the date of the election, notify the candidates of the date, hour, and place or places of the opening of the machines and supervise the opening of the machines.

(7) Receive from the registrar of voters the precinct register of every precinct and the computer voter lists or the duplicate poll lists, which shall be delivered by the contractors employed for the delivery of voting machines to the various precincts prior to the time fixed for opening the polls.

C. The parish custodian of voting machines may employ persons on a temporary basis, as needed, to assist him in the performance of his duties. He may appoint a deputy parish custodian of voting machines for any polling place he deems necessary. He may not appoint as deputy parish custodian of voting machines any person who has been convicted of a felony for which he has not been pardoned. The parish custodian shall not appoint a person who is a candidate or a member of a candidate's immediate family to serve in any polling location where the candidate's name appears on the ballot. The compensation of a deputy parish custodian shall be seventy-five dollars for each election at which he serves. The deputy parish custodian shall deliver the key envelope and the supplemental list to the commissioner-in-charge at least one-half hour before the fixed time for the opening of the polls.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1983, No. 681, §1, eff. July 21, 1983; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 310, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005.

§1355. Construction and equipment of machines; requirements

Each voting machine used in an election shall be so constructed and equipped as to:

(1) Secure to the voter secrecy in the act of voting.

(2) Provide facilities for voting for or against each question that is submitted.

(3) Permit the voter to vote for as many persons for an office as he is lawfully entitled to vote for, but no more. However, where the voter may vote for more than one person for an office, it shall count each vote cast, even though the voter has voted for fewer than the total number of votes he is entitled to cast for a particular office.

(4) Prevent the voter from voting more than once on the same candidate or on the same question.

(5) Permit the voter to vote for or against any question upon which he has a right to vote, but no other.

(6) When used in a primary election at which members of a political party committee are to be voted on, allow election officials to lock out all candidate counters except those of the party with which the voter is affiliated.

(7) Permit all unused vote indicators or devices to be locked out against use.

(8) Correctly register and record and accurately count all votes cast for each candidate and for or against each question.

(9) Be provided with a protective counter or tabulator or protective devices which will prevent any operation of the machine before or after the election.

(10) Be provided with a counter or tabulator which at all times during the election shall show the number of persons who have voted.

(11) Contain one or more automatic locks which, upon exposure of the vote count at any time after the polls are opened on election day, will automatically lock the machine against further operation.

(12) Contain a gong or other sound creating device which will audibly indicate that a voter has left the machine after casting his vote.

(13) Contain, for elections for president and vice president, those devices needed in order to comply with R.S. 18:1259.

(14) Have a lighting device which provides sufficient light to enable voters to read the ballot and to enable the election commissioners to examine the counters or tabulators.

(15) Be provided with a screen, hood, or curtain which is so made and can be so adjusted as to protect the privacy of the voter while voting.

(16) Be capable of being operated by battery power.

(17) Be incapable of being reset, altered, or used except by operating the machine.

(18) *Repealed by Acts 2006, No. 403, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 2007.*

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2006, No. 403, §§2, 3, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1; Acts 2007, No. 448, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1356. *Repealed by Acts 1987, No. 831, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1988.*

PART II. ACQUISITION AND ALLOCATION OF VOTING MACHINES

§1361. Approval of machines and equipment; certificate; expenses of examination

A. The secretary of state may examine any type or make of voting machine upon the request of a representative of the maker or supplier thereof, and if he determines that the machine complies with the requirements of this Chapter and that it meets standards acceptable to him as to durability, accuracy, efficiency, and capacity, he shall approve that type or make of machine for use in this state and shall issue his certificate of approval thereof. In addition, any electronic voting machine acquired or used in the state must have been certified by NASED Independent Testing Authorities according to the voting systems standards adopted by the Federal Election Commission. This certificate, together with any relevant reports, drawings, and photographs, shall be a public record.

B. Any absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment to be acquired for use in this state shall be certified by the secretary of state as meeting standards acceptable to him as to durability, accuracy, efficiency, and capacity.

C. The secretary of state may employ experts to assist him in making the examination provided for in this Section. The expenses of the services of such experts, not to exceed a total of five hundred dollars, shall be paid prior to the examination by the person requesting examination of the machine. Experts employed in the examination shall sign the certificate of approval made by the secretary of state. No machine shall be used at any election which has not been approved by the secretary of state as herein provided.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§1362. Method of acquiring voting machines; parts and supplies; and of contracting for the maintenance of voting machines

A.(1) All voting machines used in this state shall be purchased by the secretary of state, out of state funds appropriated for that purpose, on the basis of public bids submitted to the secretary of state in accordance with specifications prepared by him. The specifications may require tests and examinations of the operation of the machines, and the secretary of state, for that purpose, may employ experts to report thereon and charge the expense thereof to the bidders. Advertisement and

letting of contracts for the purchase of voting machines shall be in accordance with the Louisiana Procurement Code contained in Chapter 17 of Title 39 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, particularly the provisions of Chapter 17 of Title 39 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, the secretary of state is authorized to purchase directly from the supplier, through the Department of State, voting machine parts, supplies, and other election paraphernalia and to contract with the manufacturer through the Department of State for the maintenance of the voting machines.

B. Title to all voting machines shall vest in the state.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

§1363. Number of machines; allocation to precincts; exception; reserve machines

A. In determining the number of voting machines to be purchased and allocated for each voting precinct in each parish or municipality, the minimum number to be allocated shall be as follows:

(1) One machine for each precinct where three hundred or less voters were registered to vote thirty days prior to the election.

(2) Two machines for each precinct where more than three hundred but not more than one thousand voters were registered to vote thirty days prior to the election.

(3) Three machines for each precinct where more than one thousand voters but not more than fourteen hundred voters were registered to vote thirty days prior to the election.

(4) Four machines for each precinct where more than fourteen hundred voters were registered to vote thirty days prior to the election.

(5), (6) *Repealed by Acts 2001, No. 1181, §4, eff. June 29, 2001.*

B. The parish board of election supervisors may reduce the number of voting machines to be allocated and used in elections called under the provisions of Chapter 6-A or Chapter 6-B of this Code when the election is not held at the same time as the election of any public official. In such case, the parish board of election supervisors shall notify the parish custodian of voting machines and the secretary of state at least three weeks prior to such election, of the number of machines to be prepared and delivered for the polling places.

C. The number of voting machines to be allocated and used in an election, including the election of any public official, where more than one polling place is within the same location and the parish board of election supervisors has consolidated polling places in that location may be reduced for that election in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:425.1.

D. The parish board of election supervisors may reduce the number of voting machines to be allocated and used in an election called under the provisions of Chapter 6, Part III of this Title, where the only other election on the ballot is for the election of political party committee members. Not less than twenty-one days prior to such an election, the parish board of election supervisors shall notify the parish custodian of voting machines and the secretary of state of the number of voting machines to be prepared and delivered to each polling place.

E. If any voting machines remain unallocated for an election, the secretary of state first shall reserve a sufficient number, not to exceed five percent of the total available, for use at precincts where a machine is disabled, damaged, or unavailable during election day. The remaining machines shall be allocated by the parish custodian, after consultation with the secretary of state, to the various precincts. As far as practicable the machines shall be distributed so that the precincts having equal or nearly equal numbers of registered voters shall have the same number of machines. If the secretary of state and a parish custodian agree that the use of the remaining machines is unnecessary for the proper and orderly conduct of the election, it shall not be necessary to allocate and use such machines.

F. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, if the secretary of state determines that a voting machine shortage exists in a parish, the secretary of state shall first reallocate and move any available voting machines of like type in excess of the requirements of Subsection A of this Section to the parish where the shortage exists. However, if a shortage continues to exist after relocation, the secretary of state may reduce the allocation of voting machines for each precinct and polling place in order to ensure that each polling place is allocated at least one voting machine. Prior to any reduction in allocation of voting machines the secretary of state shall immediately notify the parish board of election supervisors in each affected parish of the reduction of the allocation of voting machines and the parish board of election supervisors shall take whatever action is necessary consistent with the Louisiana Election Code to accommodate the reduced allocation. In addition, the secretary of state shall notify in writing the standing committees of each house of the legislature which have oversight over elections of the shortage and the reasons therefor.

G. The parish board of election supervisors may submit a written request to the secretary of state, on or before the twenty-third day prior to an election, for additional voting machines for overcrowded precincts. The written request shall include the number of additional voting machines requested and an explanation of the need for additional voting machines. If the secretary of state determines that there is a need for additional voting machines and that the provision of additional voting machines is feasible, he may allocate additional voting machines.

H. The parish board of election supervisors may submit a written request to the secretary of state, on or before the twenty-third day prior to an election, to reduce the number of voting machines to be allocated and used in an election other than an election provided for in Subsection B or D of this Section. The written request shall include the proposed reduced number of voting machines and an explanation of the need for the reduction in the number of voting machines. If the secretary of state determines that the reduction in the number of voting machines is feasible, he may reduce the number of voting machines.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1986, No. 705, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002, and §4, eff. June 29, 2001; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 335, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 369, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

§1364. Placement and sufficiency of voting machines and counting equipment for absentee by mail and early voting

A. The secretary of state shall determine the sufficiency of the voting machines and absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment necessary to conduct absentee by mail and early voting in an election. He shall ensure that the number of voting machines and the absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment placed within a parish for an election is adequate and sufficient to process and count the absentee by mail and early voting ballots cast in the election within a reasonable period.

B. Following an election, the secretary of state shall determine whether such voting machines and absentee by mail and early voting counting equipment shall remain with the registrar of voters, whether it shall be transferred to a voting machine warehouse or other storage facility, or whether it shall be relocated to another parish.

Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

NOTE: *The change from "commissioner of elections" to "secretary of state" was made pursuant to the authority of R.S. 24:253. See Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004, which provides for the change of references from the Dept. of Elections and Registration to the Department of State and the commissioner of elections to the secretary of state.*

§1365. Procedures; direct record electronic voting machines

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Louisiana Election Code to the contrary, the secretary of state may utilize any procedure necessary to accommodate the use of paging direct record electronic voting machines for voting where possible. Any such procedure shall require the approval of the attorney general. The secretary of state shall immediately notify the presiding officers of the legislature and the standing committees of each house of the legislature which have oversight over elections regarding the procedure to be utilized and the circumstances which caused the need for such procedure. Such notification shall be in writing.

Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002.

NOTE: *The change from "commissioner of elections" to "secretary of state" was made pursuant to the authority of R.S. 24:253. See Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004, which provides for the change of references from the Dept. of Elections and Registration to the Department of State and the commissioner of elections to the secretary of state.*

PART III. PREPARATION, DELIVERY, AND USE OF VOTING MACHINES

§1371. Delivery and return of machines and supplies; contract; time of delivery

A.(1) The secretary of state shall contract for the delivery to the voting precincts of the machines and other election equipment and supplies for which he is responsible and for their return to the storage warehouses. The specifications for the contract shall be prepared by the secretary of state after consultation with and approval by the parish custodian of the parish in which the contract is to be performed. The contract shall be advertised and let in accordance with the Louisiana Procurement Code. The governing authority of the parish or municipality in which the voting machines are to be used may submit bids and be awarded contracts for the drayage of the voting machines.

(2) In addition to all other notices and advertisements for bids required, the secretary of state shall furnish notice of the invitation for bids at least thirty days prior to the opening of bids for each contract for the delivery of machines to the voting precincts for a parish in the following manner:

(a) Publish notice of the invitation for bids in a newspaper of general circulation printed in such parish or, if there is no newspaper printed in such parish, in a newspaper printed in the nearest parish that has a general circulation in the parish covered by the contract.

(b) Send such notice to the clerk of court for such parish who shall prominently post such notice in his office.

(c) Notify the parish governing authority for such parish of the contract and that such parish governing authority is allowed to bid on such contract.

(3) Contracts for the delivery of voting machines to the voting precincts in a parish may be entered into on a parish or regional basis. If a single contract provides for the delivery of voting machines to the voting precincts in more than one parish then the notices required by this Subsection shall be provided in each parish covered by such contract in accordance with this Subsection.

B. No later than 11:59 p.m. on the day before an election, the contractor, under the supervision of the parish custodian or his representative, shall deliver the proper number of voting machines, a seal for sealing each voting machine after termination of voting, and other election equipment, supplies, and paraphernalia to the polling places of each precinct and shall place the machines in the polling place for use in voting. Each machine shall remain sealed until examined by or under the

supervision of the commissioner-in-charge immediately before the polls are opened as required by R.S. 18:553.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1997, No. 873, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2007, No. 240, §1.

§1372. *Repealed by Acts 2009, No. 369, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.*

§1373. Notice of preparation of machines for election; preparation of machines for election; testing and adjusting; examination by candidate or his representative; securing and sealing machines

A.(1) The secretary of state shall notify each parish custodian of the time and place at which he will begin preparing and testing the voting machines for an election. The parish custodian then shall mail a notice to each candidate in the election, stating the time and place at which the preparation and testing of the machines will be conducted, the time and place when the machines will be sealed, and stating that the candidate or his representative may be present to observe the preparation, testing, and sealing of the machines by the parish custodian.

(2) The secretary of state shall prepare the voting machines for the election by placing them in order, inserting the proper ballots, and testing and adjusting the voting machines for the election. A test vote report shall be produced by each machine. In preparing the machines, the secretary of state shall lock out against use on each machine those vote indicators or devices that are not to be used at the election. In preparing and adjusting machines, the secretary of state shall use the mechanics and technicians authorized by R.S. 18:1353.

(3) Each candidate or his representative shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to inspect and review the test vote of the machines to see that they are in the proper condition for use in the election, which shall not be less than thirty minutes beginning at the time designated by the parish custodian to seal the machines.

(4) No candidate, representative, or citizen shall interfere with the secretary of state or any employee or technician or assume any of their duties during the preparation and testing of the voting machines. Each candidate or representative shall identify to the secretary of state and parish custodian the candidate whom he is representing. In addition, any citizen of this state may be present to observe the preparation, testing, and sealing of the machines by the parish custodian and shall be afforded an opportunity to inspect and review the test vote report of the machines.

(5) After the machines have been prepared and tested by the secretary of state and examined by each candidate or representative, citizen, or parish board member who is present, the parish custodian shall enclose the registration books or lists and other paraphernalia and shall forthwith seal each machine with a numbered seal. At that time, the parish custodian, in the presence of the candidates or their representatives, parish board members, and any citizens who are present, shall certify to the numbers of the machines; that all of the public, candidate, and question counters are set at zero; and as to the number registered on the protective counter of the machine.

B. After each voting machine has been properly secured, sealed, and locked, the keys, if applicable, shall be placed in the key envelope on which shall be written the precinct number and the assigned precinct location of the voting machine, the number of the seal, and the number registered on the protective counter or device. The envelope shall be sealed in the presence of the candidates or their representatives then present and shall be held by the parish custodian or his representative until turned over for delivery to the election commissioners at the polling place on election day.

C. The preparation, testing, inspection, sealing, and locking of the machines and all duties required pursuant to this Part shall be completed as scheduled by the secretary of state and the parish

custodian, but in no case later than thirty-six hours prior to the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 369, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1374. Equipment of polling places; location of machines

To the extent possible, the authority charged with the selection of polling places shall designate polling places which are equipped with proper electric current, fixtures, and outlets necessary to properly operate the voting machines and otherwise conduct the election. Each voting machine shall be placed inside the polling place and shall be in full view of the public from the time the election begins until the last elector has voted. The commissioners and watchers shall be stationed near the voting machines, and the commissioners shall regulate the admission of the voters thereto, and each shall always be in full view of the other election commissioners and watchers and, as far as possible, of the public.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002.

§1375. Duplicate keys

Any duplicate or extra keys to the machines shall be sealed in an envelope by the parish custodian and the secretary of state and placed in a safe place. The seal shall not be broken or the keys used in any manner except with the consent of both the parish custodian and secretary of state.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

§1376. Release of voting machines; return to warehouse; retention of totals; clearing machines and election result cartridges

A. Immediately upon completion of the tabulation of the returns and the securing and, if applicable, sealing of the machines at the polling place, the machines shall be released to the parish custodian or his deputy. The parish custodian shall ensure that all voting machines used at the polls within the parish are returned to the appropriate warehouse no later than forty-eight hours after the polls close on election day. Proper provisions shall be made for safeguarding machines after the polls close.

B.(1) For all elections subject to the provisions of this Title, the parish custodian shall ensure that the vote totals on any election result cartridges and the voting machines are retained and that the voting machines are secured and, if applicable, sealed until the secretary of state directs that the voting machines and any election result cartridges be cleared in accordance with Paragraph (2) of this Subsection.

(2) If an action contesting an election is not instituted within the period of time prescribed in R.S. 18:1405(B), then on the day after the lapse of the time for filing such an action the secretary of state shall direct that the voting machines and any election result cartridges be cleared. If an action contesting such an election is timely filed, the secretary of state shall direct that the voting machines and any election result cartridges be cleared when the trial judge certifies to him that the court has obtained all the information from the machines or cartridges necessary for the trial of the action. The trial judge shall so certify no later than the end of the sixth day after the day on which the suit was filed.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1981, No. 77, §1, eff. June 26, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1983, No. 519, §1, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 712, §1, eff. July 13, 1984; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1989, No. 283, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002.

PART IV. EXPENSES

§1381. *Repealed by Acts 1983, No. 681, §2, eff. July 21, 1983.*

§1382. Apportionment of expenses

The governing bodies of municipalities and parishes covered by the provisions of this Chapter are authorized to purchase suitable sites and to construct and equip suitable buildings for the proper storage of voting machines, and one-half of the costs thereof shall be paid by the governing body of each municipality or parish and the other one-half by the state of Louisiana. The portion to be paid by the state of Louisiana shall be by appropriation for the purpose by the legislature to the secretary of state. In the event of such purchase of sites and construction and maintenance of buildings, the title thereto shall rest one-half in the state and one-half in the parish or municipality coming under the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1979, No. 229, §1, eff. July 13, 1979; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

PART V. ALTERNATIVE VOTING SYSTEMS

SUBPART A. ABSENTEE COUNTING EQUIPMENT

§§1391 - 1397. *Repealed by Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §3, eff. April 23, 2002.*

SUBPART B. VOTING MACHINES

§§1398, 1399. *Repealed by Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §3, eff. April 23, 2002.*

CHAPTER 8-A. ELECTION EXPENSES

§1400.1. Election costs paid by secretary of state; governing authorities; reimbursement

A. The cost of ballots and election materials used in gubernatorial and congressional elections, whether or not a gubernatorial or congressional candidate appears on the ballot, shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose, except that when a local or municipal candidate or a local bond, debt, tax, proposition, or question also appears on the ballot, the state shall be required to pay one-half of the cost of ballots and election materials. The remaining one-half shall be prorated between the state and all local or municipal entities participating in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. The pro rata share of a local or municipal entity shall be determined by dividing the number of that entity's offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot by the total number of all offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot within that local jurisdiction.

B.(1) The cost of ballots and election materials used in any special election when any of the following appear on the ballot shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose:

(a) A state candidate, as defined in R.S. 18:452(1).

(b) A candidate for the state legislature.

(c) A candidate for judge of a judicial district court or juvenile court or a candidate for judge of the criminal district or civil district court for Orleans Parish.

(d) A candidate for the office of district attorney.

(e) A proposed constitutional amendment.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1), when a local or municipal candidate or a local bond, debt, tax, proposition, or question also appears on the ballot, the state shall be required to pay one-half of the cost of ballots and election materials. The remaining one-half shall be prorated between the state and all local or municipal entities participating in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. The pro rata share of a local or municipal entity shall be determined by dividing the number of that entity's offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot by the total number of all offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot within that local jurisdiction.

C.(1) The cost of ballots and election materials used in any election not provided for in Subsections A and B of this Section shall be paid by the appropriate governing authority that relates to the character of the office or the issue involved in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority.

(2) In any special election called only by a local governing authority or only by a parish or city school board solely for the purpose of voting on a proposition under Chapter 6-A of this Title, a fee of ten dollars per certificate and two dollars per page shall be paid to the secretary of state for recording the proces verbal as required by R.S. 18:1293.

(3) To administratively facilitate the payment of costs as provided in this Subsection, the secretary of state may initially pay such costs; however, the appropriate governing authority shall reimburse all such costs to the secretary of state, and all monies so received by the secretary of state shall be remitted to the state treasurer. If more than one governing authority is involved in an election, the secretary of state shall prorate the reimbursable costs among the governing authorities as equitably as possible.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 681, §1, eff. July 21, 1983. Acts 1986, No. 783, §1, eff. July 10, 1986; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 963, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004.

§1400.2. Election costs paid by secretary of state; governing authorities; reimbursement

A. The costs of publication of the location of polling places; of renting polling places; of drayage; of setting up voting machines; of compensating commissioners and deputy parish custodians; and of transmitting election returns for gubernatorial and congressional elections, whether or not a gubernatorial or congressional candidate appears on the ballot, shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose, except that when a local or municipal candidate or a local bond, debt, tax, proposition, or question also appears on the ballot, the state shall be required to pay one-half of such costs. The remaining one-half shall be prorated between the state and all local or municipal entities participating in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. The pro rata share of a local or municipal entity shall be determined by dividing

the number of that entity's offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot by the total number of all offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot within that local jurisdiction.

B.(1) The cost of publication of the location of polling places; of renting polling places; of drayage; of setting up voting machines; of compensating commissioners and deputy parish custodians; and of transmitting election returns for any special election when any of the following appear on the ballot shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose:

(a) A state candidate, as defined in R.S. 18:452(1).

(b) A candidate for the state legislature.

(c) A candidate for judge of a judicial district court or juvenile court or a candidate for judge of the criminal district or civil district court for Orleans Parish.

(d) A candidate for the office of district attorney.

(e) A proposed constitutional amendment.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1), when a local or municipal candidate or a local bond, debt, tax, proposition, or question also appears on the ballot, the state shall be required to pay one-half of such costs. The remaining one-half shall be prorated between the state and all local or municipal entities participating in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. The pro rata share of a local or municipal entity shall be determined by dividing the number of that entity's offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot by the total number of all offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot within that local jurisdiction.

C.(1) The cost of publication of the location of polling places; of renting polling places; of drayage; of setting up voting machines, which cost shall be ten dollars per machine; of compensating commissioners and deputy parish custodians; and of transmitting election returns for any election not provided for in Subsections A and B of this Section shall be paid by the appropriate governing authority that relates to the character of office or issue involved in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, if more than one governing authority is involved in an election, a statement of such expenses shall be transmitted to each governing authority involved in the election and payment thereof shall be prorated among the governing authorities as equitably as possible.

(2) To administratively facilitate the payment of costs with respect to elections as provided in this Subsection, the secretary of state may initially pay such costs; however, the appropriate governing authority shall reimburse all such costs to the secretary of state, who shall remit all such funds to the state treasurer. If more than one governing authority is involved in an election, the secretary of state shall prorate its reimbursable costs among the governing authorities as equitably as possible.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 681, §1, eff. July 21, 1983. Acts 1986, No. 426, §1; Acts 1986, No. 783, §1, eff. July 10, 1986; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 963, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004.

§1400.3. Election expenses incurred by clerks of court and registrars of voters; payment by secretary of state; payment by governing authorities

A. Election expenses incurred by clerks of court and registrars of voters for gubernatorial and congressional elections, whether or not a gubernatorial or congressional candidate appears on the ballot, shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose, except that when a local or municipal candidate or a local bond, debt, tax, proposition, or question also appears on the ballot, the state shall be required to pay one-half of such costs. The remaining one-half shall be prorated between the state and all local or municipal entities participating in such

election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. The pro rata share of a local or municipal entity shall be determined by dividing the number of that entity's offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot by the total number of all offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot within that local jurisdiction.

B.(1) Election expenses incurred by clerks of court and registrars of voters for any special election when any of the following appear on the ballot shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose:

(a) A state candidate, as defined in R.S. 18:452(1).

(b) A candidate for the state legislature.

(c) A candidate for judge of a judicial district court or juvenile court or a candidate for judge of the criminal district or civil district court for Orleans Parish.

(d) A candidate for the office of district attorney.

(e) A proposed constitutional amendment.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1), when a local or municipal candidate or a local bond, debt, tax, proposition, or question also appears on the ballot, the state shall be required to pay one-half of such costs. The remaining one-half shall be prorated between the state and all local or municipal entities participating in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. The pro rata share of a local or municipal entity shall be determined by dividing the number of that entity's offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot by the total number of all offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot within that local jurisdiction.

C.(1) Election expenses incurred by clerks of court and registrars of voters for any election not provided for in Subsections A and B of this Section shall be paid by the appropriate governing authority that relates to the character of office or issue involved in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, if more than one governing authority is involved in an election, a statement of such expenses shall be transmitted to each governing authority and payment thereof shall be prorated among the governing authorities as equitably as possible.

(2) To administratively facilitate the payment of costs with respect to elections as provided in this Subsection, the secretary of state may initially pay such costs; however, the appropriate governing authority shall reimburse all such costs to the secretary of state, who shall remit all such funds to the state treasurer. If more than one governing authority is involved in an election, the secretary of state shall prorate its reimbursable costs among the governing authorities as equitably as possible.

D. For the purposes of this Section, "election expenses incurred by registrars of voters" is defined and limited to the following:

(1) Expenses incurred by a registrar of voters to pay for one or more temporary part-time clerical employees to perform election duties and responsibilities associated with his office as provided in this Title. Such employees shall be paid at an hourly rate established by the registrar not to exceed that of the minimum pay rate associated with pay level 607 in the Administrative Schedule as specified in the classification and pay plan of the Louisiana Department of Civil Service.

(2) Expenses incurred by a registrar of voters to pay a permanent employee below the level of chief deputy and confidential assistant to perform election duties and responsibilities associated with his office during other than normal hours of operation of his office.

(3) Expenses incurred by a registrar of voters to pay postage for absentee by mail ballots.

(4) Expenses of an extraordinary nature incurred by a registrar of voters for an election which have received prior approval of the secretary of state.

(5) Expenses incurred by a registrar of voters to pay for law enforcement officers to maintain order during early voting.

E. For the purposes of this Section, "election expenses incurred by clerks of court" is defined and limited to the following:

(1) Actual expenses incurred by a clerk of court to publish notices required by law in the official journal of the parish and, to insure maximum coverage, in any other journal of the parish or political subdivision thereof. Information contained in such notices shall be limited to that required by law. The secretary of state shall prescribe the size of such notices which shall be uniform throughout the state.

(2) Itemized expenses incurred by a clerk of court to conduct the general courses of instruction for commissioners as provided in R.S. 18:431(A) and the course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge as provided in R.S. 18:433(A).

(3)(a) Documented expenses incurred by a clerk of court to perform or fulfill election duties imposed by law. For the purpose of this Paragraph, such expenses shall include the following:

(i) Expenses for postage and office supplies used in connection with an election or used to fulfill an election duty imposed by law.

(ii) Expenses for rental space and instructional paraphernalia to conduct schools of instruction for commissioners and commissioners-in-charge.

(iii) Expenses for personnel used in connection with an election or used to fulfill an election duty imposed by law. Such expenses shall be itemized and reimbursement shall be authorized only for work not performed during regular office hours of the clerk of court.

(iv) Incidental expenses incurred in conducting the general courses of instruction for commissioners and the course of instruction for commissioners-in-charge. Reimbursement for such expenses shall be limited to one hundred dollars per general commissioner school and one hundred dollars for the commissioner-in-charge school. Maximum reimbursement to a clerk of court for conducting such schools shall be limited to three hundred dollars per calendar year and all reimbursements shall be deposited in the general fund of the clerk of court.

(b) The secretary of state shall establish rules and regulations governing reimbursement for expenses set forth herein and may establish rules and regulations to add other categories of reimbursable expenses. All reimbursements shall be deposited in the general fund of the clerk.

(4) Expenses of an extraordinary nature incurred by a clerk of court for an election which have received prior approval of the secretary of state.

(5) Expenses incurred by a clerk of court to pay for law enforcement officers in accordance with R.S. 18:1354(B)(5).

(6) Expenses incurred by a clerk of court to pay for law enforcement officers to maintain order during tabulation and counting of votes at the office of the clerk of court.

F. Election expenses incurred by the registrars of voters and election expenses incurred by clerks of court, as defined by Subsections D and E of this Section, shall be sent to the secretary of state for payment by the most expeditious means possible, including electronic transfer.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 681, §1, eff. July 21, 1983; Acts 1986, No. 783, §1, eff. July 10, 1986; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 963, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1032, §7; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 1220, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1.

§1400.4. Elections costs for parish boards of election supervisors; payment of compensation; reimbursement; expenses

A. Election expenses incurred by parish boards of election supervisors for gubernatorial and congressional elections, whether or not a gubernatorial or congressional candidate appears on the ballot, shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose, except that when a local or municipal candidate or a local bond, debt, tax, proposition, or question also appears on the ballot, the state shall be required to pay one-half of such costs. The remaining one-half shall be prorated between the state and all local or municipal entities participating in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. The pro rata share of a local or municipal entity shall be determined by dividing the number of that entity's offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot by the total number of all offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot within that local jurisdiction.

B.(1) Election expenses incurred by parish boards of election supervisors for any special election when any of the following appear on the ballot shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose:

(a) A state candidate, as defined in R.S. 18:452(1).

(b) A candidate for the state legislature.

(c) A candidate for judge of a judicial district court or juvenile court or a candidate for judge of the criminal district or civil district court for Orleans Parish.

(d) A candidate for the office of district attorney.

(e) A proposed constitutional amendment.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1), when a local or municipal candidate or a local bond, debt, tax, proposition, or question also appears on the ballot, the state shall be required to pay one-half of such costs. The remaining one-half shall be prorated between the state and all local or municipal entities participating in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. The pro rata share of a local or municipal entity shall be determined by dividing the number of that entity's offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot by the total number of all offices, propositions, or questions on the ballot within that local jurisdiction.

C.(1) Election expenses incurred by parish boards of election supervisors for any election not provided for in Subsections A and B of this Section shall be paid by the appropriate governing authority that relates to the character of office or issue involved in such election. In the case of the offices of justice of the peace and constable of a justice of the peace court, the costs shall be prorated to the parish governing authority. Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, if more than one governing authority is involved in an election, a statement of such expenses shall be transmitted to each governing authority and payment thereof shall be prorated among the governing authorities as equitably as possible.

(2) To administratively facilitate the payment of costs with respect to elections as provided in this Subsection, the secretary of state may initially pay such costs; however, the appropriate governing authority shall reimburse all such costs to the secretary of state, who shall remit all such funds to the state treasurer. If more than one governing authority is involved in an election, the secretary of state shall prorate its reimbursable costs among the governing authorities as equitably as possible.

D. For the purposes of this Section, "election expenses incurred by the parish boards of election supervisors" is defined and limited to the following:

(1) Compensation of each member of the parish board of election supervisors as provided in R.S. 18:423(E).

(2) Expenses of an extraordinary nature incurred by the parish boards of election supervisors for an election which have received prior approval of the secretary of state.

(3) Expenses incurred by a parish board of election supervisors to pay for law enforcement officers used during the tabulation and counting of absentee by mail and early voting ballots.

E. Any other expenses incurred by the parish board of election supervisors in the performance of its duties shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 681, §1, eff. July 21, 1983; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1990, No. 116, §1; Acts 1992, No. 963, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§1400.5. Costs and expenses of a presidential preference primary election

A. Except as otherwise provided herein, the costs and expenses incurred for a presidential preference primary election shall be paid by the secretary of state as in gubernatorial elections.

B. When a local governing authority is required by this Chapter to pay the costs and expenses incurred for an election, and such election is scheduled to be held on the date of a presidential preference primary election, the local governing authority shall pay all costs and expenses incurred for such elections.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 681, §1, eff. July 21, 1983; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004.

§1400.6. Costs and expenses of primary and general elections

A. Any local governing authority or school board which receives a request for reimbursement of election costs pursuant to this Title shall pay such reimbursement promptly.

B. Interest on any unpaid balance shall be added to the amount of any such reimbursement for which payment has not been received by the sixtieth day after the date of billing by the secretary of state. Such interest shall be at an annual percentage rate of fifteen percent and shall be received by the secretary of state to be remitted to the state treasurer.

C. If payment for any such reimbursement is not received by the secretary of state on the one hundred twentieth day following the first billing by the secretary of state, the account shall be forwarded to the attorney general for collection. The attorney general is additionally authorized to collect the actual expenses his office incurs in the collection of such account.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 682, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1988, No. 909, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002.

NOTE: *See Acts 2001, No. 451, §8(A), relative to effective date.*

§1400.7. Election expenses

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, on and after January 1, 1997, the parish governing authority shall be responsible for all election expenses incurred in any precinct which is not in compliance with the provisions of R.S. 18:532(B)(4) and shall reimburse the state for any such costs.

Acts 1995, No. 552, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1996.

§1400.8. Expenses incurred by registrars of voters conducting early voting; payment by secretary of state

Election expenses incurred by a registrar of voters and his permanent employees to perform election duties and responsibilities associated with early voting on any day during the week between 4:30 p.m. and the time that early voting terminates that day and on any Saturday on which early voting is conducted shall be paid by the state from funds appropriated to the secretary of state for that purpose.

Acts 2007, No. 229, §1; Acts 2008, No. 167, §1, eff. June 12, 2008.

CHAPTER 8-B. HELP LOUISIANA VOTE FUND

§1400.21. Help Louisiana Vote Fund

A. The Help Louisiana Vote Fund is established as a special fund in the state treasury, hereinafter referred to as the "fund", for purposes of improving Louisiana's elections in accordance with the Help America Vote Act of 2002, hereinafter referred to as "HAVA".

B. The sources of money deposited into the fund shall be any federal monies received by the state pursuant to HAVA and any monies appropriated to the fund. State monies appropriated to the fund may be deposited in any account designated in the appropriation. After compliance with the requirements of the Bond Security and Redemption Fund, federal monies shall be deposited into the fund and allocated by the state treasurer to one of the following five accounts. Within ten days of receipt of any federal monies by the state treasurer, the secretary of state shall provide written instructions to the state treasurer with respect to the specific account into which such monies shall be deposited.

(1) The Election Administration Account is established within the fund, into which the state treasurer shall deposit monies received pursuant to Section 101 of Title I of HAVA with respect to improving administration of elections. Monies in this account shall be appropriated only for improving the administration of elections, acquisition of equipment and voting system technologies, and other requirements of Title III of HAVA with respect to uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration.

(2) The Voting Systems Account is established within the fund, into which the state treasurer shall deposit monies received pursuant to Section 102 of Title I of HAVA with respect to replacement of punch card and lever voting systems or to reimburse the state for expenditures made after January 1, 2001, for replacement of such systems. Reimbursement monies received under Section 102 of Title I of HAVA which are deposited into this account shall be appropriated only for the replacement of lever voting systems or to satisfy the state's responsibilities under Title II of HAVA. All other monies in this account shall be appropriated only for the replacement of lever voting systems.

(3) The HAVA Requirements Account is established within the fund, into which the state treasurer shall deposit monies received pursuant to Title II of HAVA designated as requirements payments. Monies in this account shall be appropriated only to meet the requirements of Title III of HAVA with respect to uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements, after which any residual amounts available may be used for improving administration of federal elections.

(4) The Voting Access Account is established within the fund, into which the state treasurer shall deposit monies received pursuant to Title II of HAVA with respect to assuring voting access for individuals with disabilities. Monies in this account shall be appropriated only for (a) improvement of polling places to ensure accessibility to individuals with disabilities in a manner that provides the

same opportunity for participation, privacy, and independence as for other voters; and (b) providing disabled individuals with information about accessible polling places, including outreach programs and training for election officials.

(5) The College Program Account is established within the fund, into which the state treasurer shall deposit monies received pursuant to Title V of HAVA with respect to the Help America Vote College Program. Monies in this account shall be appropriated only for activities and programs to encourage students enrolled at institutions of higher education to assist state and local governments in the administration of elections by serving as nonpartisan poll workers or assistants and to encourage state and local governments to use the services of such students.

C. All unexpended and unencumbered monies in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund. Such monies shall be invested by the state treasurer in the same manner as monies in the state general fund, and interest earned on the investment of these monies shall be credited to the fund after compliance with the requirements of the Bond Security and Redemption Fund. The state treasurer shall annually allocate investment earnings among the five accounts proportionally based on the fund balance of each account at the time of the allocation.

Acts 2003, No. 142, §1, eff. May 28, 2003.

CHAPTER 9. CONTESTS AND CHALLENGES

PART I. PROCEDURE FOR OBJECTIONS TO CANDIDACY AND ELECTION CONTESTS

§1401. Objections to candidacy, contests of elections, contests of certification of recall petition; parties authorized to institute actions

A. A qualified elector may bring an action objecting to the candidacy of a person who qualified as a candidate in a primary election for an office in which the plaintiff is qualified to vote.

B. A candidate who alleges that, except for substantial irregularities or error, or except for fraud or other unlawful activities in the conduct of the election, he would have qualified for a general election or would have been elected may bring an action contesting the election.

C. A person in interest may bring an action contesting any election in which any proposition is submitted to the voters if he alleges that except for irregularities or fraud in the conduct of an election the result would have been different.

D. A qualified elector may bring an action objecting to the calling of a special election to fill a vacancy if he alleges that no special election should have been called or that the special election was called on an improper day.

E.(1) A public officer whose recall is sought may bring an action contesting the certification of the recall petition certified pursuant to R.S. 18:3 and Chapter 6-C of this Title.

(2) The chairman or vice chairman listed on the recall petition may bring an action contesting the certification of the recall petition certified pursuant to R.S. 18:3 and Chapter 6-C of this Title.

F. A public officer who alleges that except for substantial irregularities or error or except for fraud or other unlawful activities in the conduct of the election he would not have been recalled may bring an action contesting the election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1980, No. 564, §1, eff. July 23, 1980; Acts 1989, No. 662, §8, eff. July 7, 1989; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1402. Proper parties

A. The following persons are the proper parties against whom actions objecting to candidacy shall be instituted:

(1) The person whose candidacy is objected to.

(2) The official, in his official capacity, before whom the person whose candidacy is objected to had qualified.

B.(1) The following persons are the proper parties against whom election contests shall be instituted:

(a) The secretary of state, in his official capacity, when contesting an election on any proposed amendment to the constitution.

(b) The governing authority which called the election, when contesting an election on a proposition.

(c) The person or persons whose eligibility to be a candidate in a general election or whose election to office is contested.

(2) Any candidate in an election which is contested shall be a proper party to and shall have standing to intervene in the action contesting the election.

C. The secretary of state, in his official capacity, shall be made a party defendant to any action contesting an election for public office or an election for the recall of a public officer. The secretary of state, in his official capacity, shall be made defendant to any action objecting to the calling of a special election. The secretary of state, in his official capacity, shall be made a party defendant to any action contesting the certification of a recall petition.

D. Costs of court shall not be assessed against the secretary of state when named as a defendant in any action contesting an election, objecting to candidacy, objecting to the calling of a special election, or contesting the certification of a recall petition.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §1, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1403. Jurisdiction

The district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of actions objecting to candidacy, objecting to the calling of a special election, contesting the certification of a recall petition, and contesting elections. In a judicial district wherein there is a criminal and a civil district court, the civil district court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1.

§1404. Venue

A.(1) An action objecting to a candidate or contesting an election shall be instituted in the district court for the parish where the state capitol is situated if the action involves an office filled by statewide election and shall be instituted in the district court for any parish included, in whole or part, in the district for the office the action involves.

(2) An action objecting to the calling of a special election shall be instituted in the district court for the parish where the governing authority calling such special election is domiciled. If the governor, president of the Senate, or speaker of the House of Representatives calls the special

election, then an action objecting to the calling of such special election shall be instituted in the district court for the parish where the state capitol is situated.

B. An action contesting an election on a proposition, except an election on a proposed constitutional amendment, shall be brought in the district court for the parish where the governing authority calling the election is domiciled.

C. An action contesting an election upon a proposed constitutional amendment shall be brought in the district court for the parish where the state capitol is situated.

D. An action contesting the certification of a recall petition shall be instituted in the district court for a parish included in whole or in part in the voting area wherein the recall election is sought; however if the public officer sought to be recalled is a statewide elected official, an action contesting the certification of a recall petition shall be instituted in the district court for the parish where the state capitol is situated.

E. An action contesting an election for the recall of a public officer shall be instituted in the district court for a parish included in whole or in part in the voting area wherein the recall election is held; however, if the public officer recalled is a statewide elected official, an action contesting the election shall be instituted in the district court for the parish where the state capitol is situated.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1405. Time for commencement of action

A. An action objecting to candidacy shall be instituted not later than 4:30 p.m. of the seventh day after the close of qualifications for candidates in the primary election. After the expiration of the time period set forth in this Section, no further action shall be commenced objecting to candidacy based on the grounds for objections to candidacy contained in R.S. 18:492.

B. An action contesting any election involving election to office shall be instituted not later than 4:30 p.m. of the ninth day after the date of the election, and no such contest shall be declared moot because of the performance or nonperformance of a ministerial function including but not limited to matters relating to the printing of ballots for the general election.

C. An action contesting an election on a proposed constitutional amendment shall be instituted not later than 4:30 p.m. of the tenth day after promulgation of the results of the election by the secretary of state.

D. An action contesting an election submitting a proposition to the voters, except a constitutional amendment or a proposition covered by Subsection E of this Section, shall be instituted not later than 4:30 p.m. of the thirtieth day after the official promulgation of the results of the election.

E. An action contesting an election on a proposition submitted to the voters relating to the issuance of bonds, refunding bonds, assuming an indebtedness, or levying a tax shall be instituted not later than 4:30 p.m. of the sixtieth day after official promulgation of the results. If the legality of the election, the bond issue provided for, the tax authorized, or the assumption of indebtedness is not contested within the sixty days herein prescribed, the authority to incur the debt, levy the tax, or issue the bonds, the legality thereof, and the taxes and other revenues necessary to pay the same shall be conclusively presumed to be valid and no court thereafter shall have authority to inquire into such matters.

F. An action contesting the certification of a recall petition shall be instituted after the certification of the recall petition as provided in R.S. 18:1300.3 and not later than 4:30 p.m. of the fifteenth day after the governor has issued the proclamation ordering the recall election or not later than 4:30 p.m. of the fifteenth day after the last day for the governor to call the election if no recall election is called.

G. An action objecting to the calling of a special election shall be instituted not later than 4:30 p.m. of the fourteenth day after the calling of the election.

H. An action contesting any election involving the recall of a public officer shall be instituted not later than 4:30 p.m. of the ninth day after the date of the election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1983; Acts 1984, No. 712, §1, eff. July 13, 1984; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2007, No. 448, §1; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1406. Petition; answer; notification

A. An action objecting to the calling of a special election, objecting to candidacy, contesting the certification of a recall petition, or contesting an election shall be instituted by filing a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction and venue and posting a copy of the petition in a conspicuous place at the entrance of the office of the clerk of court where the petition is filed.

B. The petition shall set forth in specific detail the facts upon which the objection or contest is based. If the action contests an election involving election to office, the petition shall allege that except for substantial irregularities or error, fraud, or other unlawful activities in the conduct of the election, the petitioner would have qualified for a general election or would have been elected. If the action contests an election involving the recall of a public officer, the petition shall allege that except for substantial irregularities or error, fraud, or other unlawful activities in the conduct of the election, the petitioner would not have been recalled. The trial judge may allow the filing of amended pleadings for good cause shown and in the interest of justice.

C. The defendant shall be served with citation directing him to appear in court no later than 10:00 a.m. on the fourth day after suit was filed, subject, however, to the provisions of R.S. 18:1408(D). The defendant is not required to answer the petition, but if he answers, he shall do so prior to trial.

D. The clerk of court shall immediately notify the secretary of state by telephone and by written notice sent by certified mail when an action objecting to the calling of a special election, objecting to candidacy, contesting the certification of a recall petition, or contesting an election has been filed.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1407. Appointment of agent for service of process

By filing notice of candidacy a candidate appoints the clerk of court for each parish in which he is to be voted on as his agent for service of process in any action objecting to his candidacy, contesting his qualification as a candidate in a general election, or contesting his election to office.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1408. Service of process; sending notice and copies; documents to be filed

A. If service of process is to be made on the appointed agent, as authorized by R.S. 18:1407, such service shall be made by serving citation on this agent, but at the same time that service is made on the appointed agent, a diligent effort shall be made to make personal service on the defendant at his domiciliary address as shown by his qualifying papers.

B. When service is made on the appointed agent, he shall immediately send notice thereof, together with a copy of the citation, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by commercial courier as defined in R.S. 13:3204(D), when the person to be served is located outside of this state, to addressee only, to the defendant at his domiciliary address as listed in his notice of candidacy. If the appointed agent has reason to believe that the candidate is temporarily absent from his domiciliary address as listed in his notice of candidacy, he shall give additional notice to the candidate in the manner required by this Subsection by mailing a copy of the citation to any place where the candidate temporarily resides.

C. Proof of mailing, certified by the official mark of the United States Postal Service, or by commercial courier as defined in R.S. 13:3204(D), when the person to be served is located outside of this state, along with the return receipt if received by the agent, shall be filed in the proceedings.

D. Service of process on and citation of the appointed agent, together with the posting of the petition as provided in R.S. 18:1406, shall be sufficient service to give the trial court jurisdiction over the person of the defendant.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1999, No. 395, §3.

§1409. Trial; decision; appeal

A.(1) Actions objecting to the calling of a special election, objecting to candidacy, contesting the certification of a recall petition, or contesting an election shall be tried summarily, without a jury, and in open court. The trial shall begin no later than 10:00 a.m. on the fourth day after suit was filed.

(2) If the defendant does not appear on the date set for the trial, either in person or through counsel, the court shall appoint an attorney at law to represent him by instanter appointment made prior to the commencement of the trial. In a case where a court appointment of an attorney to represent the defendant is made, the proceedings shall be conducted contradictorily against the court-appointed attorney.

(3)(a) The court shall determine the amount of the fee payable to curators ad hoc in accordance with criteria used by the court in fixing curator fees under Code of Civil Procedure Article 5091 et seq.

(b) The court shall tax the curator's fee as costs, and such fee shall be paid by the plaintiff unless the defendant was served personally at least twenty-four hours prior to the hearing and the appointment of a curator ad hoc was necessitated by his failure to appear at the trial, in which case the court may require the defendant to pay the curator's fee.

B.(1) If the action involves the contest of a primary election for a major office, the trial judge, for good cause shown, may postpone the date of the general election for the office as to which the contest was filed for a period not to exceed five weeks.

(2) Whenever the trial of an action contesting a primary election for a major office, extends past 5:00 p.m. on the fourteenth day after the day of the election, the trial judge shall order the general election for the affected office postponed to a Saturday specified by him which is at least thirty days after the date on which the trial court renders judgment.

(3) As used in this Subsection, "major office" means offices voted on throughout the state or a congressional district, the offices of justice of the supreme court or judge of a court of appeal, the offices of members on a state board or commission, or offices which require election from a territorial jurisdiction having a population exceeding two hundred fifty thousand.

C. In all actions, the trial judge shall render judgment within twenty-four hours after the case is submitted to him and shall indicate the date and time rendered on the judgment. The clerk of the trial court shall immediately notify all parties or their counsel of record by telephone and/or facsimile transmission of the judgment.

D. Within twenty-four hours after rendition of judgment, a party aggrieved by the judgment may appeal by obtaining an order of appeal and giving bond for a sum fixed by the court to secure the payment of costs. The clerk of the trial court shall give notice of the order of appeal to the clerk of the court of appeal and to all the parties or their counsel of record. The trial judge shall fix the return day at a time not to exceed three days after rendition of judgment.

E. The clerk of the trial court shall prepare the record on appeal and transmit it to the clerk of the court of appeal on the return day.

F. Immediately upon receipt of the record the clerk of the court of appeal shall notify the parties and the case shall be heard no later than forty-eight hours after the record is lodged with the court of appeal. Judgment shall be rendered within twenty-four hours after the case is argued. The court of appeal shall indicate the date and time rendered on the judgment. The clerk of the court of appeal shall immediately notify all parties or their counsel of record by telephone and/or facsimile transmission of the judgment.

G. An application to the supreme court for a writ of certiorari shall be made within forty-eight hours after judgment is rendered by the court of appeal.

H. The appellate court shall sit en banc in all election contests involving candidates for offices voted on throughout the state or throughout a congressional district, justice of the supreme court, judge of a court of appeal, membership on a state board or commission, district judge, district attorney, or membership in the state legislature. In all other cases arising under this Chapter, the court may sit in panels of three or more as directed by the chief judge.

I. No application for a new trial or for a rehearing shall be entertained by any court, but a court, upon its own motion, may correct manifest error to which its attention is called.

J. As used in this Chapter, judgment shall be deemed to have been rendered when signed by the judge.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1983, No. 137, §1, eff. June 24, 1983; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1.

§1410. Judgments in objection to candidacy, election contest, or contest of certification of recall petition; transmittal of certified copy to secretary of state

A certified copy of the judgment rendered in an action objecting to the calling of a special election, objecting to candidacy, contesting the certification of a recall petition, or contesting an election shall be transmitted by the clerk of court to the secretary of state. Upon receipt of a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction disqualifying a candidate, the secretary of state shall remove the candidate's name from the ballot if the ballot has not been printed. If the ballot has been printed with the disqualified candidate's name, any votes received by the disqualified candidate shall be void and shall not be counted for any purpose whatsoever.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1985, No. 754, §1; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1.

§1411. Depositions

A party to an objection to candidacy, an action contesting the certification of a recall petition, or an election contest may take a deposition relative to the facts specified or to be specified in the petition at any time before the trial, upon giving the other party at least forty-eight hours notice of the time and place the deposition is to be taken. The deposition may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and the attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence of any kind may be compelled by a court.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 2010, No. 621, §1.

§1412. Pleadings alleging fraud in conduct of election; delivery to attorney general and district attorney

The clerk of court shall immediately notify by telephone and/or facsimile transmission the attorney general and the district attorney for every parish where fraud is alleged to have occurred and shall deliver a certified copy of any such pleading to the attorney general and to each such district attorney.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995.

§1413. Computation of time

Computation of all time intervals in this Chapter shall include Sundays and other legal holidays. However, if the time interval ends on a Sunday or other legal holiday, then noon of the next legal day shall be deemed to be the end of the time interval.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995.

§1414. Code of Civil Procedure

Any procedural matter not specifically provided for in this Code shall be governed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1415. Discovery prior to filing a suit contesting an election

A. Provided an action contesting an election involving election to office has not been filed pursuant to R.S. 18:1405(B), a candidate may conduct limited discovery as provided herein during the period of time after the close of the polls on election day and prior to the expiration of time to file a suit contesting such election.

B. Provided an action contesting an election involving the recall of a public officer has not been filed pursuant to R.S. 18:1405(H), the recalled public officer may conduct limited discovery as provided in this Section during the period of time after the close of the polls on election day and prior to the expiration of time to file a suit contesting such election.

C. Such discovery may be conducted only after execution of an affidavit by a poll watcher, commissioner, or any other election official that he has personal knowledge of an irregularity in the election and only after such affidavit has been filed with a court of competent jurisdiction. The nature of the irregularity shall be specified in the affidavit. The clerk of court shall immediately notify the secretary of state by telephone and by written notice when such affidavit has been filed, and shall notify the opponents of the candidate of the filing of the affidavit. The clerk shall also supply a copy of the affidavit to each opponent of the candidate.

D. Discovery shall be limited to the taking of the deposition of any election official, including his employees, having responsibilities regarding the conduct of such election and the inspection and

copying of documents and other records in the custody and control of any such election official, but shall not include access to voting machines prior to the date such machines are opened in accordance with R.S. 18:573. The deposition of a statewide elected official or his employee shall be conducted at the office of such official.

E. Upon the request of the candidate or recalled public officer, after the filing of the affidavit as provided in Subsection C of this Section, the clerk of any district court shall issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum in aid of the taking of depositions and the production of documentary evidence for inspection or copying, or both.

F. The authority for a candidate or recalled public officer to conduct discovery under the provisions of this Section shall cease when an action contesting such election is filed pursuant to R.S. 18:1405(B) or (H).

G. A candidate or recalled public officer who conducts limited discovery as provided in this Section shall be responsible for all reasonable costs associated with such discovery.

Acts 1997, No. 975, §1; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

PART II. COURT DETERMINATION OF ELECTION CONTESTS

§1431. Fraudulent or illegal votes; uncounted votes; determination of election result

When the court finds that one or more of the votes cast in a contested election are illegal or fraudulent, the judge shall subtract such vote or votes from the total votes cast for the candidate who received them if the contest involves election to office, from the total vote for or against a proposition if the contest is of an election upon a proposition, or from the total vote for or against the recall of a public officer if the contest involves an election for the recall of a public officer. If the court determines that legal votes cast in the election were excluded in the total votes cast on a candidate, proposition, or recall, then these excluded legal votes shall be added to the total votes on the candidate, proposition, or recall to which they are attributable. Thereafter, and after considering all the evidence, the court shall determine the result of the election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1432. Remedies

A.(1) If the trial judge in an action contesting an election determines that: it is impossible to determine the result of election, or the number of qualified voters who were denied the right to vote by the election officials was sufficient to change the result in the election, if they had been allowed to vote, or the number of unqualified voters who were allowed to vote by the election officials was sufficient to change the result of the election if they had not been allowed to vote, or a combination of these factors would have been sufficient to change the result had they not occurred, the judge may render a final judgment declaring the election void and ordering a new primary or general election for all the candidates, or, if the judge determines that the appropriate remedy is the calling of a restricted election, the judge may render a final judgment ordering a restricted election, specifying the date of the election, the appropriate candidates for the election, the office or other position for which the election shall be held, and indicating which voters will be eligible to vote.

(2) If the trial judge in an action contesting an election for the recall of a public officer determines that: it is impossible to determine the result of election, or the number of qualified voters who were denied the right to vote by the election officials was sufficient to change the result in the election, if they had been allowed to vote, or the number of unqualified voters who were allowed to vote by the election officials was sufficient to change the result of the election if they had not been

allowed to vote, or a combination of these factors would have been sufficient to change the result had they not occurred, the judge may render a final judgment declaring the election void and ordering a new recall election, or, if the judge determines that the appropriate remedy is the calling of a restricted election, the judge may render a final judgment ordering a restricted election, specifying the date of the election, and indicating which voters will be eligible to vote.

B. If the trial judge determines that an action contesting an election or objecting to candidacy was filed frivolously, he may award all costs of court, plus a reasonable attorney fee, plus damages, to the defendant.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2010, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1433. Revote in precincts where voting machine malfunctions if result cannot be otherwise ascertained

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 18:1432, if a discrepancy sufficient to change the result of the election between the total votes cast at an election and the votes counted for the candidates in the election or for or against the recall of a public officer occurs as a result of a voting machine malfunction, and an accurate count of the votes cast on the malfunctioning machine cannot be determined by the offering of circumstantial evidence or any other evidence, the court shall order a revote in the precinct where the voting machine malfunctioned, which shall be limited to those persons listed on the poll list as having cast their ballots in person at the polls in the election in which the machine malfunctioned.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 18:1432, if a discrepancy sufficient to change the result of the election between the total votes cast at an election and the votes counted for the candidates in the election or for or against the recall of a public officer occurs as a result of the malfunction of a voting machine used for early voting, and an accurate count of the votes cast on the malfunctioning machine cannot be determined by the offering of circumstantial evidence or any other evidence, the court shall order a revote of electronic early voting ballots in the parish where the voting machine used for early voting malfunctioned, which shall be limited to those persons who voted during early voting in the election.

C. Those persons who cast their votes by paper absentee by mail or early voting ballots in that election shall not be eligible to vote in the revote election. The votes cast by paper absentee by mail or early voting ballot in the first election shall be retained, counted, and added to the voting machine totals in the revote election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 523, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

§1433.1. Revote in elections where precinct contained multiple election districts if result cannot be otherwise ascertained

A. If a discrepancy sufficient to change the result of the election between the total votes cast in an election and the number of eligible voters voting in an election district occurs as a result of any precinct containing multiple election districts in which votes were cast and counted in the wrong election district, the court shall order a revote for that election in the precinct or precincts containing multiple election districts where such a discrepancy occurred.

B. The revote shall include all candidates listed on the ballot in the challenged election for the disputed office. The revote shall be limited to those persons listed on the poll list as having cast their ballots in person at the polls in the election in which the discrepancy occurred.

C. Those persons who cast their votes by absentee by mail or early voting ballots in that election shall not be eligible to vote in the revote election. The votes cast by absentee by mail or early voting ballot in the first election shall be retained, counted, and added to the voting machine totals in the revote election.

Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§1434. Waiver of objections to voter qualifications when voter is not challenged at the election

An objection to the qualifications of a voter, except for an objection to a voter who should have been removed from the voter registration rolls pursuant to R.S. 18:173, or to an irregularity in the conduct of the election, which with the exercise of due diligence could have been raised by a challenge of the voter or objections at the polls to the procedure, is deemed waived.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1997, No. 591, §1.

§1435. Votes reported due to tabulation error; determination of result

When the court finds that one or more of the reported votes in a contested election are the result of an error in tabulation by an election official and the judge can accurately assess which are the correct votes, the judge shall correct the vote totals accordingly. Thereafter, and after considering all the evidence, the court shall determine the result of the election.

Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004.

PART III. RECOUNT OF ABSENTEE BY MAIL AND EARLY VOTING BALLOTS

§1451. Recount of absentee by mail and early voting ballots authorized

Prior to the trial of an election contest, a party to the suit by ex parte motion may seek a recount of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots if he alleges that there is an error in the counting of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots which would have changed the outcome of the election.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§1452. Costs of recount

Upon the recount of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots, if the court determines that the original count of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots was correct or that the error would not have changed the result of the election, the cost of recounting shall be assessed against the party who demanded the recount. If the court determines that an error was made in the original count of the absentee by mail and early voting ballots that changed the result of the election, the cost of recounting the absentee by mail and early voting ballots shall not be assessed against any party.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§1453. Recount procedure

A. When a recount is ordered, the trial judge shall appoint counters to conduct the recount. The trial judge shall determine the time and location of the recount. The recount may be held in open court or in any other place the trial judge deems appropriate.

B. The trial judge shall give notice of the time and place of the recount to all interested parties. The parties, or their representatives, may be present at the recount, but the recount shall not be an adversary proceeding.

C. A trial judge who orders a recount shall have jurisdiction to order each registrar of voters to produce the absentee by mail and early voting ballots, each clerk of court to produce the record of the absentee by mail and early voting vote count, and either of them to produce any other documents in his possession which will affect the recount, including election returns. The trial judge shall give notice of the time and place of the recount to the various registrars of voters and clerks of court. Service of a written court order on a registrar of voters or clerk of court shall not be required prior to the commencement of the recount.

D. A trial judge who orders a recount may use any of the facilities of the state, or its boards, agencies, commissions, or departments to implement the recount procedure.

E. The result of the recount shall be announced publicly by the trial judge and shall be delivered to the secretary of state, who shall promulgate the results of the election in conformity with the definitive judgment rendered in the action.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

CHAPTER 10. ELECTION OFFENSES

§1461. Bribery of voters; penalties

A.(1) Bribery of voters is the giving or offering to give, directly or indirectly, any money, or anything of apparent present or prospective value to any voter at any general, primary, or special election, or at any convention of a recognized political party, with the intent to influence the voter in the casting of his ballot. The acceptance of, or the offer to accept, directly or indirectly, any money, or anything of apparent present or prospective value, by any such voters under such circumstances shall also constitute bribery of voters.

(2) Bribery of voters is also the giving or offering to give, directly or indirectly, any money or anything of apparent present or prospective value to secure or influence registration of a person or to secure or influence a person to sign or not sign a recall or other election petition.

B. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both, for the first offense. On a second offense, or any subsequent offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

C. In the trial of persons charged with bribery of voters either the bribe-giver or the bribe-taker may give evidence, or make affidavit against the other, and may receive immunity from prosecution in favor of the first informer, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 353, §1; Acts 1997, No. 594, §1; Acts 1997, No. 752, §1; Acts 1999, No. 985, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2004, No. 889, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2009, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1461.1. Coercion; prohibited practices; penalties

A.(1) No person shall knowingly coerce or attempt to coerce another person to give or withhold a contribution to influence the nomination or election of a person to the office of president or vice president of the United States, presidential elector, delegate to a political party convention, United States senator, United States congressman, or political party office.

(2) No person based on an individual's contribution, promise to make a contribution, or failure to make a contribution to influence the nomination or election of a person to any of the offices listed in this Subsection shall directly or indirectly affect an individual's employment by means of:

(a) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of any employment or position.

(b) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of the loss of any compensation, payment, benefit, or other emolument derived from or related to such employment or position.

(c) Discharge, promotion, degradation, or change in any manner in rank, status, or classification, or the threat or promise to do so.

(3)(a) No person based on an individual's contribution, promise to make a contribution, or failure to make any contribution to influence the nomination or election of a person to any of the offices listed in this Subsection shall directly or indirectly affect an individual by means of:

(i) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of membership or participation in any organization.

(ii) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of the loss of any compensation, payment, benefit, or other emolument derived from or related to such membership or participation in any organization.

(iii) Discharge, promotion, degradation, or change in any manner in rank, status, or classification in any organization, or the threat or promise to do so.

(b)(i) No organization shall directly or indirectly have as a condition of membership or participation, the requirement that a person make a contribution to such organization which will be used by such organization for the purpose of supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination or election of a person to any of the offices listed in this Subsection, for the purpose of supporting or opposing a proposition or question submitted to the voters, or for the purpose of supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer.

(ii) For the purposes of this Subparagraph, "contribution" shall have the same meaning as provided for in R.S. 18:1483(6) and shall also include any dues or membership fees of any organization.

(c) For the purposes of this Paragraph, "organization" shall mean a partnership, association, labor union, political committee, corporation, or other legal entity, including their subsidiaries.

(4) No political committee, candidate, or other person shall knowingly and willfully make a contribution or expenditure using funds which were obtained through any practice prohibited by this Section.

(5) Any contribution received by a candidate, political committee, or other person who makes expenditures or receives contributions which was obtained through practices prohibited in this Subsection shall escheat to the state and shall be paid over to the state by such candidate, political committee, or such other person.

(6) Penalties for violations of any of the provisions of this Section shall be as provided in R.S. 18:1461(B).

B. Terms used in this Section shall be defined as in Chapter 11 of this Title except that, for purposes of this Section:

(1) "Candidate" shall mean a person who seeks nomination or election to the office of president or vice president of the United States, presidential elector, delegate to a political party convention, United States senator, United States congressman, or political party office. An individual shall be deemed to seek nomination or election to such office if he has, since prior participation in an election, if any, received and accepted a contribution or made an expenditure, or has given his consent for any other person or committee to receive a contribution or make an expenditure with a view to influencing his nomination or election to such office, or taken the action necessary under the laws of the state of Louisiana to qualify himself for nomination or election to such office.

(2) "Person who makes expenditures or receives contributions" shall mean any person, other than a candidate or a political committee, who makes any expenditure or who accepts a contribution, other than to or from a candidate or to or from a political committee, if either said expenditures or said contributions exceed five hundred dollars in the aggregate during the aggregating period provided in the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act which would be applicable to candidates as defined in this Subsection if they were candidates for purposes of the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act.

Acts 1997, No. 542, §1.

§1461.2. Election offenses affecting registration and election fraud or forgery; penalties

A. No person shall knowingly, willfully, or intentionally:

(1) Vote or attempt to vote more than once at an election.

(2) Vote or attempt to vote, knowing that he is not qualified, or influence or attempt to influence another to vote, knowing such voter to be unqualified or the vote to be fraudulent.

(3) Register, vote, or attempt to register or vote in the name of another or in an assumed or fictitious name, or in any manner other than as provided in this Title.

(4) Forge the name of another or use a fictitious name on an affidavit or document required under this Title.

(5) Procure or submit voter registration applications that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent.

(6) Forge, alter, add to, deface, take, destroy, or remove from proper custodial care any book, card, record, voter registration application, election return, nomination papers, withdrawals of candidacy, election supplies, election paraphernalia, or any affidavit or other document required or provided for under the provisions of this Title, unless required to be removed by a court of competent jurisdiction for inspection and photostatic copying for the court record.

(7) Have in his possession an official ballot in violation of any provision of this Title.

(8) Have in his possession the registration certificate of another with intent to violate any provision of this Title.

(9) For purposes other than fulfilling the person's duties relative to registration of voters as provided by law, copy or reproduce a voter registration application that has been submitted by an applicant.

B. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both, for the first offense. On a second offense, or any subsequent offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1461.3. Election offenses affecting election officials or watchers; penalties

A. No person shall knowingly, willfully, or intentionally:

(1) Being an election official, permit fraudulent votes to be cast, or knowingly count votes not entitled to be cast.

(2) Fail, refuse, or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him, either individually or in an official capacity, by any provision of this Title.

(3) Supply a false answer or statement to an election official or in any document required by this Title, or execute an affidavit knowing it to contain false or incorrect information.

B. Whoever violates any provision of Subsection A of this Section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both.

C. No person shall knowingly, willfully, or intentionally:

(1) Being a registrar, deputy registrar, commissioner-in-charge or commissioner fail to identify an applicant to vote as required by this Title.

(2) Sign another voter's name in the precinct register.

(3) Attempt to influence an election official or watcher in the performance of his duties on election day.

(4) Disobey any lawful instruction of a registrar, deputy registrar, commissioner-in-charge or commissioner or a law enforcement officer providing assistance to maintain order at a polling place.

D. Whoever violates any provision of Subsection C of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the parish jail for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1461.4. Election offenses involving threats or intimidation of voters; penalties

A. No person shall knowingly, willfully, or intentionally:

(1) Intimidate, deceive, or misinform, directly or indirectly, any voter or prospective voter in matters concerning voting or nonvoting or voter registration or nonregistration, or the signing or not signing of a petition, including but not limited to any matter concerning the voluntary affiliation or nonaffiliation of a voter with any political party.

(2) While in the voting booth assisting another person in voting, coerce, compel, or otherwise influence the assisted voter to cast his vote in a certain way.

(3) Intimidate a person by the use of violence, force, or threats with the intent to influence that person's decision to vote or to impede such person's ingress or egress from a polling place.

(4) Without lawful authority, obstruct, hinder, or delay any voter on his way to or while returning home from any polling place where an election is being held or on his way to or while returning home from a place where he can legally exercise a vote concerning candidate representation of his party.

B. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both, for the first offense. On a second offense, or any subsequent offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1461.5. Election offenses involving bribery, threats or intimidation of election officials or candidates; penalties

A. No person shall knowingly, willfully, or intentionally:

(1) Offer money or anything of apparent present or prospective value or use, directly or indirectly, or engage in any form of intimidation to influence the action or encourage inaction of any election official with regard to the duties of his office.

(2) Give or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any money or anything of apparent present or prospective value to any person who has withdrawn or who was eliminated prior or subsequent to the primary election as a candidate for public office, for the purpose of securing or giving his political support to any remaining candidate or candidates for public office in the primary or general election.

(3) When such person is a candidate for public office who has withdrawn or was eliminated prior to or subsequent to the primary election, accept or offer to accept, directly or indirectly, any money, or anything of apparent present or prospective value that is given for the purpose of securing or giving his political support to any remaining candidate or candidates for public office in the primary or general election.

(4)(a) Give or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any money or any thing of apparent present or prospective value to a candidate for public office for the purpose of securing the candidate's withdrawal from an election.

(b) Solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, money or any thing of apparent present or prospective value to secure the withdrawal from an election of a candidate for public office.

B. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both, for the first offense. On a second offense, or any subsequent offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

C. In the trial of a person charged with a violation of this Section, either the bribe-giver or the bribe-taker may give evidence, or make affidavit against the other, and may receive immunity from prosecution in favor of the first informer, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2012, No. 585, §1.

§1461.6. Election offenses involving tampering with election equipment; penalties

A. No person shall knowingly, willfully, or intentionally:

(1) Prior to an election, during transit to a polling place, during early voting, during election day voting or while in storage awaiting certification of election results, with intent to defraud, tamper with any voting equipment so as to attempt to influence the accurate and timely reporting of election results.

(2) Unlawfully, directly or indirectly, possess, tamper with, break, impair, impede, or otherwise interfere with the maintenance, adjustment, delivery, use, or operation of any voting machine or part thereof or with any of the paraphernalia connected with or appertaining thereto.

B. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1461.7. Miscellaneous election offenses; penalties

A. No person shall knowingly, willfully, or intentionally:

(1) Fail to submit to the parish registrar of voters a completed registration application collected through a registration drive within thirty days of receipt of the completed application from the applicant.

(2) As a voter, election official, watcher, or person assisting a voter, allow a ballot to be seen, except as provided by law; announce the manner in which a person has cast his ballot; place a distinguishing mark on a ballot with intent to make the ballot identifiable, or make a false statement concerning ability to mark a ballot without assistance.

(3) When assisting a voter in voting, fail to mark the ballot or vote in the manner dictated by the voter.

(4) Being a physician, certify to the disability of a voter under this Title or certify that a person will be hospitalized on election day, knowing such information to be false.

(5) Breach any mandatory provision of this Title.

B. Whoever violates any provision of Subsection A of this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. On a second offense, or any subsequent offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

C. No person shall:

(1) Possess any beverage of alcoholic content in a polling place after having been directed by a registrar or deputy registrar, commissioner-in-charge, commissioner or law enforcement officer providing assistance to maintain order at the polling place to remove or dispose of the beverage.

(2) Appear at a polling place in an intoxicated condition.

(3) Carry or possess a firearm while present in a polling place, except a peace officer as defined by R.S. 40:2402(3)(a), in the performance of his official duties.

D. Whoever violates any provision of Subsection C of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both. On a second offense or any subsequent offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1461.8. Election offense; candidate; forfeiture of office

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and in addition to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1461 through 1461.7, any candidate who is elected to public office and is convicted of an election offense as provided in R. S. 18:1461, 1461.2(A)(2) or (4), 1461.3(A)(3), 1461.4(A)(1) and 1461.5(A)(2) that is related to his campaign for such public office shall forfeit such public office. If such conviction becomes final prior to the candidate taking the oath of office for such public office, the candidate shall forfeit the public office and shall not be allowed to hold such public office and such public office shall be declared vacant at the time such conviction becomes final. If the conviction for such election offense does not become final until after such candidate has taken the oath of office for such public office, then, at the time such conviction becomes final, he shall forfeit such public office and shall be, ipso facto, removed from such public office and such public office shall be declared vacant.

B. However, if such candidate held such public office at the time of the commission of the election offense, he shall be allowed to serve the remainder of the term he was then serving, but, at

the time his conviction for the election offense becomes final, he shall forfeit the public office for the subsequent term. If he has taken the oath of office for the subsequent term, he shall, at the time the conviction for the election offense becomes final, forfeit such public office and shall be, ipso facto, removed from such public office and such public office shall be declared vacant.

C. Any vacancy in a public office occurring as a result of the provisions of this Section shall be filled as in the case of ordinary vacancies and according to the constitution and laws of the state.

Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1462. Acts prohibited during early voting or on election day; electioneering; intimidation; exceptions; enforcement; penalties

A. The Legislature of Louisiana recognizes that the right to vote is a right that is essential to the effective operation of a democratic government. Due to a past, longstanding history of election problems, such as multiple voting, votes being recorded for persons who did not vote, votes being recorded for deceased persons, voting by non-residents, vote buying, and voter intimidation, the legislature finds that the state has a compelling interest in securing a person's right to vote in an environment which is free from intimidation, harassment, confusion, obstruction, and undue influence. The legislature, therefore, enacts this Subsection to provide for a six hundred foot campaign-free zone around polling places to provide to each voter such an environment in which to exercise his right to vote. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, it shall be unlawful for any person, between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., to perform or cause to be performed any of the following acts within any polling place being used in an election on election day or during early voting, or within a radius of six hundred feet of the entrance to any polling place being used in an election on election day or during early voting:

(1) To solicit in any manner or by any means whatsoever any other person to vote for or against any candidate or proposition being voted on in such election.

(2) To remain within any such polling place or within a radius of six hundred feet of the entrance of any such polling place, except when exercising the right to vote, after having been directed by an election commissioner, law enforcement officer, registrar, or deputy registrar to leave the premises or area of a polling place.

(3) To hand out, place, or display campaign cards, pictures, or other campaign literature of any kind or description whatsoever.

(4) To place or display political signs, pictures, or other forms of political advertising.

(5) To circulate a recall petition or seek handwritten signatures to a recall petition.

B. The provisions hereof shall not apply to the placing and displaying, either by the owner, lessee, or lawful occupant thereof, or with the consent of such owner, lessee or occupant, of political signs or pictures on private property which is not being used as a polling place.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not be construed as prohibiting any appointed election commissioner or any official watcher from remaining in and about the polling place in which he was selected to serve.

D. No election official shall wear any badge, button, pin, or other insignia identifying him with any political candidate or faction.

E. No election official shall in any manner attempt to influence any voter to vote for or against any candidate or proposition being voted on in the election being held in that polling place.

F. The duly constituted law enforcement officers of the political subdivision in which any such election is being held shall enforce the provisions of this Section when requested to do so by a registrar, deputy registrar, commissioner-in-charge or commissioner. The registrar, deputy registrars,

commissioners-in-charge and commissioners likewise shall enforce the provisions of this Section at the polling places. The law enforcement officers, commissioners-in-charge, commissioners, deputy registrars and registrar are authorized to seize, remove, and destroy any political cards, signs, pictures, or literature being used or displayed in violation of any of the provisions hereof.

G. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both. On a second offense or any succeeding offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 810, §1; Acts 1982, No. 778, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1982; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 2004, No. 626, §1; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2013, No. 383, §1, eff. June 18, 2013.

§1463. Political material; ethics; prohibitions

A. The Legislature of Louisiana finds that the state has a compelling interest in taking every necessary step to assure that all elections are held in a fair and ethical manner and finds that an election cannot be held in a fair and ethical manner when any candidate or other person is allowed to print or distribute any material which falsely alleges that a candidate is supported by or affiliated with another candidate, group of candidates, or other person, or a political faction, or to publish statements that make scurrilous, false, or irresponsible adverse comments about a candidate or a proposition. The legislature further finds that the state has a compelling interest to protect the electoral process and that the people have an interest in knowing the identity of each candidate whose number appears on a sample ballot in order to be fully informed and to exercise their right to vote for a candidate of their choice. The legislature further finds that it is essential to the protection of the electoral process that the people be able to know who is responsible for publications in order to more properly evaluate the statements contained in them and to informatively exercise their right to vote. The legislature further finds that it is essential to the protection of the electoral process to prohibit misrepresentation that a person, committee, or organization speaks, writes, or acts on behalf of a candidate, political committee, or political party, or an agent or employee thereof.

B.(1) No person shall cause to be printed or assist in the distribution, transportation, or transmission by any means of any facsimile of an official ballot or cause to be printed, distributed, transported, or transmitted any unofficial sample ballot with the number of a candidate unless the name of the candidate to whom the ballot number was assigned is correctly listed on the ballot.

(2) No person shall cause to be printed or assist in the distribution, transportation, or transmission by any means of any facsimile of an official ballot, or cause to be printed, distributed, transported, or transmitted any unofficial sample ballot containing a photograph, or likeness of any person which falsely alleges, with an intent to misrepresent, that any person or candidate, or group of candidates in an election is endorsed by or supported by another candidate, group of candidates or other person.

C.(1) No person shall cause to be distributed, or transmitted, any oral, visual, or written material containing any statement which he knows or should be reasonably expected to know makes a false statement about a candidate for election in a primary or general election or about a proposition to be submitted to the voters.

(2) Whenever any person, political committee, entity or organization makes a disbursement for the purpose of the financing of any electioneering communication, such communication shall comply with the following items under the following circumstances:

(a) If the communication is paid for and authorized by a candidate, an authorized political committee of a candidate, or its agents, it shall clearly state that the communication has been paid for by such authorized political committee. The name of the political committee paying for the communication shall be given in full and no acronyms shall be used.

(b) If the communication is paid for by other persons, but authorized by a candidate, an authorized political committee of a candidate, or its agents, it shall clearly state that the communication is paid for by such other persons and authorized by such authorized political committee. The name of the authorized political committee shall be given in full and no acronyms shall be used.

(c) If the communication is not authorized by a candidate, a political committee of a candidate, or its agents, it shall clearly state the (i) name, (ii) physical address (not post office box), and (iii) telephone number and the world-wide web address if available of the person, committee, entity or organization who paid for the communication and state that the communication is not authorized by any candidate or candidate committee. The name of the payer shall be given in full and no acronyms shall be used.

(3) If an individual, association, organization, committee, or corporation is responsible for or causes the distribution or transmission of any statements relative to candidates or propositions which do not fully disclose the name of the individual or the name of the association, organization, committee, or corporation, and the full and correct name and address of its chairman or other chief administrative officer and whether or not such individual, association, organization, committee, or corporation supports or opposes such candidate or proposition, such individual, association, organization, committee, or corporation shall report all expenditures incurred in relation to the publication, distribution, transportation, or transmission in accordance with R.S. 18:1491.7, 1495.5, or 1501.1.

(4)(a) No person shall misrepresent himself or any committee or organization under his control as speaking, writing, or otherwise acting for or on behalf of any candidate, political committee, or political party, or any employee or agent thereof.

(b) No person shall willfully and knowingly participate in or conspire to participate in a plan, scheme, or design to misrepresent himself or any committee or organization under his control or under the control of any other participant in the plan, scheme, or design as speaking, writing, or otherwise acting for or on behalf of any candidate, political committee, or political party, or any employee or agent thereof.

(c) A radio or television broadcaster who broadcasts a paid political announcement or advertisement, the content of which the broadcaster had no input in or control over, is not subject to the provisions of this Paragraph.

(5) For purposes of Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, the term "electioneering communication" means any broadcast, cable, or satellite communication that refers to a legally qualified candidate for elected office and is broadcast within sixty days before any election in which such candidate is on the ballot.

D.(1) An affected candidate or voter shall be entitled to an injunction to restrain future violations of Subsections B and C of this Section.

(2) In the event a permanent injunction is granted, reasonable attorney fees shall be allowed the petitioner by the court which shall be taxed as costs to be paid by the defendant.

E. No person shall cause to be distributed or transmitted for or on behalf of a candidate for political office any oral, visual, or written material constituting a paid political announcement or advertisement, which is paid for by a third-party entity, without providing the name of the third-party entity on the face of the advertisement. The name of the third-party entity shall be included on written material, political announcements, and advertisements so that it is clear and understandable. The name of the third-party entity in visual and oral political announcements or advertisements shall be included so that it is clearly understandable as well as audible and visible for not less than three seconds. If the advertisement is placed by a public relations firm, advertising agency, media buyer,

or other person who purchases media advertising or time or space for such advertising, such person shall provide the information required by this Section. For the purposes of this Subsection, "person" means any individual, partnership, association, labor union, political committee, corporation, or other legal entity, including its subsidiaries; however, "person" shall not mean any radio station, television broadcast station, cable television company, or newspaper.

F. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 543, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 1988, No. 957, §1; Acts 1991, No. 255, §1; Acts 1993, No. 254, §1; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1223, §1, eff. July 15, 1997; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 2001, No. 554, §1; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 14, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan.1, 2011.

§1463.1. Telephone campaign communications; disclosure

A. The Legislature of Louisiana finds that the state has a compelling interest in protecting the integrity of the electoral process and in assuring that the voters are able to know who is responsible for telephone campaign communications in order to more properly evaluate the statements contained in them and to cast a more informed vote. The legislature further finds that it is essential to the protection of the electoral process to prohibit misrepresentation that a person, committee, or organization speaks on behalf of a candidate, political committee, or an agent thereof.

B.(1) No person shall make or cause to be made any telephone call or automated call expressly advocating support or opposition of a candidate, or elected public official, or ballot proposition unless the call identifies the source of the call as provided in this Section.

(2) The source of a call shall be identified as follows:

(a) If the call is paid for and authorized by a candidate, a principal or subsidiary committee of a candidate, or an agent of a candidate or of such a committee, the call shall clearly state that the call has been paid for by the candidate or the committee, as applicable.

(b) If the call is authorized by a candidate, a principal or subsidiary committee of a candidate, or an agent of a candidate or of such a committee, but is paid for by any other person, the call shall clearly state that the call is authorized by such candidate or committee, or agent on behalf of such candidate or committee, as applicable.

(c) If the call is authorized by a political committee that is not a principal or subsidiary committee of a candidate, or by an agent of such a committee, and is paid for by such committee or agent or by any other person, the call shall clearly state that the call is authorized by such committee.

(d) If the call is not authorized by a candidate, a principal or subsidiary committee of a candidate, any other political committee, or an agent of a candidate or of a political committee, and is paid for by any other person, the call shall clearly state who authorized the call.

(3) This Subsection shall not apply to:

(a) Any telephone call in which the individual making the call is not being paid and the individuals participating in the call knew each other prior to the call.

(b) Any telephone call or automated call that is conducted to collect information, including message testing, or for the purpose of polling respondents concerning a candidate, elected public official, or ballot proposition, which is a part of a series of like telephone calls that consists of fewer than one thousand five hundred completed calls that average more than two minutes in duration. Such a call is presumed to be a scientific poll and not a campaign communication subject to the provisions of this Subsection.

C.(1) No person shall make or cause to be made any telephone call or automated call that states or implies that the caller represents any candidate, political committee, or any other person or organization unless the candidate, political committee, person, or organization so represented has given specific approval to the person paying for the call in writing to make such representation. The person who pays for any call subject to the provisions of this Section shall maintain records of all such calls. The person shall also maintain a copy of all such written approvals he has received as required by this Paragraph and shall file a copy of each with the secretary of state before the calls authorized by such approval commence. The filing may be accomplished by facsimile transmission as long as within two days, exclusive of legal holidays, the original approvals received are forwarded by United States mail to the secretary of state.

(2)(a) No person shall make or cause to be made any telephone call or automated call supporting or opposing a candidate, with the knowledge and cooperation of a candidate or a political committee of a candidate, unless the person has received the prior written approval of such candidate or committee.

(b) A copy of each written approval required by this Subsection shall be filed with the secretary of state by the candidate prior to the time the calls authorized by such approval commence. The filing may be accomplished by facsimile transmission as long as within two days, exclusive of legal holidays, the original approvals received are forwarded by United States mail to the secretary of state.

D. For purposes of this Section, the following terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Automated call" includes any call using a prerecorded or artificial voice as part of a calling campaign to deliver information.

(2) "Candidate", "person", "political committee" or "committee", "principal campaign committee", "subsidiary committee", and "public office" shall have the meanings provided in R.S. 18:1483.

(3) "Elected public official" means an individual who holds public office.

(4) "Message testing" means studying for research purposes how individuals react to positive or negative information on a candidate, elected public official, or ballot proposition.

E. Whoever violates any provision of this Section may be punished by a civil fine not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars. Upon a second or subsequent violation, the penalty shall be a civil fine not to exceed five thousand dollars.

Acts 2008, No. 810, §1.

§1464. Excessive charge for political advertisements prohibited; penalty

A. No daily, bi-weekly, weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly newspaper, journal, periodical, or other publication and no radio station, television station, or chain or network of radio or television stations operating in this state shall assess or charge for political announcements and advertisements any amount which is in excess of the rates assessed and charged for regular commercial advertising.

B. Whoever violates this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978.

§1465. Prohibited use of public funds

A. No public funds shall be used to urge any elector to vote for or against any candidate or proposition, or be appropriated to a candidate or political organization. This provision shall not prohibit the use of public funds for dissemination of factual information relative to a proposition appearing on an election ballot.

B. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1466. Definitions

As used in this Chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall have the meanings hereafter ascribed to each:

(1) "Person" shall have the meaning ascribed to it by R.S. 1:10.

(2) "Election official" means:

(a) The parish board of election supervisors.

(b) Clerks and their employees who perform duties in the election process.

(c) Registrars of voters and their employees.

(d) The secretary of state and employees of his office who perform duties in the election process.

(e) Commissioners, including the commissioner-in-charge.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1467. Conviction in fraudulent vote cases; prohibition from employment in elections

Any person who has been convicted of any crime involving fraud or any violation of this Title while serving in the conduct of an election and in his capacity as a commissioner-in-charge, commissioner, watcher, or employee of a parish custodian of voting machines, or deputy of a clerk of court or law enforcement officer, shall thereafter be prohibited from serving in any of the positions aforementioned in any election or in connection with any election.

Added by Acts 1977, No. 590, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 1978; Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

§1468. Contributions in return for endorsement; prohibition

A. No person shall solicit or receive funds nor any thing of value from a candidate or political committee and no candidate or political committee or other person shall pay any funds or any thing of value to any person for the purpose of endorsing, supporting, opposing, or securing an endorsement, support of or opposition to any candidate. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the payment by a candidate, political committee, or other person, of funds or any thing of value to a person in return for the conducting, by such person to whom the payment is made, of a social function which is in support of or in opposition to a candidate or political committee of* which otherwise seeks to influence an election.

B. The terms used in this Section shall be defined as in Chapter 11 of this Title.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years, or both.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 786, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011.

**So in enrolled bill*

§1469. Bribery of a candidate; crime defined; penalty

A. Bribery of a candidate is the giving, promising or offering to give, directly or indirectly, a campaign contribution to a candidate, political committee, or other person, or the accepting, soliciting, offering to accept, directly or indirectly, a campaign contribution, by a candidate, political committee or other person, with the intention that the candidate will provide or influence another to

provide the contributor or another person a position of public employment, an appointive governmental position, a public contract, or anything of apparent present or prospective value.

B. The definitions of terms in Chapter 11 of the Louisiana Election Code shall be applicable to this Section.

C. Whoever commits the crime of bribery of a candidate shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years, or both.

Added by Acts 1980, No. 786, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1470. Political advertising; prohibition

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, political campaign signs shall not be erected, displayed, or posted on any publicly owned property or right of way, or to or on any public utility pole or stanchion.

Acts 1984, No. 225, §2.

§1471. Temporary restraining order; notice; hearing

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a temporary restraining order shall not issue with respect to an allegation of any practice or procedure contrary to the election laws of the state unless notice is given to the adverse party and an opportunity had for a hearing prior to the local, state, or national election affected.

B. After service of the notice, the temporary restraining order shall be assigned for hearing not less than ten days prior to the election.

C. An appeal may be taken as a matter of right from a temporary restraining order relating to an alleged violation of the Louisiana Election Code. However, such an order shall be suspended during the pendency of an appeal unless the court in its discretion orders otherwise.

Acts 1990, No. 107, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991.

§1472. Election offenses informational packet for candidates

A. Each candidate who qualifies for election in any primary election shall be provided an informational packet concerning the election offenses provided in this Chapter by the official with whom the candidate qualifies. The informational packet shall contain a summary of such offenses, the applicable enforcement procedures for such offenses, and the penalties for violations and a notice that questions concerning election violations should be directed to the attorney general or his designee and not to the official with whom the candidate qualifies.

B.(1) The informational packet shall be disseminated to each qualifying candidate immediately upon receipt of the candidate's notice of candidacy.

(2) When the notice of candidacy is filed by certified mail, by commercial carrier, or by an agent of the candidate, the informational packet shall be mailed within forty-eight hours of receipt of the notice of candidacy, via United States Postal Service first class mail, to the candidate at the address of his domicile as set forth in the notice of candidacy.

C. The attorney general shall provide for the preparation of the informational packets, including a summary of the election offenses and penalties for violations.

D.(1) Except as provided in Paragraph (B)(2) of this Section, the informational packets concerning election offenses shall be disseminated at the same time the campaign finance disclosure informational packets are disseminated to qualifying candidates as provided in R.S. 18:463. The same procedure utilized in disseminating the campaign finance disclosure packets shall be used to disseminate the informational packet concerning election offenses.

(2) The attorney general shall provide a sufficient number of the informational packets concerning election offenses to the Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure who shall forward such packets to the officials with whom the candidates qualify at the time required for furnishing the campaign finance disclosure information to such officials for dissemination with the campaign finance disclosure information.

Acts 1999, No. 1130, §1; Acts 2001, No. 47, §1; Acts 2001, No. 554, §1.

CHAPTER 11. ELECTION CAMPAIGN FINANCE

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§1481. Short title

This Chapter may be cited as the Campaign Finance Disclosure Act.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1482. Statement of purpose

The legislature recognizes that the effectiveness of representative government is dependent upon a knowledgeable electorate and the confidence of the electorate in their elected public officials. The legislature, therefore, enacts this Chapter to provide public disclosure of the financing of election campaigns and to regulate certain campaign practices.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1.

§1483. Definitions

As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings herein given to each unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Affiliated organization" means any organization which is not a political committee but which directly or indirectly establishes, administers, or financially supports a political committee.

(2) "Aggregating period" means:

(a) For a political committee, except a political committee which supports only one candidate, the period from January first of the calendar year through December thirty-first of the same calendar year.

(b) For a candidate, the period from the date on which he became a candidate as defined herein through the closing date for the current report.

(c) For a committee which supports only one candidate, the period from the time when the committee first participates in the election through the closing date for the current report.

(3)(a) "Candidate" means a person who seeks nomination or election to public office, except the office of president or vice president of the United States, presidential elector, delegate to a political party convention, United States senator, United States congressman, or political party office. An individual shall be deemed to seek nomination or election to such office if he has:

(i) Since prior participation in an election, if any, received and accepted a contribution or made an expenditure, or has given his consent for any other person or committee to receive a contribution or make an expenditure with a view to influencing his nomination or election to office whether or not the specific public office for which he will be a candidate is known at the time the contribution is received or the expenditure is made, or

(ii) Taken the action necessary under the laws of the state of Louisiana to qualify himself for nomination or election to public office.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of R.S. 42:1101 et seq. and specifically notwithstanding any provision of R.S. 42:1115, for purposes of R.S. 42:1123(5) a "candidate" shall mean a "candidate" as defined in this Paragraph and shall also mean any public servant required to file reports under the provisions of this Chapter.

(4) "Chairman" means the principal executive officer of a political committee regardless of his title.

(5) "Closing date" means the date through which the report is complete.

(6)(a) "Contribution", except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, means a gift, conveyance, payment, or deposit of money or anything of value, or the forgiveness of a loan or of a debt, made for the purpose of supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination or election of a person to public office, for the purpose of supporting or opposing a proposition or question submitted to the voters, or for the purpose of supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer, whether made before or after the election.

(b) "Contribution" shall also include, without limitation:

(i) Contributions in-kind made for any of the purposes stated in this Paragraph, having an attributable monetary value in excess of twenty-five dollars. Contributions in-kind shall include without limitation: the donation by any person, other than a candidate or a political committee, of the services of paid employees, the value of which services exceeds twenty-five dollars, such value to be the amount paid for such services; the donation of, or the donation of the right to use, any item of tangible property when the same is used or consumed and not exchanged or converted to cash or the equivalent of cash and when the accepting candidate, the chairman of the accepting political committee, or accepting person required to file reports under this Chapter and the campaign treasurer of such recipient, if any, determines that its value or the use value, when only the right of use is given, exceeds twenty-five dollars and such determination shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the valuation of the item or of the use value when applicable. In addition, successive donations made by the same person, which donations individually are valued below twenty-five dollars but which together exceed such amount, shall be deemed to be in-kind contributions and shall be aggregated for purposes of the requirements of this Chapter. Contributions shall also include expenditures made by any person in cooperation, consultation, or concert, with, or at the request or suggestion of, a candidate, his authorized political committees, or their agents and shall be considered to be a contribution to such candidate.

(ii) A promissory note or written contract to make a contribution as defined above.

(iii) A payment to purchase campaign paraphernalia, such as campaign pins, buttons, badges, flags, emblems, hats, shirts, banners, literature, and similar items, other than expenditures made by a candidate or political committee to purchase its own paraphernalia.

(iv) A payment for tickets to a testimonial or similar fund-raising event.

(c) "Contribution" shall not include:

(i) Personal services provided voluntarily by any person without compensation or by any person who is employed for purposes other than solely campaign purposes by the reporting candidate, by a partnership of which he is a member, or by a corporation of which he owns a majority of the stock.

(ii) Any dues or membership fees of any membership organization or corporation made by its members or stockholders, if such membership organization or corporation is not organized primarily for the purpose of supporting, opposing or otherwise influencing the nomination for election, or election, of any person to public office. However, any funds of such an organization or corporation

used for the purpose of contributions to candidates or committees or to publicly advocate support or defeat of a candidate or for expenditures as defined in this Chapter shall be reportable and all contributions made by such membership organization or corporation which are otherwise reportable under the provisions of this Chapter shall be reported.

(iii) A transfer of funds between political committees.

(iv) A loan.

(d) A contribution of anything of value other than money or an in-kind contribution shall be considered for all purposes of this Chapter as a contribution of money in the amount of the fair market value thereof.

(7) "District office" means the following offices but shall not include any major office:

(a) The office of a member of the Louisiana Legislature.

(b) All public offices elected parishwide.

(c) All public offices elected in more than one parish.

(d) All public offices elected in any election district containing a population in excess of thirty-five thousand as determined by the most recently published decennial federal census. All public offices elected in any city or parish election in a parish containing a municipality with a population of three hundred thousand or more as determined by the most recent decennial federal census. All elected public offices to a board or governing authority which has, within its jurisdiction, a municipality with a population of two hundred twenty-five thousand or more as determined by the most recent decennial federal census.

(e) The offices of district court judge, except in a judicial district comprised of a single parish with a population in excess of four hundred fifty thousand persons as determined by the most recently published decennial federal census where the election district is parishwide, family court judge, juvenile court judge, city court judge, city court marshal, and city court constable, as long as these offices are elective offices.

(8) "Election" means any primary, general, or special election held, pursuant to the laws of this state or a parish or municipal charter or ordinance or a court order, to choose a public officer or nominee. For purposes of this Chapter, a primary election and a general election for a particular office shall constitute one election. For purposes of the reporting requirements for the support or opposition of a proposition or question submitted to the voters, "election" shall also mean any primary, general, or special election, except local option elections held pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, at which a proposition or question is submitted to the voters in accordance with Chapters 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C of this Code.

(9)(a) "Expenditure" means a purchase, payment, advance, deposit, or gift, of money or anything of value made for the purpose of supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination or election of a person to public office, for the purpose of supporting or opposing a proposition or question submitted to the voters, or for the purpose of supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer, whether made before or after the election.

(b) "Expenditure" shall also include:

(i) A promissory note or written contract to make an expenditure as defined above.

(ii) Expenditures in-kind which have an attributable monetary value in excess of twenty-five dollars, made for any of the purposes stated in this Paragraph. Expenditures in-kind shall include without limitation: the donation by any person, candidate, or political committee of the services of paid employees, the value of which services exceeds twenty-five dollars, such value to be the amount paid for such services; the donation of, or the donation of the right to use, any item of tangible

property when the same is used or consumed and not exchanged or converted to cash or the equivalent of cash and when the donating candidate, the chairman of the donating committee, or the donating person required to file reports under this Chapter, and the campaign treasurer of such donor, if any, determines that its value or the use value, when only the right to use is given, exceeds twenty-five dollars and such determination shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the valuation of the item or the use value when applicable. In addition, successive donations made to the same person, which donations individually are valued below twenty-five dollars but which together exceed such amount, shall be deemed to be in-kind expenditures and shall be aggregated for purposes of the requirements of this Chapter.

(c) Expenditures made by a public relations firm, an advertising agency, or agent for a candidate, political committee, or other person required to file reports under this Chapter shall be considered expenditures of the candidate, political committee, or such other person, and must be specifically reported as required by this Chapter. Each such firm, agency, or agent, which makes any expenditure for any candidate, political committee, or other person required to file reports under this Chapter, shall timely furnish to such candidate, political committee, or person such information relative thereto as may be required for compliance with this Chapter.

(d) "Expenditure" shall not include:

(i) Personal services provided voluntarily by any person without compensation or by any person who is employed for purposes other than solely campaign purposes by the reporting candidate, by a partnership of which he is a member, or by a corporation of which he owns a majority of the stock.

(ii) Any communication by any membership organization or business entity to its employees, members, or stockholders, if such membership organization or business entity is not organized primarily for the purpose of supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination for election, or election, of any person to public office or for the purpose of supporting or opposing a proposition or question to be submitted to the voters. All other expenditures made by such membership organization or business entity which are otherwise reportable under the provisions of this Chapter shall be reported. For purposes of this definition, business entity means any proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity, including their subsidiaries.

(iii) A transfer of funds between political committees.

(iv) A loan.

(e) An expenditure of anything of value other than money or an in-kind expenditure shall be considered for all purposes of this Chapter as an expenditure of money in the amount of the fair market value thereof.

(9.1) "Intentional criminal violation" means conduct which establishes that a violator was in the state of mind which exists when the circumstances indicated that the offender actively desired the prescribed criminal consequences to follow his act or failure to act.

(10) "Loan" means a transfer of money, property, or anything of value in exchange for an obligation to repay in whole or in part, made for the purpose of supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination for election, or election, of any person to public office, for the purpose of supporting or opposing a proposition or question submitted to the voters, or for the purpose of supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer, whether made before or after the election.

(11) "Major office" means the following offices: governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer, commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of insurance, the superintendent of education, public service commissioner, justice of the supreme court, court of appeal judge, district court judge in a judicial district comprised of a single parish with a population in excess of four hundred fifty thousand persons as determined by the most recently published decennial federal census where the election district is parishwide, as long as these offices are elective

offices, and any candidate for office with an election district containing a population in excess of two hundred fifty thousand persons as determined by the most recently published decennial federal census.

(12) "Participation" or "participating" in an election means the following:

(a) With regard to a candidate, that the candidate was opposed by another candidate in the election; however, any person who is a candidate as defined in this Chapter shall be deemed to participate in the primary election whether or not the candidate has failed to qualify for office after becoming a candidate, has withdrawn from the election, or is unopposed therefor. Additionally, any candidate who withdraws from a general election subsequent to the primary election and prior to the general election who would have been qualified to appear on the general election ballot shall be deemed to participate in the general election, as shall the person who would have been opposed by the one withdrawing.

(b) With regard to a political committee, that the committee:

(i) With regard to the primary election, gave or received a contribution prior to the primary election from, to, or for a candidate participating in that primary election, made an expenditure in support of or in opposition to a candidate participating in that primary election, made a loan to or received a loan from a candidate or committee participating in that primary election, or made a transfer of funds to or from another committee participating in that primary election.

(ii) With regard to the general election, that the committee gave or received a contribution subsequent to the primary election from, to, or for a candidate participating in the general election, made an expenditure in support of or in opposition to a candidate participating in the general election, made a loan to or received a loan from a candidate or committee participating in that general election, or made a transfer of funds to or from another committee participating in the general election.

(c) A candidate or committee which participates in a primary election or the general election shall be deemed to participate in the election.

(d) With regard to a person who solicits or receives any contribution or makes any expenditure in support of or in opposition to a proposition or question submitted to the voters, that said person solicited or received a contribution or made an expenditure of two hundred fifty dollars or more.

(13) "Person" means any individual, partnership, limited liability company or corporation, association, labor union, political committee, corporation, or other legal entity, including their subsidiaries.

(14)(a)(i) "Political committee" or "committee" means two or more persons, other than a husband and wife, and any corporation organized for the primary purpose of supporting or opposing one or more candidates, propositions, recalls of a public officer, or political parties, which accepts contributions in the name of the committee, or makes expenditures from committee funds or in the name of the committee, or makes a transfer of funds to or receives a transfer of funds from another committee, or receives or makes loans in an aggregate amount in excess of five hundred dollars within any calendar year.

(ii) "Political committee" or "committee" shall also include two or more persons, other than a husband or wife, and any corporation which supports or opposes one or more candidates, propositions, recalls of a public officer, or political parties, and which accepts direct payments for personal services related to an election or a campaign in the name of the committee in an aggregate amount in excess of five hundred dollars within any calendar year. Except that an entity that (aa) holds a license or permit duly issued by the appropriate governmental entity to provide the personal services provided, regularly does business in the area, and regularly has done business in the area for at least ninety days prior to the date the personal services are provided and (bb) the personal services provided are the same as the personal services regularly provided by the business in the normal and

usual scope of its usual business activities shall not constitute a "political committee" for purposes of the requirements of R.S. 18:1491.1 through 1491.8 which would require such an entity to keep records and submit reports.

(iii) Any state central committee, parish executive committee, and any other committee of any political party which receives contributions or makes expenditures in such amount during such period shall be considered a "political committee" for the purposes of this Chapter.

(b) An entity that during the reporting period has supported candidates in states other than Louisiana; has received less than fifty percent of its total receipts for the applicable reporting period from Louisiana candidates or committees formed to support Louisiana candidates; and has expended less than fifty percent, but not more than twenty thousand dollars, of its total disbursements for the applicable reporting period in support of or in opposition to Louisiana candidates shall not constitute a "political committee" for purposes of requirements of R.S. 18:1491.1 through 1491.8 which would require such an entity to keep records and submit reports.

(c) *Repealed by Acts 2008, No. 821, §2, eff. July 8, 2008.*

(15) "Principal campaign committee" means a political committee designated by a candidate pursuant to R.S. 18:1491.3(A) or a political committee which has designated subsidiary committee(s).

(16) "Public office" means any state, parish, municipal, ward, district, or other office or position that is filled by election of the voters, except those specifically excepted in Paragraph (3) of this Section.

(17) "Reporting period" shall mean those periods established by R.S. 18:1491.6(G) and R.S. 18:1495.4(G).

(18) "Subsidiary committee" means a political committee other than a principal campaign committee, designated by a candidate or by a principal campaign committee pursuant to R.S. 18:1491.3(B) or R.S. 18:1491.3(C) to receive contributions or make expenditures on behalf of the candidate or the committee.

(19) "Supervisory committee" means the Board of Ethics established in R.S. 42:1132 when functioning as the Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure, as provided in R.S. 18:1511.1, to enforce the provisions of this Chapter.

(20) "Transfer of funds" means any money, regardless of amount, received by a committee from another committee or money given by a committee to another committee.

(21) *Repealed by Acts 1988, No. 994, §3, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.*

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1981, No. 59, §1, eff. June 17, 1981; Acts 1982, No. 266, §1, eff. July 18, 1982; Acts 1984, No. 492, §1; Acts 1986, No. 669, §1; Acts 1987, No. 722, §1, eff. July 16, 1987; Acts 1987, No. 831, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1988; Acts 1988, No. 994, §§1, 3, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 180, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1991, No. 252, §1, eff. July 2, 1991; Acts 1995, No. 1046, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 644, §1; Acts 1999, No. 1077, §1; Acts 2000, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 98, §1; Acts 2001, No. 292, §1; Acts 2001, No. 297, §1; Acts 2001, No. 451, §6, eff. Jan. 12, 2004; Acts 2003, No. 1045, §1; Acts 2004, No. 515, §1, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 528, §1, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 862, §1, eff. July 12, 2004; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 26, §1, eff. April 26, 2008; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 27, §1, eff. March 30, 2008; Acts 2008, No. 821, §§1, 2, eff. July 8, 2008; H.C.R. No. 14, 2008 R.S; Acts 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 32, §1.

§1484. Disclosure reports; persons required to file

Except as otherwise specifically provided, the following persons or their campaign treasurers, if any, shall file reports of contributions and expenditures as more specifically provided in this Chapter:

(1) Each candidate for major office or district office.

(2) Each candidate for any other public office who does either of the following:

(a) Makes expenditures in excess of two thousand five hundred dollars.

(b) Receives a contribution in excess of two hundred dollars in the aggregate during the aggregating period. For purposes of this Paragraph only, a contribution by a candidate for his own campaign for a public office other than a major office or district office shall not be considered in determining whether the candidate has received a contribution in excess of two hundred dollars in the aggregate.

(3) Each political committee.

(4) Any person other than a candidate or political committee required to file reports under the provisions of Part IV of this Chapter.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2007, No. 144, §1, eff. June 25, 2007; Acts 2012, No. 411, §1.

§1485. Filing; receipt by supervisory committee; special penalties

A. For purposes of this Chapter, a report, statement, or any other paper or document required to be filed with the supervisory committee shall be deemed to be filed when it is received either physically or electronically, by facsimile or e-mail, in the office of the supervisory committee in Baton Rouge, at the time it is hand-delivered, at the time it is postmarked or is receipted on a return receipt requested form by the United States Postal Service, if it is subsequently received in the office of the supervisory committee in Baton Rouge, or at the time it is deposited for delivery with a commercial delivery service as indicated on the receipt or invoice provided by the commercial delivery service, if it is subsequently received in the office of the supervisory committee in Baton Rouge.

B. If the date on which a report is required to be filed occurs on a weekend or a federal or state holiday, the report shall be filed no later than the first working day after the date it would otherwise be due that is not a federal or state holiday.

C. Each candidate for a major or district office and each principal campaign committee of a candidate for a major or district office shall electronically file reports of contributions and expenditures with the supervisory committee through the Board of Ethics Computerized Data Management System as provided in R.S. 42:1158.

D. If a report that is required to be filed pursuant to this Chapter is determined by the supervisory committee to be illegible, the supervisory committee may require the person who has filed such report to resubmit a legible report; however, the report shall be deemed to be received by the supervisory committee on the date that the original, illegible report was received.

E.(1) Each person and political committee required to file reports pursuant to this Chapter that receives contributions or loans in excess of fifty thousand dollars in a calendar year or which makes expenditures in excess of fifty thousand dollars in a calendar year, other than a candidate or an authorized political committee of a candidate or a political committee of a recognized political party, shall file all reports required by this Chapter electronically with the supervisory committee through the Board of Ethics Computerized Data Management System as provided in R.S. 42:1158.

(2) In addition to any other applicable penalties, the failure of a person or political committee required by Paragraph (1) of this Subsection to file a report electronically shall subject such person or political committee to penalties of five hundred dollars per day until the report is filed as required by this Subsection.

F.(1) If a person or committee required by this Section to electronically file a report through the Board of Ethics Computerized Data Management System is unable to do so because of a technical problem beyond the person's or committee's control, the person or committee shall file the report by the date the report is due via other means specified in Subsection A of this Section.

(2) The person or committee shall file with such report a certification detailing the technical problem that prevented the person or committee from electronically filing the report through the Board of Ethics Computerized Data Management System.

(3) The person or committee shall electronically file the report through the Board of Ethics Computerized Data Management System no later than five days after the date the report was originally due.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1984, No. 466, §1, §2; Acts 1998, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 123, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1999; Acts 1999, No. 164, §1; Acts 1999, No. 254, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2000; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 17, §1, eff. July 1, 2009; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 25, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 25, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 2012; Acts 2010, No. 766, §1, eff. June 30, 2010.

§1486. Proposition elections; required reports; recall elections

A.(1) Any person, including a political committee, who receives and accepts any contribution, loan, or transfer of funds, or makes any expenditure in support of or in opposition to a proposition or question submitted to the voters shall be required to file reports of such contributions and expenditures.

(2) Any person, including a political committee, who receives and accepts any contribution, loan, or transfer of funds, or makes any expenditure in support of or in opposition to the recall of a public officer shall be required to file reports of such contributions and expenditures.

(3) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Section and in R.S. 18:1505.4 and 1505.5, the provisions for reporting and filing requirements, prohibited practices, recordkeeping, and penalties applicable to political committees shall apply to persons subject to the provisions of Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Subsection.

B. These requirements shall be applicable only if the aggregate amount of contributions, loans, and transfers of funds received and accepted or expenditures made equals or exceeds two hundred dollars at any time during the aggregating period; except that, with regard to expenditures made in support of or in opposition to a proposition or question submitted to the voters by a person who is not a candidate or a member of the principal campaign committee of a candidate or of a political committee, these requirements shall be applicable only if the aggregate amount of expenditures made equals or exceeds one thousand dollars. "Aggregating period" for purposes of this Section shall mean the period from the date on which the first contribution is received or the first expenditure is made by the person or political committee, whichever is earlier, through the closing date for the last report required to be filed in accordance with this Chapter.

C.(1) The reports required as provided in Paragraph A(1) of this Section shall be filed not later than the thirtieth day prior to the election, which shall be complete through the fortieth day prior to the election, not later than the tenth day prior to the election, which shall be complete through the twentieth day prior to the election, and not later than the fortieth day after the election, which shall be complete through the thirtieth day after the election. During the period from midnight of the twentieth day prior to the election and extending through midnight of election day a report shall be filed within forty-eight hours after the time any contribution, loan, or transfer of funds is received and accepted or expenditure in excess of two hundred dollars is made; if such time falls other than during regular working hours, this report shall be filed with the supervisory committee on the next working day after the report is otherwise due. Such report shall provide information relative to such contributions, loans, and transfers of funds and expenditures in excess of two hundred dollars as provided in R.S. 18:1491.6(C). If the report filed on the fortieth day after the election shows a deficit, the person or political committee reporting shall be required to file supplemental reports as required by R.S. 18:1491.6(D).

(2) Any person or political committee who is required to file reports as provided in Paragraph A(2) of this Section shall file reports as provided in this Chapter according to the following schedule:

(a) Not later than the forty-fifth day after the initial filing of the copy of the recall petition with the secretary of state as provided in R.S. 18:1300.2(C), which report shall be complete through the thirty-fifth day after the filing of the copy of the recall petition with the secretary of state.

(b) Not later than the one hundred thirty-fifth day after the filing of the copy of the recall petition with the secretary of state, which report shall be complete through the one hundred twenty-fifth day after the filing of the copy of the recall petition with the secretary of state.

(c) Not later than the two hundredth day after the filing of the copy of the recall petition with the secretary of state, which report shall be complete through the one hundred ninetieth day after the filing of the copy of the recall petition with the secretary of state, which report shall be the final report, unless the report shows a deficit, in which case supplemental reports shall be filed as required in R.S. 18:1491.6(D), or unless the person or committee is required to file reports as provided in Subparagraph (d) of this Paragraph.

(d) If the recall effort is successful in having the recall question submitted to the voters, the person or political committee shall be required to file reports as provided in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection.

Acts 1987, No. 722, §1, eff. July 16, 1987; Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 180, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1995, No. 1046, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 2010, No. 778, §1, eff. June 30, 2010.

§1487. Reports, name and address

Whenever the full name and address of a person is required to be in a report in this Chapter, the party responsible for filing the report shall list the full name and address of the person or the best information he can obtain regarding that person if the full name and/or address is not available.

Added by Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.

PART II. POLITICAL COMMITTEES

§1491.1. Registration of political committees

A. Each political committee, including a subsidiary committee, which knows or anticipates that it will receive contributions or loans, make expenditures or loans, or make a transfer of funds to or receive a transfer of funds from another committee during a calendar year in the aggregate amount exceeding five hundred dollars shall file a statement of organization with the supervisory committee annually after January 1 and no later than January 31 of each calendar year. Any such committee organized after January 31 shall file the required statement of organization no later than the tenth day after its organization. Any committee which, after January 31, knows or anticipates that it will receive contributions, loans, or transfers of funds or make expenditures, loans, or transfers of funds in the aggregate in excess of five hundred dollars during the calendar year shall file the required statement of organization within ten days after the date on which it has information which causes it to know or anticipate that it will receive such contributions, loans, or transfers of funds or make such expenditures, loans, or transfers of funds. If a political committee which knows or anticipates that it will receive contributions, loans, or transfers of funds or make expenditures, loans, or transfers of funds in the aggregate in excess of five hundred dollars during a calendar year, is organized within ten days prior to any election, it shall file the statement of organization required by this Section no later than the third day after such organizing. Any committee required to file supplemental reports under the provisions of R.S. 18:1491.6 shall file the annual statement of organization. The supervisory committee shall issue a certificate of registration to each committee which submits the statement required by this Subsection.

B. The statement of organization shall include:

(1) The name of the committee, and the address of the committee, or of its chairman if the committee has no address.

(2) The names, addresses, and relationships of affiliated organizations.

(3) The name and address of the campaign treasurer of the committee, if any, and of any deputy campaign treasurers of the committee.

(4) The name and address of the committee chairman and the name, address, and position of other principal officers and directors of the committee, if any.

(5) A statement, if applicable, that the committee is a principal campaign committee and the candidate by whom it is designated as a principal campaign committee, if any, or a statement if applicable, that the committee is a subsidiary committee and the committee or candidate by whom it is designated as a subsidiary committee.

(6) A listing of all banks, safety deposit boxes, or other depositories used for committee funds.

(7) The estimated number of members of the committee.

(8) Certification of membership as required by R.S. 18:1505.2(H)(2)(b), if applicable.

(9) A statement, if applicable, that the committee has elected to file monthly reports pursuant to R.S. 18:1491.6(I).

C. Any change in information previously submitted in the annual statement of organization shall be reported to the supervisory committee within ten days following the change.

D. No committee shall receive contributions or loans, make expenditures or loans or make a transfer of funds to or receive a transfer of funds from another committee in the aggregate in excess of five hundred dollars in any calendar year until it has filed the annual statement of organization required by this Section. Any committee which violates the provisions of this Subsection shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.5 and R.S. 18:1505.6.

E. The supervisory committee is hereby authorized to impose a fee not to exceed the amount of one hundred dollars for each statement required to be filed under this Section to be remitted to the supervisory committee together with the statement on or before the time the statement is required to be filed. Any statement submitted without the proper fee shall be deemed as not being properly submitted to the supervisory committee. All fees collected hereunder shall be used solely by the supervisory committee for the enforcement of the provisions of this Chapter, as appropriated by the legislature.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1988, No. 994, §2, eff. July 27, 1988; Acts 2003, No. 935, §1, eff. July 1, 2003.

§1491.2. Statement of dissolution

A. Each political committee, including any subsidiary committee, which after having filed an annual statement of organization wishes to dissolve or disband and (1) determines that it no longer meets the criteria in R.S. 18:1491.1(A), or (2) determines that it will no longer receive any contributions, loans, or transfers of funds and will no longer make any expenditures, loans, or transfers of funds, shall file a statement of dissolution with the supervisory committee prior to dissolving. No committee which has unpaid debts or obligations or which has any funds on hand shall file a statement of dissolution, until any debts or obligations have been paid or otherwise extinguished and any funds have been expended or otherwise distributed. A statement of dissolution shall include (1) a certified statement by the committee chairman and campaign treasurer, if any, that the committee has not received contributions, transfers of funds, or loans, or made expenditures, transfers of funds, or loans in the aggregate during the calendar year in excess of five hundred dollars

and does not anticipate doing so, or (2) a certified statement by the committee chairman and campaign treasurer, if any, that the committee will receive no contributions, transfers of funds, or loans and will make no expenditures, transfers of funds, or loans, during the remainder of the calendar year. The committee shall file a report of contributions and expenditures containing the information required in R.S. 18:1491.7 with the statement of dissolution.

B. No political committee shall dissolve or file a statement of dissolution as provided in Subsection A above and reorganize under a modified name, charter, or organizational structure merely as a subterfuge to avoid the reporting and other requirements of this Part. Any committee which dissolves or files a statement of dissolution as provided in Subsection A above and is thereafter recreated with substantially the same membership and purposes with the intent to avoid the requirements of this Part, for purposes of this Part, shall be deemed not to have been dissolved and shall be subject to the provisions of this Part as if no dissolution had taken place and no statement of dissolution filed. In addition, any committee which violates the provisions of this Subsection shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.4, R.S. 18:1505.5, and R.S. 18:1505.6.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1491.3. Principal campaign committees; subsidiary committees; consolidation of reports

A. Each candidate may designate one political committee as his principal campaign committee. Such designation shall be in writing and a copy thereof shall be filed with the supervisory committee no later than ten days after such designation is made. Any committee which designates subsidiary committees shall be a principal campaign committee and shall file a self-designation as a principal campaign committee with the supervisory committee at the time it first files a designation of a subsidiary committee. A principal campaign committee of a candidate shall report, in lieu of the candidate, all information required to be reported by the candidate pursuant to R.S. 18:1495.4 and R.S. 18:1495.5.

B. A candidate or a committee which supports or has supported only one candidate may designate additional political committees as subsidiary committees of such candidate or committee.

C. Any committee, except a principal campaign committee, which is organized to support a single candidate shall be a subsidiary committee of the candidate or of the candidate's principal campaign committee unless the candidate files a statement in writing with the supervisory committee that the committee is not his subsidiary committee or a subsidiary of his principal campaign committee and unless he files such a statement the candidate or his principal campaign committee shall designate any such committee as a subsidiary committee within ten days after such committee is organized. No candidate shall file a statement that a committee is not his subsidiary committee or a subsidiary committee of his principal campaign committee if the candidate, his principal campaign committee, or a subsidiary committee of the candidate or of his principal campaign committee makes an expenditure, a loan, or a transfer of funds to or receives a contribution, a loan, or a transfer of funds, from the committee.

D. No committee organized primarily for the purpose of supporting a single candidate shall nominally support an additional candidate or candidates for the purpose of avoiding designation as a subsidiary committee and the requirements of this Part relating to the records and reports of subsidiary committees. Any committee which violates the provisions of this Subsection shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.4, R.S. 18:1505.5, and R.S. 18:1505.6.

E. A designation of a subsidiary committee shall be in writing and a copy thereof shall be filed with the supervisory committee no later than ten days after the designation is made. Any candidate who has designated a principal campaign committee shall also file a copy of the designation of each

subsidiary committee with his principal campaign committee no later than ten days after the designation is made.

F. A political committee may not be designated as the principal campaign committee of more than one candidate. No political committee which supports or has supported more than one candidate may be designated as a principal campaign committee and no such committee shall be a subsidiary committee.

G.(1) Each subsidiary committee shall maintain all records required by this Part. Each subsidiary committee designated by a candidate shall furnish such records on a timely basis to the principal campaign committee of the candidate, if any, or if none, to the candidate by whom it was designated as a subsidiary committee. Each subsidiary committee designated by a principal campaign committee shall furnish such records on a timely basis to such principal campaign committee.

(2) Each principal campaign committee of a candidate shall receive records furnished to it by subsidiary committees of the candidate for which it is the principal campaign committee and shall consolidate them with its own records and records of the candidate and shall file with the supervisory committee a consolidated report for each report required by this Chapter for committees or candidates. Each principal campaign committee, other than a principal campaign committee of a candidate, shall receive all records furnished to it by its subsidiary committees and shall consolidate them with its own records and shall file with the supervisory committee a consolidated report for each report required by this Part for committees.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1491.4. Campaign treasurers; campaign depositories; expenditures; petty cash fund

A. The chairman of each political committee shall be the campaign treasurer of the political committee, unless the political committee appoints a campaign treasurer. Political committees also may appoint one or more deputy campaign treasurers. The names and addresses of any campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer so appointed shall be filed with the supervisory committee in the statement of organization required by R.S. 18:1491.1, or if appointed after the statement of organization is filed, the names and addresses of any campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer shall be reported to the supervisory committee within ten days following appointment.

B.(1) Any person may solicit contributions for or on behalf of the political committee, or sell political paraphernalia, including such items as buttons, flags and literature, or tickets to a testimonial or other fund-raising event, provided that all contribution(s) or proceeds are transmitted directly to the chairman of the political committee or its designated treasurer or a designated deputy treasurer of the committee together with such information as may be required by this Chapter. No chairman of a political committee or designated treasurer or deputy treasurer shall accept such funds without such information and they shall be responsible under the provisions of this Chapter for any errors and omissions in records or reports of such funds. Any contributions or transfer of funds received by a political committee which has appointed a campaign treasurer shall be transferred to the campaign treasurer.

(2) When any person who is not the campaign treasurer or a deputy treasurer of a political committee makes any expenditure for the committee, he shall transmit directly to the campaign treasurer or a deputy treasurer all information concerning the expenditure required by this Chapter. The campaign treasurer of the committee shall be responsible under the provisions of this Chapter for any errors or omissions in the records or reports of such expenditures.

(3) For purposes of all reports required by this Chapter, all contributions received by or transferred to a campaign treasurer or a deputy treasurer of a political committee, and all expenditures made by a campaign treasurer or a deputy treasurer of a political committee or by any other person

on behalf of the committee, shall be considered contributions or expenditures of the political committee.

C. Deputy campaign treasurers of a committee may exercise any of the powers and duties of a campaign treasurer as set forth in this Chapter when specifically authorized to do so by the campaign treasurer and the chairman of the political committee.

D.(1) The chairman of each political committee shall designate one or more national or state banks or state or federally chartered savings and loan associations or savings banks, or state or federally chartered credit unions, as the campaign depositories of the committee and may invest in a money market mutual fund and designate such fund as a campaign depository. The committee chairman, the committee campaign treasurer, and any deputy treasurers shall deposit any contributions received by them into an account or accounts maintained at such depository or depositories. No expenditure shall be made by any committee chairman, committee campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or any other person on behalf of the committee, except by check drawn on such account or accounts, except as specifically provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection and Subsection E of this Section. Each check drawn on any such account shall be made payable to a specific person, except a check made payable to petty cash. Each check drawn on such an account shall indicate the objects or services for which such check is drawn and such check shall be maintained as part of the records required by R.S. 18:1491.5. The name and address of such campaign depository so designated shall be filed with the supervisory committee in the statement of organization required by R.S. 18:1491.1. If any additional depositories are designated, they shall be reported within ten days following such designation as required by R.S. 18:1491.1.

(2) An expenditure may be made by a committee chairman, committee campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or other authorized person on behalf of the committee by electronic funds transfer provided that the transfer of funds is to a specific person and that records are maintained as to the objects or services for which such transfer of funds was made. Detailed records of each electronic fund transfer shall be maintained as part of the records required by R.S. 18:1491.5.

E. A political committee may maintain a petty cash fund or funds. A petty cash fund shall be maintained on an imprest system, that is, expenditures may be made in cash from the fund and the fund shall from time to time be restored to its original amount by a transfer of funds from other committee funds of a sum equal to the aggregate of the sums expended from the fund. No expenditure in excess of one hundred dollars shall be made from the petty cash fund and no expenditure shall be made from the petty cash fund for any personal services, except for gratuities paid for the serving of food or drink. No expenditure shall be made from the petty cash fund in violation of R.S. 18:1531. A complete record of petty cash expenditures shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:1491.5(D).

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1985, No. 550, §1, eff. July 12, 1985; Acts 1993, No. 199, §1, eff. June 1, 1993; Acts 1997, No. 863, §1; Acts 2010, No. 577, §1, eff. June 25, 2010.

§1491.5. Maintenance of records; valuation of in-kind contributions and expenditures

A. The chairman of each political committee and the campaign treasurer, if the chairman does not act as campaign treasurer, shall be responsible for providing and maintaining such records of campaign finances as are necessary to comply with the provisions of this Part, including but not limited to the records specifically required by this Section.

B.(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the campaign treasurer of each political committee shall keep such records of campaign contributions received and accepted by him or a deputy treasurer as shall be necessary to comply with the provisions of this Part, including the names and addresses of all contributors, and the date of each contribution, the amount or value of the contribution of whatever value, and a description and valuation of all in-kind contributions.

(2) Payments made to purchase campaign paraphernalia, such as campaign pins, buttons, badges, flags, emblems, hats, shirts, banners, literature, and similar items, other than expenditures made by a political committee for its own paraphernalia, and payments for tickets to testimonials and similar fundraising events are contributions, and records thereof shall be maintained, provided that:

(a) In the case of any single transaction involving the sale of items such as campaign pins, buttons, badges, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature, and similar material which is for an amount not in excess of twenty-five dollars and the proceeds of which are received and deposited by a political committee, no record need be kept by the campaign treasurer for such recipient committee, except the total amount received and deposited from such sale and the fact that such amount was received from such sale.

(b) No person shall sell or buy campaign paraphernalia in successive single transactions for amounts below those for which specific records are required by this Paragraph as a subterfuge to avoid requirements of this Part that names and addresses of contributors and dates and amounts of contributions be recorded, aggregated, and reported. Such transactions shall be considered single transactions and shall be recorded and reported as provided in this Part. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.4, R.S. 18:1505.5, and R.S. 18:1505.6.

(3) The campaign treasurer of each political committee shall also keep such records of campaign expenditures made or contracted as shall be necessary to comply with the provisions of this Part, including the name and address of the person or firm from whom goods or services were purchased or contracted, the date, the amount or value and the purpose of the expenditure, a description of the goods or services purchased or contracted, and a description and valuation of all in-kind expenditures.

(4) All transactions involving the sale of tickets to a testimonial or similar fundraising event shall be evidenced by a record of the names and addresses of the purchasers, the amount of tickets purchased, and the value of the tickets purchased.

C. The valuation of in-kind contributions or expenditures shall be the estimated fair market value thereof at the time received and expended.

D. A record shall be kept of all expenditures made from the petty cash fund for which provision is made in R.S. 18:1491.4, including the name and address of the person or firm from whom goods or services were purchased or contracted, the amount and the purpose of the expenditure, and a description of the goods or services purchased or contracted. In addition, a receipt shall be kept for each such expenditure in any case in which a receipt would normally be provided in the usual course of business.

E. A record shall be kept of each loan made by the committee to or from any person or political committee, together with the full name and address of the lender, of the recipient of the proceeds of the loan, and of any person who makes any type of security agreement binding himself or his property, directly or indirectly, for the repayment of all or any part of the loan. In addition, a record shall be kept of the repayment of each such loan and of the source of funds expended for repayment.

F. *Repealed by Acts 1993, No. 199, §2, eff. June 1, 1993.*

G. A record shall also be kept of:

(1) Cash investments and income received therefrom.

(2) All transfers of funds to or from another committee, the name and address of the committee to or from which the transfer is made and the date and amount thereof.

(3) All debts and obligations.

(4) The amount and date of each anonymous contribution and the date each is transmitted to the state as required by this Chapter.

(5) All other receipts, the name and address of the source, and the date and amount thereof.

(6) All other disbursements, the name and address of the person to whom made and the date and amount thereof.

H. Expenditures made by a public relations firm, an advertising agency, or agent for a political committee shall be considered expenditures of the political committee and must be specifically reported as required by this Part. Each such firm, agency, or agent shall timely furnish to such political committee such information relative thereto as may be required for compliance with this Part. Failure by any such firm, agency or agent to timely furnish a political committee such information required for compliance with this Part shall be grounds for a civil action for damages.

I. A campaign treasurer shall preserve records required by this Part for six years; except a campaign treasurer for a committee which supports only one candidate shall preserve such records for two years after the final report which he is required by this Part to file for the election has been filed, including any supplemental reports required.

J. The accounts and records kept by a campaign treasurer under the provisions of this Part shall be available for inspection or use by the supervisory committee in connection with any investigation pursuant to this Chapter, or by any grand jury or court in connection with any proceeding instituted under the provisions of this Chapter; however, such accounts and records shall be kept strictly confidential by the supervisory committee and any court, except to the extent any contents thereof may become a public record in any judicial proceeding to enforce the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1993, No. 199, §2, eff. June 1, 1993.

§1491.6. Reports required; reporting times and periods

A. The chairman of a political committee and the campaign treasurer of the committee, if any, shall be responsible for filing a report of all information required in this Section and R.S. 18:1491.7 with the supervisory committee at the times required in this Section. The political committee chairman and campaign treasurer of the committee, if any, shall certify, in each report, that the information contained in the report is true and correct to the best of their knowledge, information and belief, that no expenditures have been made and no contributions have been received that are not reported therein, and that no information required by this Part has been deliberately omitted.

B. A report shall be filed for a political committee for each regularly scheduled election in which the committee participates according to the following schedule:

(1) Each committee which is participating in the election of a candidate for major office shall file a report no later than the one hundred eightieth day prior to the primary election, which shall be complete through the one hundred ninetieth day prior to the primary election.

(2) Each committee which is participating in the election of a candidate for major office shall file a report no later than the ninetieth day prior to the primary election, which shall be complete through the one hundredth day prior to the primary election.

(3) Each committee shall file a report no later than the thirtieth day prior to the primary election, which shall be complete through the fortieth day prior to the primary election.

(4) Each committee shall file a report no later than the tenth day prior to the primary election which shall be complete through the twentieth day prior to the primary election.

(5) Each committee shall file a report no later than the tenth day prior to the general election which shall be complete through the twentieth day prior to the general election. This shall be the final report for the election for any committee which does not participate in the general election, unless supplemental reports are required as provided in Subsection D of this Section.

(6) Each committee shall file a report no later than the fortieth day after the general election which shall be complete through the thirtieth day after the general election. This report shall be the final report for the election for any committee which participated in the general election, unless supplemental reports are required as provided in Subsection D of this Section.

(7) The final report of a committee that supports or opposes only one candidate who either withdraws as a candidate or is unopposed for election to the office he seeks shall be the next report due as required in this Subsection as of the date that the candidate withdraws or ascertains that he is unopposed, unless supplemental reports are required as provided in Subsection (D) of this Section. The report shall contain a statement that it is the final report and the reasons therefor.

C. During the period beginning at midnight of the twentieth day prior to a primary election and extending through midnight of primary election day, and during the period beginning at midnight of the twentieth day prior to a general election and extending through midnight of general election day, each committee shall file a report with the supervisory committee of:

(1)(a) The full name and address of each person from whom the committee has received and accepted a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds during such period in excess of the following amounts: a committee participating in the election of a candidate for any major office, one thousand dollars; a committee participating in the election of a candidate for district office, five hundred dollars; a committee participating in the election of a candidate for any other office, two hundred fifty dollars. If the committee is participating in the election of candidates for offices with different reporting amounts, the amount shall be the lowest for any candidate in whose election the committee is participating or in which any committee is participating to which it makes or from which it receives a transfer of funds.

(b) Such report shall include the amount and date of each such contribution or loan reported, and a brief description and valuation of each in-kind contribution. If a loan is reported, the report shall contain the name and address of the lender, of the recipient of the proceeds of the loan, and of any person who makes any type of security agreement binding himself or his property, directly or indirectly, for the repayment of all or any part of the loan.

(2) Any expenditure in excess of two hundred dollars made to a candidate, committee, or person required to file reports by this Chapter, who makes endorsements, including the full name and address of each person to whom such expenditure is made, the amount, date and purpose of each such expenditure, and a brief description and valuation of an in-kind expenditure.

(3) Each report required by this Subsection shall be filed within forty-eight hours after the time the contribution or loan is received or expenditure made. If such time falls other than during regular working hours, the report shall be filed as soon as possible after the opening of the office of the supervisory committee on the next working day after the time at which the report is otherwise due.

D.(1) If the final report of a political committee for an election, as required by Paragraph (5), (6), or (7) of Subsection B of this Section, or the most recent monthly report of a committee pursuant to Subsection I of this Section shows a deficit or a surplus, the chairman and treasurer of the committee, if any, shall file supplemental reports with the supervisory committee of all information required in R.S. 18:1491.7. Such reports shall be filed annually no later than February fifteenth and shall be complete through the preceding December thirty-first. Such a supplemental report shall be filed each year until a report has been filed which shows no deficit and until any surplus campaign funds have been disposed of in accordance with R.S. 18:1505.2(I). The report on surplus funds shall disclose the disbursement of such funds in the same manner as expenditures are reported.

(2) A "deficit", for purposes of this Subsection, means debts or obligations owed by the political committee which are required to be reported by R.S. 18:1491.7(B)(14).

(3)(a) A report need not be filed under this Subsection if the committee is dissolved or disbanded and shows a deficit of less than two thousand five hundred dollars. However, if the political committee is dissolved or disbanded and its deficit is equal to or greater than two thousand five hundred dollars, the political committee shall file supplemental reports with the supervisory committee of all information required in R.S. 18:1491.7. Such report shall be filed annually no later than February fifteenth and shall be complete through the preceding December thirty-first. Such report shall be filed each year for five years or until a report has been filed which shows no deficit or surplus.

(b) However, if after five years the political committee with a deficit receives any contribution or if any repayment occurs on an outstanding debt or loan, such political committee shall file a supplemental report by the following February fifteenth which shall be complete through the preceding December thirty-first.

(c) If the political committee has surplus campaign funds, a report need not be filed under this Subsection if such political committee files an annual report in accordance with Subsection E of this Section which includes such surplus campaign funds.

E. A report shall be filed for each committee of all information required in R.S. 18:1491.7 no later than February fifteenth of each year which shall be complete as of the preceding December thirty-first. The annual report required by this Subsection shall not be required:

(1) If under another provision of this Section, the committee has filed another report of the information required by R.S. 18:1491.7 at any time after the preceding December tenth and prior to the February fifteenth due date, or

(2) If during the preceding year the committee has filed a supplemental report required by Subsection D of this Section and has not otherwise, during the reporting period, supported or opposed a candidate, as such term is defined in R.S. 18:1483(3), or

(3) If the committee has received no contributions, made no expenditures, received or made no loans, and received or made no transfers of funds during the reporting period for such report.

F. The reports required for any regularly scheduled election shall also be filed for any special election to the extent the dates for filing reports occur after the call for the election. The supervisory committee may promulgate rules to effect the provisions of this Subsection. Such rules may waive any report required to be filed within ten days after the call for a special election.

G. The reporting period for all reports of political committees, except the first report of a committee, shall be the period from the time through which the preceding report was complete through the closing date for the particular report. The reporting period for the first report of a committee shall be the period from the time when the committee was organized through the closing date for the particular report.

H. Principal campaign committees shall file consolidated reports for subsidiary committees as more specifically provided in R.S. 18:1491.3.

I.(1) A political committee other than a principal or subsidiary campaign committee of a candidate may file monthly reports due no later than the tenth day of the month following a month in which the committee accepts a contribution or some other receipt or makes an expenditure or some other disbursement rather than file the reports otherwise required by Subsections B, (C)(1), and F of this Section.

(2) Such monthly reports shall include all of the information required to be included in a report pursuant to R.S. 18:1491.7.

(3) A political committee wishing to file monthly reports may do so upon written notification to the supervisory committee of its intention to do so delivered to the supervisory committee no less than forty-five days prior to the due date for the next report the committee would otherwise be required

to file. The committee shall file its first monthly report no later than the month following the month in which such notification is so delivered. Such report shall include all information required for reports pursuant to R.S. 18:1491.7 for the period since the committee's last report.

(4) Nothing in this Subsection shall exempt a political committee from filing the reports required by Paragraphs (2) and (3) of Subsection C of this Section.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 266, §1, eff. July 18, 1982; Acts 1984, No. 492, §1; Acts 1987, No. 757, §1; Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 180, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1999, No. 862, §1, eff. July 2, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 651, §1; Acts 2004, No. 506, §1, eff. June 25, 2004.

§1491.7. Reports; contents

A. Unless otherwise specifically provided, each report required by this Part shall contain the following information: (1) the name and address of the political committee for whom the report is filed; (2) the name and address of the treasurer completing the report; (3) the names and addresses of the committee chairman and of the other principal officers; (4) the name, address, office sought, and party affiliation of each candidate whom the committee is supporting or opposing, and a designation as to whether such committee is supporting or opposing such candidate; (5) whether the committee is supporting or opposing the entire ticket of any party, and, if so, the name of the party; (6) if the report is for a principal campaign committee, a statement that the committee is a principal campaign committee and the name of the candidate, if any, and of all subsidiary committees for whom the principal campaign committee is reporting and the address of such committees, or if a committee has no address, the address of the committee chairman.

B. Each report required to be in conformity with this Section shall contain the following information:

(1) The amount of cash and cash investments on hand at the end of the prior reporting period.

(2) The total of all contributions received and accepted by the committee during the reporting period.

(3) Cash income from investments received during the reporting period.

(4) Contributions received during the reporting period for which the report is being completed shall be reported, and the same shall be reported irrespective of the amount thereof except as otherwise provided, as follows:

(a) The full name and address of each person who has made one or more contributions, except contributions in the form of a payroll deduction or dues check-off system, to and which have been received and accepted by the political committee during the reporting period; the aggregate amount of such contributions, except in-kind contributions, from each person, and the date and amount of each such contribution; and a brief description of each in-kind contribution from each person, the valuation thereof made by the chairman and the campaign treasurer, and the date of the in-kind contribution.

(b) The full name and address of each person who has made one or more contributions in the form of a payroll deduction or dues check-off system in excess of five dollars in the aggregate in a calendar year to and which have been received and accepted by the political committee during the reporting period, and the date and amount of each contribution. In the case of a political committee that supports multiple candidates or issues and receives over ten thousand contributions in the form of a payroll deduction or dues check-off system when no single contributor contributes in excess of twenty-four dollars in the aggregate in a calendar year, such committee may elect to report the names and addresses of its contributors on an annual basis. Political committees making this election shall list the names and addresses of its contributors, the total amount of the contributions received per

contributor, and the schedule of the receipt of such contributions on the annual report due by February fifteenth complete through the preceding December thirty-first.

(c) The aggregate amount of all contributions, other than in-kind contributions, received and accepted during the reporting period.

(d) The aggregate valuation of in-kind contributions received during the reporting period.

(5) The gross proceeds received and accepted by the political committee during the reporting period from the sale of items such as political campaign pins, buttons, badges, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature, and similar materials. Purchases of such campaign items and materials from the committee which are made by the same person and are of such amount as to be reportable, either singly or in the aggregate, under Paragraph (4) hereof, shall be so reported; however, single transactions to purchase such items or materials which are for not in excess of twenty-five dollars must be reported only in the report of gross proceeds and shall not be required in Paragraph (4).

(6) The gross proceeds received and accepted by the political committee during the reporting period from the sale of tickets to testimonials or similar fundraising events. The proceeds of any such sale shall be considered a contribution, and such contributions shall also be reported as provided in Paragraph (4).

(7) The name and address of each political committee from which the reporting political committee received and accepted any transfer of funds during the reporting period, and the amount of each such transfer.

(8) Any other cash receipts, not contributions, received from any other source not included above during the reporting period, for example, refunds of overpayments and the nature, source, and an explanation thereof.

(9) Total of all receipts for the reporting period.

(10) The date and amount of each loan for campaign purposes made or received by the political committee to or from any person or political committee during the reporting period, together with the full name and address of the lender, of the recipient of the proceeds of the loan, and of any person who makes any type of security agreement binding himself or his property, directly or indirectly, for the repayment of all or any part of the loan.

(11) The total of all loans made and the total of all loans received during the reporting period.

(12) The total of all expenditures made by the committee during the reporting period.

(13) The full name and address of each person to whom an expenditure has been made by the committee during the reporting period. The amount, purpose, and date of each such expenditure, and the name and address of and office sought by candidates on whose behalf each such expenditure was made shall be reported. A brief description of an in-kind expenditure shall be given, as well as the valuation made by the chairman and the campaign treasurer and the date(s) of the expenditure. When multiple expenditures have been made to the same person during the reporting period, the aggregate amount of such expenditures, other than in-kind expenditures, and the aggregate valuation of in-kind expenditures shall be reported for each such person. The aggregate of all expenditures made during the reporting period, other than in-kind expenditures, and the aggregate valuation of all in-kind expenditures shall also be reported. The aggregate amount expended for each candidate shall also be reported.

(14) The amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the political committee during the reporting period which relate to the conduct of any political campaign, including but not limited to loans required to be reported under Paragraph (10) of this Subsection.

(15) All payments made during the reporting period to repay loans, the amount, date, and source thereof.

(16) *Repealed by Acts 1993, No. 199, §2, eff. June 1, 1993.*

(17) The total amount of expenditures during the reporting period from the petty cash fund.

(18) The name and address of each political committee to which the reporting political committee made a transfer of funds, during the reporting period, and the date and amount of each such transfer.

(19) The date and amount of each anonymous contribution received and the day each was transmitted to the state as required by R.S. 18:1505.2(B) during the reporting period and the total amount of such anonymous contributions received and transmitted during the reporting period.

(20) The amount of cash and cash investments of the committee on hand at the end of the reporting period.

(21) All other disbursements, not expenditures, during the reporting period, and the nature, recipient, and an explanation thereof.

(22) The total amount of expenditures during the reporting period made in relation to the publication, distribution, transportation, or transmission of statements relative to candidates or propositions which do not fully disclose the name of the individual or the name of the association, organization, committee, or corporation and the full and correct name and address of its chairman or other chief administrative officer and whether or not such individual, association, organization, committee, or corporation supports or opposes such candidate or proposition.

C. Expenditures made by a public relations firm, an advertising agency, or agent for a political committee shall be considered expenditures of the political committee and must be reported as required by this Section. Each such firm, agency, or agent, which makes any expenditure for any political committee shall timely furnish to such political committee such information relative thereto as may be required for compliance with this Part.

D. The supervisory committee, by rule, may require the reporting of totals of any information otherwise required to be reported, including totals of amounts reported in the current report, or in the current report and other previous reports.

E. The reports required in this Part shall be filed on forms provided by the supervisory committee as more specifically provided in R.S. 18:1511.3.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 180, § 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1990, No. 1088, §§1 and 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 751, §1, eff. July 7, 1992; Acts 1993, No. 199, §2, eff. June 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1995, No. 957, §1; Acts 2010, No. 778, §1, eff. June 30, 2010.

§1491.8. Small campaigns; affidavit in lieu of reports

Any political committee which did not receive a contribution in excess of two hundred dollars and which did not make expenditures totaling in excess of five thousand dollars in the aggregate during the aggregating period, may file an affidavit setting out such facts, in lieu of any report required by R.S. 18:1491.6; but a separate affidavit shall be required in lieu of any such report.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.

§1491.9. *Repealed by Acts 2001, No. 297, §2.*

PART III. CANDIDATES

§1495.1. Report through committee

A. Each candidate may designate a principal campaign committee as provided in R.S. 18:1491.3. If a candidate designates a principal campaign committee, the candidate shall maintain all records required by this Part and furnish them on a timely basis to his principal campaign committee. Each principal campaign committee shall receive all records furnished to it by the candidate, shall consolidate them with its own reports and shall file a consolidated report for reports required by this

Chapter for candidates and committees as otherwise provided in this Chapter. In such case, the candidate shall not be required to file separate reports.

B. Each candidate may designate subsidiary committees as provided in R.S. 18:1491.3, and shall designate such subsidiary committees as required in said Section. Any candidate who designates subsidiary committees and who does not designate a principal campaign committee shall receive all records of the subsidiary committees, consolidate them with his own records, and file a consolidated report for reports required by this Chapter for candidates and committees.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1495.2. Campaign treasurers; campaign depositories; expenditures; petty cash fund

A. The candidate shall be his own campaign treasurer, unless he appoints a campaign treasurer. Candidates also may appoint one or more deputy campaign treasurers. The names and addresses of any campaign treasurer or deputy campaign treasurer so appointed shall be filed with the supervisory committee at the time of the first report following appointment. Changes in appointment shall be reported in the first report after such change.

B.(1) Any person may solicit contributions for or on behalf of a candidate, or sell political paraphernalia, including such items as buttons, flags and literature, or tickets to a testimonial or other fund-raising event, provided that all contribution(s) or proceeds are transmitted directly to the candidate or his designated treasurer or a designated deputy treasurer together with such information as may be required by this Chapter. No candidate or designated treasurer or deputy treasurer shall accept such funds without such information and they shall be responsible under the provisions of this Chapter for any errors and omissions in records or reports for such funds. Any contribution received by a candidate who has appointed a campaign treasurer shall be transferred to the campaign treasurer.

(2) When any person who is not the campaign treasurer or a deputy treasurer of a candidate makes any expenditure for the candidate, he shall transmit directly to the campaign treasurer or a deputy treasurer all information concerning the expenditure required by this Chapter. The candidate and his campaign treasurer, if any, shall be responsible under the provisions of this Chapter for any errors or omissions in the records or reports of such expenditures.

(3) For purposes of all reports required by this Chapter, all contributions received by or transferred to a campaign treasurer or a deputy treasurer of a candidate and all expenditures made by a campaign treasurer or a deputy treasurer of a candidate or by any other person on behalf of the candidate, shall be considered contributions or expenditures of the candidate.

C. Deputy campaign treasurers of a candidate may exercise any of the powers and duties of a campaign treasurer as set forth in this Chapter when specifically authorized to do so by the campaign treasurer and the candidate.

D.(1) The candidate shall designate one or more national or state banks or state or federally chartered savings and loan associations or savings banks, or state or federally chartered credit unions, as his campaign depositories and may invest in a money market mutual fund and designate such fund as a campaign depository. The candidate, his campaign treasurer, and any deputy treasurers shall deposit any contributions received by them into an account or accounts maintained at such depository or depositories. No expenditure shall be made by any candidate, campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or any other person on behalf of the candidate, except by check drawn on such account or accounts, except as specifically provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection and Subsection E of this Section. Each check drawn on any such account shall be made payable to a specific person, except a check made payable to petty cash. Each check drawn on such an account shall indicate the objects or services for which such check is drawn and such check shall be maintained as part of the records required by R.S. 18:1495.3. The name and address of each campaign depository so designated shall

be filed with the supervisory committee in the first report after such designation. If any additional depositories are designated, they shall be reported in the first report following such designation.

(2) An expenditure may be made by the candidate, campaign treasurer, deputy treasurer, or other authorized person on behalf of the candidate by electronic funds transfer provided that the transfer of funds is to a specific person and that records are maintained as to the objects or services for which such transfer of funds was made. Detailed records of each electronic fund transfer shall be maintained as part of the records required by R.S. 18:1495.3.

E. A candidate may maintain a petty cash fund or funds. A petty cash fund shall be maintained on an imprest system, that is, expenditures may be made in cash from the fund and the fund shall from time to time be restored to its original amount by a transfer of funds from other funds of the candidate of a sum equal to the aggregate of the sums expended from the fund. No expenditure in excess of one hundred dollars shall be made from the petty cash fund and no expenditure shall be made from the petty cash fund for any personal services, except for gratuities paid for the serving of food or drink. No expenditure shall be made from the petty cash fund in violation of R.S. 18:1531. A complete record of petty cash expenditures shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 18:1495.3(D).

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1985, No. 550, §1, eff. July 12, 1985; Acts 1993, No. 199, §1, eff. June 1, 1993; Acts 1997, No. 863, §1; Acts 2010, No. 577, §1, eff. June 25, 2010.

§1495.3. Maintenance of records; valuation of in-kind contributions and expenditures

A. The candidate and the campaign treasurer, if the candidate does not act as campaign treasurer, shall be responsible for providing and maintaining such records of campaign finances as are necessary to comply with the provisions of this Part, including but not limited to the records specifically required by this Section.

B.(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the campaign treasurer for each candidate shall keep such records of campaign contributions received and accepted by him or a deputy treasurer as shall be necessary to comply with the provisions of this Part, including the names and addresses of all contributors, the date of each contribution, the amount or value of the contribution of whatever value, and a description and valuation of all in-kind contributions.

(2) Payments made to purchase campaign paraphernalia, such as campaign pins, buttons, badges, flags, emblems, hats, shirts, banners, literature, and similar items, other than expenditures made by a candidate for his own paraphernalia, and payments for tickets to testimonials and similar fundraising events are contributions, and records thereof shall be maintained, provided that:

(a) In the case of any single transaction involving the sale of items such as campaign pins, buttons, badges, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature, and similar material which is for an amount not in excess of twenty-five dollars and the proceeds of which are received and deposited by a candidate, no record need be kept by the campaign treasurer for such recipient candidate, except the total amount received and deposited from such sale and the fact that such amount was received from such sale.

(b) No person shall sell or buy campaign paraphernalia in successive single transactions for amounts below those for which specific records are required by this Paragraph as a subterfuge to avoid requirements of this Part that names and addresses of contributors and dates and amounts of contributions be recorded, aggregated, and reported. Such transactions shall be considered single transactions and shall be recorded and reported as provided in this Part. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.4, R.S. 18:1505.5, and R.S. 18:1505.6.

(3)(a) Each campaign treasurer for a candidate shall also keep records of the amounts of all expenditures made by the candidate from his own funds.

(b) The campaign treasurer of each candidate shall also keep such records of campaign expenditures made or contracted as shall be necessary to comply with the provisions of this Part, including the name and address of the person or firm from whom goods or services were purchased or contracted, the date, the amount or value and the purpose of the expenditure, a description of the goods or services purchased or contracted, and a description and valuation of all in-kind expenditures.

(4) All transactions involving the sale of tickets to a testimonial or similar fundraising event shall be evidenced by a record of the names and addresses of the purchasers, the amount of tickets purchased, and the value of the tickets purchased.

C. The valuation of in-kind contributions or expenditures shall be the estimated fair market value thereof at the time received or expended.

D. A record shall be kept of all expenditures made from the petty cash fund for which provision is made in R.S. 18:1495.2, including the name and address of the person or firm from whom goods or services were purchased or contracted, the amount and the purpose of the expenditure, and a description of the goods or services purchased or contracted. In addition, a receipt shall be kept for each such expenditure in any case in which a receipt would normally be provided in the usual course of business.

E. A record shall be kept of each loan made by the candidate to or from any person or political committee, together with the full name and address of the lender, of the recipient of the proceeds of the loan, and of any person who makes any type of security agreement binding himself or his property, directly or indirectly, for the repayment of all or any part of the loan. In addition, a record shall be kept of the repayment of each such loan and of the source of funds expended for repayment.

F. *Repealed by Acts 1993, No. 199, §2, eff. June 1, 1993.*

G. A record shall also be kept of:

(1) Cash investments and income received therefrom.

(2) All debts and obligations.

(3) The amount and date of each anonymous contribution and the date each is transmitted to the state as required by this Chapter.

(4) All other receipts, the name and address of the source, and the date and amount thereof.

(5) All other disbursements, the name and address of the person to whom made and the date and amount thereof.

H. Expenditures made by a public relations firm, an advertising agency, or agent for a candidate, shall be considered expenditures of the candidate, and must be specifically reported as required by this Part. Each such firm, agency, or agent shall timely furnish to such candidate such information relative thereto as may be required for compliance with this Part. Failure by any such firm, agency or agent to timely furnish a candidate such information required for compliance with this Part shall be grounds for a civil action for damages.

I. A campaign treasurer shall preserve records required by this Part for two years after the final report which he is required by this Part to file for the election has been filed, including any supplemental reports required. J. The accounts and records kept by a campaign treasurer under the provisions of this Part shall be available for inspection or use by the supervisory committee in connection with any investigation pursuant to this Chapter, or by any grand jury or court in connection with any proceeding instituted under the provisions of this Chapter; however, such accounts and records shall be kept strictly confidential by the supervisory committee and any court, except to the extent any contents thereof may become a public record in any judicial proceeding to enforce the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1993, No. 199, §2, eff. June 1, 1993.

§1495.4. Reports required; reporting times and periods; extension

A. The candidate and his campaign treasurer, if any, shall be responsible for filing a report of all information required in this Section and R.S. 18:1495.5 with the supervisory committee at the times required in this Section. The candidate and his campaign treasurer, if any, shall certify, in each report, that the information contained in the report is true and correct to the best of their knowledge, information and belief, that no expenditures have been made and no contributions have been received that are not reported therein, and that no information required by this Part has been deliberately omitted.

B. A report shall be filed for a candidate for each regularly scheduled election in which the candidate participates according to the following schedule:

(1) Each candidate for major office shall file a report no later than the one hundred eightieth day prior to the primary election, which shall be complete through the one hundred ninetieth day prior to the primary election.

(2) Each candidate for major office shall file a report no later than the ninetieth day prior to the primary election, which shall be complete through the one hundredth day prior to the primary election.

(3) Each candidate shall file a report no later than the thirtieth day prior to the primary election, which shall be complete through the fortieth day prior to the primary election.

(4) Each candidate shall file a report no later than the tenth day prior to the primary election which shall be complete through the twentieth day prior to the primary election.

(5) Each candidate shall file a report no later than the tenth day prior to the general election which shall be complete through the twentieth day prior to the general election. This shall be the final report for the election for any candidate who does not participate in the general election, unless supplemental reports are required as provided in Subsection D of this Section.

(6) Each candidate shall file a report no later than the fortieth day after the general election which shall be complete through the thirtieth day after the general election. This report shall be the final report for the election for any candidate who participated in the general election, unless supplemental reports are required as provided in Subsection D of this Section.

(7) The final report of a candidate who either withdraws as a candidate or is unopposed for election to the office he seeks shall be the next report due as required in this Subsection as of the date that the candidate withdraws or ascertains that he is unopposed, unless supplemental reports are required as provided in Subsection D of this Section. The report shall contain a statement that it is the final report and the reasons therefor.

C. During the period beginning at midnight of the twentieth day prior to a primary election and extending through midnight of primary election day, and during the period beginning at midnight of the twentieth day prior to a general election and extending through midnight of general election day, each candidate shall file a report with the supervisory committee of:

(1)(a) The full name and address of each person from whom the candidate has received and accepted a contribution or loan during such period in excess of the following amounts: a candidate for any major office, one thousand dollars; a candidate for district office, five hundred dollars; a candidate for any other office, two hundred fifty dollars.

(b) Such report shall include the amount and date of each such contribution or loan reported, and a brief description and valuation of each in-kind contribution. If a loan is reported, the report shall contain the name and address of the lender, of the recipient of the proceeds of the loan, and of any person who makes any type of security agreement binding himself or his property, directly or indirectly, for the repayment of all or any part of the loan.

(2) Any expenditure in excess of two hundred dollars made to a candidate, committee, or person required to file reports by this Chapter, who makes endorsements, including the full name and address of each person to whom such expenditure is made, the amount, date, and purpose of each such expenditure, and a brief description and valuation of an in-kind expenditure.

(3) Each report required by this Subsection shall be filed within forty-eight hours after the time the contribution or loan is received or expenditure made. If such time falls other than during regular working hours, the report shall be filed as soon as possible after the opening of the office of the supervisory committee on the next working day after the time at which the report is otherwise due.

D.(1) If the final report of a candidate for an election, as required by Paragraph (5), (6), or (7) of Subsection B of this Section, shows a deficit or a surplus, the candidate and his treasurer, if any, shall file supplemental reports with the supervisory committee of all information required in R.S. 18:1495.5. Such reports shall be filed annually no later than February fifteenth and shall be complete through the preceding December thirty-first. Such a supplemental report shall be filed each year until a report has been filed which shows no deficit and until any surplus campaign funds have been disposed of in accordance with R.S. 18:1505.2(I). The report on surplus funds shall disclose the disbursement of such funds in the same manner as expenditures are reported.

(2) "Deficit", for purposes of this Subsection, means debts or obligations owed by the candidate which are required to be reported by R.S. 18:1495.5(B)(14).

(3)(a) A report need not be filed under this Subsection if the candidate is not an elected public official and shows either a deficit or a surplus of less than two thousand five hundred dollars. However, if the candidate is not an elected public official and his deficit or surplus is equal to or greater than two thousand five hundred dollars, the candidate shall file supplemental reports with the supervisory committee of all information required in R.S. 18:1495.5. Such report shall be filed annually no later than February fifteenth and shall be complete through the preceding December thirty-first. Such report shall be filed each year for five years or until a report has been filed which shows no deficit or surplus.

(b) However, if after five years a candidate with a deficit receives any contribution or if any repayment occurs on an outstanding debt or loan, such candidate shall file a supplemental report by the following February fifteenth which shall be complete through the preceding December thirty-first.

(c) Any individual who was a candidate and who is elected to or is serving in any elected public office during the reporting period for any supplemental report required by this Paragraph shall be considered to be an elected public official for the purposes of this Paragraph whether or not the office to which he is elected is the office for which his candidacy resulted in the deficit or surplus for which a report is required.

(d) If the candidate or former candidate has surplus campaign funds, a report need not be filed under this Subsection if such candidate or former candidate files an annual report in accordance with Subsection E of this Section which includes such surplus campaign funds.

E. A report shall be filed for each candidate, as defined by R.S. 18:1483(3), of all information required in R.S. 18:1495.5 no later than February fifteenth of each year which shall be complete as of the preceding December thirty-first. The annual report required by this Subsection shall not be required:

(1) If under another provision of this Section the candidate has filed another report of the information required by R.S. 18:1495.5 at any time after the preceding December tenth and prior to February fifteenth due date, or

(2) If the candidate files a supplemental report as required by R.S. 18:1495.4(D) and has not otherwise, during the reporting period, become a candidate, as defined in R.S. 18:1483(3), or

(3) If the candidate has received no contributions, made no expenditures, and received or made no loans during the reporting period for such report.

F. The reports required for any regularly scheduled election shall also be filed for any special election to the extent the dates for filing reports occur after the call for the election. The supervisory committee may promulgate rules to effect the provisions of this Subsection. Such rules may waive any report required to be filed within ten days after the call for a special election.

G. The reporting period for all reports of candidates, except the first report for any election, shall be the period from the time through which the preceding report was complete through the closing date for the particular report. The reporting period for the first report of candidate for any election shall be the period from the time when the candidate becomes a candidate through the closing date for the report. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a candidate is required to file reports in connection with a previous candidacy, the reporting period for the first report for the election shall be the period from the time through which the latest report is complete through the closing date for the particular report.

H. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section to the contrary, the supervisory committee shall grant any candidate in service in the uniformed services at the time a report is due an automatic extension of thirty days past the deadlines otherwise required by law to file such report if the candidate gives written notice of such service to the supervisory committee prior to the due date of the report. The failure of such a candidate to give such prior notice shall not impair the ability of the candidate to obtain a waiver for good cause pursuant to R.S. 42:1157.2. For purposes of this Subsection, the terms "service in the uniformed services" and "uniformed services" shall have the same meaning as provided in R.S. 29:403.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 266, §1, eff. July 18, 1982; Acts 1984, No. 492, §1; Acts 1987, No. 757, §1; Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 180, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1999, No. 862, §1, eff. July 2, 1999; Acts 2004, No. 506, §1, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2006, No. 782, §1.

§1495.5. Reports; contents

A. Unless otherwise specifically provided, each report required by this Part shall contain the following information:

(1) The name and address of the candidate for whom the report is filed.

(2) The name and address of the treasurer completing the report.

(3) The office sought.

(4) If the candidate has designated any subsidiary committees, the name of all subsidiary committees for whom the candidate is reporting and the address of such committees, or if a committee has no address, the address of the committee chairman.

B. Each report required to be in conformity with this Section shall contain the following information:

(1) The amount of cash and cash investments on hand at the end of the prior reporting period.

(2) The total of all contributions received and accepted by the candidate during the reporting period.

(3) Cash income from investments received during the reporting period.

(4) Contribution(s) received during the reporting period for which the report is being completed shall be reported, and the same shall be reported irrespective of the amount thereof as follows:

(a) The full name and address of each person who has made one or more contributions to and which have been received and accepted by the candidate during the reporting period; the aggregate amount of such contributions, except in-kind contributions, from each person, and the date and amount of each such contribution; and a brief description of each in-kind contribution from each person, the valuation thereof made by the candidate and the campaign treasurer, and the date(s) of the in-kind contribution.

(b) The aggregate amount of all contributions, other than in-kind contributions, received and accepted during the reporting period.

(c) The aggregate valuation of in-kind contributions received during the reporting period.

(5) The gross proceeds received and accepted by the candidate during the reporting period from the sale of items such as political campaign pins, buttons, badges, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature, and similar materials. Purchases of such campaign items and materials which are made by the same person and which are of such amount as to be reportable, either singly or in the aggregate, under Paragraph (4) hereof, shall be so reported; however, single transactions to purchase such items or materials which are for not in excess of twenty-five dollars must be reported only in the report of gross proceeds and shall not be required to be reported as required in Paragraph (4).

(6) The gross proceeds received and accepted by the candidate during the reporting period from the sale of tickets to testimonials or similar fundraising events. The proceeds of any such sales shall be considered a contribution, and such contributions shall also be reported as provided in Paragraph (4).

(7) Any other cash receipts, not contributions, from any other source not included above during the reporting period, for example, refunds of overpayments and the nature, source, and an explanation thereof.

(8) Total of all receipts for the reporting period.

(9) The date and amount of each loan for campaign purposes made or received by the candidate to or from any person or political committee during the reporting period, together with the full name and address of the lender, of the recipient of the proceeds of the loan, and of any person who makes any type of security agreement binding himself or his property, directly or indirectly, for the repayment of all or any part of the loan.

(10) The total of all loans made and the total of all loans received during the reporting period.

(11) The total of all expenditures made by the candidate during the reporting period.

(12) The full name and address of each person to whom an expenditure has been made by the candidate during the reporting period. The amount, purpose, and date of each such expenditure shall be reported. A brief description of an in-kind expenditure shall be given, as well as the valuation made by the candidate and the campaign treasurer and the date(s) of the expenditure. When multiple expenditures have been made to the same person, during the reporting period, the aggregate amount of such expenditures, other than in-kind expenditures, and the aggregate valuation of in-kind expenditures shall be reported for each such person. The aggregate of all expenditures made during the reporting period, other than in-kind expenditures, and the aggregate valuation of all in-kind expenditures shall also be reported. The aggregate amount expended for each candidate shall also be reported.

(13) The total amount of monetary expenditures made by the candidate from his own funds during each reporting period.

(14) The amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by or to the candidate, during the reporting period, which relate to the conduct of any political campaign, including but not limited to loans required to be reported under Paragraph (9) of this Subsection.

(15) All payments made during the reporting period to repay loans, the amount, date, and source thereof.

(16) *Repealed by Acts 1993, No. 199, §2, eff. June 1, 1993.*

(17) The total amount of expenditures during the reporting period from the petty cash fund.

(18) The date and amount of each anonymous contribution received and the date each was transmitted to the state as required by R.S. 18:1505.2(B) during the reporting period and the total amount of such anonymous contributions received and transmitted during the reporting period.

(19) The amount of cash and cash investments of the candidate on hand at the end of the reporting period.

(20) All other disbursements, not expenditures, made during the reporting period, and the nature, recipient, and an explanation thereof.

(21) The total amount of expenditures during the reporting period made in relation to the publication, distribution, transportation, or transmission of statements relative to candidates or propositions which do not fully disclose the name of the individual or the name of the association, organization, committee, or corporation and the full and correct name and address of its chairman or other chief administrative officer and whether or not such individual, association, organization, committee, or corporation supports or opposes such candidate or proposition.

C. Expenditures made by a public relations firm, an advertising agency, or agent for a candidate shall be considered expenditures of the candidate and must be reported as required by this Section. Each such firm, agency, or agent which makes any expenditure for any candidate shall timely furnish to such candidate such information relative thereto as may be required for compliance with this Part.

D. The supervisory committee by rule, may require the reporting of totals of any information otherwise required to be reported, including totals of amounts reported in the current report, or in the current report and other previous reports.

E. The reports required in this Part shall be filed on forms provided by the supervisory committee as more specifically provided in R.S. 18:1511.3.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 180, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1990, No. 1088, §§1 and 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 751, §1, eff. July 7, 1992; Acts 1993, No. 199, §2, eff. June 1, 1993; Acts 1995, No. 300, §1, eff. June 15, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998.

§1495.6. Small campaigns; affidavit in lieu of reports

Any candidate, for a major or district office required by this Chapter to file reports of information as provided in R.S. 18:1495.5, who did not receive a contribution in excess of two hundred dollars and who did not make expenditures totaling in excess of five thousand dollars in the aggregate during the aggregating period, may file an affidavit setting out such facts in lieu of each report required by R.S. 18:1495.4, but a separate affidavit shall be required in lieu of each such report.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 266, §1, eff. July 18, 1982; Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.

§1495.7. Financial disclosure statements

A. Any person who becomes a candidate for an office for which the holder of the office is required to file financial disclosure statements pursuant to R.S. 42:1124, 1124.2, or 1124.3 shall file a financial disclosure statement as required by R.S. 42:1124, 1124.2, or 1124.3 for the office for which he is a candidate. The statement required by this Section shall be filed within three business days after the close of the qualifying period during which the candidate files his notice of candidacy for the office. If the person is required by R.S. 42:1124, 1124.2, or 1124.3 to file a statement for the office for which he is a candidate, such filing shall satisfy the requirements of this Section.

B. Any person who fails to file or fails to timely file the financial statement required by Subsection A of this Section, or who fails to disclose or fails to accurately disclose information required to be included in the financial statement required by Subsection A of this Section, shall be subject to penalties as provided in R.S. 42:1124.4.

Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 1, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2008, No. 162, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2009; Acts 2012, No. 574, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2013.

NOTE: *See Acts 2008, No. 162, §4 regarding applicability to R.S. 42:1124.3.*

PART IV. OTHER PERSONS REQUIRED TO REPORT

§1501.1. Reports by persons not candidates or committees

A.(1) Any person, other than a candidate or a political committee, who makes any expenditure or who accepts a contribution, other than to or from a candidate or to or from a political committee, shall file reports if either said expenditures or said contributions exceed five hundred dollars in the aggregate during the aggregating period as defined for committees.

(2) Each person, other than a candidate or political committee, who makes an expenditure for purposes of canvassing, irrespective of the amount expended, shall submit in writing to the candidate or political committee on whose behalf such expenditure was made the name, address and the last four digits of the social security number of each individual to whom such an expenditure was made.

B. Such reports shall be filed at the same time, shall contain the same information, and shall be certified correct in the same manner as reports required of political committees by this Chapter.

C. In addition to the reports filed in Subsection B of this Section, during the period beginning at midnight of the twentieth day prior to a primary election and extending through midnight of primary election day, and during the period beginning at midnight of the twentieth day prior to a general election and extending through midnight of general election day, any person, other than a candidate or a political committee, who makes any expenditure or who accepts a contribution, other than to or from a candidate or to or from a political committee, shall file a report with the supervisory committee of:

(1) The full name and address of each person from whom such person has received and accepted a contribution, or to whom such person has made an expenditure during such period in excess of the following amounts:

(a) In support or opposition to a candidate for any major office, one thousand dollars.

(b) In support or opposition to a candidate for district office, five hundred dollars.

(c) In support or opposition to a candidate for any other office, five hundred dollars.

(2) Each report required by this Subsection shall be filed within forty-eight hours after the time the contribution is received or expenditure made. If such time falls other than during regular working hours, the report shall be filed as soon as possible after the opening of the office of the supervisory committee on the next working day after the time at which the report is otherwise due.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 2004, No. 862, §1, eff. July 12, 2004; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 27, §1, eff. March 20, 2008.

§1501.2. *Repealed by Acts 2008, No. 821, §2, eff. July 8, 2008.*

PART V. PROHIBITED PRACTICES AND LIMITATIONS; PENALTIES

§1505.1. Failure to submit report; failure to file report timely or properly

A. Failure to submit the reports required by this Chapter shall constitute a violation of this Chapter. Failure to submit any such report within three days after the final date for filing shall be presumptive evidence of intent not to file the report.

B. Failure to submit the reports required by this Chapter at the time required shall constitute a violation of this Chapter.

C. Failure to disclose or failure to disclose accurately any information required to be reported by this Chapter shall constitute a violation of this Chapter.

D. Failure to properly submit statements in accordance with R.S. 18:1491.1 shall constitute a violation of this Chapter.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1988, No. 994, §2, eff. July 27, 1988; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1.

§1505.2. Contributions; expenditures; certain prohibitions and limitations

A.(1) No person shall give, furnish, or contribute monies, materials, supplies, or make loans to or in support of a candidate or to any political committee, through or in the name of another, directly or indirectly. This prohibition shall not apply to dues or membership fees of any membership organization or corporation made by its members or stockholders, if such membership organization or corporation is not organized primarily for the purpose of supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination for election, or election of any person to public office.

(2)(a) Any person who violates the provisions of this Subsection unknowingly shall be assessed a penalty equal to the amount of the contribution plus ten percent.

(b)(i) Any person who violates the provisions of this Subsection knowingly and willfully shall be assessed a penalty equal to twice the amount of the contribution.

(ii) "Knowing and willful" for the purposes of this Subsection means conduct which could have been avoided through the exercise of due diligence.

B.(1) No candidate, political committee, or other person required to file reports under this Chapter shall make any expenditure from funds the source of which is anonymous, and any contribution received by a candidate, political committee, or other person required to file reports under this Chapter from an anonymous source and deposited shall be reported as provided in R.S. 18:1491.7(B)(19) and R.S. 18:1495.5(B)(18) and shall escheat to the state and shall be paid over to the state by such candidate, political committee, or other such person.

(2) Any single transaction involving the sale of items such as political campaign pins, buttons, badges, flags, emblems, hats, banners, literature, and similar materials, which transaction is for not in excess of twenty-five dollars and in which transaction the purchaser is not known, shall not be deemed to constitute an anonymous contribution under the provisions of this Subsection.

C.(1) No person shall make a cash contribution to a candidate or a committee and no candidate or committee shall receive cash contributions in excess of one hundred dollars during any calendar year. Any contribution in excess of such one hundred dollar aggregate amount, other than an in-kind contribution, shall be made by an instrument containing the name of the donor and the name of the payee.

(2) Upon receipt of a cash contribution of one hundred dollars or less, the candidate or committee receiving the contribution shall provide to the contributor a receipt for the exact amount of the

contribution; such receipt shall contain the name, address, and social security number of the contributor, shall be signed by the contributor, and the candidate or committee receiving the contribution shall retain a copy of the receipt. If the contributor refuses to furnish his name, address, or social security number or refuses to sign the receipt, the contribution shall be immediately returned to said contributor. If the contributor is unable to write, he shall affix his mark to the receipt, and the person receiving the contribution shall affix the name of the incapacitated person to the receipt, provided he does so in the presence of a witness who shall also sign his name as witness to the mark. The copy of the receipt retained by the candidate or committee provided for in this Subsection shall be available to the supervisory committee for inspection. The supervisory committee shall promulgate rules and regulations relative to the receipt required by this Subsection.

D.(1) No person shall knowingly coerce or attempt to coerce another person to give or withhold a contribution.

(2) No person based on an individual's contribution, promise to make a contribution, or failure to make a contribution shall directly or indirectly affect an individual's employment by means of:

(a) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of any employment or position.

(b) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of the loss of any compensation, payment, benefit, or other emolument derived from or related to such employment or position.

(c) Discharge, promotion, degradation, or change in any manner in rank or classification, or the threat or promise to do so.

(3)(a) No person based on an individual's contribution, promise to make a contribution, or failure to make any contribution shall directly or indirectly affect an individual by means of:

(i) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of membership or participation in any organization.

(ii) Denial or deprivation or the threat of the denial or deprivation of the loss of any compensation, payment, benefit, or other emolument derived from or related to such membership or participation in any organization.

(iii) Discharge, promotion, degradation, or change in any manner in rank, status, or classification in any organization, or the threat or promise to do so.

(b)(i) No organization shall directly or indirectly have as a condition of membership or participation the requirement that a person make a contribution to such organization which will be used by such organization for the purpose of supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination or election of any person to public office, for the purpose of supporting or opposing a proposition or question submitted to the voters, or for the purpose of supporting or opposing the recall of a public officer.

(ii) For the purposes of this Subparagraph, "contribution" shall have the same meaning as provided for in R.S. 18:1483(6) and shall also include any dues or membership fees of any organization.

(c) For the purposes of this Paragraph, "organization" shall mean a partnership, association, labor union, political committee, corporation, or other legal entity, including its subsidiaries.

(4) No political committee, candidate, or other person shall knowingly and willfully make a contribution or expenditure using funds which were obtained through practices prohibited in this Subsection.

(5) Any contribution received by a candidate, political committee, or other person required to file reports under this Chapter which was obtained through practices prohibited in this Subsection

shall be reported as provided in R.S. 18:1491.7(B)(21) and 1495.5(B)(20) and shall escheat to the state and shall be paid over to the state by such candidate, political committee, or other such person.

E. No expenditure in excess of one hundred dollars shall be made from a petty cash fund and no expenditure shall be made from a petty cash fund for any personal services, except for gratuities paid for the serving of food or drink. No expenditure shall be made from the petty cash fund in violation of R.S. 18:1531.

F. No profit or nonprofit corporation, labor organization, or trade, business, or professional association shall make any campaign contribution or expenditure unless specifically authorized to do so whether: by the vote of the board of directors of the corporation, of the executive board of the labor organization or of the trade, business, or professional association at a regular or special meeting thereof; by the president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer of a corporation or labor organization whom the board has specifically empowered to authorize such contributions or expenditures, or, for a corporation, by any other person designated by resolution of the board of directors of a corporation to authorize contributions or expenditures; or by a vote of the membership of the labor organization. No profit or nonprofit corporation, labor organization or trade, business, or professional association shall make any contribution or expenditure, other than an in-kind contribution or expenditure, except by check.

G. No committee shall receive contributions or loans or make expenditures or loans, or make or receive a transfer of funds to or from another committee in the aggregate in excess of five hundred dollars during a calendar year until it has filed the annual statement of organization required by R.S. 18:1491.1. The chairman and the treasurer of any committee which violates the provisions of this Subsection shall be subject to the penalties provided in this Part. No candidate shall make a contribution to any committee required to file an annual statement of organization by the provisions of R.S. 18:1491.1 which has not filed such a statement.

H.(1)(a) The following contribution limits are established for contributions made to candidates or the principal campaign committee and any subsidiary committee of a candidate for the following offices:

(i) Major office - five thousand dollars.

(ii) District office - two thousand five hundred dollars.

(iii) Other office - one thousand dollars.

(b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to contributions made to a candidate or the principal or any subsidiary committee of a candidate by a recognized political party or any committee thereof.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraph (a), the contribution limit for contributions made to an unsuccessful major office candidate, or the principal campaign committee and any subsidiary committee of such unsuccessful candidate, who does not participate in the general election and for the time period for which such candidate has a deficit for expenditures made through the day of the primary election, shall be ten thousand dollars.

(2)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1), the following contribution limits are established for contributions by political committees supporting or opposing a candidate for the following offices:

(i) Major office - five thousand dollars.

(ii) District office - two thousand five hundred dollars.

(iii) Other office - one thousand dollars.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) and Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Subsection, the following campaign contribution limits are established for contributions by political committees

supporting or opposing a candidate for the following offices, the membership of which political committee exceeds two hundred and fifty members as of the December thirty-first of the preceding calendar year, and additionally provided that at least two hundred and fifty of the members have each contributed at least fifty dollars to the political committee during the preceding one-year period:

(i) Major office - ten thousand dollars.

(ii) District office - five thousand dollars.

(iii) Other office - two thousand dollars.

No contribution in excess of the limits contained in Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Subsection shall be made by any political committee until such membership certification is made on the statement of organization form required by this Chapter and timely submitted to the supervisory committee by the applicable due date. Any political committee certified under this Paragraph shall notify the supported candidate in writing at the time any contribution is made under this Paragraph.

(c) If the contribution is made to a committee which is supporting or opposing candidates for different offices, the highest applicable limit shall apply.

(d) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to recognized political parties and their committees.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) and Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Subsection, the contributions limit for contributions by political committees to an unsuccessful major office candidate, or the principal campaign committee and subsidiary committee of such unsuccessful candidate, who does not participate in the general election and for the time period for which such candidate has a deficit for expenditures made through the day of the primary election, shall be ten thousand dollars.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) and Subparagraphs (2)(a) and (b) of this Subsection, the contributions limit for contributions by political committees certified according to the provisions of Subparagraph (2)(b) to an unsuccessful major office candidate, or the principal campaign committee and subsidiary committee of such unsuccessful candidate, who does not participate in the general election and for the time period for which such candidate has a deficit for expenditures made through the day of the primary election, shall be twenty thousand dollars.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this Paragraph, the contribution limit for contributions by a political committee to a recognized political party or any committee thereof shall be as provided in Subsection K of this Section.

(3)(a) For purposes of this Subsection, a primary election and a general election shall constitute two separate elections. For purposes of this Subsection, for candidates and committees that participate in a general election, the reporting period for the general election shall be deemed to begin the day following the primary election.

(b) No person shall make a loan, transfer of funds, or contribution, including but not limited to funds for any purchase of campaign materials for more than twenty-five dollars, funds for the purchase of testimonial tickets, and any in-kind contribution, in the aggregate for all reporting periods for an election, as defined in this Paragraph, including reporting periods for any supplemental reports required, in excess of the contribution limits established in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Subsection, except as otherwise specifically provided in this Subsection.

(c) No candidate including his principal campaign committee and any subsidiary committee thereof, shall accept from the same contributor a loan, transfer of funds, or contribution, including but not limited to funds for any purchase of campaign materials for more than twenty-five dollars, funds for the purchase of testimonial tickets, and any in-kind contribution, in the aggregate for all reporting periods of an election, as defined in this Paragraph, including reporting periods for any supplemental reports, in excess of the contribution limits established in Paragraph (1) of this

Subsection, except as otherwise specifically provided in this Subsection, and except that the provisions of Paragraph (2) shall apply for contributions accepted from a political committee. The provisions of this Subparagraph shall not apply to recognized political parties and their committees.

(d) After January 1, 1989, no person shall make a loan, transfer of funds, or contribution to a candidate including his principal campaign committee with funds loaned to him without disclosing to the candidate or his committee the source of the funds. A candidate or his committee receiving such a loan, transfer of funds, or contribution shall not only report the name of the contributor, but also the source of the funds contributed.

(4) The provisions of this Subsection shall not prohibit a transfer of funds between a candidate or his principal campaign committee and any subsidiary committee thereof, provided that all parties shall comply with applicable reporting requirements.

(5) The provisions of this Subsection shall not apply to any contributions or loans a candidate makes to his own campaign.

(6)(a) For purposes of this Subsection, "loan" shall not include any loan of money by a state bank, a federally chartered depository institution, or a depository institution the deposits or accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration, any licensed lender under the Louisiana Consumer Credit Law, or an insurance company, other than any overdraft made with respect to a checking or savings account, made in accordance with applicable law and in the ordinary course of business, but such loan:

(i) Shall be considered a loan by each endorser or guarantor, in that proportion of the unpaid balance that each endorser or guarantor bears to the total number of endorsers or guarantors, and such loan by each endorser and guarantor shall be subject to the contribution limits provided in this Subsection;

(ii) Shall be made on a basis which assures repayment, evidenced by a written instrument, and subject to a due date or amortization schedule; and

(iii) Shall bear the usual and customary interest rate of the lending institution.

(7)(a) The total amount of combined contributions for both the primary and general elections, from political committees, which may be accepted by a candidate and his principal and subsidiary campaign committees, shall not exceed the following aggregate amounts:

(i) Major office candidates - eighty thousand dollars.

(ii) District office candidates - sixty thousand dollars.

(iii) Other office candidates - twenty thousand dollars.

(b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to contributions made by a recognized political party or any committee thereof.

I.(1) On and after January 1, 1991, contributions received by a candidate or a political committee may be expended for any lawful purpose, but such funds shall not be used, loaned, or pledged by any person for any personal use unrelated to a political campaign, the holding of a public office or party position, or, in the case of a political committee, other than a candidate's principal campaign committee or subsidiary committee, the administrative costs or operating expenses of the political committee; except that excess campaign funds may be returned to contributors on a pro rata basis, given as a charitable contribution as provided in 26 USC 170(c), given to a charitable organization as defined in 26 USC 501(c)(3), expended in support of or in opposition to a proposition, political party, or candidacy of any person, or maintained in a segregated fund for use in future political campaigns or activity related to preparing for future candidacy to elective office. However, the use of campaign funds of a candidate or his principal or subsidiary committees to reimburse a candidate for expenses related to his political campaign or his holding of a public office or party position shall not be considered personal use by the candidate. If a candidate is required by state or federal law to

pay taxes on the interest earned by campaign funds of the candidate or any political committee of the candidate, the candidate may use the interest on which such tax is paid for such purpose. A payment from campaign funds shall not be considered as having been spent for personal use when the funds are used to replace articles lost, stolen, or damaged in connection with the campaign.

(2) The provisions of this Subsection shall not apply to campaign funds received prior to July 15, 1988.

(3)(a) A candidate or his principal or subsidiary campaign committee shall not make an expenditure of funds derived from contributions for any purpose so long as the candidate owes a fine, fee, or penalty imposed by a final order of a court or the supervisory committee pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter and against which all appeal delays have lapsed. This Paragraph shall apply to all contributions regardless of the date received by the candidate or committee.

(b) Any person who makes an expenditure in violation of Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph may be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed two hundred percent of the expenditure or one thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(4) No candidate, political committee, person required to file reports under this Chapter, nor any other person shall use a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds to pay a fine, fee, or penalty imposed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 15 of Title 42 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(5)(a) No candidate nor the principal or any subsidiary political committee of a candidate shall use a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds received by such candidate or committee to make any payment or expenditure to any immediate family member of the candidate.

(b) This Paragraph shall not prohibit a payment or expenditure to a business in which an immediate family member has any ownership interest, provided that all of the following apply:

(i) The business is a bona fide business that is doing business and has been doing business regularly in the state for at least twelve months at the time of the payment or expenditure and the business either:

(aa) Has been registered and in good standing with the secretary of state for at least twelve months at that time and provides goods or services related to the payment or expenditure.

(bb) Holds and has held an occupational license for at least twelve months at that time for a business which provides goods or services related to the payment or expenditure and which license was duly issued by the appropriate local governmental subdivision.

(ii) The payment or expenditure is made solely for campaign purposes.

(iii) The payment or expenditure is made through an arm's length transaction in which the value of the goods or services furnished is commensurate with the consideration provided.

(c) This Paragraph shall not prohibit a candidate nor the principal or any subsidiary political committee of a candidate from using a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds received by such candidate or committee to make a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds to any immediate family member who is a candidate or to any principal or subsidiary political committee of such family member who is a candidate.

(d) For purposes of this Paragraph, "immediate family member" shall mean the candidate's children, the spouses of his children, his brothers and their spouses, his sisters and their spouses, his parents, his spouse, and the parents of his spouse.

(e) Any candidate who violates the provisions of this Paragraph or whose principal campaign committee or subsidiary committee violates the provisions of this Paragraph shall be subject to the penalties provided in Subsection J of this Section, and the supervisory committee shall enforce the provisions of this Paragraph as provided in Subsection J of this Section and as otherwise provided in this Chapter.

J.(1) Any candidate, treasurer, or chairman of a political committee who violates any provision of Subsection H or I of this Section shall be assessed a penalty of not more than five thousand dollars or the amount of the violation, whichever is greater, except that the penalty for a knowing and willful violation shall not be more than ten thousand dollars or two hundred percent of the violation, whichever is greater. "Knowing and willful", for purposes of this Subsection, means conduct which could have been avoided through the exercise of due diligence. The civil penalties provided for in R.S. 18:1505.5 shall be inapplicable to violations of Subsection H or I. Enforcement of Subsections H and I shall be in the same manner provided for in Part VI of this Chapter.

(2) The supervisory committee shall institute civil proceedings to collect the civil penalties provided for in this Subsection as soon as the committee determines, as a result of its review and investigation of any sworn complaint or other document or information received by the supervisory committee, that a violation of Subsection H or I of this Section has occurred. If the supervisory committee makes a determination of such violation at least ten days prior to the election in which the candidate, treasurer, or chairman of a political committee in apparent violation is participating, the supervisory committee shall institute such civil proceedings at least by the fourth calendar day prior to the election.

K.(1) During any four year calendar period commencing January 1, 1991 and every fourth year thereafter, no person shall contribute more than one hundred thousand dollars to any political committee or any subsidiary committee of such political committee, other than the principal or any subsidiary committee of a candidate. Such limitation on a contribution shall not apply to any contribution from a national political committee to an affiliated regional or state political committee.

(2) During the time period provided for in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, no political committee or subsidiary of such political committee, other than the principal or any subsidiary committee of a candidate, shall accept more than one hundred thousand dollars from any person.

(3) The provisions of this Subsection shall not apply to contributions made by a recognized political party or any committee thereof.

L.(1) The legislature recognizes that it is essential to the operation of effective democratic government in this state that citizens have confidence in the electoral process and that elections be conducted so as to prevent influence and the appearance of influence of candidates for public office and of the election process by special interests, particularly by persons substantially interested in the gaming industry in this state.

(2) No person to whom this Subsection is applicable as provided in Paragraph (3) of this Subsection shall make a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds, including but not limited to any in-kind contribution, as defined in this Chapter, to any candidate, any political committee of any such candidate, or to any other political committee which supports or opposes any candidate. This Section shall not prohibit contributions made to any account of a political committee affiliated with a recognized political party organized under the laws of another jurisdiction, where the account is segregated and no funds from such segregated account are used to support or oppose any candidate in this state or any political committee of any candidate in this state, provided that any person to whom this Section applies shall expressly request, prior to making a contribution, that such political committee shall not use such funds to support or oppose any candidate or any political committee of any candidate in Louisiana.

(3) This Subsection shall be applicable to all of the following:

(a)(i) Any person who holds a license or permit as a distributor of gaming devices, who holds a license or permit as a manufacturer of gaming devices, who holds a license or permit as a device service entity, and any person who owns a truck stop or a licensed pari-mutuel or off-track wagering facility which is a licensed device establishment, all pursuant to the Video Draw Poker Devices Control Law.[1]

(ii) Any person who holds a license to conduct gaming activities on a riverboat, who holds a license or permit as a distributor or supplier of gaming devices or gaming equipment including slot machines, or who holds a license or permit as a manufacturer of gaming devices or gaming equipment including slot machines issued pursuant to the Louisiana Riverboat Economic Development and Gaming Control Act,[2] and any person who owns a riverboat upon which gaming activities are licensed to be conducted.

(iii) Any person who holds a license or entered into a contract for the conduct of casino gaming operations, who holds a license or permit as a distributor of gaming devices or gaming equipment including slot machines, or who holds a license or permit as a manufacturer of gaming devices or gaming equipment including slot machines issued pursuant to the Louisiana Economic Development and Gaming Corporation Act,[3] and any person who owns a casino where such gaming operations are licensed.

(b)(i) Any person who has an interest, directly or indirectly, in any legal entity included in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph. "Interest", as used in this Subparagraph, means ownership by an individual or his spouse, either individually or collectively, of an interest which exceeds ten percent of any legal entity. An indirect interest is ownership through any number of layers of legal entities when twenty-five percent or more of each legal entity is owned by the legal entity ownership beneath it.

(ii) Any holding, intermediary, or subsidiary company of any person included in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph and any officer, director, trustee, or partner thereof.

(c) Any officer, director, trustee, partner, or senior management level employee or key employee as defined in R.S. 27:205(19) of any person included in Subparagraph (a) or (b) of this Paragraph.

(d) Any person subject to the provisions of R.S. 27:63(C)(4), 226(C)(4), or 261(D).

(e) The spouse of any person to whom this Subsection is made applicable by this Paragraph.

(4) This Subsection shall not prohibit an expenditure by a candidate for his own campaign or a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds by a candidate to his own political committee.

(5)(a)(i) Any person who makes a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds in violation of this Subsection shall be assessed a civil penalty in the same amounts as provided in Paragraph J(1) of this Section. The penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.5 shall not be applicable to any violation of this Subsection.

(ii) If a candidate, committee, or person required to file reports is notified by the supervisory committee that a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds to such candidate, committee, or person was made in violation of this Subsection, such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds shall escheat to the state. Any such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds, or an amount equal thereto, shall be paid over to the state by the recipient candidate, committee, or other person required to file reports within ten business days after the recipient candidate, committee, or person required to file reports is notified by the supervisory committee that the contribution, loan, or transfer of funds was made by a person prohibited by this Subsection from making such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds.

(b) The supervisory committee shall institute civil proceedings to collect the civil penalties provided for in this Subsection as provided in Paragraph J(2) of this Section.

(c) The criminal penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.6(C) shall be applicable to any violation of this Subsection.

(d)(i) In addition to all other applicable penalties, the violation of this Subsection by any person to whom the Subsection is applicable pursuant to Paragraph (3) of this Subsection shall be reported by the supervisory committee to the gaming division of the office of state police, the Riverboat Gaming Commission[4] and the board of directors of the Louisiana Economic Development and Gaming Corporation.

(ii) Such a violation of this Subsection shall be prohibited conduct under the Louisiana Riverboat Economic Development and Gaming Control Act, the Louisiana Economic Development and Gaming Corporation Act, and the Video Draw Poker Devices Control Law that renders the violator unsuitable to hold the license which made him subject to the provisions of this Subsection.

(6)(a) The gaming enforcement section of the office of state police of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, with the technical assistance of the supervisory committee, shall provide written notification of the provisions of this Subsection to each person issued or granted a permit, license, or contract as provided in Paragraph (3)(a)(i) and (ii) of this Subsection.

(b) The Louisiana Economic Development and Gaming Corporation, with the technical assistance of the supervisory committee, shall provide written notification of the provisions of this Subsection to each person issued or granted a permit, license, or contract as provided in Paragraph (3)(a)(iii) of this Subsection.

M.(1) No foreign national shall, directly or through any other person, make any contribution of money or other thing of value, or promise expressly or impliedly, any such contribution, in connection with an election to any political office or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for any political office; nor shall any person solicit, accept, or receive any such contribution from such foreign national.

(2) As used in this Subsection, "foreign national" means:

(a) A foreign principal such as a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party, except that "foreign national" shall not mean any individual.

(b) A partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of persons organized under the laws of or having its principal place of business in a foreign country, unless authorized and qualified to do business in Louisiana.

(c) An individual who is not a citizen of the United States and who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence and accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant.

(3)(a) Any person who makes a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds in violation of this Subsection shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.5 and R.S. 18:1505.6.

(b) If a candidate, committee, or person required to file reports is notified by the supervisory committee that a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds to such candidate, committee, or person was made in violation of this Subsection, such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds shall escheat to the state. Any such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds, or an amount equal thereto, shall be paid over to the state by the recipient candidate, committee, or other person required to file reports within ten business days after the recipient candidate, committee, or person required to file reports is notified by the supervisory committee that the contribution, loan, or transfer of funds was made by a person prohibited by this Subsection from making such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds.

N. Any interest payments made to a candidate from campaign funds of such candidate or any political committee of such candidate on loans made by the candidate to his campaign or to his political committee shall not be considered as having been spent for personal use to the extent that the interest charged on such loans does not exceed the judicial interest rate at the time the loan was made.

O.(1) A fine, fee, or penalty assessed for a violation of this Chapter shall be paid only by the person against whom the fine, fee, or penalty was assessed. All such fines, fees, or penalties may be paid only with the personal funds of such person or with contributions in accordance with Subsection I of this Section; however, the supervisory committee may prohibit a candidate or elected official from using contributions received by, or other campaign funds of, such candidate or elected official or the principal or a subsidiary campaign committee of such candidate or elected official to pay a fine,

fee, or penalty, assessed for a violation of this Chapter upon a finding that the violation was intentional or egregious.

(2) "Intentional" for the purposes of this Subsection shall mean actions which, in the considered opinion of the supervisory committee, were designed to avoid full and accurate compliance with the provisions of this Chapter. "Egregious" for the purposes of this Subsection shall mean actions which, in the considered opinion of the supervisory committee, significantly injured the public's right to full and accurate disclosure of the financing of election campaigns.

P. No funds contributed which are subject to the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, to or for a person who seeks election to an office subject to the provisions of said Act shall be transferred, loaned, or contributed by a candidate, his agent, or his federal campaign committee to the candidate, any political committee of such candidate, or to any other political committee which supports the candidate; nor shall the candidate, his federal campaign committee, or his agent use such funds to otherwise support his candidacy.

Q.(1) No legislator or any principal or subsidiary committee of a legislator shall accept or deposit a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds or accept and use any in-kind contribution, as defined in this Chapter, for his own campaign during a regular legislative session.

(2) If a legislator or any principal or subsidiary committee of a legislator receives a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds during a regular legislative session in violation of this Subsection, the legislator shall return such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds to the contributor within ten days after the receipt of such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds. Any contribution, loan, or transfer of funds so returned shall not be deemed to be accepted.

(3)(a)(i) The provisions of this Subsection shall not prohibit an expenditure by a legislator for his own campaign or a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds by a legislator to his own political committee.

(ii) The provisions of this Subsection shall not prohibit a legislator from obtaining a loan for his own campaign from a state bank, a federally chartered depository institution, or a depository institution the deposits or accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration, any licensed lender under the Louisiana Consumer Credit Law, or an insurance company, made in accordance with applicable law and in the ordinary course of business, provided that the legislator is the sole endorser or guarantor of the loan and that the loan is made on a basis which assures repayment evidenced by a written instrument, is subject to a due date or amortization schedule, and bears the usual and customary interest rate of the lending institution.

(b) The provisions of Paragraphs (Q)(1) and (2) of this Subsection shall not apply to any legislator who is a candidate for the office of United States senator; the office of United States representative; an office which is to be filled by an election which occurs during the regular legislative session during which the contribution, loan, or transfer of funds or in-kind contribution is accepted or within sixty days after such regular legislative session adjourns; or an office other than that of a member of the state legislature. However, if a legislator accepts a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds or in-kind contribution during a regular legislative session for a state or local office to which the prohibition in this Subsection does not apply and the legislator chooses not to seek said office or fails to qualify for said office, such legislator shall return, in the manner prescribed by the supervisory committee, each such contribution, loan, transfer of funds, or in-kind contribution which remains unexpended or unencumbered for expenses directly related to the campaign for said office.

R.(1) Neither the governor nor any principal or subsidiary committee of the governor shall accept or deposit a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds or accept and use any in-kind contribution, as defined in this Chapter, for his own campaign during a regular legislative session or within thirty days after such regular legislative session adjourns.

(2) If the governor or any principal or subsidiary committee of the governor receives a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds in violation of this Subsection, the governor shall return such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds to the contributor within ten days after the receipt of such contribution, loan, or transfer of funds. Any contribution, loan, or transfer of funds so returned shall not be deemed to be accepted.

(3)(a)(i) The provisions of this Subsection shall not prohibit an expenditure by the governor for his own campaign or a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds by the governor to his own political committee.

(ii) The provisions of this Subsection shall not prohibit the governor from obtaining a loan for his own campaign from a state bank, a federally chartered depository institution, or a depository institution the deposits or accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration, any licensed lender under the Louisiana Consumer Credit Law, or an insurance company, made in accordance with applicable law and in the ordinary course of business, provided that the governor is the sole endorser or guarantor of the loan and that the loan is made on a basis which assures repayment evidenced by a written instrument, is subject to a due date or amortization schedule, and bears the usual and customary interest rate of the lending institution.

(b) The provisions of Paragraphs (R)(1) and (2) of this Subsection shall not apply if the governor is a candidate for the office of United States senator; the office of United States representative; an office which is to be filled by an election which occurs during the regular legislative session during which the contribution, loan, or transfer of funds or in-kind contribution is accepted or within sixty days after such regular legislative session adjourns; or an office other than that of governor. However, if the governor accepts a contribution, loan, or transfer of funds or in-kind contribution during a regular legislative session or within thirty days after such a regular legislative session adjourns for a state or local office to which the prohibition in this Subsection does not apply and the governor chooses not to seek said office or fails to qualify for said office, the governor shall return, in the manner prescribed by the supervisory committee, each such contribution, loan, transfer of funds, or in-kind contribution which remains unexpended or unencumbered for expenses directly related to such campaign for said office.

S.(1) No candidate for the office of the commissioner of insurance shall accept any campaign contribution, loan, or transfer of funds or accept and use any in-kind contribution for his or her campaign from any service provider who has contracted with the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation and which service provider subcontracts with insurance adjusters to adjust claims for the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.

(2) Any contribution, loan, transfer of funds, or any in-kind contribution prohibited under Paragraph (1) of this Subsection made on or after January 1, 2006, shall be returned or refunded to the contributor by the candidate.

(3) As used in this Subsection, the term "service provider" shall include any of the following entities:

(a) An individual.

(b) A person, whether or not incorporated.

(c) A partnership, including the individual partners or members of the partnership.

(d) A corporation, including its individual officers and members of the board of directors.

(e) A limited liability company, or any of its owners, members, or officers.

(f) Any other legal entity which contracts or subcontracts to provide services beneficial to the Louisiana Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.

T. *Repealed by Acts 2013, No. 220, §29, eff. June 11, 2013.*

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 266, §1, eff. July 18, 1982; Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 180, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1990, No. 997, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1992, No. 949, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1993; Acts 1993, No. 199, §§1 and 2, eff. June 1, 1993; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 67, §1, eff. July 1, 1996; Acts 1997, No. 542, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1164, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1998; Acts 1999, No. 62, §1; Acts 1999, No. 830, §1, eff. July 2, 1999; Acts 1999, No. 958, §1; Acts 2001, No. 294, §1; Acts 2001, No. 340, §1, eff. June 8, 2001; Acts 2001, No. 800, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1208, §1; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 126, §1, eff. April 23, 2002; Acts 2003, No. 935, §1, eff. July 1, 2003; Acts 2004, No. 115, §1, eff. June 2, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 760, §1, eff. July 6, 2004; Acts 2004, No. 783, §1; Acts 2006, No. 128, §1, eff. June 2, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 849, §1, eff. July 10, 2006; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 26, §1, eff. April 26, 2008; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 27, §1, eff. March 30, 2008; Acts 2008, No. 821, §1, eff. July 8, 2008; Acts 2009, No. 369, §1; Acts 2010, No. 848, §1, eff. June 30, 2010; Acts 2013, No. 220, §29, eff. June 11, 2013.

[1]*R.S. 27:301 et seq.*

[2]*R.S. 27:41 et seq.*

[3]*R.S. 27:201 et seq.*

[4]*Abolished May 1, 1996. See R.S. 27:31(A)(2).*

NOTE: *See Acts 1988, No. 994, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 1989.*

NOTE: *R.S. 18:1505.2(L) - The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the LA Supreme Court decision in Penn v. Foster, 99-2337 La. 10/29/99, 751 So.2d 823 which held that the prohibitions of R.S. 18:1505.2(L) as applied to those persons set forth in R.S. 18:1505.2(L)(3)(a)(i) (certain licensees under the Video Draw Poker Devices Control Law) are unconstitutional. On June 21, 2002, the La. Supreme Court, in the matter of Casino Association of Louisiana, Inc, et al. v. State of Louisiana, 820 So.2d 494, upheld the constitutionality of the prohibitions of R.S. 18:1505.2(L) as applied to certain licensees under the Louisiana Riverboat Economic Development and Gaming Control Act and the La. Economic Development and Gaming Corporation Act.*

NOTE: *See Acts 2004, No. 783, §3, relative to severability and applicability.*

§1505.3. Subterfuge to avoid compliance with Chapter

A. As more specifically provided in R.S. 18:1491.3(D), no committee shall nominally support an additional candidate or candidates for the purpose of avoiding designation as a subsidiary committee and the requirements of this Chapter. The committee chairman of any committee which violates the provisions of said Subsection D shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.4, R.S. 18:1505.5, and R.S. 18:1505.6.

B. As more specifically provided in R.S. 18:1491.2(B) no political committee shall dissolve and reorganize under a modified name, charter, or organizational structure as a subterfuge to avoid the reporting and other requirements of this Chapter. The chairman of any committee(s) which violates the provisions of said Subsection B shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.4, R.S. 18:1505.5, and R.S. 18:1505.6.

C. As more specifically provided in R.S. 18:1491.5(B)(2)(b) and R.S. 18:1495.3(B)(2)(b), no person shall sell or buy campaign paraphernalia in successive single transactions for amounts below those for which specific records are required as a subterfuge to avoid the requirements of this Chapter. Any person who violates the provisions of said Paragraphs shall be subject to the penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.4, R.S. 18:1505.5, and R.S. 18:1505.6.

D.(1)(a) No public relations firm, advertising agency, media buyer, or other person who purchases media advertising time or space shall accept payment for placing any advertisement which

purports to be paid for by a particular candidate or political committee from any source other than such candidate or political committee.

(b) Any person who violates the provisions of this Paragraph shall be assessed a penalty by the supervisory committee of not more than five thousand dollars or the amount of the payment, whichever is greater.

(2)(a)(i) No person shall pay for an advertisement which purports to be paid for by a particular candidate or political committee without the consent of such candidate or political committee.

(ii) Any person who violates the provisions of this Subparagraph shall be assessed a penalty by the supervisory committee of not more than five thousand dollars or the amount of the payment, whichever is greater.

(b) If a publisher or broadcaster of an advertisement which purports to be paid for by a particular candidate or political committee accepts payment for such an advertisement from any source other than such candidate or political committee, the publisher or broadcaster shall require, prior to publishing or broadcasting the advertisement, that the person making the payment provide a written statement containing the following:

(i) The full name and address of the individual or name of the organization, committee, or corporation, and the full name and address of its chairman or other chief administrative officer who is the source of the funds used to pay for the advertisement, and

(ii) A statement that the advertisement is being run with the knowledge and consent of the candidate or political committee which the advertisement purports has paid for the advertisement.

(c) A completed form meeting the standards required by the rules promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission with regard to sponsorship identification of political advertisements shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph.

(d) The publisher or broadcaster shall maintain the statement as a public record at its official business address or at the station address for a period of two years during which time the publisher or broadcaster shall make the statement available for public inspection as the custodian of a public record, pursuant to R.S. 44:1 et seq.

(e) Any person who provides false or inaccurate information in a statement required by this Paragraph shall be assessed a penalty by the supervisory committee of not more than ten thousand dollars.

(3) Nothing in this Subsection shall prohibit any person who publishes or broadcasts political advertisements from accepting payment for a political advertisement from any person, so long as the advertisement does not misrepresent who paid for the advertisement either directly or indirectly through the person who purchased the advertising time or space. However, if a third-party entity pays for a political announcement or advertisement for a candidate, the name of the third-party entity shall be displayed on the face of the advertisement. The font size of such display shall be no less than half of the font size of the content of the advertisement.

(4) The provisions of R.S. 18:1505.5 and 1505.6 shall not apply to violations of this Subsection.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2001, No. 1194, §1; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 14, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010.

§1505.4. Civil penalties; failure to file; timely and accurate filing; forfeiture

A.(1) Any candidate, the treasurer or chairman of a political committee, or any other person required to file any reports under this Chapter, who knowingly fails to file or who knowingly fails to timely file any such reports as are required by this Chapter may be assessed a civil penalty as provided in R.S. 18:1511.4.1 for each day until such report is filed.

(2)(a) The amount of such penalty may be:

(i) One hundred dollars per day, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, for each candidate for major office and any treasurer or chairman of any political committee designated as a principal campaign committee or subsidiary committee of such a candidate.

(ii) Sixty dollars per day, not to exceed two thousand dollars, for any candidate for district office and any treasurer or chairman of any political committee designated as a principal campaign committee or subsidiary committee of such a candidate.

(iii) Forty dollars per day, not to exceed one thousand dollars, for any candidate for all other offices and any treasurer or chairman of any political committee designated as a principal campaign committee or subsidiary committee of such a candidate.

(iv) Forty dollars per day, not to exceed one thousand dollars, for any person or the treasurer or chairman of any political committee, not supporting or opposing a candidate, but only supporting or opposing any proposition or question submitted to the voters or any recall of a public officer.

(v) Two hundred dollars per day, not to exceed three thousand dollars, for the treasurer or chairman of any political committee supporting or opposing a candidate, other than a candidate's principal or subsidiary campaign committee.

(b) The late filing fees for any report required by R.S. 18:1491.6(C) or R.S. 18:1495.4(C) may not exceed twice those otherwise applicable as provided in this Section.

(3)(a) If a person, other than a political committee, required to file is supporting or opposing a candidate or candidates, the penalty applicable to such candidate or candidates as provided in Item (i), (ii), or (iii) of Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Subsection shall apply.

(b) If a person, other than a political committee, required to file is supporting or opposing candidates with different penalty levels, the penalty shall be the highest penalty for any such candidate.

(4)(a) For reports required by this Chapter which are required to be filed between the time a candidate qualifies and election day, in addition to any penalties which may be imposed under this Section or any other law, the supervisory committee may impose on any person required to file such a report who has not filed such report by the sixth day after the report is due, after an adjudicatory hearing by an adjudicatory panel of the Ethics Adjudicatory Board conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Governmental Ethics, with notice to the party who is the subject of the hearing, an additional civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

(b) For all other reports required by this Chapter, in addition to any penalties which may be imposed by this Section or any other law, the supervisory committee may impose on any person required to file such a report who has not filed such report by the eleventh day after the report is due, after an adjudicatory hearing by an adjudicatory panel of the Ethics Adjudicatory Board conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Governmental Ethics, with notice to the party who is the subject of the hearing, an additional civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

B. Any candidate, the treasurer or chairman of any political committee, or any other person required to file reports under this Chapter who knowingly and willfully fails to disclose, or knowingly and willfully fails to accurately disclose, any information required by this Chapter to be disclosed in the reports required herein, may be assessed a civil penalty for each day until such information is disclosed by amendment to the appropriate report of such candidate, political committee, or other person. "Knowingly and willfully", for purposes of this Subsection, means conduct which could have been avoided through the exercise of due diligence. Such penalties shall be as provided in Subsection A above.

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section and the provisions of R.S. 18:1511.4.1, for committees that are supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination or election of a person to public office the maximum amount of the penalty that shall be imposed for knowingly failing to file or knowingly failing to timely file any reports required by this Chapter for

a special election shall be the total of the expenditures made for the purpose of supporting, opposing, or otherwise influencing the nomination or election of a person or persons to public office in such special election or the maximum penalty under the provisions of Subsection A of this Section, whichever is less. This Subsection shall not apply to a candidate's principal campaign committee or any designated subsidiary committee of a candidate.

D.(1) Any elected official who fails to comply with a final order of a court or the supervisory committee or a final decision of an adjudicatory panel of the Ethics Adjudicatory Board which imposes a fine, fee, or penalty pursuant to this Chapter and against which all appeal delays have lapsed shall be subject to forfeiture of the nonexempt portion of his public salary, as provided in this Subsection, until such time as he has complied with such order or final decision. The forfeiture shall take effect no less than twenty days after notice is sent to the elected official pursuant to Paragraph (2) of this Subsection.

(2) The supervisory committee shall notify the elected official in writing when he is subject to the forfeiture provided for in this Subsection. The notice shall provide the name of the elected official, the office he holds, the amount of the outstanding fines, fees, or penalties which are subject to forfeiture, and the date on which the forfeiture is to take effect. The supervisory committee shall send two copies of the notice by certified mail, one to the campaign address of the elected official on file with the supervisory committee and the other to the official address of the office which he holds. Additionally, the supervisory committee shall send a copy of the notice by certified mail to the entity which is responsible for disbursing the elected official's salary, along with instructions as to the proper method for forwarding the forfeited funds.

(3)(a) "Forfeiture" pursuant to this Subsection shall be an alternative means of collecting an outstanding fine, fee, or penalty imposed by a final order of a court or the supervisory committee pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter and against which all appeal delays have lapsed.

(b) On the next payroll date following the effective date of the forfeiture, and each payroll date thereafter so long as the forfeiture remains in effect, the entity which is responsible for disbursing the elected official's salary shall withhold that portion of the elected official's salary which is not exempt from seizure, as provided in R.S. 13:3881. This portion of the elected official's salary shall be forwarded to the supervisory committee, as directed in the notice. The forfeiture shall remain in effect until such time as the supervisory committee notifies the entity which is responsible for disbursing the elected official's salary that the elected official has complied with the order.

(c) The entity which is responsible for disbursing the elected official's salary may withhold three dollars from the nonexempt portion of the elected official's salary for each pay period during which the forfeiture is in effect to cover the administrative costs of the forfeiture.

(4) The supervisory committee shall treat all sums forwarded to it under this Subsection as payments by the elected official of the outstanding fines, fees, or penalties and shall immediately notify the entity which is responsible for disbursing the elected official's salary when the elected official has complied with the order or when the fines, fees, and penalties have been paid in full from the forfeited funds.

(5) For the purposes of this Subsection, an elected official shall be deemed to have complied with a final order upon paying the fine, fee, or penalty in full or upon entering into and remaining current on an agreement with the supervisory committee providing for a payment schedule. The failure to remain current on a payment schedule shall subject the elected official to forfeiture.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 266, §1, eff. July 18, 1982; Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1989, No. 179, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1990; Acts 1990, No. 180, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 1995, No. 1046, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 66, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1997; Acts 1997, No. 352, §1; Acts 1999, No. 1349, §1, eff. July 12, 1999; Acts 2001, No. 1208, §1; Acts 2012, No. 609, §1, eff. June 7, 2012.

§1505.5. Civil penalties; violations of Chapter

A. Except as provided in R.S. 18:1505.4, any person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of R.S. 18:1505.2 or R.S. 18:1505.3 or any other provision of this Chapter shall be assessed a civil penalty for each violation. "Knowingly and willfully", for purposes of this Subsection, means conduct which could have been avoided through the exercise of due diligence.

B. The amount of such penalty shall be:

(1) Not in excess of five hundred dollars for each candidate for a major office and any treasurer or chairman of any political committee designated as a principal campaign committee or subsidiary committee of such a candidate.

(2) Not in excess of three hundred dollars for any candidate for district office and any treasurer or chairman of any political committee designated as a principal campaign committee or subsidiary committee of such a candidate.

(3) Not in excess of one hundred dollars for any candidate for all other offices and any treasurer or chairman of any political committee designated as a principal campaign committee or subsidiary committee of such a candidate.

(4) Not in excess of one hundred dollars for any person or any treasurer or chairman of any political committee, not supporting or opposing a candidate, but only supporting or opposing any proposition or question submitted to the voters or any recall of a public officer.

(5) Not in excess of one thousand dollars for the treasurer or chairman of any political committee supporting or opposing a candidate, other than a candidate's principal or subsidiary campaign committee.

C.(1)(a) If a person, other than a political committee, required to file is supporting or opposing a candidate or candidates, the penalty applicable to such candidate or candidates as provided in Paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of Subsection B of this Section shall apply.

(b) If a person, other than a political committee, required to file is supporting or opposing candidates with different penalty levels, the penalty shall be the highest penalty for any such candidates.

(2) Each day of violation, if applicable, shall constitute a separate offense. Maximum civil penalties imposed under this Section shall be as provided in R.S. 18:1505.4(A).

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 266, §1, eff. July 18, 1982; Acts 1995, No. 1046, §1, eff. June 29, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 352, §1.

§1505.6. Criminal penalties

A.(1) It shall be unlawful for any candidate, treasurer, or chairman of a political committee, or any other person required to file reports under this Part to knowingly, wilfully, and fraudulently fail to file or knowingly, wilfully, and fraudulently fail to timely file any such report.

(2) Any candidate, treasurer, or chairman of a political committee, or any other person required to file reports under this Chapter who knowingly, wilfully, and fraudulently fails to file such report or knowingly, wilfully, and fraudulently fails to file such report timely shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to not more than six months in a parish jail or to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both.

B.(1) It shall be unlawful for any candidate, treasurer, or chairman of a political committee, or any other person required to file reports under the Chapter knowingly, wilfully, and fraudulently to fail to disclose, or knowingly, wilfully, and fraudulently to disclose inaccurately, any information required to be disclosed in the reports required by this Chapter.

(2) Any candidate, treasurer, or chairman of a political committee, or any other person required to file such reports who knowingly, wilfully, and fraudulently fails to disclose any such information or who knowingly, wilfully, and fraudulently fails to accurately disclose such information shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to not in excess of six months in the parish jail or to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both.

C. Any candidate, chairman of a political committee, treasurer, person required to file reports under this Chapter, or any other person who knowingly, wilfully, and fraudulently violates any provision of R.S. 18:1505.2 or R.S. 18:1505.3, or any other provision of this Chapter shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to not in excess of six months in the parish jail or to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both.

D.(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to commit an intentional criminal violation of the provisions of R.S. 18:1501.1(A)(2).

(2) Any person who commits an intentional criminal violation of R.S. 18:1501.1(A)(2) shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than twice the amount of such expenditure or compensation or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years, or both.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 27, §1, eff. March 30, 2008.

PART VI. ENFORCEMENT

§1511.1. Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure/Board of Ethics; functions; compensation; immunity

A. The Supervisory Committee on Campaign Finance Disclosure is established. The Board of Ethics, as established in R.S. 42:1132, shall function as the supervisory committee to administer and enforce the provisions of this Chapter and the rules, regulations, and orders issued hereunder. The members of the Board of Ethics shall constitute the supervisory committee.

B. The members of the supervisory committee shall be paid the same per diem as members of the legislature for each day of attendance at committee meetings, and shall receive reimbursement for vouchered traveling, lodging, and other expenses at the rate established for state employees.

C. The members of the supervisory committee shall be immune from any civil liability for any official action taken in the exercise of their functions pursuant to or in connection with the provisions of this Chapter, except any wrongful and malicious act or gross negligence.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1981, No. 59, §1, eff. June 17, 1981.

§1511.2. Supervisory Committee; rule-making authority; advisory opinions

A. The supervisory committee may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act necessary to effectuate the provisions and purposes of this Chapter. Such rules shall be in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter and may include but shall not be limited to any rule to:

(1) Provide for operations of the committee and for committee investigations and proceedings pursuant to this Chapter.

(2) Clarify a provision of this Chapter.

(3) Define a term used in this Chapter.

(4) Apply a general provision of this Chapter or of a committee rule or regulation to specific circumstances.

(5) Provide for preparation and distribution of forms for all reports required by this Chapter, as provided in R.S. 18:1511.3, and to provide instructions and explanation for the completion of such forms.

B. The supervisory committee may render an advisory opinion concerning the application of a general provision of this Chapter, or a general provision prescribed as a rule or regulation by the committee. The supervisory committee may render an opinion in response to a request by any public official, any candidate for public office, any political committee, or the committee may render an advisory opinion on its own initiative. Such an opinion shall not constitute a rule under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act and the supervisory committee shall not be subject to that Act in carrying out the provisions of this Subsection.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1511.3. Filing of reports; forms; notice

A. All reports required by this Chapter shall be filed with the supervisory committee as otherwise provided in this Chapter on forms provided by the supervisory committee. The supervisory committee shall prepare forms for all reports required by this Chapter in conformity with the requirements of this Chapter and shall cause such forms to be printed and sufficient copies thereof furnished to the clerks of court and in Orleans Parish to the clerk of the criminal district court, who shall make them available to all persons required to file reports under the provisions of this Chapter. All forms shall contain instructions directing the person filing with whom to file reports. It is the intent of the legislature that the supervisory committee shall provide forms in a simple format in conformity with the requirements of this Chapter.

B. The supervisory committee shall prepare and distribute to the general public through the offices of the clerks of court and in Orleans Parish the office of the clerk of the criminal district court, booklets of explanation and instruction concerning the provisions of this Chapter in such a manner as to inform the citizens of this state as to the procedures and requirements of this Chapter. The supervisory committee may publish and distribute additional material to assist persons in complying with the provisions of this Chapter.

C. The supervisory committee shall take all action necessary to receive and file the reports, statements, documents, and papers filed with them under the provisions of this Chapter. The supervisory committee shall make copies of any report available to the public upon request.

D. The supervisory committee shall retain all reports for three years from the date of filing.

E. The supervisory committee shall notify each person who has qualified for office the preceding year and whose last filed disclosure report reflects a deficit, each person who filed a supplemental report the preceding year which reflected a deficit, and each declared but unqualified candidate who filed a report the previous year, of the date that the annual report as provided in R.S. 18:1491.6(E) and 18:1495.4(E) is due and of the information required in the report. Each notice shall be mailed at least thirty days prior to the date the report is due; however, failure by the supervisory committee to notify a candidate, committee, or other person as required by this Subsection shall not bar or be a defense to any action brought against a candidate, treasurer or chairman of any committee, or other person by the supervisory committee under the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 652, §1. Acts 1984, No. 466, §1; Acts 1990, No. 1088, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 2003, No. 935, §1, eff. July 1, 2003; Acts 2006, No. 7, §1.

§1511.4. Supervisory committee; investigations

A. The supervisory committee may investigate any apparent or alleged violation of this Chapter. The supervisory committee by a two-thirds vote of its membership may initiate such an investigation when, as a result of its review of reports, other documents or information, filed under provisions of this Chapter, it determines that there is reason to believe a violation of this Chapter has occurred, and it shall initiate an investigation when it makes such a determination upon receipt of a sworn complaint filed with the supervisory committee by any person who believes a violation of the Chapter has occurred.

B. In any investigation under the authority of this Chapter, the supervisory committee may examine or audit records and reports required to be maintained or filed under the provisions of this Chapter.

C.(1) Pursuant to its authority under this Chapter the supervisory committee shall have the power and authority to hold hearings, to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, compel the production of books, records, and papers, public and private, require the submission under oath of written reports or answers to questions, and to do all that is necessary to effect the provisions of this Chapter.

(2) Upon motion by an affected party including, but not limited to, a candidate, committee, any member of a committee, a prospective witness or any person whose books, records, papers, or other documents are the subject of any subpoena, and for good cause shown, any district court within the jurisdiction of which any inquiry is being conducted may make any order which justice requires to protect such person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following:

(a) That the inquiry not be had.

(b) That the inquiry may be had only upon specified terms and conditions including a designation of the time and place.

(c) That the inquiry shall be conducted by a method other than selected by the supervisory committee.

(d) That certain matters not be inquired into or that the scope of the inquiry be limited to certain matters.

(e) That the inquiry be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the court.

D. Upon petition by the supervisory committee or an adjudicatory panel of the Ethics Adjudicatory Board any district court within the jurisdiction of which any inquiry is being carried on may, in case of refusal to obey a subpoena or order of the supervisory committee or an adjudicatory panel of the Ethics Adjudicatory Board issued pursuant to this Chapter, issue an order requiring compliance. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1981, No. 59, §1, eff. June 17, 1981; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 64, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 609, §1, eff. June 7, 2012.

§1511.4.1. Enforcement; failure to file; failure to timely file

A. The staff of the supervisory committee may assess and issue a final order for the payment of civil penalties for knowingly failing to file or knowingly failing to timely file in accordance with R.S. 18:1505.4 and rules adopted by the supervisory committee.

B. The supervisory committee may waive all or part of any civil penalties assessed pursuant to Subsection A of this Section. A request for waiver of such penalties shall be made in writing to the supervisory committee, which shall promulgate rules governing the procedure to request a waiver.

The supervisory committee may take into consideration the provisions of R.S. 18:1511.5(B) in its consideration of the request for waiver of civil penalties. The final disposition of a waiver request shall not be appealable to the Ethics Adjudicatory Board or a panel thereof.

C.(1) A final order issued pursuant to Subsection A of this Section shall be appealable to an adjudicatory panel of the Ethics Adjudicatory Board which shall conduct an adjudicatory hearing in accordance with the Code of Governmental Ethics.

(2) If a final order is appealed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, an adjudicatory panel of the Ethics Adjudicatory Board shall determine the penalties, if any, that should be imposed in accordance with this Chapter, and shall issue a final decision. The final decision may be appealed as provided in R.S. 42:1142.

(3) The Ethics Adjudicatory Board, or a panel thereof, shall have the power and authority to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, compel the production of books, records, and papers, public and private, require the submission under oath of written reports or answers to questions, and to do all that is necessary to effect the provisions of this Chapter.

D. When all delays for a request for waiver or appeal have expired, a final order of the supervisory committee or its staff or final decision of an adjudicatory panel of the Ethics Adjudicatory Board shall become executory and may be enforced as any other money judgement. The supervisory committee may file civil proceedings to collect such civil penalties in the district court of the parish in which the candidate, chairman, or treasurer of the political committee or other person required to file reports is domiciled. The proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure. The proceeds of such civil penalties shall be paid directly to the treasurer of the state of Louisiana.

Acts 2012, No. 609, §1, eff. June 7, 2012.

§1511.5. Procedure for enforcement; civil

A.(1) When the results of the investigation by the supervisory committee indicate that a violation of this Chapter has occurred which is subject to civil penalties, the supervisory committee is authorized to file civil proceedings to collect the civil penalties provided in R.S. 18:1505.4(B) or 1505.5.

(2) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any action for the payment of civil penalties due pursuant to R.S. 18:1505.4 for knowingly failing to file or knowingly failing to timely file, which shall be governed by R.S. 18:1511.4.1.

(3) Except as provided in R.S. 18:1511.7, these proceedings shall be filed in the district court of the parish in which the candidate, chairman or treasurer of the political committee, or other person required to file reports, is domiciled. The proceedings shall be by rule to show cause and shall be conducted pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure.

B. In determining the amount of the civil penalty to be assessed, the district court shall take into consideration the reason for the failure to file timely, the reason for failing to disclose required information, the reason for inaccurately disclosing required information, the nature of the office sought by the candidate, the nature of the office or offices supported or opposed by a political committee or other person, the significance of the information undisclosed or inaccurately disclosed to the voting public, and whether or not the candidate, chairman or treasurer of the political committee, or other person actually has filed a report or disclosed such information prior to the election or prior to the institution of the rule to show cause.

C. A judgment of a district court assessing such civil penalties may be appealed suspensively to the appropriate court of appeal according to the provisions of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure.

D. A judgment assessing civil penalties shall become executory when all delays for appeal have expired according to the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and may be enforced as any other money judgment. However, the proceeds of such civil penalties shall be paid directly to the treasurer of the state of Louisiana.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 266, §1, eff. July 18, 1982; Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 66, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 609, §1, eff. June 7, 2012.

§1511.6. Procedures for enforcement; criminal

A. When the results of the supervisory committee's investigation indicate that a knowing, willful, and fraudulent violation or an intentional criminal violation of this Chapter has occurred, the supervisory committee shall forward all information concerning the alleged violation to the district attorney of the judicial district in which the alleged violation has occurred who shall review such information and make such investigation and initiate such prosecution as he shall deem necessary; except, if the violation occurred with regard to a campaign for the office of district attorney for the judicial district in which the violation took place, the committee shall forward all information concerning the alleged violation to the attorney general who, for cause, when authorized by the court which would have original jurisdiction and subject to judicial review, shall proceed with such criminal prosecutions as are provided by this Chapter.

B. Only the district attorney or attorney general may initiate criminal actions under the provisions of this Chapter. Initiation of such criminal actions by the district attorney or attorney general shall be on the basis of information forwarded by the supervisory committee to the district attorney or attorney general or on the basis of such other information as may be available to the district attorney or the attorney general. The supervisory committee shall have no authority to initiate prosecution.

C. The supervisory committee shall post on its website the name of each person or entity that is the target of any investigation forwarded to the district attorney or attorney general as provided in Subsection A of this Section. The posting shall indicate the date of such referral and the current status of prosecution. The status of each prosecution shall be updated quarterly for two years or until there is a final disposition of the matter, whichever occurs first.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 2008, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 27, §1, eff. March 30, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 904, §1.

§1511.7. Venue

A. Actions or proceedings for violation of R.S. 18:1505.1 shall be brought in the parish of East Baton Rouge.

B. Except as provided in Subsection A, actions or prosecutions for any violation of this Chapter shall be brought in the parish of the domicile of the offender and prosecutions shall be instituted by the district attorney of that parish.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1511.8. Secrecy of proceedings

A. Each complaint received by the supervisory committee, each review by the committee of reports for compliance with the provisions of this Chapter, and all information forwarded to or gathered by the supervisory committee with regard to such complaints or reviews and all investigation and proceedings of the supervisory committee with regard to the same shall be kept strictly confidential until such time that action with which the supervisory committee or the district attorney has proceeded, or in the case of possible criminal violations in campaigns for district attorney any

action with which the attorney general has proceeded, becomes a public record, the prescriptive period has elapsed, or the matter is otherwise finally disposed of. In no event shall such records, evidence, testimony, notes or other data become public records unless and until civil or criminal charges have been instituted in accordance with this Chapter. This prohibition, however, shall not preclude the supervisory committee from: (a) divulging statistical information concerning complaints, reviews, alleged violations, referrals to district attorneys, and similar matters, or (b) divulging that a review or investigation was made or a complaint received with regard to a person or committee, and, upon investigation, no substantial reason was found to believe that a violation of this Chapter has occurred.

B. The attorney general or district attorney shall, prior to the use of any such accounts or records in any criminal proceeding, file a motion in a court of proper jurisdiction requesting a determination by such court of the relevancy or materiality of such accounts or records to a prosecution for violation of this Chapter. The court shall render such determination at an in camera proceeding which shall be confidential and not open to the public. If the court determines that the aforementioned accounts or records are relevant and material to the prosecution in accordance with this Chapter, then such accounts or records shall cease to be confidential in nature and may be introduced as evidence in a criminal proceeding without further restriction. The proceedings in connection with this Subsection shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure[1] governing motions to suppress evidence.

C. Prior to the use of any such accounts or records in any civil proceeding, the supervisory committee shall file a motion in a court of proper jurisdiction requesting a determination by such court of the relevancy or materiality of such accounts or records to an action for violation of this Chapter. The court shall render such determination at an in camera proceeding which shall be confidential and not open to the public. If the court determines that the aforementioned accounts or records are relevant and material to an action in accordance with this Chapter, then such accounts or records shall cease to be confidential in nature and may be introduced as evidence in a proceeding without further restriction.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

[1]*LSA-C.Cr.P. Art. 703.*

§1511.9. Immunity from prosecution; prohibition

No person shall be granted immunity from prosecution for testimony or for providing information in connection with any investigation or proceeding conducted under the provisions of this Chapter.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1511.10. False complaints

Any person who knowingly and willfully files a false complaint with the supervisory committee, any person who knowingly and willfully discloses the contents of any complaint, any person who knowingly and willfully discloses any information forwarded to the appropriate officials with such a complaint, or any person who knowingly and willfully discloses any proceedings of the supervisory committee before any action with which the supervisory committee or district attorney has proceeded or, in the case of criminal actions relating to campaigns for district attorney, any action with which the attorney general has proceeded, becomes a public record, or before the prescriptive period has elapsed or the matter is otherwise finally disposed of, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not in excess of five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not in excess of six months, or both. The supervisory committee, district attorney or the attorney general investigating any complaint filed with the supervisory committee or any matter under their review or investigation under the provisions

of this Chapter may concurrently investigate such complaint with a view to determining if there has been any violation of this Chapter, or if the complainant has knowingly and willfully filed a false complaint.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981.

§1511.11. Precedence of actions; limitation of actions

A. Any action brought under the provisions of this Chapter shall be advanced on the docket of the district court in which filed, and shall take precedence over and be considered in advance of all other actions other than actions brought under this Chapter.

B. Actions for violation of this Chapter must be commenced before three years have elapsed from the date of the violation or, if the violation is contained in a report, before one year has elapsed from filing of the relevant report.

Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1997, No. 286, §1.

§1511.12. Legislative intent

In amending and reenacting this Chapter in 1980 and subsequently, it is and was the intent of the legislature that the provisions of R.S. 18:1491.6(D) and R.S. 18:1495.4(D) are remedial and supplemental in nature and, therefore, shall apply retroactively to candidates and committees which were covered by the deficit reporting provisions of this Chapter before and after such amendments.

Added by Acts 1982, No. 266, §1, eff. July 18, 1982.

PART VII. ELECTION DAY EXPENDITURES

§1531. Transportation of voters

A. No person or political committee shall accept or agree to accept, either directly or indirectly, from a candidate, a political committee, or a person required to file reports pursuant to R.S. 18:1501.1, or from a person on behalf of a candidate, a political committee, or a person so required to file reports, anything of economic value, including any reimbursement of costs, for the purpose of conveying an elector or causing an elector to be conveyed in a motor vehicle to a polling place for the purpose of voting in an election or to any place where early voting is being conducted for the purpose of early voting, or for driving or being in charge of any motor vehicle being so used.

B. No candidate, political committee, or person required to file reports pursuant to R.S. 18:1501.1, and no person on behalf of a candidate, a political committee, or a person so required to file reports, shall pay, or agree or offer to pay, anything of economic value, including any reimbursement of costs, to any person or political committee for the purpose of conveying an elector or causing an elector to be conveyed in a motor vehicle to a polling place for the purpose of voting in an election or to any place where early voting is being conducted for the purpose of early voting, or for driving or being in charge of a motor vehicle being so used.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be assessed a civil fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars. On a second violation, or any succeeding violation, the penalty shall be a civil fine of not more than five thousand dollars. The provisions of R.S. 18:1505.6 shall not apply to violations of this Section.

D.(1) The provisions of this Section shall not be applicable to any person who gratuitously transports voters to the polls on election day or who gratuitously transports voters to vote during early voting.

(2) The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit paying or offering or agreeing to pay any bona fide bus, taxi, or transportation service, which holds a license or permit duly issued by the appropriate governmental entity and which regularly does business in the area, to convey an elector to vote or vote during early voting, nor shall this Section prohibit any such bus, taxi, or transportation service from accepting or agreeing to accept such a payment.

Added by Acts 1981, No. 716, §1, eff. July 23, 1981; Acts 1993, No. 199, §1, eff. June 1, 1993; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§1532. Disclosure of expenditures for election day

A. In addition to all other reports required by this Chapter, not later than ten days after a primary election and not later than ten days after a general election, each candidate, each political committee, and each person required to file reports pursuant to this Chapter shall file a report with the supervisory committee, on such form as the committee shall provide, which shall include:

(1) The total amount of expenditures the candidate, committee, or person required to report has made for each category of expenditures listed below for services performed or advertising broadcast or published on election day:

(a) Television advertising.

(b) Radio advertising.

(c) Newspaper advertising.

(d) Services by election day workers paid by the candidate, committee, or other person required to report.

(e) Contributions or expenditures to organizations for election day activities or services in support of a candidate or candidates or in opposition to a candidate or candidates.

(2) The name and address of each individual to whom a monetary expenditure was made by the candidate, committee, or person required to file, for services performed on election day.

(3) The name and address of each individual to whom a monetary expenditure was made by an organization, to whom the candidate, committee, or person has made a contribution or expenditure for purposes of the support of the organization, for services performed on election day and the name and address of the organization. Such information shall be provided to the candidate, committee, or person required to report under this Section by the organization to whom the candidate, committee, or person made a contribution or expenditure for purposes of the support of the organization.

(4) The name and address of any person, as defined in R.S. 18:1483, to whom the candidate, committee, or person required to report made an expenditure directly or indirectly for services performed or advertising broadcast or published on election day, except as reported pursuant to Paragraphs (2) and (3).

(5) The amount paid to each individual listed pursuant to Paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) and the purpose of the payment.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this Section, or any other provision of law to the contrary, a political committee other than a candidate's committee which has not made any election day expenditures shall not be required to file the report required by this Section for that election day.

Acts 1988, No. 994, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1989; Acts 1990, No. 180, §2, eff. Jan. 1, 1991; Acts 2001, No. 295, §1; Acts 2003, No. 935, §1, eff. July 1, 2003.

PART VIII. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR DECEASED

CANDIDATES WITH DEFICITS

§1551. Exception

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this Chapter, the provisions of this Part shall apply to circumstances existing when a candidate dies leaving a deficit which would have otherwise required reports to be filed if the candidate were not deceased.

Acts 2011, No. 208, §1.

§1552. Persons authorized to file reports

A. If the provisions of this Part are utilized, the personal representative of the estate of the deceased candidate shall be responsible for filing the required reports. The personal representative of the deceased candidate shall send notice to the supervisory committee of his intent to utilize the provisions of this Part to resolve the deficit of the deceased candidate.

B. For purposes of this Part, "personal representative" shall have the same meaning as provided in R.S. 9:2260.1.

Acts 2011, No. 208, §1.

§1553. Reports; contents; due dates

The reports shall be filed at the same time, shall contain the same information, and shall be certified correct in the same manner as reports required by this Chapter for candidates with deficits.

Acts 2011, No. 208, §1.

§1554. Contribution limitations

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 18:1505.2(H), the contribution limit for contributions to a deceased candidate who has a deficit, or the principal campaign committee of such a deceased candidate, shall be ten thousand dollars per calendar year until there is no deficit.

B. Any contributions received in excess of the deficit shall be returned to the contributors on a pro rata basis.

Acts 2011, No. 208, §1.

§1555. Penalties

A. The penalty provisions of Part V of this Chapter shall not be applicable to violations of this Part.

B. If a violation of this Part occurs, the supervisory committee shall notify the personal representative of the deceased candidate that each contribution received after the violation shall be returned to the contributor and that no further contributions, except contributions from a family member of the deceased candidate, may be solicited or received to resolve the deficit. For purposes of this Subsection, "family member" shall mean the spouse of the deceased, children of the deceased and their spouses, parents of the deceased, parents of the spouse of the deceased, grandparents of the deceased, siblings of the deceased and their spouses, and siblings of the parents of the deceased and their spouses.

Acts 2011, No. 208, §1.

CHAPTER 12. REGISTRARS OF VOTERS

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

§§1651 to 1844. *Redesignated by Acts 1991, No. 74, §3. See, now, Title 11.*

CHAPTER 13. CENSUS DATA FOR REAPPORTIONMENT

§1901. Purpose

It is the purpose of this Chapter to provide for participation by the state of Louisiana in programs of the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce which provide for furnishing census information to the states for purposes of reapportionment, pursuant to federal laws for that purpose.

Added by Acts 1976, No. 626, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1976. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982.

§1902. State liaison

A. The secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives, or their designees, jointly, shall serve as the state liaison with the United States Bureau of the Census on all matters related to the tabulation of population and other census information for purposes of reapportionment. The secretary and the clerk, jointly, may submit to the bureau, on behalf of the state, a plan identifying the geographic areas for which specific tabulations of population or other census information are desired for reapportionment purposes, in accordance with criteria established by the United States Secretary of Commerce, and may supply such other information as may be required by the census bureau or the Secretary of Commerce in order to furnish the state such tabulations.

B. The secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives, jointly, shall furnish the parish governing authorities and the parish registrars of voters instructions and assistance to enable them to provide the secretary and the clerk such maps and information as may be necessary to comply timely with the census bureau requirements.

Added by Acts 1976, No. 626, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1976. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 670, §1, eff. July 16, 1985.

§1903. Precincts; boundary changes

Except as otherwise provided in R.S. 18:532.1(D)(2), no election precinct shall be created, divided, abolished, or merged, or the boundaries thereof otherwise changed between January first of any year of which the last digit is nine and December thirty-first of any year of which the last digit is three.

Added by Acts 1976, No. 626, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1976. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 670, §1, eff. July 16, 1985; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §2, eff. July 1, 1997; Acts 1999, No. 254, §2, eff. July 1, 1999; Acts 2004, No. 526, §2, eff. June 25, 2004; Acts 2008, No. 136, §1, eff. June 6, 2008; Acts 2010, No. 824, §2, eff. June 30, 2010.

§1904. Cooperation of state agencies and officials

All state agencies and officials shall cooperate with the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives in carrying out the purposes of this Chapter and shall furnish the secretary and clerk all such statistical information, maps, and other data as they may request to comply with requirements of the Bureau of the Census.

Added by Acts 1976, No. 626, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1976. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982; Acts 1985, No. 670, §1, eff. July 16, 1985; Acts 1997, No. 1420, §2, eff. July 1, 1997.

§1905. Cooperation of local governments and officials

All parish and municipal governing authorities and officials shall cooperate with the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives in carrying out the purposes of this Chapter and shall furnish to the secretary and clerk upon request such information as may be required by the census bureau, including but not limited to precinct maps.

Added by Acts 1976, No. 626, §1, eff. Aug. 4, 1976. Amended by Acts 1982, No. 559, §1, eff. July 22, 1982.

§1906. Tabulation for reapportionment; legislature

In accordance with Article III, Section 6(A) of the Constitution of Louisiana, the tabulation of population for each decennial census on the basis of which the legislature shall reapportion the representation in each house shall be the tabulation of population reported and transmitted by the United States Bureau of the Census to the governor and the legislature within one year after the census date, under the provisions of Public Law 94-171. Such tabulation of population shall be the sole basis for the establishment of legislative districts, and no other or subsequent tabulation of population shall be considered or utilized in such reapportionment.

Acts 1990, No. 288, §1, eff. July 5, 1990.

§1907. *Repealed by Acts 2001, No. 1137, §1.*

CHAPTER 13-A. LOCAL REAPPORTIONMENT

§1921. Applicability

This Chapter applies to any local governing body, including but not limited to any police jury, city or parish council, or school board, which is required under the constitution or laws of this state or of the United States to reapportion its voting districts following each decennial census.

Acts 1984, No. 672, §1.

§1922. Time for reapportionment; submission under Voting Rights Act

A. Unless a different period of time is specified by the constitution or by statute, the governing authority of each local governing body shall reapportion its voting districts by the end of the year following the year in which the population of this state is reported to the president of the United States for each decennial census.

B. If the governing body is subject to the preclearance provisions of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the governing authority shall submit the reapportionment plan for preclearance no later than one hundred twenty days after the adoption of the reapportionment plan by the governing authority.

Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 2003, No. 1022, §1.

**42 U.S.C. 1971 et seq.*

§1923. Failure to comply; misfeasance; sanctions

A. Failure to meet any of the requirements of R.S. 18:1922 shall be misfeasance in office.

B. Failure to meet any of the requirements of R.S. 18:1922 may subject the local governing authority to the sanction of having the amount of any state revenue sharing funds payable to that governing authority withheld, reduced, or both.

Acts 1984, No. 672, §1.

CHAPTER 13-B. SUBMISSIONS PURSUANT TO THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

§1941. Voting Rights Act submission by political subdivisions; copy to secretary of state

A. Each political subdivision of this state which submits for preclearance any proposed change in voting practice or procedure pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965* shall, at the same time as the submission, send a copy of its submission, by certified mail, to the secretary of state, clerk of court, and registrar of voters. The political subdivision shall also send to the secretary of state, clerk of court, and registrar of voters, by certified mail, a copy of any response to the submission.

B. The entity responsible for sending a copy of the submission and any response thereto to the secretary of state, clerk of court, and registrar of voters, as required pursuant to this Section, is the submitting authority as defined in the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

C. In order for an office which is included in a reapportionment or redistricting plan to be included on the ballot for an election, a notice that such plan has been precleared pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 shall be received by the secretary of state not later than 5:00 p.m. of the fifth business day prior to the scheduled opening of the qualifying period for the election. If the notice of preclearance is not timely received by the secretary of state, the election shall be postponed and shall be scheduled at the next available election date and such election shall not be considered a special election. The secretary of state shall not include on the ballot for the election any office for which notice of preclearance of the reapportionment or redistricting plan is not timely received.

Acts 1984, No. 672, §1; Acts 2003, No. 1022, §1; Acts 2012, No. 138, §1, eff. May 14, 2012.

**42 U.S.C. 1971, et seq.*

§1942. Preclearance of state reapportionment plan pursuant to Voting Rights Act; copy to secretary of state

In order for an office which is included in a reapportionment or redistricting plan enacted by the legislature, or ordered by a state court of competent jurisdiction to replace or in lieu of a plan enacted by the legislature, to be included on the ballot for an election, a notice that such plan has been precleared pursuant to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 shall be sent to the secretary of state by the person or entity that submitted the plan for preclearance and shall be received by the secretary of state not later than 5:00 p.m. of the fifth business day prior to the scheduled opening of the qualifying period for the election. If the notice of preclearance is not timely received by the secretary of state, the election shall be postponed and shall be scheduled at the next available election date and such election shall not be considered a special election. The secretary of state shall not include on the ballot for the election any office for which notice of the preclearance of the reapportionment or redistricting plan is not timely received.

Acts 2003, No. 1022, §1.

CHAPTER 14. REAPPORTIONMENT MAPS

§1951. Maps of reapportioned districts; Department of Transportation and Development

The Department of Transportation and Development is authorized to prepare maps of the Louisiana congressional districts, legislative districts, Louisiana State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education districts, and Louisiana Public Service Commission districts following reapportionment of the districts as otherwise provided by law.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 519, §2, eff. July 8, 1983; Acts 1991, No. 330, §1, eff. July 6, 1991.

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