

Louisiana State Statues

“Emergency Vehicle”

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RS 40:1235.1

§1235.1. Qualifications to operate emergency medical response vehicles; vehicle requirements; equipment; penalties

A.(1) No person shall conduct, maintain, or operate an emergency medical response vehicle as an emergency vehicle on any street, alley, or public way or place in the state unless the vehicle is staffed with at least one individual who is a Louisiana state-certified nationally registered emergency medical technician.

(2) No person shall provide services in any capacity on an emergency medical response vehicle unless he is the holder of a certification by the Department of Health and Hospitals or its agent as a first responder; or a certification of an emergency medical technician issued by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians; or a certificate of licensure as a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse; or is a physician or surgeon licensed to practice medicine by the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners. No person shall provide services in any capacity without holding a valid certification of cardiopulmonary resuscitation issued by the American National Red Cross or the American Heart Association.

B. No person shall conduct, maintain, or operate an emergency medical response vehicle as an emergency vehicle which:

(1) Does not carry with it as part of its regular equipment the list of equipment for emergency medical response vehicles as prescribed in rules and regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals based on the recommendations of the Ambulance Standards Committee of the Emergency Medical Services Task Force as established by the assistant secretary of the office of public health. This list shall be based upon the recommendations of the American College of Surgeons as provided in R.S. 40:1235(A)(3). The list shall be consistent with the scope of practice for emergency medical technicians established in R.S. 40:1234. After initial promulgation, such list shall be subject to review after four years and anytime thereafter. The list shall not be changed more often than once every four years. However, nothing shall preclude the Department of Health and Hospitals from supplementing the list with state of the art, newly developed devices, equipment, or medications approved by the Ambulance Standards Committee of the Emergency Medical Services Task Force that may be carried in lieu of other items on the list of equipment.

(2) Is not marked with the company name or logo on both sides and the rear and does not have fully visible and audible warning signals in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals.

(3) Does not meet the minimum motor vehicle safety standards as prescribed in the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Motor Vehicle Inspection Act, R.S. 32:1302 et seq.

(4) Is not insured in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:1236.4.

(5) Is not owned or leased by the certified ambulance service operating the vehicle.

C.(1) The Department of Health and Hospitals or its designee shall be empowered to conduct inspections of emergency medical response vehicles. The department shall certify such vehicles and shall have the authority to deny, probate, suspend, or revoke certifications. The department shall also have the authority to report any violations to the appropriate district attorney's office.

(2) Certification issued by the Department of Health and Hospitals shall serve as authorization of the ambulance service to operate the emergency medical response vehicle pursuant to the provisions of this Section.

D. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both. The penalty prescribed by this Subsection shall be doubled for any subsequent offense.

Acts 1997, No. 297, §2.

RS 29:737

§737. Municipalities; authority to respond to emergencies

A. Subject to the provisions of R.S. 29:736, whenever a situation develops within or outside of a municipality which the chief executive officer of the municipality determines requires immediate action to preserve the public peace, property, health, or safety within the municipality or to provide for continued operation of municipal government, nothing in this Chapter shall diminish the authority of the chief executive officer of the municipality to undertake immediate emergency response measures within the municipality to preserve the public peace, property, health, or safety within the municipality or to provide for continued operation of the municipal government.

Whenever the chief executive officer of the municipality undertakes immediate emergency response measures because of a disaster or emergency, he shall immediately notify the parish president and advise him of the nature of the disaster or emergency and the emergency response measures being undertaken.

B. As used in this Section, "emergency response measures" includes, but is not limited to, any or all of the following:

- (1) Suspending the provisions of any municipal regulatory ordinance prescribing the procedures for conduct of local business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any municipal agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any ordinance, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency.
- (2) Utilizing all available resources of the municipality as reasonably necessary to cope with the emergency.
- (3) Transferring the direction, personnel, or functions of municipal departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services.
- (4) Directing and compelling the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the municipality if he deems this action necessary.
- (5) Prescribing routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation within the municipality.
- (6) Controlling ingress and egress to and from the affected area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein.
- (7) Suspending or limiting the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and combustibles.

NOTE: Subsection C as amended by Acts 2006, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 35, §1, eff. March 1, 2006, until July 1, 2010:

C. The state of emergency shall continue until the mayor or chief executive officer finds that the threat of danger has been dealt with to the extent that emergency conditions no longer exist. The state of emergency may be terminated by executive order or proclamation, but no state of emergency may continue for longer than thirty days unless extended by the mayor or chief executive officer. The state of emergency or disaster may be terminated by the governor, parish president, a petition signed by a majority of the surviving members of either house of the legislature, a majority of the surviving members of the parish governing authority, or a majority of the surviving members of the municipal governing authority. The document terminating the state of emergency or disaster may establish a period during which no other declaration of emergency or disaster may be issued. All executive orders or proclamations issued under this Subsection shall indicate the nature of the emergency, the area or areas which are or may be affected, and the conditions which brought it about. Any order or proclamation declaring, continuing, or terminating a local disaster or emergency shall be given prompt and general publicity and shall be filed promptly with the Governor's Office of Homeland

Security and Emergency Preparedness, the local office of homeland security and emergency preparedness, and the office of the clerk of court.

NOTE: Subsection C eff. July 1, 2010. See Acts 2006, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 35, §10, eff. March 1, 2006.

C. The state of emergency shall continue until the mayor or chief executive officer finds that the threat of danger has been dealt with to the extent that emergency conditions no longer exist. The state of emergency may be terminated by executive order or proclamation, but no state of emergency may continue for longer than thirty days unless extended by the mayor or chief executive officer. The state of emergency or disaster may be terminated by the governor, parish president, a petition signed by a majority of the surviving members of either house of the legislature, a majority of the surviving members of the parish governing authority, or a majority of the surviving members of the municipal governing authority. The document terminating the state of emergency or disaster may establish a period during which no other declaration of emergency or disaster may be issued. All executive orders or proclamations issued under this Subsection shall indicate the nature of the emergency, the area or areas which are or may be affected, and the conditions which brought it about. Any order or proclamation declaring, continuing, or terminating a local disaster or emergency shall be given prompt and general publicity and shall be filed promptly with the state office of homeland security and emergency preparedness and the local office of homeland security and emergency preparedness and the office of the clerk of court.

D. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, when the mayor or chief executive officer declares a local disaster or emergency within such subdivision the mayor or chief executive officer shall carry out the provisions of this Chapter. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to confer upon the mayor or chief executive officer any authority to control or direct the activities of any state or parish agency. When the disaster or emergency is beyond the capabilities of the local government, the mayor or chief executive officer shall request assistance from the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness¹ or the local office of homeland security and emergency preparedness. The declaration of a local emergency will serve to activate the response and recovery program of the local government.

E. No organization for homeland security and emergency preparedness established under this Chapter shall be employed directly or indirectly for political purposes.

Acts 2001, No. 1148, §1, eff. June 29, 2001; Acts 2003, No. 40, §2, eff. May 23, 2003; Acts 2006, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 35, §§1, 8, eff. March 1, 2006.

¹See Acts 2006, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 35, §8, which changes the term "state office of homeland security and emergency preparedness" to "Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness" and §10, which provides for the termination of the Act and the reversion to the law in effect prior to the Act on July 1, 2010.

RS 32:368

§368. Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled

A. Whenever any freight carrying vehicle, passenger bus, truck tractor, trailer, semi-trailer, or any motor vehicle pulling a house trailer or other vehicle, is disabled upon the traveled portion of any highway of this state, or the shoulder thereof, at any time when lighted lamps are required on vehicles, the driver of such vehicle shall display the following warning devices upon the highway during the time the vehicle is so disabled on the highway except as provided in Subsection B of this Section:

(1) A lighted fuse, a lighted red electric lantern or a portable red emergency reflector shall be immediately placed at the traffic side of the vehicle in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic.

(2) As soon thereafter as possible, but in any event within the burning period of the fuse (15 minutes), the driver shall place three liquid burning flares (put torches), or three lighted red electric lanterns or three portable red emergency reflectors on the traveled portion of the highway in the following order:

(a) One, approximately 100 feet from the disabled vehicle in the center of the lane occupied by such vehicle and toward traffic approaching in that lane.

(b) One, approximately 100 feet in the opposite direction from the disabled vehicle and in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle.

(c) One at the traffic side of the disabled vehicle approximately 10 feet rearward or forward thereof in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic.

B. Whenever any vehicle referred to in this Section is disabled within 500 feet of a curve, hillcrest or other obstruction to view, the warning signal in that direction shall be placed as to afford ample warning to other users of the highway, but in no case less than 100 feet nor more than 500 feet from the disabled vehicle.

C. Whenever any vehicle of a type referred to in this Section is disabled upon any roadway of a divided highway of the state during the time that lights are required, the appropriate warning devices prescribed in Sub-sections A and E of this Section shall be placed as follows:

(1) One at a distance of approximately 200 feet from the vehicle in the center of the lane occupied by the stopped vehicle and in the direction of traffic approaching in that lane;

(2) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet from the vehicle in the center of the lane occupied by the vehicle and in the direction of traffic approaching in that lane;

(3) One at the traffic side of the vehicle and approximately 10 feet from the vehicle in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic.

D. Whenever any vehicle of a type referred to in this Section is disabled upon the traveled portion of a highway of this state or the shoulder thereof, outside of any municipality, at any time when the display of fuses, flares, red electric lanterns or portable red emergency reflectors is not required, the driver of the vehicle shall display two red flags upon the roadway in the lane of traffic occupied by the disabled vehicle, one at a distance of approximately 100 feet in advance of the vehicle, and one at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

E. Whenever any motor vehicle used in the transportation of explosives, any cargo tank truck used for the transportation of any flammable liquid or compressed flammable gas, or any motor vehicle using compressed gas as a fuel, is disabled upon a highway of this state at any time or place mentioned in Sub-section A of this Section, the driver of such vehicle shall immediately display the following warning devices:

(1) One red electric lantern or portable red emergency reflector placed on the roadway at the traffic side of the vehicle; and

(2) Two red electric lanterns or portable red reflectors, one placed approximately 100 feet to the front and one placed approximately 100 feet to the rear of the disabled vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle.

Flares, fuses or signals produced by flame shall not be used as warning devices for disabled vehicles of the type mentioned in this Sub-section.

F. The flares, fuses, red electric lanterns, portable red emergency reflectors and flags to be displayed as required in this Section shall conform with the requirements of R.S. 32:367 applicable thereto.

Acts 1962, No. 310, §1.

RS 32:125

§125. Procedure on approach of an authorized emergency vehicle; passing a parked emergency vehicle

A. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible or visual signals, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

B. When an authorized emergency vehicle making use of any visual signals is parked on or near the highway, the driver of every other vehicle, as soon as it is safe, shall proceed as follows except when otherwise directed by a police officer:

(1) When driving on an interstate highway or other highway with two or more lanes traveling in the same direction as the emergency vehicle, slow to a speed of twenty-five miles per hour until it is safe to proceed at the posted speed limit and merge into the lane farthest from the emergency vehicle.

(2) When driving on a two-lane road, slow to a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or the posted speed, whichever is lower, until it is safe to proceed at the posted speed limit.

C. This Section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Acts 1962, No. 310, §1. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 160, §1; Acts 2001, No. 583, §1.

RS 38:2238.1

§2238.1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Part, the following words and phrases shall be defined as follows:

(1)(a) "Fire and emergency response vehicles" shall mean and shall be strictly limited to the following:

(i) Fire trucks, pumper units, hook and ladder trucks, and any other motorized vehicles or wheeled units used by a fire department in transporting firefighters or equipment to fires and emergency calls and supporting extinguishing operations such as water, pumps, ladders, special service apparatus, hoses, foam, air, lights, rescue equipment, and utility equipment.

(ii) Ambulances, crash or rescue trucks, or any other specialty vehicles used to support the activities of police, fire, and emergency medical personnel in responding to emergencies.

(iii) Associated equipment shall be any equipment included on the vehicle which is not a component part of the vehicle, but is used in firefighting operations, emergency medical activities, and rescue operations. Associated equipment shall include but not be limited to hoses, nozzles, helmets, axes, air packs, protective clothing, emergency medical supplies, medical devices, chain saws, or fibrillators.

(b) "Fire and emergency response vehicles" shall expressly not include sedans, pickup trucks, mobile crime labs, tow trucks, or buses used by law enforcement, medical personnel, emergency response, or fire fighting personnel, or any other vehicle not explicitly described in Subparagraph (a) of this Paragraph.

(2) "Procurement" or "procure" means the acquisition by purchasing, buying, or otherwise obtaining fire or emergency response vehicles, as well as all processes or procedures engaged in with the objective of purchasing, buying, or otherwise obtaining such vehicles by a political subdivision.

(3) "Used motor vehicle" shall mean a motor vehicle the legal title of which has been transferred by a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer to an ultimate purchaser.

(4) "Vehicle" shall mean a motorized car, truck, or van which is required to be registered and which is used, or designed to be used, for the transporting of passengers or goods for public, private, commercial, or for-hire purposes. For the purposes of this Part, "vehicle" may also include a non-motorized wheeled unit.

RS 32:327

§327. Special restrictions on lamps

A. Any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle, other than head lamps, spotlamps, auxiliary lamps, flashing turn signals, emergency vehicle warning lamps and school bus warning lamps, which project a beam of light of an intensity greater than 300 candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the high intensity portion of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five feet from the vehicle.

B. No person shall drive or move any vehicular equipment upon any highway of this state with any lamp or device thereon displaying a red or green light visible from directly in front of the center thereof. This section shall not apply to any vehicle upon which a red or green light visible from the front is expressly authorized or required by this Chapter or by regulation of the department.

C. Flashing lights are prohibited except on authorized emergency vehicles, school buses, or on any vehicle as a means of indicating a right or left turn, or the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring unusual care in approaching, overtaking or passing.

D. No person shall sell a dashboard, hood, vehicle front grill, or vehicle roof mounted emergency light that emits a blue or red glow, or that emits a glow in any combination of the colors red, white, and blue, to any person who is not a peace officer, a firefighter, or a person employed in the performance of emergency or public utility services. No person shall possess such an emergency light except peace officers, firefighters, public utility, and emergency personnel. However, vehicles which are owned and operated by members of nonprofit corporations as provided in R.S. 12:201 et seq. and which are tax exempt in accordance with Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, for exhibition in shows, parades, tours, and other special events and not for general transportation may be equipped with alternately flashing red lights and these lights may have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight, provided that such use shall only be allowed when the vehicle is participating in exhibitions, shows, parades, tours, and other special events, and not for general transportation. The secretary by rule shall establish the criteria to be used in determining which persons, other than members of such nonprofit corporations, qualify to purchase or possess emergency lights as described in this Subsection.

Acts 1962, No. 310, §1; Acts 1993, No. 858, §1; Acts 1995, No. 56, §1.

RS 32:24

§24. Emergency vehicles; exceptions

A. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this Section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

B. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

- (1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this Chapter;
- (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down or stopping as may be necessary for safe operation;
- (3) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
- (4) Disregard regulations governing the direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

C. The exceptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of audible or visual signals sufficient to warn motorists of their approach, except that a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

D. The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

Acts 1962, No. 310, §1. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 160, §1.

RS 32:317

§317. Spotlights and auxiliary lamps

A.(1) A spotlight shall be authorized only on motor vehicles which meet one of the following conditions:

- (a) The vehicle is a publicly owned emergency vehicle.
- (b) The vehicle is operated by a public service corporation as approved by the secretary of the Department of Public Safety.
- (c) The spotlight is for use within a municipality where such use is specifically permitted by special ordinance and such use shall be restricted to such municipalities.
- (d) The vehicle is owned and operated by a farmer. A spotlight authorized by this Subparagraph:
 - (i) Shall only be mounted on the back panel of the cab of a pickup truck,
 - (ii) Shall not rotate more than 180 degrees at the rear of the cab,
 - (iii) Shall not face the front of the vehicle at any time,
 - (iv) Shall be used solely for agricultural purposes, and
 - (v) Shall not be operated on any state or local highway.

(2) When use of a spotlight is permitted, every such illuminated spotlight shall be operated upon approaching another vehicle so that no part of the high intensity portion of the beam will be directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle nor more than one hundred feet ahead of the vehicle.

B. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two fog lamps mounted on the front of the vehicle at a height of not less than 12 inches nor more than 30 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands and so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high intensity portion of the light to the left of the center of the vehicle shall at a distance of 25 feet ahead project higher than a level of 4 inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. Lighted fog lamps meeting the above requirements may be used with lower head lamp beams as specified in R.S. 32:321.

C. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two auxiliary passing lamps mounted on the front of the vehicle at a height not less than 24 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of R.S. 32:321 shall apply to any combination of head lamps and auxiliary passing lamps.

D. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front of the vehicle at a height not less than 16 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of R.S. 32:321 shall apply to any combination of head lamps and auxiliary driving lamps.

Acts 1962, No. 310, §1; Acts 1982, No. 225, §1. Acts 1984, No. 74, §1.

RS 32:318

§318. Audible and visual signals on certain vehicles

A. Every authorized emergency vehicle, except privately owned vehicles belonging to members of an organized volunteer fire department or fire district shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this Chapter, be equipped with a siren, exhaust whistle, or bell capable of giving an audible signal.

B. Every type I school bus purchased new after the effective date of this Subsection used for the transportation of school children shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this Chapter, be equipped with the following signal lights and devices:

(1) Every type I school bus purchased new after the effective date of this Subsection shall be equipped with signal lamps mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall be capable of displaying to the front two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and to the rear two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level, and these lights shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight.

(2) Every type I school bus purchased new after the effective date of this Subsection shall be equipped with two semaphore signs mounted on the left side of the bus, one as near the front of the cab of the bus as practicable and one as near the rear of the body of the bus as practicable, said semaphore signs to be not less than eighteen inches in diameter, painted red, with the word "Stop" on each side thereof in white letters not less than six inches in height. Each semaphore sign shall be a standard octagonal sign containing two flashing red lamps which are visible from both sides of the extended sign. These signs shall be constructed so as to fold back against the side of the bus when at rest and capable of being extended perpendicular to the side of the bus with controls operated by the driver.

(3) Every type II school bus purchased new after the effective date of this Subsection shall be equipped with at least one semaphore sign which shall comply with the requirements in R.S. 32:318(B)(2).

(4) Every school bus purchased new after the effective date of this Subsection shall, in addition to the lights required by Subsection B(1), be equipped with yellow signal lamps mounted near each of the four red lamps and at the same level but closer to the vertical center line of the bus, which shall display two alternately flashing yellow lights to the front and two alternately flashing yellow lights to the rear, and these lights shall be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight. These lights shall be displayed by the school bus driver at least one hundred feet, but not more than five hundred feet, before (but not during) every stop at which the alternately flashing red lights required by Subsection B(1) shall be activated.

C. Every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any equipment and distinctive markings required by this Chapter, be equipped with signal lamps mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall be capable of displaying to the front two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and to the rear two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level, and these lights shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight. In lieu of the alternately flashing red lights in the front, an authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a large revolving red light on the roof which is discernible in all directions and which shall also have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight. In lieu of the large revolving red light on the roof, authorized emergency vehicles of organized fire companies only shall be equipped with a large revolving alternating red and white light on the roof encased in a clear dome, which is discernible in all directions and which shall also have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight.

D. A police vehicle when used as an authorized emergency vehicle may, but need not, be equipped with alternately flashing red lights specified herein.

E. The use of the signal equipment described herein shall impose upon drivers of other vehicles the obligation to yield the right of way and to stop as prescribed in R.S. 32:80 and 32:125.

F. In lieu of the alternating flashing red lights in the front of the vehicle, or of the large revolving red light on the roof of the vehicle, all law enforcement officers are hereby authorized to equip, operate and use motor vehicles with blue colored electric emergency lights in the exercise of their official duties. These lights shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight.

All persons other than law enforcement officers on official duty are prohibited from equipping, operating or using motor vehicles with blue colored electric lights thereon.

G.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, privately owned motor vehicles belonging to members of the emergency medical team as designated by the commander of the United States Army Community Hospital at Fort Polk may be equipped with a large flashing red light which shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet in normal sunlight.

(2) The commander shall submit the name and motor vehicle license number of each member of the emergency medical team to the secretary of the Department of Public Safety and the secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development.

(3) The secretary of the Department of Public Safety shall issue, after review and recommendation of the secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development, to each team member a letter of authorization for the use of the light whenever the member is en route to the hospital in an emergency as declared by the hospital commander.

(4) The letter of authorization shall be located within the vehicle for which it has been issued. The provisions of R.S. 32:24 shall extend to the driver of any vehicle issued the letter of authorization under this Subsection.

Acts 1962, No. 310, §1. Amended by Acts 1966, No. 147, §1; Acts 1966, No. 225, §1; Acts 1966, No. 373, §1; Acts 1977, No. 262, §1, eff. July 7, 1977; Acts 1980, No. 160, §1; Acts 1983, No. 100, §1.