

## **§2. Definitions**

A. In this Code the terms enumerated shall have the designated meanings:

(1) "Another" refers to any other person or legal entity, including the state of Louisiana or any subdivision thereof.

(2) "Anything of value" must be given the broadest possible construction, including any conceivable thing of the slightest value, movable or immovable, corporeal or incorporeal, public or private, and including transportation, telephone and telegraph services, or any other service available for hire. It must be construed in the broad popular sense of the phrase, not necessarily as synonymous with the traditional legal term "property." In all cases involving shoplifting the term "value" is the actual retail price of the property at the time of the offense.

(3) "Dangerous weapon" includes any gas, liquid or other substance or instrumentality, which, in the manner used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

(4) "Felony" is any crime for which an offender may be sentenced to death or imprisonment at hard labor.

(5) "Foreseeable" refers to that which ordinarily would be anticipated by a human being of average reasonable intelligence and perception.

(6) "Misdemeanor" is any crime other than a felony.

(7) "Person" includes a human being from the moment of fertilization and implantation and also includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(8) "Property" refers to both public and private property, movable and immovable, and corporeal and incorporeal property.

(9) "Public officer", "public office", "public employee", or "position of public authority" means and applies to any executive, ministerial, administrative, judicial, or legislative officer, office, employee or position of authority respectively, of the state of Louisiana or any parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision thereof, or of any agency, board, commission, department, or institution of said state, parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision.

(10) "State" means the state of Louisiana, or any parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision thereof, or any agency, board, commission, department, or institution of said state, parish, municipality, district, or other political subdivision.

(11) "Unborn child" means any individual of the human species from fertilization and implantation until birth.

(12) "Whoever" in a penalty clause refers only to natural persons insofar as death or imprisonment is provided, but insofar as a fine may be imposed "whoever" in a penalty clause refers to any person.

B. In this Code, "crime of violence" means an offense that has, as an element, the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, and that, by its very nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense or an offense that involves the possession or use of a dangerous weapon. The following enumerated offenses and attempts to commit any of them are included as "crimes of violence":

(1) Solicitation for murder.

(2) First degree murder.

(3) Second degree murder.

- (4) Manslaughter.
- (5) Aggravated battery.
- (6) Second degree battery.
- (7) Aggravated assault.
- (8) Repealed by Acts 2017, No. 281, §3.
- (9) Aggravated or first degree rape.
- (10) Forcible or second degree rape.
- (11) Simple or third degree rape.
- (12) Sexual battery.
- (13) Second degree sexual battery.
- (14) Intentional exposure to AIDS virus.
- (15) Aggravated kidnapping.
- (16) Second degree kidnapping.
- (17) Simple kidnapping.
- (18) Aggravated arson.
- (19) Aggravated criminal damage to property.
- (20) Aggravated burglary.
- (21) Armed robbery.
- (22) First degree robbery.
- (23) Simple robbery.
- (24) Purse snatching.
- (25) Repealed by Acts 2017, No. 281, §3.
- (26) Assault by drive-by shooting.
- (27) Aggravated crime against nature.
- (28) Carjacking.
- (29) Repealed by Acts 2017, No. 281, §3.
- (30) Terrorism.
- (31) Aggravated second degree battery.
- (32) Aggravated assault upon a peace officer.
- (33) Aggravated assault with a firearm.
- (34) Armed robbery; use of firearm; additional penalty.
- (35) Second degree robbery.
- (36) Disarming of a peace officer.
- (37) Stalking.
- (38) Second degree cruelty to juveniles.
- (39) Aggravated flight from an officer.
- (40) Repealed by Acts 2014, No. 602, §7, eff. June 12, 2014.
- (41) Battery of a police officer.
- (42) Trafficking of children for sexual purposes.
- (43) Human trafficking.
- (44) Home invasion.
- (45) Domestic abuse aggravated assault.
- (46) Vehicular homicide, when the operator's blood alcohol concentration exceeds

0.20 percent by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

(47) Aggravated assault upon a dating partner.

(48) Domestic abuse battery punishable under R.S. 14:35.3(M)(2) or (N).

(49) Battery of a dating partner punishable under R.S. 14:34.9(L)(2) or (M).

(50) Violation of a protective order if the violation involves a battery or any crime of violence as defined by this Subsection against the person for whose benefit the protective order is in effect.

(51) Criminal abortion.

(52) First degree feticide.

(53) Second degree feticide.

(54) Third degree feticide.

(55) Aggravated criminal abortion by dismemberment.

C. For purposes of this Title, "serious bodily injury" means bodily injury which involves unconsciousness; extreme physical pain; protracted and obvious disfigurement; protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty; or a substantial risk of death. For purposes of R.S. 14:403, "serious bodily injury" shall also include injury resulting from starvation or malnutrition.

Amended by Acts 1962, No. 68, §1; Acts 1976, No. 256, §1; Acts 1977, No. 128, §1; Acts 1989, No. 777, §1; Acts 1992, No. 1015, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 73, §1; Acts 1995, No. 650, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1223, §1; Acts 2001, No. 301, §2; Acts 2002, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 128, §2; Acts 2003, No. 637, §1; Acts 2004, No. 651, §1; Acts 2004, No. 676, §1; Acts 2006, No. 72, §1; Acts 2008, No. 619, §1; Acts 2010, No. 387, §1; Acts 2010, No. 524, §1; Acts 2014, No. 194, §1; Acts 2014, No. 280, §1, eff. May 28, 2014; Acts 2014, No. 602, §7, eff. June 12, 2014; Acts 2015, No. 184, §1; Acts 2016, No. 225, §1; Acts 2017, No. 84, §1; Acts 2017, No. 281, §3; Acts 2018, No. 293, §1; Acts 2018, No. 674, §1, eff. June 1, 2018; Acts 2019, No. 2, §1.

### **§34.1. Second degree battery**

A. Second degree battery is a battery when the offender intentionally inflicts serious bodily injury; however, this provision shall not apply to a medical provider who has obtained the consent of a patient.

B. For purposes of this Section, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Active member of the United States Armed Forces" shall mean an active member of the United States Army, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the United States Coast Guard, or the National Guard.

(2) "Disabled veteran" shall mean a veteran member of the United States Army, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the United States Coast Guard, or the National Guard who is disabled as determined by the United States Department of Veteran Affairs.

(3) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

C. Whoever commits the crime of second degree battery shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than eight years, or both. At least eighteen months of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence if the offender knew or should have known that the victim is

an active member of the United States Armed Forces or is a disabled veteran and the second degree battery was committed because of that status.

Acts 1978, No. 394, §1; Acts 2009, No. 264, §1; Acts 2012, No. 40, §1; Acts 2014, No. 722, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

#### **§34.6. Disarming of a peace officer**

A. Disarming of a peace officer is committed when an offender, through use of force or threat of force, and without the consent of the peace officer, takes possession of any law enforcement equipment from the person of a peace officer or from an area within the peace officer's immediate control, when the offender has reasonable grounds to believe that the victim is a peace officer acting in the performance of his duty.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Law enforcement equipment" shall include any firearms, weapons, restraints, ballistics shields, forced entry tools, defense technology equipment, self-defense batons, self-defense sprays, chemical weapons, or electro shock weapons used by the peace officer in the course and scope of his law enforcement duties and approved for such use by the peace officer's law enforcement agency.

(2) "Peace officer" shall include commissioned police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals, deputy marshals, correctional officers, constables, wildlife enforcement agents, park wardens, livestock brand inspectors, forestry officers, and probation and parole officers.

C. Whoever commits the crime of disarming of a peace officer shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than five years.

Acts 1997, No. 558, §1; Acts 2003, No. 697, §1; Acts 2010, No. 820, §1; Acts 2019, No. 5, §1.

#### **§34.7. Aggravated second degree battery**

A. Aggravated second degree battery is a battery committed with a dangerous weapon when the offender intentionally inflicts serious bodily injury.

B. For purposes of this Section, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Active member of the United States Armed Forces" shall mean an active member of the United States Army, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the United States Coast Guard, or the National Guard.

(2) "Disabled veteran" shall mean a veteran member of the United States Army, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the United States Coast Guard, or the National Guard who is disabled as determined by the United States Department of Veteran Affairs.

(3) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

C. Whoever commits the crime of aggravated second degree battery shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than fifteen years, or both. At least one year of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence if the offender knew or should have known that the victim is an active member of the United States Armed Forces or is a disabled veteran and the aggravated second degree battery was committed because of that status.

Acts 1997, No. 1318, §1, eff. July 15, 1997; Acts 2012, No. 40, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

#### **§34.9. Battery of a dating partner**

A. Battery of a dating partner is the intentional use of force or violence committed by one dating partner upon the person of another dating partner.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Burning" means an injury to flesh or skin caused by heat, electricity, friction, radiation, or any other chemical or thermal reaction.

(2) "Court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program" means a program, comprised of a minimum of twenty-six in-person sessions occurring over a minimum of twenty-six weeks, that follows a model designed specifically for perpetrators of domestic abuse. The offender's progress in the program shall be monitored by the court. The provider of the program shall have all of the following:

(a) Experience in working directly with perpetrators and victims of domestic abuse.

(b) Experience in facilitating batterer intervention groups.

(c) Training in the causes and dynamics of domestic violence, characteristics of batterers, victim safety, and sensitivity to victims.

(3) "Dating partner" means any person who is involved or has been involved in a sexual or intimate relationship with the offender characterized by the expectation of affectionate involvement independent of financial considerations, regardless of whether the person presently lives or formerly lived in the same residence with the offender. "Dating partner" shall not include a casual relationship or ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

(5) "Strangulation" means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by applying pressure on the throat or neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of the victim.

C. On a first conviction, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the offender shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. At least forty-eight hours of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence. Imposition or execution of the remainder of the sentence shall not be suspended unless either of the following occurs:

(1) The offender is placed on probation with a minimum condition that he serve four days in jail and complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program, and the offender shall not possess a firearm throughout the entirety of the sentence.

(2) The offender is placed on probation with a minimum condition that he perform eight eight-hour days of court-approved community service activities and complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program, and the offender shall not possess a firearm throughout the entirety of the sentence.

D. On a conviction of a second offense, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than seven hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than sixty days nor more than one year. At least fourteen days of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of

parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and the offender shall be required to complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program. Imposition or execution of the remainder of the sentence shall not be suspended unless either of the following occurs:

(1) The offender is placed on probation with a minimum condition that he serve thirty days in jail and complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program, and the offender shall not possess a firearm throughout the entirety of the sentence.

(2) The offender is placed on probation with a minimum condition that he perform thirty eight-hour days of court-approved community service activities and complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program, and the offender shall not possess a firearm throughout the entirety of the sentence.

E. On a conviction of a third offense, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether the offense occurred before or after an earlier conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than one year nor more than five years and shall be fined two thousand dollars. The first year of the sentence of imprisonment shall be imposed without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

F.(1) Except as otherwise provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, on a conviction of a fourth or subsequent offense, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether the fourth offense occurred before or after an earlier conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned with hard labor for not less than ten years nor more than thirty years and shall be fined five thousand dollars. The first three years of the sentence of imprisonment shall be imposed without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(2) If the offender has previously received the benefit of suspension of sentence, probation, or parole as a fourth or subsequent offender, no part of the sentence may be imposed with benefit of suspension of sentence, probation, or parole, and no portion of the sentence shall be imposed concurrently with the remaining balance of any sentence to be served for a prior conviction for any offense.

G.(1) For purposes of determining whether an offender has a prior conviction for violation of this Section, a conviction under this Section, or a conviction under the laws of any state or an ordinance of a municipality, town, or similar political subdivision of another state which prohibits the intentional use of force or violence committed by one household member, family member, or dating partner upon another household member, family member, or dating partner shall constitute a prior conviction.

(2) For purposes of this Section, a prior conviction shall not include a conviction for an offense under this Section if the date of completion of sentence, probation, parole, or suspension of sentence is more than ten years prior to the commission of the crime with which the offender is charged, and such conviction shall not be considered in the assessment of penalties hereunder. However, periods of time during which the offender was incarcerated in a penal institution in this or any other state shall be excluded in computing the ten-year period.

H. An offender ordered to complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program required by the provisions of this Section shall pay the cost incurred by participation in the program. Failure to make such payment shall subject the offender to revocation of probation, unless the court determines that the offender is unable to pay.

I. This Subsection shall be cited as the "Dating Partner Abuse Child Endangerment Law". Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, when the state proves, in addition to the elements of the crime as set forth in Subsection A of this Section, that a minor child thirteen years of age or younger was present at the residence or any other scene at the time of the commission of the offense, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than three years.

J. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if the victim of the offense is pregnant and the offender knows that the victim is pregnant at the time of the commission of the offense, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than three years.

K. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if the offense involves strangulation, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than three years.

L.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if the offense is committed by burning, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than three years.

(2) If the burning results in serious bodily injury, the offense shall be classified as a crime of violence, and the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five nor more than fifty years without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

M. Except as provided in Paragraph (L)(2) of this Section, if the offender intentionally inflicts serious bodily injury, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than eight years.

Acts 2017, No. 84, §1; Acts 2018, No. 293, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

### **§35.3. Domestic abuse battery**

A. Domestic abuse battery is the intentional use of force or violence committed by one household member or family member upon the person of another household member or family member.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Burning" means an injury to flesh or skin caused by heat, electricity, friction, radiation, or any other chemical or thermal reaction.

(2) "Community service activities" as used in this Section may include duty in any morgue, coroner's office, or emergency treatment room of a state-operated hospital or other state-operated emergency treatment facility, with the consent of the administrator of the morgue, coroner's office, hospital, or facility.

(3) "Court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program" means a program, comprised of a minimum of twenty-six in-person sessions occurring over a minimum of twenty-six weeks, that follows a model designed specifically for perpetrators of domestic abuse. The offender's progress in the program shall be monitored by the court. The provider of the program shall have all of the following:

- (a) Experience in working directly with perpetrators and victims of domestic abuse.
- (b) Experience in facilitating batterer intervention groups.

(c) Training in the causes and dynamics of domestic violence, characteristics of batterers, victim safety, and sensitivity to victims.

(4) "Family member" means spouses, former spouses, parents, children, stepparents, stepchildren, foster parents, and foster children.

(5) "Household member" means any person presently or formerly living in the same residence with the offender and who is involved or has been involved in a sexual or intimate relationship with the offender, or any child presently or formerly living in the same residence with the offender, or any child of the offender regardless of where the child resides.

(6) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

(7) "Strangulation" means intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by applying pressure on the throat or neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of the victim.

C. On a first conviction, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the offender shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. At least forty-eight hours of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence. Imposition or execution of the remainder of the sentence shall not be suspended unless either of the following occurs:

(1) The offender is placed on probation with a minimum condition that he serve four days in jail and complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program, and the offender shall not own or possess a firearm throughout the entirety of the sentence.

(2) The offender is placed on probation with a minimum condition that he perform eight, eight-hour days of court-approved community service activities and complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program, and the offender shall not own or possess a firearm throughout the entirety of the sentence.

D. On a conviction of a second offense, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than seven hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than sixty days nor more than one year. At least fourteen days of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and the offender shall be required to complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program. Imposition or execution of the remainder of the sentence shall not be suspended unless either of the following occurs:

(1) The offender is placed on probation with a minimum condition that he serve thirty days in jail and complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program, and the offender shall not own or possess a firearm throughout the entirety of the sentence.

(2) The offender is placed on probation with a minimum condition that he perform thirty eight-hour days of court-approved community service activities and complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program, and the offender shall not own or possess a firearm throughout the entirety of the sentence.

E. On a conviction of a third offense, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether the offense occurred before or after an earlier conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than one year nor more than



five years and shall be fined two thousand dollars. The first year of the sentence of imprisonment shall be imposed without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

F.(1) Except as otherwise provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, on a conviction of a fourth or subsequent offense, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary and regardless of whether the fourth offense occurred before or after an earlier conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned with hard labor for not less than ten years nor more than thirty years and shall be fined five thousand dollars. The first three years of the sentence of imprisonment shall be imposed without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(2) If the offender has previously received the benefit of suspension of sentence, probation, or parole as a fourth or subsequent offender, no part of the sentence may be imposed with benefit of suspension of sentence, probation, or parole, and no portion of the sentence shall be imposed concurrently with the remaining balance of any sentence to be served for a prior conviction for any offense.

G.(1) For purposes of determining whether an offender has a prior conviction for violation of this Section, a conviction under this Section, or a conviction under the laws of any state or an ordinance of a municipality, town, or similar political subdivision of another state which prohibits the intentional use of force or violence committed by one household member, family member, or dating partner upon another household member, family member, or dating partner shall constitute a prior conviction.

(2) For purposes of this Section, a prior conviction shall not include a conviction for an offense under this Section if the date of completion of sentence, probation, parole, or suspension of sentence is more than ten years prior to the commission of the crime with which the offender is charged, and such conviction shall not be considered in the assessment of penalties hereunder. However, periods of time during which the offender was incarcerated in a penal institution in this or any other state shall be excluded in computing the ten-year period.

H. An offender ordered to complete a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program required by the provisions of this Section shall pay the cost incurred in participation in the program. Failure to make such payment shall subject the offender to revocation of probation, unless the court determines that the offender is unable to pay.

I. This Subsection shall be cited as the "Domestic Abuse Child Endangerment Law". Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, when the state proves, in addition to the elements of the crime as set forth in Subsection A of this Section, that a minor child thirteen years of age or younger was present at the residence or any other scene at the time of the commission of the offense, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than three years.

J. Any crime of violence, as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), against a person committed by one household member against another household member, shall be designated as an act of domestic abuse for consideration in any civil or criminal proceeding.

K. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if the victim of domestic abuse battery is pregnant and the offender knows that the victim is pregnant at the time of the commission of the offense, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than three years.

L. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if the domestic abuse battery involves strangulation, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than three years.

M.(1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if the domestic abuse battery is committed by burning, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than three years.

(2) If the burning results in serious bodily injury, the offense shall be classified as a crime of violence, and the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five nor more than fifty years without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

N. Except as provided in Paragraph (M)(2) of this Section, if the offender intentionally inflicts serious bodily injury, the offender, in addition to any other penalties imposed pursuant to this Section, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than eight years.

Acts 2003, No. 1038, §1; Acts 2004, No. 144, §1; Acts 2006, No. 559, §1; Acts 2007, No. 101, §1; Acts 2009, No. 90, §1; Acts 2009, No. 245, §1, eff. July 1, 2009; Acts 2010, No. 380, §1; Acts 2011, No. 284, §1; Acts 2012, No. 437, §1; Acts 2012, No. 535, §1, eff. June 5, 2012; Acts 2013, No. 289, §1, eff. June 14, 2013; Acts 2014, No. 194, §1; Acts 2015, No. 440, §1; Acts 2016, No. 452, §1; Acts 2017, No. 79, §1; Acts 2018, No. 293, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

#### **§38.4. Harassment of a school or recreation athletic contest official**

A.(1) No person shall engage in the harassment of a school athletic or recreation athletic contest official that occurs under either of the following circumstances:

(a) While the school athletic or recreation athletic contest official is actively engaged in the conducting, supervising, refereeing, or officiating of a school-sanctioned interscholastic athletic contest or a sanctioned recreation athletic contest.

(b) In the immediate vicinity of a school-sanctioned interscholastic athletic contest or a sanctioned recreation athletic contest and is based on the official's performance in the conducting, supervising, refereeing, or officiating of a school-sanctioned interscholastic athletic contest or a sanctioned recreation athletic contest.

(2) For purposes of this Subsection, "harassment" shall include verbal or non-verbal behavior by the offender that would cause a reasonable person to be placed in fear of receiving bodily harm.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Recreation athletic contest official" means any referee, umpire, coach, instructor, administrator, staff person, or recreation employee of any public or quasi public recreation program.

(2) "School athletic contest official" means any referee, umpire, coach, instructor, administrator, staff person, or school or school board employee of any public or private elementary and secondary school.

C.(1) Whoever commits the crime of harassment of a school or recreation athletic contest official shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned without hard labor for not more than ninety days, or both.

(2)(a) In addition to any other penalty imposed, the court shall order the offender to perform forty hours of court-approved community service work.

(b) In addition to any other penalty imposed, the court shall order the offender to participate in a court-approved counseling program which may include anger management, abusive behavior intervention groups, or any other type of counseling deemed appropriate by the court. Any costs associated with the counseling program shall be borne by the offender.

(c) Participation in the community service and counseling program required by the provisions of Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this Paragraph shall not be suspended.

(d) Failure to successfully complete the community service work and counseling program, as determined by the supervisor of the program to which he is assigned, may result in revocation of probation.

Acts 2019, No. 355, §1.

### **§39.2. First degree vehicular negligent injuring**

A. First degree vehicular negligent injuring is the inflicting of serious bodily injury upon the person of a human being when caused proximately or caused directly by an offender engaged in the operation of, or in actual physical control of, any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, or other means of conveyance whenever any of the following conditions exists:

(1) The offender is under the influence of alcoholic beverages.

(2) The offender's blood alcohol concentration is 0.08 percent or more by weight based upon grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

(3) The offender is under the influence of any controlled dangerous substance listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V as set forth in R.S. 40:964, or any abused substance.

(4)(a) The operator is under the influence of a combination of alcohol and one or more drugs which are not controlled dangerous substances and which are legally obtainable with or without a prescription.

(b) It shall be an affirmative defense to any charge under this Paragraph pursuant to this Section that the label on the container of the prescription drug or the manufacturer's package of the drug does not contain a warning against combining the medication with alcohol.

(5) The operator is under the influence of one or more drugs which are not controlled dangerous substances and which are legally obtainable with or without a prescription and the influence is caused by the operator knowingly consuming quantities of the drug or drugs which substantially exceed the dosage prescribed by the physician or the dosage recommended by the manufacturer of the drug.

B. The violation of a statute or ordinance shall be considered only as presumptive evidence of negligence as set forth in Subsection A.

C. Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

D. Whoever commits the crime of first degree vehicular negligent injuring shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars or imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

Acts 1995, No. 403, §1, eff. June 17, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 1021, §1, eff. July 11, 1997; Acts 2001, No. 781, §1, eff. Sept. 30, 2003; Acts 2001, No. 1163, §5; Acts 2003, No. 758, §1, eff. Sept. 30, 2003; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

#### **§40.7. Cyberbullying**

A. Cyberbullying is the transmission of any electronic textual, visual, written, or oral communication with the malicious and willful intent to coerce, abuse, torment, or intimidate a person under the age of eighteen.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Cable operator" means any person or group of persons who provides cable service over a cable system and directly, or through one or more affiliates, owns a significant interest in such cable system, or who otherwise controls or is responsible for, through any arrangement, the management and operation of such a cable system.

(2) "Electronic textual, visual, written, or oral communication" means any communication of any kind made through the use of a computer online service, Internet service, or any other means of electronic communication, including but not limited to a local bulletin board service, Internet chat room, electronic mail, or online messaging service.

(3) "Interactive computer service" means any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including a service or system that provides access to the Internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions.

(4) "Telecommunications service" means the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.

C. An offense committed pursuant to the provisions of this Section may be deemed to have been committed where the communication was originally sent, originally received, or originally viewed by any person.

D.(1) Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, whoever commits the crime of cyberbullying shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) When the offender is under the age of eighteen, the disposition of the matter shall be governed exclusively by the provisions of Title VII of the Children's Code.

E. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to a provider of an interactive computer service, provider of a telecommunications service, or a cable operator as defined by the provisions of this Section.

F. The provisions of this Section shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict religious free speech pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of Louisiana.

Acts 2010, No. 989, §1; Acts 2019, No. 104, §2.

#### **§40.8. Criminal hazing**

A.(1) Except as provided by Subsection D of this Section, it shall be unlawful for any person to commit an act of hazing.

(2)(a) Except as provided by Subparagraph (b) of this Paragraph, any person who commits an act of hazing shall be either fined up to one thousand dollars, imprisoned for up to six months, or both.

(b) If the hazing results in the serious bodily injury or death of the victim, or the hazing involves forced or coerced alcohol consumption that results in the victim having a blood alcohol

concentration of at least 0.30 percent by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, any person who commits an act of hazing shall be fined up to ten thousand dollars and imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for up to five years.

B.(1)(a) If any person serving as a representative or officer of an organization, including any representative, director, trustee, or officer of any national or parent organization of which any of the underlying entities provided for in Paragraph (C)(3) of this Section is a sanctioned or recognized member at the time of the hazing, knew and failed to report, as soon as practicable under the circumstances, to law enforcement that one or more of the organization's members were hazing another person, the organization may be subject to the following:

(i) Payment of a fine of up to ten thousand dollars.

(ii) Forfeiture of any public funds received by the organization.

(iii) Forfeiture of all rights and privileges of being an organization that is organized and operating at the education institution for a specific period of time as determined by the court. If the hazing results in the serious bodily injury or death of the victim, or results in the victim having a blood alcohol concentration of at least 0.30 percent by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood, the period of time shall be for not less than four years.

(b) Information reported to law enforcement as provided in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph shall include all details received by the organization relative to the alleged incident, with no information being redacted, including the name of all individuals alleged to have committed the act or acts of hazing.

(2) An education institution that receives a report alleging the commission of an act or acts of hazing by one or more members of an organization that is organized and operating at the education institution shall report, as soon as practicable under the circumstances, the alleged act or acts to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the place where the alleged act or acts of hazing occurred. The information reported to law enforcement as required by this Paragraph shall include all details received by the institution relative to the alleged incident, with no information being redacted, including the name of all individuals alleged to have committed the act or acts of hazing. Any education institution who fails to comply with the provisions of this Paragraph may be subject to a fine of up to ten thousand dollars.

C. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Education institution" means any elementary or secondary school or any postsecondary education institution in this state.

(2)(a) "Hazing" is any intentional, knowing, or reckless act by a person acting alone or acting with others that is directed against another when both of the following apply:

(i) The person knew or should have known that the act endangers the physical health or safety of the other person or causes severe emotional distress.

(ii) The act was associated with pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, participating in, holding office in, or maintaining membership in any organization.

(b) "Hazing" includes but is not limited to any of the following acts associated with pledging, being initiated into, affiliating with, participating in, holding office in, or maintaining membership in any organization:

(i) Physical brutality, such as whipping, beating, paddling, striking, branding, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on the body, or similar activity.

(ii) Physical activity, such as sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, or calisthenics, that subjects the other person to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the physical health or safety of the individual or causes severe emotional distress.

(iii) Activity involving consumption of food, liquid, or any other substance, including but not limited to an alcoholic beverage or drug, that subjects the individual to an unreasonable risk of harm or that adversely affects the physical health or safety of the individual or causes severe emotional distress.

(iv) Activity that induces, causes, or requires an individual to perform a duty or task that involves the commission of a crime or an act of hazing.

(c) A physical activity that is normal, customary, and necessary for a person's training and participation in an athletic, physical education, military training, or similar program sanctioned by the education institution is not considered "hazing" for purposes of this Section.

(3) "Organization" means a fraternity, sorority, association, corporation, order, society, corps, cooperative, club, service group, social group, band, spirit group, athletic team, or similar group whose members are primarily students at, or former students of, an education institution. "Organization" includes the national or parent organization of which any of the underlying entities provided for in this Paragraph is a sanctioned or recognized member at the time of the hazing.

(4) "Pledging", also known as "recruitment" or "rushing", means any action or activity related to becoming a member of an organization.

D.(1) This Section does not apply to an individual who is the subject of the hazing, regardless of whether the individual voluntarily allowed himself to be hazed.

(2) It is not a defense to prosecution for a violation of this Section that the individual against whom the hazing was directed consented to or acquiesced in the hazing.

E.(1) The penalties provided in Subsection B of this Section may be imposed in addition to any penalty that may be imposed for any other criminal offense arising from the same incident or activity, and in addition to any penalty imposed by the organization or education institution pursuant to its by-laws, rules, or policies regarding hazing.

(2) Nothing in this Section precludes any civil remedy provided by law.

Acts 2018, No. 635, §1; Acts 2019, No. 382, §1.

## **§43.2. Second degree sexual battery**

A. Second degree sexual battery is the intentional engaging in any of the following acts with another person when the offender intentionally inflicts serious bodily injury on the victim:

(1) The touching of the anus or genitals of the victim by the offender using any instrumentality or any part of the body of the offender; or

(2) The touching of the anus or genitals of the offender by the victim using any instrumentality or any part of the body of the victim.

B. Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

C.(1) Whoever commits the crime of second degree sexual battery shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, for not more than fifteen years.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of second degree sexual battery on a victim under the age of thirteen years when the offender is seventeen years of age or older shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than twenty-five years nor more than ninety-nine years. At least twenty-five years of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

(3) Any person who is seventeen years of age or older who commits the crime of second degree sexual battery shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than twenty-five nor more than ninety-nine years, at least twenty-five years of the sentence imposed being served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, when any of the following conditions exist:

(a) The victim has paraplegia, quadriplegia, or is otherwise physically incapable of preventing the act due to a physical disability.

(b) The victim is incapable, through unsoundness of mind, of understanding the nature of the act, and the offender knew or should have known of the victim's incapacity.

(c) The victim is sixty-five years of age or older.

D.(1) Upon completion of the term of imprisonment imposed in accordance with Paragraphs (C)(2) and (3) of this Section, the offender shall be monitored by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections through the use of electronic monitoring equipment for the remainder of his natural life.

(2) Unless it is determined by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, pursuant to rules adopted in accordance with the provisions of this Subsection, that a sexual offender is unable to pay all or any portion of such costs, each sexual offender to be electronically monitored shall pay the cost of such monitoring.

(3) The costs attributable to the electronic monitoring of an offender who has been determined unable to pay shall be borne by the department if, and only to the degree that, sufficient funds are made available for such purpose whether by appropriation of state funds or from any other source.

(4) The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall develop, adopt, and promulgate rules in the manner provided in the Administrative Procedure Act that provide for the payment of such costs. Such rules shall contain specific guidelines which shall be used to determine the ability of the offender to pay the required costs and shall establish the reasonable costs to be charged. Such rules may provide for a sliding scale of payment so that an offender who is able to pay a portion, but not all, of such costs may be required to pay such portion.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 78, §1. Acts 1984, No. 568, §1; Acts 1995, No. 946, §2; Acts 2004, No. 676, §1; Acts 2006, No. 103, §1; Acts 2008, No. 33, §1; Acts 2011, No. 67, §§1, 2; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

#### **§43.6. Administration of medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) to certain sex offenders**

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, upon a first conviction of R.S. 14:42 (aggravated or first degree rape), R.S. 14:42.1 (forcible or second degree rape), R.S. 14:43.1(C)(2) (sexual battery when the victim is under the age of thirteen), R.S. 14:43.2 (second degree sexual battery), R.S. 14:81.2(D)(1) (molestation of a juvenile when the victim is under the age of thirteen), and R.S. 14:89.1 (aggravated crime against nature), the court may sentence the

offender to be treated with medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA), according to a schedule of administration monitored by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.

B.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, upon a second or subsequent conviction of R.S. 14:42 (aggravated or first degree rape) , R.S. 14:42.1 (forcible or second degree rape), R.S. 14:43.1(C)(2) (sexual battery when the victim is under the age of thirteen), R.S. 14:43.2 (second degree sexual battery), R.S. 14:81.2(D)(1) (molestation of a juvenile when the victim is under the age of thirteen), and R.S. 14:89.1 (aggravated crime against nature), the court shall sentence the offender to be treated with medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) according to a schedule of administration monitored by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections.

(2) If the court sentences a defendant to be treated with medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA), this treatment may not be imposed in lieu of, or reduce, any other penalty prescribed by law. However, in lieu of treatment with medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA), the court may order the defendant to undergo physical castration provided the defendant file a written motion with the court stating that he intelligently and knowingly, gives his voluntary consent to physical castration as an alternative to the treatment.

C.(1) An order of the court sentencing a defendant to medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) treatment under this Section shall be contingent upon a determination by a court appointed medical expert that the defendant is an appropriate candidate for treatment. Except as provided in Subparagraph (2)(b) of this Subsection, this determination shall be made not later than sixty days from the imposition of sentence. An order of the court sentencing a defendant to medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) treatment shall specify the duration of treatment for a specific term of years, or in the discretion of the court, up to the life of the defendant.

(2)(a) In all cases involving defendants sentenced to a period of incarceration or confinement in an institution, the administration of treatment with medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) shall commence not later than one week prior to the defendant's release from prison or such institution.

(b) When the provisions of this Paragraph apply, if the defendant is sentenced to incarceration or confinement for a period of time that is ten years or more, the commencement of the administration of treatment with medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) shall be contingent upon a medical evaluation to determine whether the defendant is an appropriate candidate for treatment. This evaluation shall be conducted not sooner than thirty days prior to the commencement of the administration of the treatment.

(3) The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall provide the services necessary to administer medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) treatment. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require the continued administration of medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) treatment when it is not medically appropriate.

(4) If a defendant whom the court has sentenced to be treated with medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) fails to appear as required by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for purposes of administering the medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) or who refuses to allow the administration of medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA), then the defendant shall be charged with a violation of the provisions of this Section. Upon conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned,



with or without hard labor, for not less than three years nor more than five years without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(5) If a defendant whom the court has sentenced to be treated with medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) or ordered to undergo physical castration takes any drug or other substance to reverse the effects of the treatment, he shall be held in contempt of court.

Acts 2008, No. 441, §1, eff. June 25, 2008; Acts 2011, No. 67, §1; Acts 2014, No. 602, §4, eff. June 12, 2014; Acts 2015, No. 184, §1; Acts 2019, No. 296, §1.

### **§52.2. Negligent arson**

A. Negligent arson is the damaging of any building, as defined by R.S. 33:4771, of another by the setting of fire or causing an explosion, without consent of the owner or custodian of the building, when the offender's criminal negligence causes the fire or the explosion.

B. If the offender knows or should have known that he has no possessory right to the building or other interest therein, or has not previously established a right of entry into or onto the building, it may be inferred that the setting of the fire or the causing of the explosion was without consent of the owner or custodian of the building.

C. Whoever commits the crime of negligent arson where it is not foreseeable that human life might be endangered shall be subject to the following:

(1) On a first conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both. In addition, the offender shall be ordered to pay restitution for damages sustained.

(2) On a second and subsequent conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years. In addition, the offender shall be ordered to pay restitution for damages sustained.

D. Whoever commits the crime of negligent arson where it is foreseeable that human life might be endangered shall be fined not more than three thousand dollars and imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than three years. In addition, the offender shall be ordered to pay restitution for damages sustained.

E. Whoever commits the crime of negligent arson resulting in death or serious bodily injury to a human being shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars and imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years. In addition, the offender shall be ordered to pay restitution for damages sustained.

F. Any person convicted of a violation of this Section shall register with the state fire marshal in accordance with R.S. 15:562.3.

G. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to commonly accepted practices of prescribed burning of agricultural and forestry land including prescribed burning done in accordance with R.S. 3:17.

Acts 2018, No. 576, §1, eff. May 31, 2018; Acts 2019, No. 2, §1.

### **§62.5. Looting**

A. Looting is the intentional entry by a person without authorization of any of the following when normal security of property is not present by virtue of a hurricane, flood, fire, act of God, or

force majeure of any kind, or by virtue of a riot, mob, or other human agency, and the person obtains, exerts control over, damages, or removes the property of another without authorization:

(1) Any dwelling or other structure belonging to another and used in whole or in part as a home or place of abode by a person.

(2) Any structure belonging to another and used in whole or in part as a place of business.

(3) Any vehicle, watercraft, building, plant, establishment, or other structure, movable or immovable.

B. Whoever commits the crime of looting shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned at hard labor for not more than fifteen years, or both.

C. Whoever commits the crime of looting during the existence of a state of emergency, which has been declared pursuant to law by the governor or the chief executive officer of any parish, may be fined not less than five thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars and shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than three years nor more than fifteen years without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

Acts 1993, No. 667, §1; Acts 2005, No. 208, §1; Acts 2006, No. 165, §1; Acts 2019, No. 285, §1, eff. July 1, 2019.

#### **§63.5. Entry or remaining on site of a school or recreation athletic contest after being forbidden**

A. No person shall without authority go into or upon or remain in or upon, or attempt to go into or upon or remain in or upon, any immovable property or other site or location that belongs to another and that is used for any school athletic contest or recreation athletic contest, including any area in the immediate vicinity of the site or location of the athletic contest, after having been forbidden to do so, either orally or in writing, by any owner, lessee, or custodian of the property or by any other authorized person.

B. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned without hard labor for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 2019, No. 355, §1.

#### **§64.4. Second degree robbery**

A.(1) Second degree robbery is the taking of anything of value belonging to another from the person of another or that is in the immediate control of another when the offender intentionally inflicts serious bodily injury.

(2) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

B. Whoever commits the crime of second degree robbery shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than three years and for not more than forty years.

Acts 2001, No. 347, §1; Acts 2004, No. 651, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

### **SUBPART D. COMPUTER RELATED CRIME**

#### **§73.1. Definitions**

As used in this Subpart unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Access" means to program, to execute programs on, to communicate with, store data in, retrieve data from, or otherwise make use of any resources, including data or programs, of a computer, computer system, or computer network.

(2) "Computer" includes an electronic, magnetic, optical, or other high-speed data processing device or system performing logical, arithmetic, and storage functions, and includes any property, data storage facility, or communications facility directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device or system. "Computer" shall not include an automated typewriter or typesetter, a machine designed solely for word processing, or a portable hand-held calculator, nor shall "computer" include any other device which might contain components similar to those in computers but in which the components have the sole function of controlling the device for the single purpose for which the device is intended.

(3) "Computer network" means a set of related, remotely connected devices and communication facilities including at least one computer system with capability to transmit data through communication facilities.

(4) "Computer program" means an ordered set of data representing coded instructions or statements that when executed by a computer cause the computer to process data.

(5) "Computer services" means providing access to or service or data from a computer, a computer system, or a computer network, and also includes but is not limited to data processing services, Internet services, electronic mail services, electronic message services, or information or data stored in connection therewith.

(6) "Computer software" means a set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation concerned with operation of a computer system.

(7) "Computer system" means a set of functionally related, connected or unconnected, computer equipment, devices, or computer software.

(8) "Electronic mail service provider" means any person who both:

- (a) Is an intermediary in sending or receiving electronic mail.
- (b) Provides to end-users of electronic mail services the ability to send or receive electronic mail.

(9) "Financial instrument" means any check, draft, money order, certificate of deposit, letter of credit, bill of exchange, access card as defined in R.S. 14:67.3, or marketable security.

(10) "Intellectual property" includes data, computer programs, computer software, trade secrets as defined in R.S. 51:1431, copyrighted materials, and confidential or proprietary information, in any form or medium, when such is stored in, produced by, or intended for use or storage with or in a computer, a computer system, or a computer network.

(11) "Internet, virtual, street-level map" means any map or image that contains the picture or pictures of homes, buildings, or people that are taken and dispensed, electronically, over the internet or by a computer network, where the picture can be accessed by entering the address of the home, building, or person.

(12) "Internet-connected device" means a physical object to which both of the following apply:

- (a) Is capable of connecting to, and is in regular connection with, the internet.
- (b) Has computer processing capabilities that can collect, send, or receive data.

(13) "Proper means" includes:

- (a) Discovery by independent invention.
  - (b) Discovery by "reverse engineering", that is by starting with the known product and working backward to find the method by which it was developed. The acquisition of the known product must be by lawful means.
  - (c) Discovery under license or authority of the owner.
  - (d) Observation of the property in public use or on public display.
  - (e) Discovery in published literature.
- (14) "Property" means property as defined in R.S. 14:2(A) and shall specifically include but not be limited to financial instruments, electronically stored or produced data, and computer programs, whether in machine readable or human readable form.
- (15) "Unsolicited bulk electronic mail" means any electronic message which is developed and distributed in an effort to sell or lease consumer goods or services and is sent in the same or substantially similar form to more than one thousand recipients.
- Acts 1984, No. 711, §1; Acts 1999, No. 1180, §1; Acts 2010, No. 62, §1; Acts 2019, No. 292, §1.

### **§73.1. Definitions**

As used in this Subpart unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- (1) "Access" means to program, to execute programs on, to communicate with, store data in, retrieve data from, or otherwise make use of any resources, including data or programs, of a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (2) "Computer" includes an electronic, magnetic, optical, or other high-speed data processing device or system performing logical, arithmetic, and storage functions, and includes any property, data storage facility, or communications facility directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device or system. "Computer" shall not include an automated typewriter or typesetter, a machine designed solely for word processing, or a portable hand-held calculator, nor shall "computer" include any other device which might contain components similar to those in computers but in which the components have the sole function of controlling the device for the single purpose for which the device is intended.
- (3) "Computer network" means a set of related, remotely connected devices and communication facilities including at least one computer system with capability to transmit data through communication facilities.
- (4) "Computer program" means an ordered set of data representing coded instructions or statements that when executed by a computer cause the computer to process data.
- (5) "Computer services" means providing access to or service or data from a computer, a computer system, or a computer network, and also includes but is not limited to data processing services, Internet services, electronic mail services, electronic message services, or information or data stored in connection therewith.
- (6) "Computer software" means a set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation concerned with operation of a computer system.
- (7) "Computer system" means a set of functionally related, connected or unconnected, computer equipment, devices, or computer software.

(8) "Electronic mail service provider" means any person who both:  
(a) Is an intermediary in sending or receiving electronic mail.  
(b) Provides to end-users of electronic mail services the ability to send or receive electronic mail.

(9) "Financial instrument" means any check, draft, money order, certificate of deposit, letter of credit, bill of exchange, access card as defined in R.S. 14:67.3, or marketable security.

(10) "Intellectual property" includes data, computer programs, computer software, trade secrets as defined in R.S. 51:1431, copyrighted materials, and confidential or proprietary information, in any form or medium, when such is stored in, produced by, or intended for use or storage with or in a computer, a computer system, or a computer network.

(11) "Internet, virtual, street-level map" means any map or image that contains the picture or pictures of homes, buildings, or people that are taken and dispensed, electronically, over the internet or by a computer network, where the picture can be accessed by entering the address of the home, building, or person.

(12) "Internet-connected device" means a physical object to which both of the following apply:

(a) Is capable of connecting to, and is in regular connection with, the internet.

(b) Has computer processing capabilities that can collect, send, or receive data.

(13) "Proper means" includes:

(a) Discovery by independent invention.

(b) Discovery by "reverse engineering", that is by starting with the known product and working backward to find the method by which it was developed. The acquisition of the known product must be by lawful means.

(c) Discovery under license or authority of the owner.

(d) Observation of the property in public use or on public display.

(e) Discovery in published literature.

(14) "Property" means property as defined in R.S. 14:2(A) and shall specifically include but not be limited to financial instruments, electronically stored or produced data, and computer programs, whether in machine readable or human readable form.

(15) "Unsolicited bulk electronic mail" means any electronic message which is developed and distributed in an effort to sell or lease consumer goods or services and is sent in the same or substantially similar form to more than one thousand recipients.

Acts 1984, No. 711, §1; Acts 1999, No. 1180, §1; Acts 2010, No. 62, §1; Acts 2019, No. 292, §1.

### **§73.10. Online impersonation**

A.(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, with the intent to harm, intimidate, threaten, or defraud, to intentionally impersonate another actual person, without the consent of that person, in order to engage in any of the following:

(a) Open an electronic mail account, any other type of account, or a profile on a social networking website or other Internet website.

(b) Post or send one or more messages on or through a social networking website or other Internet website.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person, with the intent to harm, intimidate, threaten, or defraud, to send an electronic mail, instant message, text message, or other form of electronic communication that references a name, domain address, phone number, or other item of identifying information belonging to another actual person without the consent of that person and with the intent to cause the recipient of the communication to believe that the other person authorized or transmitted the communication.

B. For purposes of this Section, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Access software provider" means a provider of software, including client or server software, or enabling tools that do one or more of the following:

- (a) Filter, screen, allow, or disallow content.
- (b) Select, choose, analyze, or digest content.
- (c) Transmit, receive, display, forward, cache, search, organize, reorganize, or translate content.

(2) "Cable operator" means any person or group of persons who provides cable service over a cable system and directly, or through one or more affiliates, owns a significant interest in such cable system, or who otherwise controls or is responsible for, through any arrangement, the management and operation of such cable system.

(3) "Interactive computer service" means any information service, system, or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including a service or system that provides access to the Internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions.

(4) "Social networking website" means an Internet website that has any of the following capabilities:

(a) Allows users to register and create web pages or profiles about themselves that are available to the general public or to any other users.

(b) Offers a mechanism for direct or real-time communication among users, such as a forum, chat room, electronic mail, or instant messaging.

(5) "Telecommunications service" means the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.

C.(1) Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or both.

(2) When the offender is under the age of eighteen years, the disposition of the matter shall be governed exclusively by the provisions of Title VII of the Children's Code.

D. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any of the following or to any person who is employed by any of the following when the actions of the employee are within the course and scope of his employment:

- (1) A social networking website.
- (2) An interactive computer service provider.
- (3) A telecommunications service provider.
- (4) A cable operator.
- (5) An Internet service provider.
- (6) Any law enforcement officer or agency.

Acts 2012, No. 375, §1; Acts 2019, No. 104, §2.

**§73.11. Communication interference**

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully or maliciously injure, destroy, obstruct, hinder, delay the transmission of, or interfere with any of the following communications:

(1) A communication that is operated or controlled by the state, its contractors, or its political subdivisions.

(2) A communication that is used or intended to be used for military or civil defense functions of the state.

(3) A communication that is controlled by any domestic or foreign corporation, limited liability company, or other legal entity created for the purpose of or engaged in generating, transmitting, providing, and distributing utilities or utility services to the public.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Communication" includes any radio, telegraph, telephone, electronic, satellite, or cable communication.

(2) "Utilities" or "utility services" includes services such as electricity, water, natural gas, steam, cable, or electronic communication systems.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) Any lawful strike activity, or other lawful concerted activities for the purposes of collective bargaining or other mutual aid and protection which do not injure or destroy any line or system used or intended to be used for and by the state, for military or civil defense functions of the state, or for any private entity as described in Subsection A of this Section.

(2) An entity the security issues of which are subject to approval, control, regulation, or supervision by the federal government or any agency thereof under any other federal statute; an entity whose business is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission; or any entity conducting or carrying on its business or operations in two or more states when engaged in the course and scope of their business activities.

(3) Member-owned electric cooperatives, municipally owned electric service providers, privately owned utilities, or investor-owned utilities regulated by the Louisiana Public Service Commission or the city council of New Orleans when engaged in the course and scope of their business activities.

D.(1) Any person convicted of a first offense of Subsection A of this Section shall be subject to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, imprisonment with or without hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

(2) Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offense of Subsection A of this Section shall be subject to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, imprisonment with or without hard labor for not more than fifteen years, or both.

Acts 2019, No. 88, §1.

**§92.2. Improper supervision of a minor by parent or legal custodian**

A. Improper supervision of a minor by a parent or legal custodian, who has care and control of the minor, includes any of the following:

(1) Through criminal negligence, or knowingly or willfully, permitting the minor to associate with a person known by the parent or custodian to be any of the following:

(a) A member of a known criminal street gang as defined in R.S. 15:1404(A).

(b) Convicted of a felony offense.

(c) A user or distributor of drugs in violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law.

(d) A person who possesses or has access to an illegal firearm, weapon, or explosive.

(2) Through criminal negligence, or knowingly or willfully, permitting the minor to do any of the following:

(a) Enter premises known by the parent or custodian to be a place where sexually indecent activities or prostitution is practiced.

(b) Violate a local or municipal curfew ordinance.

(c) Habitually be absent or tardy from school pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 17:233 without valid excuse.

(d) Enter the premises known by the parent or legal custodian as a place of illegal drug use or distribution activity.

(e) Enter the premises known by the parent or legal custodian as a place of underage drinking or gambling.

(f) Enter the premises known by the parent or legal custodian as a place which stores or has a person present who possesses an illegal firearm, weapon, or explosive.

(3) Any violation by commission or omission of a court-ordered safety plan.

(4) Causing or permitting an unlicensed minor to drive a motor vehicle or power cycle upon any public road or highway in this state, in violation of R.S. 32:416 and 417, when the unlicensed minor is involved in a collision which results in the serious bodily injury or death of another person.

B.(1) Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than ninety days, or both. A minimum condition of probation shall be that the offender participate in forty hours of court-approved community service activities, or a combination of forty hours of court-approved community service and attendance at a court-approved family counseling program by both a parent or legal custodian and the minor.

(2) Whoever violates the provision of Paragraph (A)(3) of this Section shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of five hundred dollars, or both. Whoever violates the provisions of Paragraph (A)(3), which results in injury to the child that requires medical attention or death of the child, shall be punished by imprisonment for two years with or without hard labor.

(3) Whoever violates the provisions of Paragraph (A)(4) of this Section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for up to six months, or both.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 290, §3.

C. The provisions of Subparagraph (A)(1)(b) of this Section shall not apply to an immediate family member who lives in the household with the minor or other relative who is supervised by the parent or legal custodian when visiting with the minor.



D.(1) No parent or legal guardian shall be guilty of a violation of this Section if, upon acquiring knowledge that the minor has undertaken acts as described in Paragraphs (A)(1) and (2) of this Section, the parent or legal guardian seeks the assistance of local, parish, or state law enforcement officials, school officials, social services officials, or other appropriate authorities in either leading the child to modify his or her behavior, or in referring the child to appropriate treatment or corrective facilities.

(2) When imposing the sentence for a person convicted of this offense, the court shall consider the totality of the circumstances including the best interest of the minor.

Acts 1995, No. 702, §2; Acts 2001, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2001; Acts 2005, No. 148, §2; Acts 2006, No. 650, §1; Acts 2009, No. 305, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §1; Acts 2019, No. 290, §§1, 3.

### **§92.3. Retaliation by a minor against a parent, legal custodian, witness, or complainant**

A. Retaliation by a minor against a parent, legal custodian, witness, or complainant is the willful, malicious, and repeated threats of force against or harassment of a person or his property by a minor under the age of eighteen accompanied by an overt act on the part of the minor or by the apparent capability of the minor to carry out the threat or harassment, against a parent, legal custodian, person who filed a complaint against the minor, or a witness in a criminal case in which the minor is the defendant or charged with a delinquency and the minor intends to place that person in a reasonable fear of death, serious bodily injury, or damage to property.

B. The provisions of Subsection A do not apply if the conduct of the parent, legal custodian, person who filed a complaint against the minor, or a witness in a criminal case in which the minor is the defendant or charged with a delinquency is acting in violation of any criminal law.

C. A minor who violates the provisions of this Section shall be placed in the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for a period not to exceed six months. A minimum condition of probation shall be that the offender participate in forty hours of court-approved community service activities or a combination of forty hours of court-approved community service and attendance at a court-approved family counseling program by both a parent or legal custodian and the minor.

Acts 1995, No. 702, §2; Acts 2001, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2001; Acts 2019, No. 104, §2.

### **§93.2.3. Second degree cruelty to juveniles**

A.(1) Second degree cruelty to juveniles is the intentional or criminally negligent mistreatment or neglect by anyone over the age of seventeen to any child under the age of seventeen which causes serious bodily injury or neurological impairment to that child.

(2) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

B. The providing of treatment by a parent or tutor in accordance with the tenets of a well-recognized religious method of healing, in lieu of medical treatment, shall not for that reason alone be considered to be intentional or criminally negligent mistreatment or neglect and shall be an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this Section.

C. Whoever commits the crime of second degree cruelty to juveniles shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than forty years.

Acts 1999, No. 191, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

**§95.1.4. Illegal transfer of a firearm to a prohibited possessor**

A. Illegal transfer of a firearm to a prohibited possessor is the intentional giving, selling, donating, lending, delivering, or otherwise transferring a firearm to any person known to the offender to be a person prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law.

B. Whoever commits the crime of illegal transfer of a firearm to a prohibited possessor shall be fined not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than one year, or both.

Acts 2018, No. 367, §1, eff. Oct. 1, 2018; Acts 2019, No. 427, §1.

**§95.8. Illegal possession of a handgun by a juvenile**

A. It is unlawful for any person who has not attained the age of eighteen years knowingly to possess any handgun on his person. Any person possessing any handgun in violation of this Section commits the offense of illegal possession of a handgun by a juvenile.

B.(1) On a first conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars and imprisoned for not less than ninety days and not more than six months.

(2) On a second conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than two years.

(3) On a third or subsequent conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned at hard labor for not more than five years.

(4) A juvenile adjudicated delinquent under this Section, having been previously found guilty or adjudicated delinquent for any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B), or attempt or conspiracy to commit any such offense, shall upon a first or subsequent conviction be fined not less than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars and shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than six months and not more than five years. At least ninety days shall be served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any person under the age of eighteen years who is:

(1) Attending a hunter's safety course or a firearms safety course.

(2) Engaging in practice in the use of a firearm or target shooting at an established range.

(3) Hunting or trapping pursuant to a valid license issued to him pursuant to the laws of this state.

(4) Traveling to or from any activity described in Paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this Subsection while in possession of an unloaded gun.

(5) On real property with the permission of his parent or legal guardian and with the permission of the owner or lessee of the property.

(6) At such person's residence and who, with the permission of such person's parent or legal guardian, possesses a handgun.

(7) Possessing a handgun with the written permission of such person's parent or legal guardian; provided that such person carries on his person a copy of such written permission.

D. For the purposes of this Section "handgun" means a firearm as defined in R.S. 14:37.2, provided however, that the barrel length shall not exceed twelve inches.

Acts 1999, No. 1218, §1; Acts 2019, No. 104, §2.

**§100. Hit-and-run driving**

A. Hit-and-run driving is the intentional failure of the driver of a vehicle involved in or causing any accident, to stop such vehicle at the scene of the accident, to give his identity, and to render reasonable aid.

B. For the purpose of this Section:

(1) "To give his identity", means that the driver of any vehicle involved in any accident shall give his name, address, and the license number of his vehicle, or shall report the accident to the police.

(2) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

(3) "Vehicle" includes a watercraft.

(4) "Accident" means an incident or event resulting in damage to property or injury to person.

C.(1)(a) Whoever commits the crime of hit-and-run driving where there is no death or serious bodily injury shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(b) Whoever commits the crime of hit-and-run driving where there is no death or serious bodily injury shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or both when: (i) there is evidence that the vehicle operator consumed alcohol or used drugs or a controlled dangerous substance prior to the accident; (ii) the consumption of the alcohol, drugs, or a controlled dangerous substance contributed to the accident; and (iii) the driver failed to stop, give his identity, or render aid with the knowledge that his actions could affect an actual or potential present, past, or future criminal investigation or proceeding.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of hit-and-run driving, when death or serious bodily injury is a direct result of the accident and when the driver knew or should have known that death or serious bodily injury has occurred, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

(3) Whoever commits the crime of hit-and-run driving where all of the following conditions are met shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than five years nor more than twenty years:

(a) Death or serious bodily injury is a direct result of the accident.

(b) The driver knew or must have known that the vehicle he was operating was involved in an accident or that his operation of the vehicle was the direct cause of an accident.

(c) The driver had been previously convicted of any of the following:

(i) A violation of R.S. 14:98, or a law or an ordinance of any state or political subdivision prohibiting operation of any vehicle or means of transportation or conveyance while intoxicated, impaired, or while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or any controlled dangerous substance on two or more occasions within ten years of this offense.

(ii) A violation of R.S. 14:32.1-vehicular homicide.

(iii) A violation of R.S. 14:39.1-vehicular negligent injuring.

(iv) A violation of R.S. 14:39.2-first degree vehicular negligent injuring.

Amended by Acts 1968, No. 647, §1. Acts 1988, No. 671, §1; Acts 1997, No. 561, §1; Acts 1999, No. 1103, §1; Acts 2003, No. 159, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

#### **§102.12. Definitions**

As used in this Section and R.S. 14:102.13 through 102.18, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Animal control agency" means the parish or local animal control agency. If the municipality or parish does not have an animal control agency, it means whatever entity performs animal control functions.

(2) "Impounded" means taken into the custody of the animal control agency or provider of animal control services to the municipality or parish where the dangerous or vicious dog is found.

(3) "Secure enclosure" means a fence or structure suitable to prevent the entry of young children, and which is suitable to confine a dangerous dog in conjunction with other measures which may be taken by the owner of the dog. The enclosure shall be designed in order to prevent the animal from escaping.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

Acts 2001, No. 823, §1; Acts 2003, No. 563, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

#### **§102.22. Harboring or concealing an animal which has bitten or inflicted serious bodily injury on a human**

A. Harboring or concealing an animal which has bitten or inflicted serious bodily injury on a human is committed when a person knows or has reason to know that an animal has bitten or inflicted serious bodily injury on a human and the person intentionally harbors or conceals the animal from any law enforcement or animal control agency investigator or agent.

B. For the purposes of this Section:

(1) "Animal control agency" means the parish or local animal control agency. If the municipality or parish does not have an animal control agency, it means the entity designated to perform animal control functions.

(2) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

C. Whoever commits the crime of harboring or concealing an animal which has bitten or inflicted serious bodily injury on a human shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both.

D.(1) Any health care provider, as provided in R.S. 40:1231.1, who examines or treats any person who has been bitten by an animal or upon whom an animal has inflicted serious bodily injury shall report such bite or injury to the law enforcement or animal control agency for the location where the bite or injury occurred. Such report shall be made immediately, if possible, and in any event shall be made within twenty-four hours.

(2) The report shall include as much of the following information as is available:

(a) The patient's name, date of birth, sex, and current home and work addresses.

(b) The nature of the bite or injury that is the subject of the report.

(c) Any information about the location of the biting animal and the name and address of any known owner.

(d) The name and address of the health care provider.

Acts 2006, No. 788, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

**§108.1. Flight from an officer; aggravated flight from an officer**

A. No driver of a motor vehicle or operator of a watercraft shall intentionally refuse to bring a vehicle or watercraft to a stop knowing that he has been given a visual and audible signal to stop by a police officer when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the driver has committed an offense. The signal shall be given by an emergency light and a siren on a vehicle marked as a police vehicle or marked police watercraft.

B. Whoever commits the crime of flight from an officer shall be fined not less than one hundred fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

C. Aggravated flight from an officer is the intentional refusal of a driver to bring a vehicle to a stop or of an operator to bring a watercraft to a stop, under circumstances wherein human life is endangered, knowing that he has been given a visual and audible signal to stop by a police officer when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the driver or operator has committed an offense. The signal shall be given by an emergency light and a siren on a vehicle marked as a police vehicle or marked police watercraft.

D. Circumstances wherein human life is endangered shall be any situation where the operator of the fleeing vehicle or watercraft commits at least two of the following acts:

(1) Leaves the roadway or forces another vehicle to leave the roadway.

(2) Collides with another vehicle or watercraft.

(3) Exceeds the posted speed limit by at least twenty-five miles per hour.

(4) Travels against the flow of traffic or in the case of watercraft, operates the watercraft in a careless manner in violation of R.S. 34:851.4 or in a reckless manner in violation of R.S. 14:99.

(5) Fails to obey a stop sign or a yield sign.

(6) Fails to obey a traffic control signal device.

E.(1) Whoever commits aggravated flight from an officer shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than five years and may be fined not more than two thousand dollars.

(2)(a) Whoever commits the crime of aggravated flight from an officer that results in serious bodily injury shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than ten years and may be fined not more than two thousand dollars.

(b) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

F. In addition to any other fine or penalty imposed pursuant to the provisions of this Section, the court may, in its discretion, order restitution as a part of the sentence. If a person ordered to make restitution pursuant to this Section is found to be indigent and therefore unable to make restitution in full at the time of conviction, the court shall order a periodic payment plan consistent with the person's financial ability.

Added by Acts 1981, No. 307, §1; Acts 1997, No. 865, §1; Acts 2008, No. 3, §1; Acts 2009, No. 6, §1; Acts 2010, No. 512, §1; Acts 2011, No. 264, §1; Acts 2014, No. 50, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

**§122. Public intimidation and retaliation**

A. Public intimidation is the use of violence, force, extortionate threats, or true threats upon any of the following persons, with the intent to influence his conduct in relation to his position, employment, or duty:

- (1) Public officer or public employee.
- (2) Grand or petit juror.
- (3) Witness, or person about to be called as a witness upon a trial or other proceeding before any court, board or officer authorized to hear evidence or to take testimony.
- (4) Voter or election official at any general, primary, or special election.
- (5) School bus operator.

B. Retaliation against an elected official is the use of violence, force, extortionate threats, or true threats upon a person who is elected to public office, where:

- (1) The violence, force, or threat is related to the duties of the elected official.
- (2) Is in retaliation or retribution for actions taken by the elected official as part of his official duties.

C. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Extortionate threats" occur when a person communicates an unlawful threat to harm another person with the intention to obtain anything of value or any acquittance, advantage, or immunity of any description and the person would not otherwise be able to lawfully secure such advantage willingly from the victim.

(2) "True threats" occur when a person communicates a serious expression of an intent to commit an unlawful act of violence upon a person or group of persons with the intent to place such persons in fear of bodily harm or death. The person need not actually intend to carry out the threat.

D. Whoever commits the crime of public intimidation or retaliation against an elected official shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years, or both.

Amended by Acts 1979, No. 479, §1; Acts 2003, No. 1089, §2; Acts 2019, No. 311, §1.

## **§122.2. Threatening a public official or law enforcement officer; penalties; definitions**

A.(1) Threatening a public official or law enforcement officer is engaging in any verbal or written communication that communicates a true threat to a public official or law enforcement officer.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of threatening a public official or law enforcement officer shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Law enforcement officer" means 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.

(2) "Public official" means any executive, ministerial, administrative, judicial, or legislative officer of the state of Louisiana.

(3) "True threats" occur when a person communicates a serious expression of an intent to commit an unlawful act of violence upon a person or group of persons with the intent to place such persons in fear of bodily harm or death. The person need not actually intend to carry out the threat.

(4) "Verbal or written communication" means any textual, visual, written, or oral communication, including communications made through social media.

Acts 1984, No. 607, §1; Acts 2019, No. 249, §1; Acts 2019, No. 311, §1.

### **§231. Counterfeit and nonfunctional air bags prohibited; air bag fraud**

A. No person shall knowingly install or reinstall in any motor vehicle a counterfeit or nonfunctional air bag or any other object intended to fulfill the function of an air bag that does not meet the definition of "air bag" set forth in Subsection D of this Section.

B. No person shall knowingly manufacture, import, sell, or offer for sale a counterfeit or nonfunctional air bag or any other object intended to fulfill the function of an air bag that does not meet the definition of "air bag" set forth in Subsection D of this Section.

C. No person shall knowingly sell, install, or reinstall a device in a motor vehicle that causes the diagnostic system of the vehicle to indicate inaccurately that the vehicle is equipped with a functional air bag.

D. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Air bag" means an inflatable occupant restraint system, including all component parts, such as the cover, sensors, controllers, inflators, and wiring, designed to activate in a motor vehicle in the event of a crash to mitigate injury or ejection and that meets the federal motor vehicle safety standards set forth in 49 CFR 571.208 for the make, model, and model year of the motor vehicle.

(2) "Counterfeit air bag" means an air bag displaying a mark identically or substantially similar to the genuine mark of a motor vehicle manufacturer, without the authorization of the motor vehicle manufacturer.

(3) "Nonfunctional air bag" means any of the following:

(a) A replacement air bag that has been previously deployed or damaged.

(b) A replacement air bag that has an electrical fault that is detected by the air bag diagnostic system after the air bag is installed.

(c) A counterfeit air bag, air bag cover, or some other object that is installed in a motor vehicle in order to mislead or deceive an owner or operator of the motor vehicle into believing that a functional air bag has been installed.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

E. Whoever violates the provisions of Subsection A or C of this Section shall:

(1) Upon first conviction, be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection.

(2) Upon a second and subsequent conviction, or if the violation results in the serious bodily injury or death of any person, be fined not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than one year, or both.

F. Whoever violates the provisions of Subsection B of this Section shall:

(1) Upon conviction, be fined not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than one year, or both, except as provided in Paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Subsection.

(2) Upon conviction, if the cumulative sales price of the air bags or objects involved in the violation is at least five thousand dollars but less than one hundred thousand dollars, or if the number of air bags or objects involved in the violation is at least one hundred but less than one thousand, be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than six months nor more than two years, or both.

(3) Upon conviction, if the cumulative sales price of the air bags or objects involved in the violation is one hundred thousand dollars or more, or if the number of air bags or objects involved in the violation is one thousand or more, be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

G. Each manufacture, importation, installation, reinstallation, sale, or offer for sale in violation of this Section shall constitute a separate and distinct violation.

Acts 2003, No. 654, §1; Acts 2014, No. 105, §1, eff. May 16, 2014; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

### **§338. Interfering with emergency communication**

A. The crime of interfering with emergency communication is committed when a person disconnects, damages, disables, removes, or uses physical force or intimidation to block access to any telephone or telecommunications device with the specific intent to interfere or prevent an individual from doing any of the following:

- (1) Using a 911 emergency telephone number.
- (2) Obtaining medical assistance.
- (3) Making a report to any law enforcement officer.

B. Whoever commits the crime of interfering with emergency communication as defined by this Section shall be either fined not more than five hundred dollars, imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

C. For the purposes of this Section:

(1) "Law enforcement officer" shall include commissioned police officers, state police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals, deputy marshals, correctional officers, constables, wildlife enforcement agents, and probation and parole officers.

(2) "Telecommunications device" shall mean any type of instrument, device, or machine that is capable of transmitting or receiving telephonic, electronic, radio, text, or data communications, including but not limited to a cellular telephone, a text-messaging device, a personal digital assistant, a computer, or any other similar wireless device that is designed to engage in a call or communicate text or data.

Acts 2019, No. 12, §1.

### **§403. Abuse of children; reports; waiver of privilege**

A.(1)(a) Any person who, pursuant to Children's Code Article 609(A), is required to report the abuse or neglect of a child and knowingly and willfully fails to so report shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(b)(i) Any person who, pursuant to Children's Code Article 609(A), is required to report the sexual abuse of a child, or the abuse or neglect of a child that results in the serious bodily injury, neurological impairment, or death of the child, and the person knowingly and willfully fails



to so report, shall be fined not more than three thousand dollars, imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than three years, or both.

(ii) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

(2) Any person, any employee of a local child protection unit of the Department of Children and Family Services, any employee of any local law enforcement agency, any employee or agent of any state department, or any school employee who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of Chapter 5 of Title VI of the Children's Code, or who knowingly and willfully obstructs the procedures for receiving and investigating reports of child abuse or neglect or sexual abuse, or who discloses without authorization confidential information about or contained within such reports shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(3) Any person who reports a child as abused or neglected or sexually abused to the department or to any law enforcement agency, knowing that such information is false, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(4)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Subsection, any person who is eighteen years of age or older who witnesses the sexual abuse of a child and knowingly and willfully fails to report the sexual abuse to law enforcement or to the Department of Children and Family Services as required by Children's Code Article 610, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

(b) For purposes of this Paragraph, "sexual abuse" shall include but is not limited to the perpetration or attempted perpetration of R.S. 14:41, 42, 42.1, 43, 43.1, 43.2, 43.3, 43.4, 46.2, 46.3, 80, 81, 81.1, 81.2, 86, 89, or 89.1.

B. In any proceeding concerning the abuse or neglect or sexual abuse of a child or the cause of such condition, evidence may not be excluded on any ground of privilege, except in the case of communications between an attorney and his client or between a priest, rabbi, duly ordained minister or Christian Science practitioner and his communicant.

Acts 1964, No. 116, §§1 to 5. Amended by Acts 1970, No. 636, §1; Acts 1972, No. 556, §1; Acts 1974, No. 384, §1; Acts 1974, No. 596, §1; Acts 1975, No. 737, §1; Acts 1979, No. 664, §1; Acts 1979, No. 769, §1; Acts 1980, No. 495, §1; Acts 1983, No. 529, §1; Acts 1984, No. 690, §1; Acts 1985, No. 864, §1, eff. July 23, 1985; Acts 1985, No. 339, §1, eff. July 9, 1985; Acts 1985, No. 615, §1; Acts 1985, No. 198, §1, eff. July 6, 1985; Acts 1985, No. 658, §1; Acts 1986, No. 428, §1, eff. July 2, 1986; Acts 1986, No. 1006, §1; Acts 1987, No. 626, §1; Acts 1988, No. 437, §1; Acts 1989, No. 595, §1; Acts 1990, No. 439, §1, eff. July 18, 1990; Acts 1992, No. 705, §3, eff. July 6, 1992; Acts 2012, No. 268, §1, eff. May 25, 2012; Acts 2012, No. 614, §1, eff. June 7, 2012; Acts 2016, No. 302, §2; Acts 2018, No. 458, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

#### **§403.7. Failure to report a missing child**

A.(1) A child's caretaker shall report to an appropriate authority that a child is missing within two hours of the expiration of the period provided for in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection.

(2) For purposes of this Subsection, there shall be a presumption that a child is missing and that the child's caretaker knew or should have known that the child is missing when the caretaker does not know the location of the child and has not been in contact with nor verified the location or safety of the child:

(a) With regard to a child over the age of thirteen, for a period of twenty-four hours.

(b) With regard to a child thirteen years of age or younger, for a period of twelve hours.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Appropriate authority" includes:

(a) A state or local law enforcement agency.

(b) A 911 Public Safety Answering Point as defined in Title 33 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(2) "Caretaker" means the child's parent, grandparent, legal guardian, or any person who, at the time of the child's disappearance, has physical custody of the child.

(3) "Child" means any person under the age of seventeen years.

(4) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

C. Any person who violates the provisions of Subsection A of this Section shall be punished as follows:

(1) If the child is found dead or determined to be dead, then the offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two years nor more than fifty years without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and fined not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(2) If the child has remained missing for a period of more than six months at the time of conviction and not determined to be dead, then the offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two years nor more than ten years without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and fined not more than twenty-five thousand dollars.

(3) If the child is determined to have been either physically or sexually abused during the time that the child was missing, then the offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than ten years without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars.

(4) If the child is found unharmed, then the offender shall be imprisoned for not more than six months, or fined not more than five hundred dollars, or both.

D. The period of time in which a caretaker is required to report a missing child as provided in Subsection A of this Section shall be suspended for the period of time in which the caretaker is unable to make a report due to circumstances beyond the caretaker's control.

Acts 2012, No. 454, §1; Acts 2012, No. 477, §1, eff. June 3, 2012; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

## **§502. Failure to seek assistance**

A.(1) Any person at the scene of an emergency who knows that another person has suffered serious bodily injury shall, to the extent that the person can do so without danger or peril to self or others, give reasonable assistance to the injured person. Reasonable assistance includes immediately seeking or reporting the need for medical assistance from an appropriate authority.

(2) Any person who engages in reckless behavior that results in the serious bodily injury of any person shall, to the extent that the person can do so without danger or peril to self or others, give reasonable assistance to the person. Reasonable assistance includes immediately seeking or reporting the need for medical assistance from an appropriate authority.

B. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "Appropriate authority" includes:

(a) Any state or local law enforcement agency.

(b) A 911 Public Safety Answering Point as defined in Title 33 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(c) Emergency medical personnel.

(2) "Reckless behavior" means an activity or behavior in which a reasonable person knew or reasonably should have known that the activity or behavior may result in injury to another, including but not limited to excessive consumption of alcohol, binge drinking, drag racing, consumption of any controlled dangerous substance, acts of hazing, or other similar activity, including activity which is defined as a criminal offense under this Title.

(3) Repealed by Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.

C.(1) Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than one year, or both.

(2) If the serious bodily injury results in the death of the person, any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

Acts 2018, No. 637, §1; Acts 2019, No. 2, §3.