

The following Ordinance was moved for adoption by Mr. Peterson and seconded by Mr. Fruge.

ORDINANCE NO. 2459

An Ordinance Amending Chapter 10 HEALTH AND SANITATION

WHEREAS, the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury is empowered to adopt amendments and revisions of its ordinances by Louisiana Revised Statutes.

WHEREAS, the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury is desirous of exercising said power; now therefore

BE IT ORDAINED by the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury, and it is hereby ordained by the same:

Chapter 10 HEALTH AND SANITATION is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 10-1. Cleaning, repair or installation of septic tanks, disposal drain lines, filter beds or grease traps—License required.

No person, firm, partnership or corporation shall engage in the business of cleaning, repairing or installation of septic tanks, disposal drain lines, filter beds, or grease traps within the confines of the parish, outside the limits of incorporated municipalities, unless such person, firm, partnership or corporation shall first have obtained an occupational license for the pursuit of such business from the state and from the parish.

(Ord. No. 498, § 1, 7-28-65)

Sec. 10-2. Same—Inspection and approval of work by state board of health required.

All work described in section 10-1 shall be inspected and approved by agents of the state board of health.

(Ord. No. 498, § 1, 7-28-65)

Sec. 10-3. Same—Marking of trucks.

All persons, firms, partnerships or corporations engaged in the business of cleaning, repairing or installation of septic tanks, disposal drain lines, filter beds or grease traps within the confines of the parish shall prominently display on all vehicles engaged in such work signs showing the name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator of such business.

(Ord. No. 498, § 2, 7-28-65)

Sec. 10-4. Permits and approval required to drain into streets, rights-of-way, etc.

No person shall install any discharge pipe or drainage pipe which shall empty into or attach to any parish street, road, gutter, ditch, drain, or right-of-way until such time as any such installation, alteration or connection has been submitted to and approved by the proper permit official in the police jury office and a written permit has been issued. No drainage or discharge pipe shall extend into the parish street, road, gutter, ditch, drain or right-of-way further than the edge of such structure a distance sufficient to allow drainage.

(Ord. No. 2033, § 1, 6-11-03)

Sec. 10-5. Obstruction of drainage.

No person shall impede or obstruct the passage or flow of water on any street, road, gutter, ditch, drain or right of way of whatever nature under the control, possession, ownership or being maintained by the parish. Nor shall any person construct, install, alter or connect any driveway, culvert, discharge pipe or drainage pipe which shall obstruct the flow of water, allow any material or debris to collect or build up, or to interfere with the regular maintenance and repair of any street, road, gutter, ditch, drain or right-of-way outlined above.

(Ord. No. 2033, § 1, 6-11-03)

Sec. 10-6. Connection to sanitary sewerage collection system—Required.

Within six (6) months after any established, constructed and operating sanitary sewerage collection system has been tied into the trunk system of the district as provided herein, all improved premises in the district and within three hundred (300) feet of the system shall be tied to and connected with the collection system, and the failure of the owner of any improved property in the district and within three hundred (300) feet of an established sanitary sewerage system to tie in and connect with the system after notice as provided herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), or imprisonment for not more than twenty (20) days, or both, at the discretion of the district judge.

(Ord. No. 2058, 7-14-04)

Sec. 10-7. Same—Responsibility and authority of road supervisor.

The road supervisor shall be charged with the responsibility of inspecting all areas within the consolidated sewerage district for the purpose of requiring all improved property therein and within three hundred (300) feet of any established sanitary sewerage collection system to be tied into and connected with the system by means of an approved installation.

(Ord. No. 2058, 7-14-04)

Sec. 10-8. Same—Notice to connect; failure to comply with notice.

Whenever the road supervisor or his representative, shall determine that a premises within three hundred (300) feet of a sanitary sewerage collection system is not connected with the system, the owner of the premises shall be given notice, by certified letter, directed to their last known address, to make connection with the sanitary sewerage system, and if the work of making connection with the sewerage system is not begun at the end of ten (10) days from the date the certified notice is deposited in the post office, the owner of the premises shall be guilty of a misdemeanor as hereinabove provided, and punishable in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 2:313.

(Ord. No. 2058, 7-14-04)

Sec. 10-9. Same—Authority of police jury to have connection made.

In addition and supplemental to the penalties provided for herein, for failure to connect with an established sanitary sewerage collection system after due notice, the police jury shall have the authority, upon the recommendation of the director of public works, to compel the connection of improved property with the sanitary sewerage collection system by having the connection installed in the manner herein provided, and the cost thereof charged to the owner of the improved property for which the connection is provided.

(Ord. No. 2058, 7-14-04)

Sec. 10-10. Same—procedure.

Whenever the police jury shall deem it necessary for the public health, that owners of one (1) or more premises connect their premises with the sanitary sewerage system, the owner shall be so notified by certified mail, directed to his last known address. If the work of making the connection is not begun at the end of ten (10) days from the day the certified notice is deposited in the post office, the road supervisor is hereby authorized to prepare plans and specifications for making connection. When such plans and specifications have been prepared, the police jury shall adopt an ordinance ordering the sewerage connection and authorizing the secretary of the police jury to advertise for bids for the purpose of having the connection installed.

(Ord. No. 2058, 7-14-04)

Sec. 10-11. Same—Assessment against owners.

Whenever the police jury shall order such connections installed, the entire cost of the sewerage connection, including the equipment, pipes, water connections, service pipes, labor engineering and other incidental items, shall be assessed against the owner of the improved premises for which the connection is provided, which assessment shall be levied and be payable according to the provisions of R.S. 4044 et seq. A certified copy of the ordinance levying the assessment, upon passage, shall be filed for record in the office of the clerk and recorder of mortgages, and when so filed and recorded, shall operate as a lien and privilege in favor of the parish and the consolidated sewerage district.

(Ord. No. 2058, 7-14-04)

Secs. 10-12—10-14. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. AMBULANCES¹

Sec. 10-15. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Advanced life support (ALS). Advanced level of prehospital, interhospital, and emergency service care rendered by personnel certified at the EMT-Basic and EMT-Paramedic level working under direct orders from physicians at a resource hospital.

Air ambulance. Any roter-winged aircraft designed and operated as a part of a regular course of conduct or business to transport a sick or injured individual or which is advertised or otherwise held out to the public as such.

Ambulance. Any authorized emergency vehicle, equipped with warning devices, designed and operated as a part of a regular course of conduct or business to transport a sick or injured individual or which is advertised or otherwise held out to the public as such. "Ambulance" shall not mean a hearse or other funeral home vehicle utilized for the transportation of the dead.

Bureau. The department of health and hospitals, office of public health, bureau of emergency medical services. Certified emergency medical technician. An individual who is certified as any one of the following:

- (1) A certified emergency medical technician-basic;
- (2) A certified emergency medical technician-intermediate;
- (3) A certified emergency medical technician-paramedic.

Certified emergency medical technician-basic. An individual who has successfully completed an emergency medical technician-basic training program developed and promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation and adopted by the bureau, who is nationally registered, and who is certified by the bureau.

Certified emergency medical technician-intermediate. An individual who has successfully completed an emergency medical technician-intermediate training program developed and promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation and adopted by the bureau, who is nationally registered, and who is certified by the bureau.

Certified emergency medical technician-paramedic. An individual who has successfully completed an emergency medical technician-paramedic training program developed and promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation and adopted by the bureau, who is nationally registered, and who is certified by the bureau.

Communications district. Jefferson Davis Parish Public Safety Communications District (E-911).

Driver. Any person who drives an ambulance.

¹Editor's note(s)—Ord. No. 2048, adopted Dec. 30, 2003, enacted provisions designated as §§ 10-15—10-28. Former §§ 10-15—10-22, which pertained to similar subject matter and were derived from Ord. No. 847, adopted March 27, 1991; Ord. No. 918, Dec. 29, 93; and Ord. No. June 27, 2001, have been deleted as having been superseded by Ord. No. 2048. Inasmuch as the Code already contained provisions numbered §§ 10-24—10-28 which pertained to different subject matter, the last five sections of Ord. No. 2048 have been renumbered as §§ 10-23.1—10-23.5 at the editor's discretion.

Emergency. An unforeseen condition of a pathophysiological or psychological nature in which a prudent layperson, possessing an average knowledge of health and medicine, would judge to require urgent and unscheduled medical attention.

Emergency medical personnel or emergency service person(s). Individuals who are certified first responders or certified emergency medical technicians.

Emergency medical response vehicle. A marked emergency vehicle with fully visual and audible warning signals operated by a certified ambulance service, the primary purpose of which is to respond to the scene of a medical emergency to provide emergency medical stabilization or support, or command, control, and communications, but which is not an ambulance designed or intended for the purpose of transporting a victim from the scene to a medical facility regardless of its designation. Included are such vehicles referred to but not limited to the designation as "sprint car," "quick response vehicle," "special response vehicle," "triage trucks," "staff cars," "supervisor units," and other similar designations. Emergency medical response vehicles shall not include fire apparatus and law enforcement patrol vehicles which carry first aid or emergency medical supplies and which respond to medical emergencies as part of their routine duties.

Emergency medical services or EMS. A system that represents the combined efforts of several professionals and agencies to provide prehospital emergency care to the sick and injured.

Industrial ambulance. Any vehicle owned and operated by an industrial facility and used for transporting any employee who becomes sick, injured, or otherwise incapacitated in the course and scope of his employment from a job site to an appropriate medical facility.

LERN. The Louisiana Emergency Response Network (LERN) is an agency of the state government created by Louisiana legislature in 2004 charged with the responsibility of developing and maintaining a statewide system of care coordination of patients suddenly stricken by serious traumatic injury or time sensitive illness such as heart attack and stroke. It is a system designed to serve as a vital healthcare resource in the event of large-scale emergencies and natural disasters. LA R.S. 40:2841—2846.

Office of emergency preparedness (OEP). The Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Owner or operator. Any person who owns or controls an ambulance service, ground or air, for purposes of providing both emergency medical care and transportation.

Parish. The unincorporated areas [of] Jefferson Davis Parish as well as any municipalities within Jefferson Davis Parish adopting the ordinance [from which this article is derived] through interlocal cooperation agreements.

Physician. A physician licensed to practice medicine by the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners.

Police jury. Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury.

Police jury ambulance regulatory committee. A standing committee of the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury.

Primary responder. The ambulance service provider with primary responsibility for emergency medical response as assigned by the communications district for each ambulance call.

PSAP. Public safety answering point.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03; Ord. No. 2369, 4-14-21)

Sec. 10-16. Permit required.

- (a) No owner or operator of an ambulance service shall respond to any request for ambulance services originating within the parish without first obtaining a permit from the police jury to operate an ambulance service.
- (b) No license, permit or certificate issued hereunder shall be assignable or transferable by the owner or operator to whom issued.
- (c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to industrial ambulances providing transportation from a job site to the nearest appropriate medical facility for employees who become sick or injured during the course of their employment.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03)

Sec. 10-17. Application for permit.

Applications for permits shall be made to the police jury upon forms prescribed by the police jury, and shall include:

- (1) The name and address of the owner or operator or the ambulance, the address and phone number of the central place of business.
- (2) The trade name under which the applicant does or proposes to do business.
- (3) The address or the place or places from which such ambulance(s) is intended to operate in the parish.
- (4) Financial statements, including balance sheets and profit and loss statements, for a period of not less than two (2) years or, in the case of an applicant for a permit who has not been providing ambulance service for a minimum of two (2) years, certified and audited financial statements, including balance sheets and profit and loss statements, and federal tax returns of the principals of such applicant, for a period of not less than two (2) years.
- (5) Proof of insurance in such form and in such amounts as required under section 10-18.
- (6) *Reserved.*
- (7) A description of the ambulance(s), including the make, model, year of manufacture, mileage, Louisiana license number for the current year, motor and chassis number, records of ownership of same and a statement regarding the length of time the vehicle has been in use.
- (8) The applicant must demonstrate that its ambulances are equipped with radios and/or mobile data terminals to communicate with the system in place in the parish including communications with the communications district for the purpose of coordinating operations.
- (9) The applicant must purchase and maintain equipment compatible with the communications district equipment necessary to receive automatic number identification (ANI) and automatic location information (ALI) on calls transferred to the applicant via 911.
- (10) An annual permit fee (initial and renewals) of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) to cover costs of processing the application, administrative costs of regulating such services including legal fees associated with permitting, enforcement and rate regulation. Permits are to be renewed on January 1st of each year.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03; Ord. No. 2324, 4-4-19)

Sec. 10-18. Insurance required.

- (a) Before any permit is issued hereunder, the applicant must file with the police jury policies of general liability insurance, automobile liability insurance, workers' compensation insurance and medical legal liability insurance issued by an insurance company qualified to do business in the State of Louisiana, which shall contain the following conditions and stipulations and shall be approved as to form by the risk management department of the police jury:
 - (1) The term of such insurance policies shall be for a period of not less than one (1) year.
 - (2) The general liability and automobile liability insurance policies shall provide for limits of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) per occurrence and one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) aggregate.
 - (3) The medical malpractice insurance policy(ies) shall provide limits of liability of not less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.00) per occurrence.
 - (4) The worker's compensation insurance policy(ies) shall provide coverage for statutory benefits up to an aggregate amount for any one claim in the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00).
 - (5) Such policy shall, by its terms, provide that it may not be canceled except after thirty (30) days written notice thereof to the police jury.
- (b) The permit of any owner or operator who fails to secure another policy of insurance prior to cancellation of an existing policy shall automatically and without notice of hearing be suspended until such time that a valid insurance policy has been filed with the police jury.
- (c) Participation in the patient's compensation fund of the State of Louisiana shall be deemed to be medical legal liability insurance within the contemplation of this division.
- (d) Any person who operates an ambulance without having such insurance in force shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03)

Sec. 10-19. Qualification for permit.

- (a) In determining whether a permit shall be issued, the police jury shall give weight and due regard, among other things, to:
 - (1) The financial ability of the applicant to respond to damages and the past experience in payment of applicant's costs of operation, judgments and satisfaction of claims, arising out of the operation of such vehicles; and applicant shall be required to furnish upon request a list of all items of litigation in which applicant is a defendant within twelve (12) months of filing for the permit.
 - (2) The probable performance and quality of the service offered by the applicant.
 - (3) The experience that the applicant has had in the rendering of services in the parish or elsewhere.
 - (4) The ability of an applicant to provide air ambulance services by rotor wing helicopter in accordance with the provisions of section 10-20.
 - (5) Such other information as the police jury shall find reasonably necessary to make a fair determination of whether the provisions of this division have been complied with.
 - (6) That all requirements of this division and all other applicable laws and ordinances have been complied with.
- (b) Upon finding that a permit shall be issued, the police jury shall issue to the applicant a permit authorizing the owner or operator of an ambulance service to operate within the parish.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03)

Sec. 10-20. Availability of services required.

- (a) Proof of the establishment and maintenance of a bona fide office in the parish from which the service is offered, and availability to serve all areas of the parish subject to section 10-22 of this article.
- (b) Emergency ambulance response with advanced life support (ALS) capabilities, with vehicles staffed twenty-four (24) hours each day, seven (7) days a week with a minimum of one emergency medical technician paramedic and an emergency medical technician-basic.
- (c) Air ambulance service by rotor wing helicopter, within 25 miles of the parish line with a back-up within forty (40) miles of the parish line. The air ambulance service shall include full-time access to a rotor wing helicopter medically configured in accordance with state regulations which is capable of providing for the transportation of patients at the direction of a physician, a medical facility or an emergency responder. The full-time access requirement is satisfied when there is a minimum of one (1) crew on duty at the location of dispatch of the air ambulance or on call. Any air ambulance utilized for such purposes shall be licensed by the State of Louisiana. Revocation of such license by the State of Louisiana shall be grounds for termination or suspension of the permit issued to any person under the provisions of this article.
- (d) An automated vehicle located (AVL) system capable of determining the closest ambulance it has available to respond to an emergency ambulance call, with each dispatch to go to the closest ambulance for each call received.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03)

Sec. 10-21. Operational and equipment requirements.

- (a) *Licensure:* No owner or operator shall conduct, manage, operate, or maintain an ambulance service in the parish without a valid current license from the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with the requirements stipulated in LSA R.S. 40:1235.2.
- (b) *Qualifications of emergency medical personnel:* Any emergency medical personnel providing services in any capacity on any ambulance or emergency response vehicle in the parish must meet the requirements set forth under LSA R.S. 40:1234, 40:1235, and 40:1235.1.
- (c) *Standards for ambulance equipment.* Any owner or operator or an ambulance service in the parish must carry with it as part of its equipment the list of equipment for emergency ambulances as prescribed in rules and regulations promulgated by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with LSA R.S. 40:1235.1(B).
- (d) *Standards for ambulance drivers:* Any person driving an ambulance, and any ambulance service owner or operator in the Parish must meet the driver requirements set forth under LSA R.S. 40:1235.

- (e) *Standards for mechanical operation of emergency ambulance vehicles:* All emergency ambulances operating in the parish must be certified to be in proper mechanical condition in accordance with LSA R. S. 40:1235.1(B)(3).
- (f) *Drug testing program:* Any owner or operator of an ambulance service must maintain a drug testing program for its emergency medical personnel and other employees which requires the following: pre-employed testing, random testing, reasonable suspicion, and post-accident testing. Procedures to be used shall meet standards as defined under Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, Part 40: Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03)

Sec. 10-22. Medical protocols; response times.

- (a) *Medical protocols:* Any owner or operator of an ambulance service shall follow medical protocols for the treatment of patients as established by the office of emergency preparedness in consultation with the quality assurance review panel and other local medical providers. These medical protocols shall govern ambulance service for both ground and air and for selecting a destination hospital in life-threatening incidents, and in non-life-threatening incidents wherein the patient expresses no hospital preference.
 - (1) The use of the Louisiana Emergency Response Network. This will ensure the proper routing of critically injured and or time sensitive illness to a definitive care facility as defined in LA 40:2841—2846 with signed agreement for participation on Louisiana Emergency Response Network by and between Louisiana Emergency Response network board and the pre hospital agency.

Note: This ensures trauma and time sensitive patients (stroke and heart attack) are routed to the correct facilities capable of treating these patients.

- (b) *Response time standards:* Any owner or operator of an ambulance service shall adhere to response time standards for defined zones as set by the police jury upon recommendation of the Jefferson Davis Parish local Ambulance Regulatory Committee.

- (1) *Response zones.*

- a. *Urban zone.* The city limits of Jennings.
- b. *Suburban zone.* Twelve-mile radius from the center of Jennings.
- c. *Rural zone.* All areas within the parish but outside of the above-mentioned zones.

- (2) *Response times.*

- a. *Urban zone.* Within eight (8) minutes—Equal to or less than 8:59.
- b. *Suburban zone.* Within fifteen (15) minutes—Equal to or less than 15:59.
- c. *Rural zone.* Within twenty-two (22) minutes—Equal to or less than 22:59.

Note: these distances are computed with the average posted speed limits not to exceed seventy-five (75) mph for all zones.

Response times shall start when the call is placed in que by the receiving ambulance services call taker or dispatcher. Ambulance services shall be held to eighty (80) percent on time rate for each zone. Failure to meet the eighty-percent requirement is subject to review by the ambulance committee and may result in fines as listed in subsection 10.23.5(d).

Example: One hundred (100) calls in the urban zone, eighty (80) of the calls must have a unit on the scene in less than eight (8) minutes fifty-nine (59) seconds in order to be in compliance.

Any call in the urban zone that exceeds twelve (12) minutes will be subject to review by the ambulance committee and may result in fines as listed in subsection 10-23.5(d).

Any call in the suburban zone that exceeds twenty-three (23) minutes will be subject to review by the ambulance committee and may result in fines as listed in subsection 10-23.5(d).

Any call in the rural zone that exceeds thirty-three (33) minutes will be subject to review by the ambulance committee and may result in fines as listed in subsection 10-23.5(d).

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03; Ord. No. 2369, 4-14-21)

Sec. 10-23. Responding to emergencies.

- (a) The Jefferson Davis Parish communications district shall be designated as the primary public safety answering point (PSAP) and dispatch for all emergency medical service calls in the parish.
- (b) No emergency medical response vehicle will utilize flashing lights, sirens or similar devices en route to any emergency located on a public thoroughfare or property customarily open to the public or which would require the involvement or investigation by any public safety agency unless the communications district has designated that ambulance provider to be the primary responder responsible for the transportation of the patients from the scene of the emergency to an appropriate medical facility. This subsection shall not apply to emergency calls that are received directly by an ambulance provider.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03)

Sec. 10-23.1. Daily logs and records.

- (a) Each owner or operator who is granted an ambulance permit by the parish shall maintain a response time report upon which shall be recorded the date, time of service request, point and time of dispatch, time of arrival at patient location, and total response time. In addition, all of the aforementioned information shall be recorded by electronic device in real time. Each owner or operator shall provide the parish with a copy of its response time report on a monthly basis due by the tenth of each month. Each owner or operator shall retain and preserve all time reports and recordings for at least twelve (12) months, and such reports and recordings shall be available for inspection by the parish.
- (b) Each owner or operator who is granted an ambulance permit by the parish shall keep accurate records of the receipts and expenses from operations. Each owner or operator shall maintain such records at a place readily accessible for examination by the parish.
- (c) Monthly reports.
 - (1) The ambulance service/services shall provide a monthly report to the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury by the 10th of the month on all emergency response times during the previous month. In the exception section they shall explain why the ambulance service was in excess of their required time limits as listed in section 10-22(b). Each owner or operator shall retain and preserve all time reports and recordings for at least twelve (12) months, and such reports and recordings shall be available for inspection by the parish.
 - (2) Monthly report requirements.
 - a. Each owner operator who is granted an ambulance permit by the parish shall maintain a response time report, upon which shall be recorded the following information as indicated.
 - 1. Division: Jefferson Davis Parish.
 - 2. Area: Indicates which zone the call falls under, i.e., urban zone eight (8) minutes, suburban zone fifteen (15) minutes, rural zone twenty-two (22) minutes.
 - 3. Date: Indicates the date of service.
 - 4. Response number: Indicates the call number given to the call by the ambulance service.
 - 5. Origin name: Indicates the name of the location. i.e. nursing home, name of business.
 - 6. Origin address: Indicates the address of the location.
 - 7. Origin city: Indicates the name of the city the call originated in.
 - 8. Origin zip code: Indicated the zip code of the response.
 - 9. Call in que: Indicates when the ambulance service received the call. Formatted in hours:minutes:seconds
 - 10. Call taking complete: Indicates when the call taker completed taking the information on the call. Formatted in hours:minutes:seconds.
 - 11. At scene: Indicates the time the ambulance assigned to the call arrived on scene at the patient's location. Formatted in hours:minutes:seconds.
 - 12. Response time: Indicates total response time. Formatted in hours:minutes:seconds.
 - 13. Priority: Indicates the priority of the call as assigned by the dispatcher.
 - 14. Chief complaint: Indicates the type of emergency call (what is the patient's complaint).
 - 15. Caller type: Indicates nursing facility, employee, patient, family member, so on.

16. Call back phone number: Indicates the phone number the call was received from.
 17. Cancel reason: Indicates the reason for cancelling the response.
 18. Destination: Indicates the destination the patient was transported to.
 19. Destination city: Indicates the city the patient was transported to.
 20. Transports: Indicates whether or not the patient was transported.
- (b) Timely rollover calls: When two (2) or more ambulance providers are operating in Jefferson Davis Parish, each ambulance provider shall notify the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury by the 10th of each month the number of calls they received from Jefferson Davis 911 and the number of emergency calls they had to roll over to another provider for the previous month.
- (d) Exceptions.
- (1) The parish police jury agrees that the delayed response which was no fault of the ambulance service shall not be deemed the fault of the ambulance service and shall not be penalized.
 - (2) List of authorized exceptions:
 - a. Faulty address data or insufficient information from the caller.
 - b. Response during periods of abnormally severe weather that could substantially impair response times.
 - c. Unusual road conditions, blocked bridges, railroad crossings that could substantially impair response times.
 - d. Prank calls.
 - e. Three (3) emergency calls to the same service simultaneously in progress within Jefferson Davis Parish. The exception starts after the second call.
 - f. Declared disaster.
 - (3) Unit 10-97 (on-scene) will not be allowed as an exception unless C.A.D. (Computer Aided Dispatch) A.V.L. (Automatic Vehicle Locator) or GPS data can be provided.
- (e) The ambulance service failing to meet the deadlines listed above in section 10-23.1 shall be reviewed by the ambulance regulatory committee and subject to penalties as listed in section 10-23.5.
- (Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03; Ord. No. 2372, 4-14-21)

Sec. 10-23.2. Enforcement authority.

- (a) The Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury is hereby given authority to promulgate such reasonable rules and procedures as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this article.
 - (b) The Ambulance Regulatory Committee shall oversee all aspects of the ambulance ordinance, regulation and penalties of any and all ambulance providers holding a permit in the parish.
 - (1) Their recommendations will be sent to the full police jury for a vote.
- (Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03; Ord. No. 2373, 4-14-21)

Sec. 10-23.3. Denial, suspension and revocation.

- (a) Each owner or operator permitted under this article shall comply with the provisions hereof and with all local, state and federal laws. Failure to do so may result in the police jury suspending or revoking the permit.
- (b) The police jury shall have the sole discretion to deny any application for permit if, following appropriate notice and hearing thereof, it is determined that the applicant does not possess the necessary qualifications for such a permit.
- (c) Consideration of suspension or revocation of an existing permit must be brought to the police jury's ambulance regulatory committee at a scheduled hearing, at which the permitted ambulance service provider is given the opportunity to be present. The ambulance regulatory committee, after said hearing, shall make a recommendation to the full police jury regarding the permit suspension.

- (d) The police jury, upon recommendation from the police jury's ambulance regulatory committee, may suspend or revoke any permit issued under this division when it appears that one or more of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The permit holder has failed or refused to comply with provision of this article;
 - (2) The permit holder has refused or failed to render the full service authorized by his permit;
 - (3) The permit holder has been finally convicted of a felony or other offense involving moral turpitude;
 - (4) The permit holder has persisted in permitting his vehicles to be operated in violation of any law;
 - (5) The permit was obtained by an application in which any material fact was intentionally omitted or falsely stated;
 - (6) The permit holder has charged excessive rates or membership fees;
 - (7) The permit holder or his agent in bad faith induced or sought to induce a change or destination to or from a hospital or other place specified by the person hiring the ambulance;
 - (8) The permit holder or his agent has been guilty of willfully operating his service in a negligent manner;
 - (9) The permit holder has allowed his insurance, as required herein, to be cancelled, withdrawn or terminated;
 - (10) The permit holder has allowed any of his vehicles or equipment to become damaged, deteriorated, or unclean to the extent that is unsatisfactory for public use;
 - (11) The permit holder fails to show financial responsibility to maintain services in compliance with the terms thereof;
 - (12) The permit holder has knowingly allowed uncertified (whether temporary or permanent) emergency medical personnel to provide emergency medical care to any person who has contracted with the permit holder for such treatment while the uncertified emergency medical personnel is in the employment of the permit holder; or
 - (13) The permit holder has continued to demonstrate an excessive response.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03)

Sec. 10-23.4. Rates.

- (a) For ambulance service rendered within the parish, a schedule of rates was adopted by the police jury on December 30, 2003, was ratified by the police jury on December 30, 2003, and is on file in the police jury office. These rates may be adjusted annually.
- (b) No rate increases may be implemented without approval of the police jury.

(Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03; Ord. No. 2181, 7-14-10)

Sec. 10-23.5. Penalties and violations.

- (a) The police jury shall establish, maintain, and enforce the schedule of fines for violations of this division, originally approved by the police jury on July 18, 2002, and on file in the police jury office. The fines shall apply to violations relating to failure to meet operational or equipment requirements, response time standards, medical protocols, or approved rate structure.
- (b) Any ambulance provider aggrieved by the issuance of a fine may appeal the violation by written notice to the police jury by personal delivery or by mail, return receipt requested. The appeal must be made within ten (10) days of the notification of the police jury's decision to issue the fine. With appropriate notification of appeal, a hearing will be scheduled by the police jury's ambulance regulatory committee for a recommendation to the police jury for a final decision regarding the fine. In the event the fine is overturned, reimbursement will be made to the ambulance service provider.
- (c) Any ambulance operator found to be in noncompliance with operational requirements or the approved rate schedule shall have fifteen (15) calendar days to correct the violation, or be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per day for each day of noncompliance after the fifteen-day deadline.
- (d) Penalties and fines.
- (1) Any ambulance service found in excess of the thresholds outlined in section 10-22(b) can be fined up per occurrence. Monthly reports to the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury shall be reviewed by the Ambulance Regulatory Committee Chairman.

- (2) Any ambulance service found to be in violation of any section of this article can be fined up per occurrence.
- a. *First offense.* Written warning outlining the offense.
 - b. *Second offense within one (1) year.* Shall receive five hundred dollar (\$500.00) fine with written warning outlining the offense.
 - c. *Third offense within one (1) year.* Shall receive a one thousand dollar (\$1,000.00) fine and temporary revocation of permit pending ambulance regulatory committee review.
- (3) If an ambulance service is found in repeated offense of these response times as stated in section 10-22(b), it gives grounds to the parish police jury to suspend or terminate the issued permit as stated in section 10-23.3. The parish police jury also agrees that the delayed response which was no fault of the ambulance service shall not be deemed the fault of the ambulance service (reference section 10-23.1 Exceptions) and shall not be penalized.
- (Ord. No. 2048, 12-30-03; Ord. No. 2368, 4-14-2021)

ARTICLE III. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Sec. 10-24. Regulations adopted.

The Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Parts 100 to 177, revised as of November 1, 1983, is incorporated herein by reference.

(Ord. No. 770, 2-10-88)

Sec. 10-25. Definitions.

Hazardous substances shall be defined for the purposes of this article as any substance that meets at least one (1) of the following criteria:

- (a) Any petroleum product that is used as a lubricant or fuel.
- (b) Any mixture or solution containing a material identified by the letter "E" in column 1 of the table to CFR 49 Section 172.010 if it is in a concentration equal to or greater than that shown in the following table based on the reportable quantity (RG) specified for the materials in column 2 of the table to CFR 49 Section 172.101.

Concentration by Weight			
RQ Pounds	RQ Kilograms	Per Cent	PPM
5000	2270	10	100,000
1000	454	2	20,000
100	45.4	0.2	2,000
10	4.54	0.02	200
1	0.45	0.002	20

- (c) Any of the nine (9) classes of hazardous materials as defined in CFR 49 and outlined as follows:

Class I. Explosives.

Class A explosive: Detonating or otherwise of maximum hazard. The nine (9) types of Class A explosives are defined in CFR 49 Section 173.53.

Class B explosive: In general, function by rapid combustion rather than detonation and include some explosive devices such as special fireworks, flash powders, etc. Flammable hazard. (CFR 49 Sec. 173.88)

Class C explosive: Certain types of manufactured articles containing Class A or Class B explosives, or both, as components but in restricted quantities, and certain types of fireworks. Minimum hazard. (CFR 49 Sec. 173.100)

Blasting agent: A material designed for blasting which has been tested in accordance with Section 173.114a(b) and found to be so insensitive that there is a very little probability of

accidental initiation of explosion or of transition from deflagration to detonation. (CFR 49 Sec. 173.114a[a])

Class II. Gases.

Flammable gas: Any compressed gas meeting the requirements for lower flammability limit, flammability limit range, flame projection, or flame propagation criteria as specified in CFR 49 Section 173.300(b).

Non-flammable gas: Any compressed gas other than a flammable compressed gas.

Class III. Flammable/combustible liquids.

Combustible liquid: Any liquid having a flash point one hundred degrees Fahrenheit or above and below two hundred degrees Fahrenheit as determined by tests listed in CFR 49 Section 173.115(d). For exceptions see CFR 49 Section 173.115(a).

Flammable liquid: Any liquid having a flash point below one hundred degrees Fahrenheit as determined by tests listed in CFR 49 Section 173.115(d). For exceptions see CFR 49 Section 173.115(a).

Class IV. Flammable solids

Flammable solid: Any solid materials, other than an explosive, which is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily, and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. (CFR 49 Sec. 173.150)

Class V. Oxidizers.

Organic peroxide: An organic compound containing the bivalent -O-O structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals. (See CFR 49 Sec. 173.151(a) for details and exceptions.)

Class VI. Poisons.

Poison A: Extremely dangerous poisons. Poisonous gases or liquids of such nature that a very small amount of the gas or vapor of the liquid, mixed with air is dangerous to life. (CFR 49 Sec. 173.326)

Poison B: Less dangerous poisons. Substances, liquids, or solids (including pastes and semi-solids), other than Class A or irritating materials, which are known to be so toxic to man as to afford a hazard during transportation; or which, in the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, are presumed to be toxic to man. (CFR 49 Sec. 173.343)

Irritating material: A liquid or solid substance which upon contact with fire or when exposed to air gives off dangerous or intensely irritating fumes, but not including any Class A poisonous materials.

Class VII. Radioactives.

Radioactive material: Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation, and having a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram. (CFR 49 Sec. 173.389)

Note: See CFR 49. Sec. 173.389(a) through (1) for details.

Class VIII. Corrosives.

Corrosive material: Any liquid or solid that causes visible destruction of human skin tissue, or a liquid that has a severe corrosive rate on steel. (See CFR 49 Sec. 173.240(a) and (b) for details.)

Class IX. Other regulated materials (ORM).

ORM: May pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property when transported in commerce. (See CFR 49 Sec. 173.500 for details.)

(Ord. No. 770, 2-10-88)

Sec. 10-26. Responsibility for costs of cleanup.

- (a) The owner and/or operator of any container, package, vehicle or vessel is responsible for all costs incurred during cleanup and restoration of the area contaminated by any hazardous substance defined herein.
- (b) The owner and/or operator is also responsible for all costs incurred by the responding fire or police authority as well as other parish agencies involved during said cleanup and restoration.
- (c) If there is no actual discharge, leak, release or spill of a hazardous substance, but rather a danger or possibility of such a discharge, leak, release or spill, as determined by the responding fire or police authority, the owner and/or operator will be responsible for all costs incurred by the responding fire or police authority as well as all other parish agencies, due exclusively to the presence of a hazardous substance.

(Ord. No. 770, 2-10-88)

Sec. 10-27. Penalties.

Any owner and/or operator who willfully or negligently violates this article shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days, or both. Each day on which the violation occurs shall be considered a separate offense.

(Ord. No. 770, 2-10-88)

Sec. 10-28. Severability.

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the police jury that the sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses and phrases of this article are severable, and if any section, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this article shall be declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality shall not affect any remaining sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses and phrases of this article.

(Ord. No. 770, 2-10-88)

Sec. 10-29. Conflicting ordinances.

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the police jury that all ordinances in conflict herewith be and are hereby repealed.

(Ord. No. 770, 2-10-88)

Secs. 10-30—10-50. Reserved.***ARTICLE IV. GROUNDWATER PROTECTION*****Sec. 10-51. Title and purpose.**

This article, titled Groundwater Protection, establishes a zoning overlay district to be known as the drinking water protection critical area.

(Ord. No. 2112, § 1, 11-8-06)

Sec. 10-52. Authority.

The drinking water protection critical area is an overlay district superimposed on the zoning districts in the Parish of Jefferson Davis, and shall apply to all new construction, reconstruction, or expansion of existing buildings and new or expanded uses. Activities/facilities/uses must comply with the requirements of both the drinking water protection critical area and any underlying zoning district.

(Ord. No. 2112, § 2, 11-8-06)

Sec. 10-53. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Abandoned water well. A well that's use has been permanently discontinued; its pumping equipment has been permanently removed; the well is such a state of disrepair that it cannot be used to supply water and/or has the potential for transmitting surface contaminants into an aquifer; the well poses potential health or safety hazards; or the well is in such a condition that it cannot be placed in the active, standby, or inactive status.

Applicant. Person or persons applying for a special permit for a facility within the drinking water protection critical area.

Animal feedlot/dairies. Defined as having one thousand (1,000) cattle or comparable "animal units" of other livestock.

Aquifer. A water-bearing rock, sand or gravel layer that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well or spring.

Class I well. Wells used to inject hazardous wastes or dispose of nonhazardous industrial waste and treated municipal sewage below the deepest underground source of drinking water.

Class II well. Wells used to inject fluids associated with the production of oil and natural gas or fluids and compounds used for enhanced hydrocarbon recovery. These wells normally inject below the deepest underground source of drinking water (USDW) except in cases where the USDW contains producible quantities of oil or gas.

Class III well. Wells that inject fluids used in subsurface mining of minerals.

Class IV well. Wells used to dispose of hazardous or radioactive wastes into or above formations that are within 1/4 mile of underground sources of drinking water, including septic systems and cesspools. These wells are typically associated with hazardous waste generators, waste management facilities, or radioactive waste disposal sites, posing significant risks to groundwater resources.

Class V wells. Wells not included in the other classes that inject nonhazardous fluids into or above an underground source or drinking water. (The seven (7) major types of Class V wells include drainage wells, geothermal reinjection wells, domestic wastewater disposal wells, mineral and fossil fuel recovery related wells, industrial/commercial/utility disposal wells, recharge wells and miscellaneous wells. Class V injection wells also include all large-capacity cesspools and motor vehicle waste disposal wells.)

Class VI wells. Wells used for the injection of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into deep rock formations for long-term underground storage, a process known as geologic sequestration. These wells are designed to prevent the migration of CO₂ into underground sources of drinking water and are primarily used to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

Contamination. The presence of a material that may cause or significantly contribute to a present or potential risk to human health, safety, welfare, or that is present in groundwater resources or to the natural environment such that it degrades the quality of the resource so as to constitute a hazard and/or impair its use.

Delineation. Determining the outline or shape of a drinking water protection area.

Drinking water protection area. The area around a drinking water source, such as a well or surface water intake, such as delineated by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality as part of the source water assessment program. (Based on research, the natural breakdown and degradation of many contaminants beyond one thousand (1,000) feet reduces the risk of contaminants outside the critical area from reaching the well).

Groundwater. The water contained in the interconnected pores located below the ground in an aquifer.

Hazardous materials. A material that may cause or significantly contribute to a present or potential risk to human health, safety, welfare, to groundwater resources or to the natural environment.

or

That is defined in the following categories:

Ignitable: A gas, liquid or solid which may cause fires through friction, absorption of moisture, or which has low flash points. Examples: white phosphorus and gasoline.

Carcinogenic: A gas, liquid, or solid which is normally considered to be cancer causing or mutagenic. Examples: PCB's in some waste oils.

Explosive: A reactive gas, liquid or solid that will vigorously and energetically react uncontrollably if exposed to heat, shock, pressure or combinations thereof. Examples: dynamite, organic peroxides and ammonium nitrate.

Highly toxic: A gas, liquid, or solid so dangerous to man as to afford unusual hazard of life. Example: chlorine gas.

Moderately toxic: A gas, liquid or solid that through repeated exposure or in a single large dose can be hazardous to man.

Corrosive: Any material, whether acid or alkaline, which will cause severe damage to human tissue, or in case of leakage might damage or destroy other containers of hazardous materials and cause the release of their contents. Examples: battery acid and phosphoric acid.

or

The following items listed below and by-products, reaction products, or waster products generated from the use, handling, storage, or production of these items: Acid and base cleaning solutions, antifreeze and coolants, new or used, arsenic and arsenic compounds, batteries, new and used, brake and transmission fluid, oils/greases, lubricants, brine solution casting and foundry chemicals, caulking agents and sealants, cleaning solvents, cutting fluids, degreasing solvents, disinfectants, electroplating solutions, explosives, fertilizers, food processing wastes, fuels and additives, glues, adhesives, and resins, greases, hydraulic fluid industrial and commercial janitorial supplies, industrial sludges and still bottoms, inks, printing and photocopying chemical, laboratory chemicals, metal finishing solutions, oils (petroleum based), paints, primers, thinners, dyes, stains, wood preservatives, paint solvents, and paint removing compounds, pesticides and herbicides, plastic resins and catalysts, plasticizers, photo development chemicals, pool chemicals, roofing chemicals and sealers, solders and fluxes, tanning industry chemicals, transformer and capacitor oil/fluids.

Impervious surface. A surface covered by a material that is relatively impermeable to water.

Inactive water well. A well is considered to be inactive if it is not presently operating but is maintained in such a way that it can be put back in operation, with a minimum of effort, to supply water.

Normal household use. Storage or use of a hazardous material in quantities less than five (5) gallons if liquid or fifty (50) pounds if solid.

Person. An individual, corporation, joint venture, incorporated association, public or private corporation, partnership, governmental body or other similar entity, public or private.

Promiscuous dump. Any collection of solid waste either dumped or caused to be dumped or placed on any property either public or private, whether or not regularly used, and not authorized by the administrative authority (Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality).

Public water supply. A water supply that provides water through constructed conveyances to the public for a least fifteen (15) service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily for at least sixty (60) days per year. The water system may consist of one or more public supply wells.

Sanitary landfill. A landfill for the disposal of commercial or residential solid waste by deposit in a landfill in layers covered with suitable cover material of a depth and at a frequency adequate to control disease vectors and odors, and in such a manner that minimizes the risk to human health and the environment.

Secured storage. Natural or created barrier to site ingress and egress around the entire perimeter of the hazardous materials storage area.

Source water assessment program. Section 1453 of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendment of 1996 required each state to develop a source water assessment program that will: delineate areas providing drinking water for all public water supplies (groundwater and surface water) and inventory drinking water supplies for potential contaminants which may have adverse effects on human health.

Well. Any excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed for conveying groundwater to the surface, monitoring groundwater levels or other characteristics, providing cathodic protection, or providing a method of injecting water into the aquifer system from above the earth's surface.

(Ord. No. 2112, § 3, 11-8-06)

Sec. 10-54. Establishment and delineation of the drinking water protection critical area.

For the purpose of this district, there are hereby established within the parish certain drinking water protection critical areas. The drinking water protection critical area is defined as the area within a one thousand (1,000) foot radial boundary from any public or municipal drinking water well that has been identified and mapped by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality as part of the source water assessment program. The maps are available for viewing at the office of the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury.

(Ord. No. 2112, § 4, 11-8-06)

Sec. 10-55. Prohibited uses.

The following uses, unless granted a special exception, are prohibited within the drinking water protection critical area: abandoned water wells, above ground storage tanks, agriculture chemical-formulation/distribution facilities, airports, animal feed lots/dairies, asphalt plants, auto/boat/tractor/small engine shops, battery recyclers, body shop/paint shops, car washes, cemeteries, chemical plants, class I injection wells, class II injection wells, class III injection wells, class IV injection wells, class V injection wells, class VI injection wells, dry cleaner/laundromats, funeral homes, furniture stripping facilities, military facilities, non-functional septic systems, nuclear plants, oil/gas wells and associated drilling activities, oil/gas tank batteries, oxidation ponds, paper mills, petroleum bulk plants, pipeline compressor stations, plant nurseries, port facilities, power plants, printing shops, promiscuous dumps, railroad yards-switching/loading and offloading/maintenance, salvage yards, sand/gravel pits, sanitary landfills, sewer lift stations, sewer treatment plants, truck terminals, underground storage tanks, wood preserving plants.

(Ord. No. 2112, § 5, 11-8-06)

Sec. 10-56. Exceptions for above ground storage tanks for irrigation.

- (a) It should be noted concerning the above exception that best management practices are encouraged since placing an irrigation well with its associated above ground storage tank within one thousand (1,000) feet of a public supply well increases the risk of contamination of the drinking water aquifer and also the zone of influence of each of the two (2) wells may interfere with one another. Likewise, placing a public supply well within one thousand (1,000) feet of an irrigation well is discouraged for the same reasons.
- (b) Any of the land uses, facilities or activities identified in section 10-55 lawfully in existence on August 16, 2005, may continue to exist on the parcel upon which it is located. Replacement or repair will be granted.
- (c) Uses and activities requiring special permit. The following uses and activities are permitted only upon the issuance of a special permit by the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury Environmental Committee under such conditions as there exists and undue hardship and as they may require:
 - (1) Enlargement or alteration of existing uses that do not conform to the drinking water protection critical area;
 - (2) Those activities that involve the handling of hazardous materials in quantities greater than those associated with normal household use, permitted in underlying zoning (except as prohibited in section 10-55).

The burden is on the applicant to show undue hardship.

- (d) Procedures for issuance of special permit.
 - (1) The special permit granting authority (SPGA) for this article shall be the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury Environmental Committee. Such special permit shall be granted if the SPGA determines that the intent of this article, as well as its specific criteria, is met. The SPGA shall not grant a special permit under this section unless the petitioner's application materials include, in the SPGA's opinion, sufficiently detailed, definite, and credible information to support positive findings in relation to the standards given in this section.
 - (2) The SPGA may grant the required special permit only upon finding that the proposed use meets the prohibited uses standards as specified in section 10-55 of this bylaw, all federal, state and local regulations, and any regulations or guidelines adopted by SPGA.
 - (3) The applicant shall file two (2) copies of a site plan and attachments. The site plan shall be drawn at a proper scale as determined by the SPGA. The site plan and its attachments shall at a minimum include provisions to protect against the discharge of hazardous materials or wastes to the environment due to spillage, accidental damage, corrosion, leakage, or vandalism, including spill containment and cleanup procedures; provisions for indoor, secured storage of hazardous materials and wastes with impervious floor surfaces.
 - (4) Appeals from denial of special permits shall be submitted in writing to the Jefferson Davis Parish Police Jury (any appeal board, executive committee of police jury, or other body) within thirty (30) days of receipt of denial. The police jury shall conduct a review and render a decision within thirty (30) days of receipt of appeal request. Adverse decision of the police jury shall be appealed to the state district court.

(Ord. No. 2112, § 6, 11-8-06)

Sec. 10-57. Complaints.

- (a) Any person may submit a verbal or written complaint alleging a violation of this article.
- (b) Upon receipt of the complaint, the jurisdiction shall conduct a brief investigation of the substances of the complaint, including a meeting with the landowner involved.

- (c) Based upon the determination that there is a violation of this article, the jurisdiction shall conduct an attempt at informal reconciliation with the violator. As part of such informal reconciliation the jurisdiction shall:
 - (1) Notify the violator by mail of the violation of this article and desire of the jurisdiction to correct the violation through informal reconciliation. The statement shall also indicate that should the violator refuse to allow the recommended corrective actions within the time set forth by the jurisdiction, action may be taken to correct the violation and the violator will be billed for the cost of taking the corrective action.
 - (2) Make a good faith effort to meet the violator and resolve/correct the violation.
- (d) If after taking the steps above and after a period of fifteen (15) days following the mailing of the notice of this violation, the jurisdiction in good faith determines that the violator is unwilling to participate in informal reconciliation and take the corrective actions prescribed, the jurisdiction shall notify the violator by mail of the termination of the informal reconciliation.
- (e) The jurisdiction may take corrective actions deemed necessary following 15 days after notifying the violator by mail of the notice of termination of the informal reconciliation, and bill the violator for the reasonable cost of such action.

(Ord. No. 2112, § 8, 11-8-06)

Sec. 10-58. Enforcement.

- (a) *Civil.* This article may be enforced civilly by suit for injunctive relief or by any other appropriate civil remedy.
- (b) *Criminal.* In lieu of a civil enforcement proceeding, a person found in violation of this article shall be imprisoned for a period of time not to exceed six (6) months or pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or both.

(Ord. No. 2112, § 9, 11-8-06)

THUS DONE AND PASSED BY THE POLICE JURY ON JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH,
LOUISIANA, on this 12th day of March, 2025.

APPROVED:

J. Steven Eastman
President

ATTEST:

Rebecca S. Gary
Secretary Treasurer