



LOGO Presentation

September 15, 2014

What is the Police Jury Association?

- The Police Jury Association of Louisiana was created in 1924 to improve parish government in the State of Louisiana. Membership is open to each of the 64 parishes in the State of Louisiana, whether organized as a Police Jury, Parish Council or Parish Commission.
- The Association has an active and dynamic executive board of directors composed of a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President, all Past Presidents, the Presidents of the recognized affiliate organizations, an At-Large Board Member, and a Board Member elected from each of the eight geographic regions of the State.

The PJA has 8 regions that meet annually

Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	
Orleans	Jefferson	Assumption	Bienville	Caldwell	Ascension	Acadia	Avoyelles	
				East Carroll				
	Lafourche	Iberia	Caldwell	Bossier	Franklin	East Baton Rouge	Allen	Catahoula
				Caddo	Jackson			
	Plaquemines	Lafayette	DeSoto	Morehouse	Livingston			
	St. Bernard	Pointe Coupee	Lincoln	Ouachita	St. Helena	Calcasieu	Grant	
	St. Charles	St. Landry	Natchitoches	Richland	St. Tammany	Cameron	LaSalle	
	St. James	St. Martin	Red River	Tensas	Tangipahoa	Evangeline	Rapides	
	St. John the Baptist	St. Mary	Sabine	Union	Washington	Jefferson Davis	Vernon	
	Terrebonne	West Baton Rouge	Webster	West Carroll	West Feliciana	Vermilion	Winn	

History of the Parishes

- When Louisiana's governmental framework was devised, the structure of parish government was fragmented among a number of different officials and it remains so. The parish governing authority is only one part of the total parish governmental structure. Many functions are vested in independently appointed or elected officials such as the elected assessor, coroner, clerk of court, district attorney and sheriff. Many federal and state mandates must be considered when viewing the overall parish government picture.

- 39 of the state's 64 parishes operate under the Police Jury form of government. The other 25 parishes operate under a form of home rule charter. The home rule charter governments include Council-President, Commission, Consolidated Government, and City-Parish

- ### Police Jury Form
- Acadia
 - Allen
 - Assumption
 - Avoyelles
 - Beauregard
 - Bienville
 - Bossier
 - Calcasieu
 - Caldwell
 - Cameron
 - Catahoula
 - Claiborne
 - Concordia
 - DeSoto
 - East Carroll
 - East Feliciana
 - Evangeline
 - Franklin
 - Grant
 - Jackson
 - Jefferson Davis
 - LaSalle
 - Lincoln
 - Madison
 - Morehouse
 - Natchitoches
 - Ouachita
 - Pointe Coupee
 - Rapides
 - Red River
 - Richland
 - Sabine
 - St. Helena
 - Tensas
 - Union
 - Vermilion
 - Vernon
 - Webster
 - West Carroll
 - Winn

- ### Home Rule Charter
- **COUNCIL PRESIDENT**
 - Ascension
 - Iberia
 - Iberville
 - Jefferson
 - Lafourche
 - Livingston
 - Natchitoches
 - Plaquemines
 - St. Bernard
 - St. Charles
 - St. James
 - St. John the Baptist
 - St. Landry
 - St. Martin
 - St. Mary
 - St. Tammany
 - Tangipahoa
 - Washington
 - West Baton Rouge
 - West Feliciana
 - **COMMISSION**
 - Caddo
 - **CONSOLIDATED**
 - East Baton Rouge
 - Lafayette
 - Terrebonne
 - **CITY-PARISH**
 - Orleans

Origins of the Police Jury

- Louisiana is unique in the nation in that it has parishes which are governed in most cases by police juries. Parishes correspond to counties and police juries to county boards of commissioners or similar local governing bodies in other states.

- At one time, Louisiana had counties. Shortly after the Louisiana territory was purchased by the United States, the newly created Legislative Council met in 1804 and divided the state into 12 counties. These were Orleans, German Coast, Acadia, LaFourche, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Concordia, Atakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Natchitoches and Ouachita.

- These counties proved too large for satisfactory administration, and in 1807, the state was divided into 19 parishes based, for the most part, on the boundaries of the 21 ecclesiastical parishes as they existed under Spanish rule in the late 18th century. Thus, parish became the local government district.

- Government of the 19 parishes was at first along lines established for the counties wherein county judges served as the chief governing officers. In 1807, the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Orleans revised the parish form of government

- A 12-member jury was created to serve with the parish judge and the justice of peace, both of the latter being appointed officials. This body was charged with responsibility for "execution of whatever concerns the interior and local police and for administration of the parish."

- Another step was taken in 1810 when legislation created the office of sheriff for each parish and provided that he be paid from the "police assembly of the parish." An 1811 act made members of the police assembly elective and officially designated this body as a "police jury."

- Powers of the judges were reduced and justices of peace were made ex officio members. (In 1824, justices of peace were dropped from the police jury membership.) Two years later, in 1813, legislation provided for wards within parishes and for election of members from wards to serve on the police juries. (Members were to serve without compensation and to be subject to a fine for non-attendance.)

- Parish judges continued to serve on police juries as ex officio presidents until 1830 when legislation excluded them from jury membership. Police juries were gradually given added powers over the next two decades and began to function much as they do today. The Louisiana Constitution of 1845 dropped all references to counties

1974 Constitutional Change

- The 1974 constitution granted broad home rule authority to parishes and municipalities

Parish Government Functions & Responsibilities

- The parish governments exercise over fifty different functions and powers including road and bridge construction and maintenance, drainage, sewage, solid waste disposal, fire protection, recreations and parks, parish prison construction and maintenance, road lighting and marking, many water works, health units and hospitals, etc.

- They also house and maintain the Courts and the offices of the Assessor, Coroner, Clerk of Court, Registrar of Voters, District Attorney and the Sheriff. They promote economic development and tourism in their parishes

Mandates- Lack of Fiscal Control

- The parish general government has no real control over most expenditures of the constitutional officers, such as the sheriff, clerk of court, assessor, district attorney, coroner and registrar of voters, even though it is required by law to fund a significant portion of those expenditures in several cases.

The Police Jury Association of Louisiana works with the Following Governmental Entities and Professional Organizations to bring forth parish government issues:

- **Governor:** Statewide local issues, legislative matters and appointments to boards and commissions (Ex: Tax Reform, Coastal Authority, Building Code Council, Rural Broadband Commission Ground Water Commission, Commerce and Industry, Solid Waste Commission and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations)
- **Lieutenant Governor:** State Tourism Board (PJA has appointee) and Oil Spill Tourism Fund
- **Division of Administration:** CDBG, Interim Emergency Funds, HB 1 Projects Compliance, LGAP Fund
- **Louisiana House and Senate:** Lobby, Testify and Report on over 400 Legislative Bills. Also, work with various Legislative Caucuses and TASK Forces

- **Louisiana Supreme Court:** Amicus Curie Briefs on Local Legal Issues, Court Security and Court Fee Funding
- **Secretary of State:** Election, HAVA Issues and State Bicentennial
- **Attorney General:** Legal Opinion, Parish Attorney and JP's/Constable Training
- **State Treasurer:** Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP) Board and Bond Commission
- **Commissioner of Agriculture:** West Nile, Hurricane and Rural Parish Issues

- **Commissioner of Insurance:** PJA and PGRMA Issues (Health and Workers Compensation)
- **Board of Ethics:** Reporting, Educational Information and Annual Training
- **Louisiana Tax Commission:** Lobby on Common Tax Issues
- **Louisiana Recovery Authority:** Information, Training, Education and Compliance
- **Louisiana Building Code Council:** Appointees and Local Aid Review Committee

- **Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality:** Statewide Household Hazardous Material Collection Campaign, Water and Sewer Safety and National Air Quality Standards
- **State Office of Homeland Security:** Parish OEP, Training and Emergency Issues
- **Louisiana Department of Natural Resources:** Hurricane and Natural Resource Issues
- **Police Jury Association State Executive Board:** Work directly with State Board on all issues related to Parish Government. Policy setting and strategic planning.

- **Parochial Retirement (PERS):** Appointees, Reporting and Issue Relations
- **CCMSI and Casualty Insurance:** PGRMA Group Health and Workers Compensation Program and Re-Insurance Issues
- **Postlethwaite and Netterville:** CPA Auditing, Budget and Program Performance Evaluation Firm for PJA and PGRMA
- **Capital One Bank:** Financial Services Bank for PJA and PGRMA
- **OPAO:** Attend Board Meetings and Conferences, Parish and Local Government Issues

- **Parish Engineers and Local Technical Assistance Center (LTAP):** Board Membership, Education and Training
- **Parish Attorney's Association:** Legal Issues on Parish or State Level
- **Louisiana Association of Self-Insured Employers (LASIE):** Workers Compensation Legislation and Issues, Local Government Committee Chairmanship and CCMSI
- **Metro Group:** Local Government Lobbyist Composed of Louisiana Municipal Association (LMA), Louisiana Conference of Mayors and Large Parish-City lobbyist

- **Local Government Coalition:** Membership includes Associations of Police Jury, LMA, Conference of Mayors, Sheriffs, Assessors, School Board and Firefighters to Lobby Tax Exemption Issues
- **Association of Louisiana Lobbyist:** Statewide Membership, Issue Related
- **Louisiana Association of State Executives:** Statewide Membership, Issue Related
- **LSUAg Center:** Training and Educational Seminars, Provide Office Space

- **NACo and Nationwide:** Lobby, Deferred Compensation and Committee Appointments
- **All 6 Congressional Offices and US Senate:** Courson-Nickel Governmental Relations Firm that assist the PJA to lobby on National and State Issues
- **White House:** Intergovernmental Relation Office, Hurricane, Oil Spill and NACo Issues

Partnership with LOGO on Federal and State Issues

Work in Conjunction with LOGO / Members on Key Issues:

Oil Spill Moratorium
Severance Tax Amendment
Workers Compensation Issues
Tax Exemptions

**Thank You For The Invitation
Today And We Look Forward
To Continued Cooperation
and Partnership**



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